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GREEN COUPONS ARE COLLECTED BY THE WISEST LADIES.

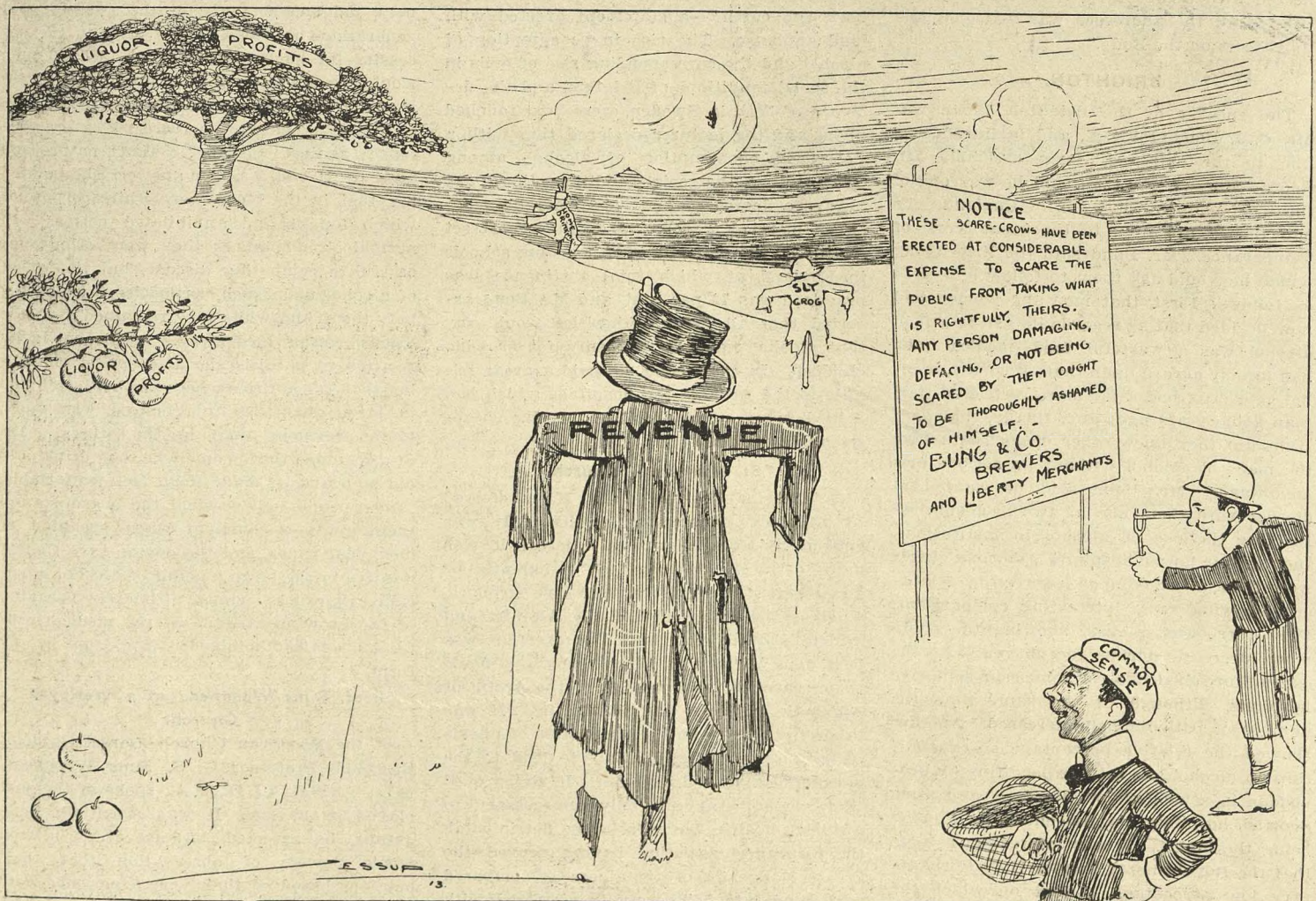


# Grit.

A JOURNAL OF MORAL REFORM AND NO-LICENSE.

VOL. VI. No. 28. Price One Penny. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1913.

Registered at the G.P.O., Sydney, for transmission by Post as a Newspaper.



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## BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE AT BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

### DOCTORS' TEMPERANCE ADDRESSES IN LOCAL CHURCHES.

There has seldom been a more marked association of religion with science than that prevailing in the Brighton, Eng., district last July. Taking advantage of the presence of so many leading members of the medical profession in Brighton for the conference of the British Medical Association, local religious leaders made arrangements to have in many places of worship—or in buildings connected with them—lectures on alcohol. The title of all the addresses was "Alcohol and its Effects on the Body."

#### BRIGHTON.

The speaker at the Brighton Dome was Mr. C. J. Bond, F.R.C.S., and in introducing him to the extremely large assembly Mr. George Morgan, F.R.C.S., said he was one of the most eminent surgeons in England, who had turned attention to the great work of Temperance. Mr. Bond said the lines along which he would ask them to follow him were as follows: First, that men and women had now decided that as regards its use as a food alcohol was a wasteful food—medical men had largely agreed upon that; secondly, alcohol as a drug had a far more restricted field than some years ago; and, finally, that as a stimulant they knew other drugs could take the place of alcohol without its serious disadvantages. Mr. Bond said he wanted to discuss with them one or two problems respecting the use of alcohol in institutions, such as our larger hospitals. Various charts were then projected upon a screen by a lantern, showing some interesting comparisons. First there was a chart showing the enormous decrease during recent years of the expenditure on alcohol in some representative hospitals, although at the same time the number of patients had increased. Another showed the relative percentage of expenditure on alcohol and total expenditure on provisions in some London hospitals and some Scottish hospitals, the percentage in London being the higher. It was interesting to note that the Royal Sussex County Hospital had a very low percentage, a fact on which the lecturer congratulated the authorities. Another chart showed that the big hospitals in America and Canada had a very low percentage, while another showed the large number of persons admitted to a hospital as the direct result of intemperance. The next slide stated that in the United Kingdom there was an expenditure on alcohol of from £3 to £4 per head per year, while, as the lec-

turer pointed out, in hospitals, when people were undergoing the strain of illness, a far greater strain than that of daily work, the expenditure was only 1s. per head, and in some cases nothing at all. A chart illustrating the great decrease in the consumption of alcohol and the enormous increase in the consumption of mineral waters at Krupp's steel works, Germany, led Mr. Bond to assert "It is only the sober nations that will inherit the earth"—a statement greeted with loud applause. The rise in consumption of alcohol and the corresponding rise of evils in the social conditions of Belgium, and the decrease of both in Sweden, were next touched upon, and the lecturer declared that with a decreased consumption of alcohol, among other evils in the social conditions there was always a decrease of serious quarrelling between married persons. A further chart set forth that the percentage of boarding schools in England at which total abstinence was practised was 72 per cent. and Mr. Bond asserted that all great authorities would say that alcohol was not necessary for growing children. In conclusion, he paid a great tribute to the work of the hospitals, which had helped many a drunkard to become a respectable citizen.

#### St. Margaret's Church.

Dr. Chas. F. Harford, M.D., M.A., referred to fallacies concerning alcohol. It was spoken of as a stimulant, whereas it was more correctly described as a narcotic or anaesthetic. It was thought to give strength, whereas the experience of the Alpinist and athlete showed that muscular exertion was best done without it. Men thought it made them warm, but the verdict of the Arctic or Antarctic explorer was against it. It was taken in order to dull the sensation of physical or mental suffering, only to lead to the development of a drug habit. It was proved that alcohol was not only unnecessary to physical health, but absolutely detrimental, the insurance societies having proved the greater longevity of abstainers as compared with moderate drinkers. It interfered with powers of control, whether muscular or mental, and was not only the cause of many forms of disease, but was closely allied with the spread of tuberculosis.

#### St. Nicholas' Parish Room.

Mr. W. McAdam Eccles, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., spoke chiefly on the arguments for moderation and total abstinence in relation

to alcohol. The bulk of the nation were moderate drinkers; if all became total abstainers there would be money enough to provide for insurance, old-age pensions, and all poor law relief. A moderate dose of alcohol taken daily tended to shorten life, as shown by the statistics of those life insurance offices who had two sections, one for moderate drinkers and one for total abstainers. One such office showed a death rate of but 70 per cent. in the general section, while in the abstinence section it was only 39 per cent.; in other words, 61 total abstainers out of every 100 did not die when they were expected to do so! This was good for themselves and the shareholders of the society.

#### Dr. Mary Sturge at a Congregational Hall.

Dr. Morgan presided over the gathering at Clifton Road, where the speaker, Dr. Mary Sturge, made a particular analysis of medicated wines sold by the druggists. Pointing out that in "this small island" income was provided for thirty thousand doctors, she went on to say that there were at least 150 in Brighton. She contended that but for alcoholic indulgence, both on the part of past generations and also by the present, the necessity for such a number of medical men would be diminished to a great degree, for alcoholic indulgence bred and fostered disease. It would be asked, was there no natural defence against disease? Had nature no power? It had, was her answer. She pointed out that in the blood were white corpuscles which fought and annihilated germs. In normal circumstances they were often successful in combating disease, but the effect of alcohol upon such corpuscles was to stupefy them, and while they remained inert the disease germs held sway. Of alcohol in its relation to phthisis she also spoke, remarking that in countries where alcohol was taken in large quantities tuberculosis was much more prevalent than in the others. Dr. Sturge added that people who took drink only did so because it made them feel comfortable. "Most people believe what the hoardings tell them," was a comment when speaking of medicinal wines, and the doctor gave figures relative to the large amount of alcohol in so-called harmless wines, ultimately speaking of the growing attitude of the medical profession against indulgence in alcohol in any form.

#### Prof. Sims Woodhead at a Wesleyan Church.

At the Wesleyan Church, Dorset Gardens, Brighton, Professor G. S. Sims Woodhead, M.D., F.R.S.E., LL.D., M.A., spoke of the part played by alcohol. It was essentially dangerous, he asserted, because it so altered men's powers of observation that their opinions based on their very experience were not to be accepted as reliable. Accurate experiment contradicted in many cases, and seldom confirmed conventional opinion on this question. Alcohol was, he said, unnecessary for the healthy individual, and was often most dangerous to those who thought they required it. The amount of alcohol prescribed in our large hospitals to-day was

(Concluded on page 12.)



# JERDAN'S As Opticians they Stand Alone "My Opticians."

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## The Coward of the School.

"No, I say; I don't want to fight." Ben straightened his sturdy little figure and looked coolly at his tormentors. "And I guess you can't make me, either."

"Guess you're afraid," sneered Rodney.

"Or, maybe you'll dirty your hands and clothes," said Pete in a mincing voice.

"Then his mother'll have to patch his patches," laughed Herb, "which was the first piece of cloth, anyway?"

The manly little fellow in the patched garments kicked a stone toward the brook, and turned as if to leave his companions.

"Ha! ha! He's running away!" cried Rodney. "He knows well enough I'd lick him if he fought me."

Ben smiled bravely, though his face was very white, but he did not reply, which was not pleasing to that young bully, Rodney Myers, who cast about in his mind for some still more tantalising thing to say or do.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch must be a relation of yours, ain't she?"

"I wouldn't care if she was," Ben answered with a merry glance round, "Clothes ain't everything."

"Spunky!"

"Say, but I heard yer father'd run away, Mrs. Parks said—"

Rodney did not finish, for Ben interrupted him.

"See here, you'd better leave my father alone. That ain't got nothin' to do with our talk," he flashed out.

"Well, folks think it. It looks mighty queer to have a living father and him not at home, neither," retorted Rodney.

"Looks like folks can't mind their own business. Father'll speak for hisself when he's ready to," said Ben, with darkening eyes.

"First heat!" said Rodney. "Patches will soon fight. Don't be afraid, little 'un; you are built for a fighter."

"It's easy to see you're afraid to fight, Ben Williams," jeered Herb. "No one would say sich things to me and not carry away my trade-marks on his face. I'd hate to be a coward."

"And that's the reason you say 'em, not because they're true; you want us kids to fight, and get black eyes—just fer a pack of lies," hotly exclaimed Ben.

"Won't ever make a man of yourself if

you can't fight," laughed Herb. "That's a cinch."

"I wouldn't care for that sort of man," said Ben, with great scorn.

"O kids, he sets himself up for an example. Mr. Ben Williams, preacher! Ha! Ha!"

"Mr. Ben Williams, S.B.—sissie boy—is more like it," snorted Rodney, edging nearer so as to crowd his victim closely.

"Stand off and let me alone, can't you?" cried Ben.

"Bennie is a sissie-boy;

His mammy's pride and joy.

He never carries matches,

Nor smokes, nor chews, nor drinks.

But dresses all in patches

And don't know how to wink,"

sang Herb to a popular tune. The boys laughed loud and long, but Ben's eyes were full of angry tears. If it had not been for his promise to his mother he would have turned upon his enemies.

Happily, just then the school-bell sounded across the meadows, and all had to hasten to reach the class in time.

Miss Janet Maitland's quick eyes detected the signs of a storm, and, ringing her bell for silence, she said sternly:—

"Boys, you go too far from the school house at recess, and it appears to me from your faces that you use your time for quarrelling. Several complaints have been made to me lately by parents that some of you bully the younger boys. Let me hear no more of this. Now, come to your recitations."

The teacher from time to time during that afternoon noticed Ben in particular. He worked wearily, and once she saw him wipe away a tear, then scowl fiercely at his books.

"Ben has a temper of his own. I shouldn't like to make him angry," she mentally said.

After school hours she rather curtly bade him stay for a while, as she wished to speak to him.

"Now, you're going to catch it!" slyly sneered his schoolmates.

"Ben," said Miss Maitland, as soon as they were alone, "what appears to be the trouble? Have you been fighting and quarrelling after your promise to your mother?"

"Fighting? No! Quarrelling, yes," growled Ben.

"What about? Was it your fault?"

No answer.

"I insist that you tell me!" said his teacher sternly.

"No, ma'am, I can't," said Ben, quietly.

"Why?"

Ben lifted his grey-blue eyes and looked at his questioner, but he closed his lips tightly.

"Ben, don't you know that I shall find out sooner or later what the trouble is?"

"Yes, ma'am." Ben's face wore a quiet little smile. "But not from me telling, 'cause —"

"Because of what, Ben?"

"'Cause I ain't got anything to tell."

"You may stay and clean the school house, Ben. A boy who cannot answer plain questions must have a little time to think matters over."

Miss Maitland's words were stern, but if Ben could have seen her eyes he would not have felt so sad and forlorn. If he could have overheard her conversation with his mother an hour later he would have felt more hopeful.

He wondered, as he worked patiently at his allotted task, why mother wouldn't let him fight it out and be done with it. It must be confessed that he showed signs of fighting even now, but the quiet time had its effect. As Miss Maitland had hoped, he was soon whistling cheerfully over his work.

About a month afterward the townspeople were awakened from their slumber by hearing the loud ringing of fire-bells. There was a general rush to the scene, as it was an unusual sight in the quiet village.

The home of the Myers family was in flames and appeared to be doomed.

Suddenly the watching crowds were alarmed by a scream from Mrs. Myers:—

"Nellie! Nellie! Where's our Nellie? She's gone! Oh, she's gone!"

"Where did she go, mother?" shouted Rodney, white and trembling. Nellie was his pet and the only creature to whom he was uniformly kind.

Before the excited neighbors could reply, a shrill, boyish voice shouted to them from a third-storey window:—

"Here! Up here, firemen!"

"Bravo!" cheered the crowd, then held their breath as the excited firemen placed a long ladder to that window where Ben stood. Strong hands steadied it, while a nimble fireman climbed its swaying length.

(Continued on Page 10.)



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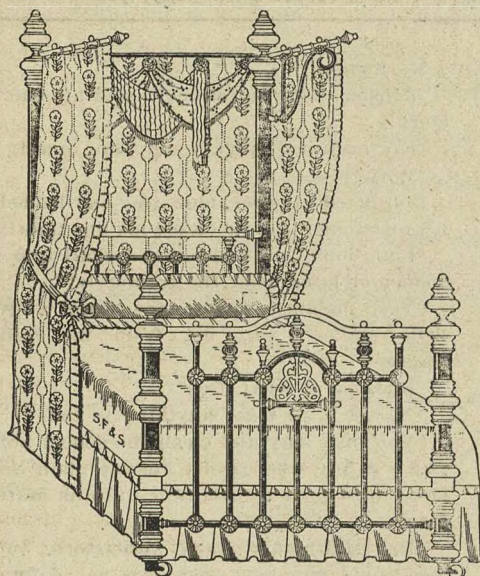
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## New South Wales Alliance.

### THE STATE COUNCIL.

The meetings of the State Council have for some time been largely attended, and until the poll the Council will meet fortnightly, alternatively in the afternoon and evening, thus giving all sections an opportunity to participate in the deliberations.

### THE TOWN HALL DEMONSTRATION.

Thirty thousand invitations are to be issued to citizens to attend the monster No-License demonstration in the Town Hall on October 20. Already every church and temperance organization has been appealed to to "keep that night free."

A grand procession will move from Eddy Avenue. Three bands will participate. Already the organizations are moving to make the march a record one.

### THE CASE FOR NO-LICENSE.

The advance copies of the president's book, "The Case for No-License," third edition, are to hand. It is well printed, with a superior cover, and contains 92 pages of up-to-date facts and figures. It is a splendid handbook for temperance workers, and already there is a strong demand for the book. The price, 6d., including postage, is

very moderate, whilst organizations and booksellers may have copies at 4s. per dozen. "The Scottish Good Templar" recently gave a very strong recommendation of "The Case for No-License."

### MR. W. C. CLEGG'S ASSISTANCE.

Mr. Clegg is giving practical help on the platform, and during the past few days has spoken at Thornleigh, Summer Hill, and Granville. At Summer Hill the General Secretary also spoke, whilst at Granville Mr. J. W. Hetherington was the other speaker.

### THE SPEAKERS' TEAM.

There was a splendid debate between members of the Speakers' Team on the relative merits of Local Option and State Prohibition. The pros and cons were brought out with considerable force, and the character of the debate reveals that the team is composed of keen students of temperance reform.

### MR. O. G. PIGGOTT FOR BURWOOD.

As a result of the strong representation made by the president of the No-License League at Burwood for the exclusive services of Mr. Oscar Piggott, the executive has reluctantly let him go to this electorate. Mr.

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Piggott has shown a splendid capacity for hard and effective work in the metropolitan district, whilst as secretary of the Speakers' Team he has kept things moving.

### GOULBURN ELECTORATE.

Mr. A. Toombes, the energetic organizer of Goulburn, called in at the office last week. He has been having some very interesting experiences in his electorate, and can be relied upon to meet the popular fallacies of the liquor-sellers every time. The circulating of "The Liberator," of which 6000 copies find their way into the homes of the people, is having a good effect upon the electorate. Mr. Toombes has published an excellent little booklet entitled "An Answer to Every Liquor Argument." Copies can be had at the Alliance office for 1d. each.

### THE VALUE OF LOCAL ORGANIZATION.

It is a serious mistake to imagine that the Alliance can in itself successfully fight a great campaign. The real key to the situation is in local organization. Any locality, no matter how small, that has within it a few enthusiasts who will look after local affairs, will have its work reflected in an increased vote. The folk who have "got cold feet" because they didn't move the liquor bars out of the State last time may rest assured that on the whole the vote given in 1910 represented the sum total of effective organization. Big demonstration boom and bluster may be all right in its place, but it is only waste of energy if the workers do not organize closely and get every No-License voter on the poll. Intensify local organizers, and see what will happen.

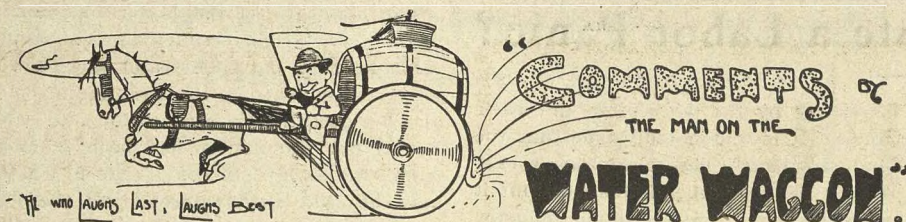
### CANBERRA.

The first temperance meeting held in Canberra, the Federal City, took place on Wednesday afternoon, September 17, when some fifteen ladies attended to hear Dr. Thomson, officer in medical charge of the territory, give a lecture on Rechabites, especially with reference to the junior branch. It was unanimously decided to form a branch (junior), and the following ladies were elected to act as superintendents:—Mesdames Dickson, Ryan, Robins, and Miss Kaye. There was considerable interest shown in the proceedings, and those present promised to allow their children to join. It is hoped that a strong body will be formed, and a desire was expressed that some of the district officers may find it possible to attend the inauguration.

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**BRAVO, McINTOSH!**

In this column we have always made it clear that we hold no brief for prizefighting; it goes without saying we are not patrons of vaudeville. At the same time we have ever protested bravely against fanaticism and intolerance—that miserable spirit that appoints itself a judge of all men and judges them savagely into the bargain. Such a spirit will never admit the slightest virtue in any worldly character whatever, and passes condemnation out briskly and with much finality. To such a one it will be anathema that we should applaud Hugh D. McIntosh, but we do it with fervour, for he has been denouncing most bitterly the general spirit of "graft" so rampant in the United States. Writing of this rotten state of affairs in the territory governed by Uncle Sam, Hugh D. M. says in the New York "Review":—

"When a man has discovered that he has been trimmed to the tune of many thousands of dollars by methods which we regard in our country as criminal, I think he has a right to complain. The vaudeville agency business in the United States is rotten with graft. I venture to say that there is more graft to the square inch here than in any country in the world, and yet nobody seems to care. I cannot understand it. In the wild race for the almighty dollar principles of honor seem to have been forgotten; at least, this is the shocking state of affairs I have found in vaudeville.

"I am astonished to find that among your vaudeville agents the practice of exacting a secret commission for booking an act is almost universal, and is regarded as a matter of course. The idea seems to prevail that this is purely a matter between the artist and the agent in which no one else has any direct concern. I maintain that this idea is absolutely wrong. It is the manager who really has to pay that secret commission by the increased price of the act, and he is the one who is robbed by such proceeding, while the artist is very often blackmailed into giving up his money."

One certainly needs to have visited America to realise how fearfully difficult it is to stand to one's principles and speak out. No one in that delightful country expects to ever work clear from graft—they ridicule the idea. To give an instance: The man on the wagon noticing last year in a city street in the States only one of the compulsory front-

tal fire escapes that distort the features of any decent building, exclaimed to a business friend, "Why must this man build such an ugly network of ladders down his frontage, and all his neighbors go free?"

Quick as a flash came the reply, "He hadn't the money to pay the police."

Thus does graft enter into every department of political and municipal life to the detriment of fair and honest dealing.

**BRITISH STAGE EVILS.**

Not content alone with condemning the evils of such "graft" in the American vaudeville business, we are glad to find Mr. McIntosh proclaims as loudly his denunciations of the immoral features of the English stage.

He says (in the same New York journal):

"While you suffer from gigantic graft here in booking vaudeville acts, over in England, although there is no such graft, there is an evil that is quite as bad, even worse—that is the sex evil.

"The woman artist is looked upon as fair game for all men in the music halls, and the good woman stands little chance of success in London music halls. I know what I am speaking of.

"There are a few booking managers in England who do not allow the sex issue to influence their business dealings with women, but they are the exceptions. I came to know them and respect them, in the end. At the same time, the only way I could secure an opening for the lady in whom I had taken an interest was to buy five shares in one of the largest music hall circuits in London.

"I may seem primitive in my ideas, but the state of affairs in London is nauseating to me. Australia is a young country, and the theatre is much closer to the people than it is here.

"There is a social side of the life of the actress in Australia which we have to consider. Our stage there is clean, the prominent artists are entertained by the best people in society, everyone takes a personal interest in them, nearly everyone gets to meet them and know them socially.

"If an actress has an evil reputation the people will not come to see her—she might as well pack her trunks and take the next steamer home. Australia is no place for her.

"Now, I am no Puritan, but I am strong for a clean stage. I think that every man

in the theatrical business ought to have enough chivalry in him to protect the woman of the stage. It is good business, as well as good principle."

Whilst these remarks prove to the hilt the accusations made by the churches of Great Britain against the denizens of "Stageland," and cause us to renew our efforts to secure the closest censorship over all theatres and picture halls, yet we must appreciate the fact that the biggest theatrical organizer in Australia appeals so manfully for a cleaner life for the unfortunates who must make their living before the footlights. It is something indeed to be thankful for, and again we say, "Bravo, McIntosh!"

**MR. HOLMAN AND "THE WOWSER."**

Once again last week ("Daily Telegraph," September 16) Mr. Holman was reported as having another little tilt at the wowsers. It is extremely "funny" if the reporter's "laughter" was genuine, but we doubt if Mr. Holman will find the fun permanent. Many a man will laugh when the crowd laughs, but will not think any more of the speaker for all his ribald wit. Mr. Holman seems to class all citizens with any claim to be termed "religious" under the category of "wowser." And he must remember that his little jibe hits quite a few people when he is so cosmopolitan in his classification. The fact is his Government do not know to what class to look to pull them through the next election, and are making overtures for votes in many different directions. Like the flirting maiden they are in great danger of being left on the shelf, and well they know it. At the same time, we would remind them that it is always unwise to alienate the sympathies of the church-going, law-abiding classes, for their opinions and their allegiance carry more weight than six times the same number of "sports." That is a fact Mr. Holman would do well to digest.

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## Would Prohibition Create a Labor Panic?

The liquor interests are emphatic in their assertions that the result of closing the breweries and saloons would be a panic. Rev. Charles Stelzle, in an article published in the "Christian Observer," based on figures taken from the United States' census, proves conclusively the fallacy of the argument that the saloon as an institution is a necessity in order to give employment to those who are engaged in the liquor business. From it we quote:—

The United States Government is not in the anti-saloon business. We can therefore safely depend upon the figures furnished by the Bureau of the Census. In the Bulletin of Statistics on Manufactures 1910, Table 1, we find that in the United States there were engaged at that time in all industries 6,616,046 workers. The wages paid these workers amounted to 3,427,038,000dol.; the cost of materials amounted to 12,141,791,000 dol.; the capital invested was 18,428,270,000 dol. But in the manufacture of distilled liquors, beer and wine there were only 62,920 workers. The annual wages paid these workers amounted to 45,252,000dol.; the cost of raw materials was 139,199,000dol.; the capital invested was 771,516,000dol.

The Bureau of the Census in its Bulletin, page 8, makes the following comment upon the relative importance of the brewing and distilling industries: "The figures . . . are, therefore, misleading as an indication of the relative importance of these industries from a purely manufacturing standpoint. That importance is best shown by their ranking in number of wage-earners; in this respect the brewing industry ranks twenty-fifth among the industries of the country, and the distillery industry forty-third."

The tonnage on the railroads of the country derived from the liquor industry amounts to only .003 of its total business. There isn't much in it for the railroad man. Of the total crop of grain for 1911 only 3 per cent. was used in the liquor business. There isn't much in it for the farmer. Invariably when compared with other industries the liquor business is at a disadvantage.

Following are five great groups of industries: Textile and its finished products; iron and steel and their products; lumber and its manufactures; leather and its finished products; paper and printing. Comparing the number of wage earners to each 1,000,000 invested in each of these industries, we find the following: liquor, 77; textiles, 578; iron, 284; lumber, 579; leather, 469; paper, 367. These figures prove that the liquor business employs only one-fifth as many workers for the same amount invested as is the case in the average number employed in the other five groups of industries.

What about the value of the product of each individual worker and the percentage of that product which goes directly to him? Here are the United States Census figures: Liquor, 7.3; textiles, 19.7; iron, 19.8; lumber, 26.8; leather, 15.8; paper, 20.5. This shows that in the liquor industry the worker receives only one-third as much as is received

on the average by the workers in the other five groups. It is undoubtedly true that the liquor industry pays a higher rate per worker than is paid in most other industries, but it must be remembered that the liquor industry employs very few women and children, so that the rate would naturally be higher than in most of the industries with which it is being compared.

However, the brewer and his family are paying dearly for the slightly higher rate of wages which he receives. From Thomas Oliver's "Dangerous Trades" we quote the following figures with regard to the annual mortality of males engaged in different occupations at successive periods of age:—The death rate of all occupied males between fifteen and twenty years of age is 2.6 per thousand, while for brewers it is 2.7 per thousand; between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five it is 7.3 for all occupied males and 10.8 for brewers; between forty-five and fifty-five it is 20.7 for all occupied males, and 30.8 for brewers; between the ages of fifty-five and sixty-five it is 36.7 for all occupied males and 54.4 for brewers. This excessive death rate among brewers destroys the value of the argument which the brewery owners are making with so much self-complacency with reference to the high rate of wages paid in their industry.

### PURCHASE POWER OF MONEY NOW SQUANDERED FOR LIQUOR.

Upon a conservative basis we may safely say that the annual drink bill in America is 1,800,000,000dol.; that is to say, that is the amount which is spent at the retail price for intoxicating liquor. The amount spent per annum by the consumer for bread and clothing is about the same. Suppose that the money now spent for liquor should be spent for bread and clothing. What would be the effect upon labor? The Statistics of Manufactures for 1911 gives the following figures with reference to each of these groups of industries as they are related to the number of workers employed, wages paid, and the cost of raw material used:—

**Wage Earners Employed.**—In the liquor industry, 62,920; bread and clothing, 493,655.

**Wages Paid.**—Intoxicating liquor, 45,252,000dol.; bread and clothing, 244,196,000dol.

**Cost of Raw Material.**—Intoxicating liquor, 139,199,000dol.; bread and clothing, 744,337,000dol.

It is at once apparent that if the 1,800,000,000dol. now spent for liquor were to be spent for bread and clothing, it would give employment to nearly eight times as many workers, who would collectively receive five and a half times as much wages, or nearly 200,000,000dol. more. But this is not all, for the cost of the raw material necessary to produce 1,800,000,000dol. worth of bread and clothing (retail price) instead of liquor, would be over 600,000,000dol. more than the liquor industry now uses. This means the employment of a tremendously large number of workers in addition to those considered in our calculation.

The advocate of the liquor business will insist that we must include the army of saloonkeepers, bartenders and salesmen, and all others engaged in the manufacture of the articles used in the preparation and sale of liquor, but this factor has been eliminated from the entire process, because whatever may be said with reference to the liquor business upon this point may also be claimed for the bread and clothing business, only in a larger measure. It requires many more people to sell 1,800,000,000dol. worth of bread and clothing than it does to sell liquor of the same value. This is one of the principal reasons why the item of wages is so much larger in the bread and clothing business than it is in the liquor business. It could hardly be demonstrated that if the money now spent for liquor should be spent for bread and clothing not only would all the salesmen, saloonkeepers and bartenders find work in legitimate business enterprises, but the men who make glass bottles, furniture, harness, delivery waggons, and every other thing used in connection with the liquor business, would be more steadily employed, for there would be a still greater demand for their products.

Practically then, we have come to the consideration of the sixty odd thousands who are engaged in the manufacture of liquor; but this includes large numbers of engineers, machinists, carpenters, drivers, bottlers and other craftsmen who are employed in breweries and distilleries. The Census figures state that in 1900 there were only 20,962 brewers and malsters and 3144 distillers and rectifiers in the United States. The number has increased very slightly since 1890, and it is not likely that the Census of 1910 will show a material change in this number. If their trade should be destroyed what would become of them? It is of interest in this connection that the Statistics of Manufactures 1910, Table 1, shows a group of industries which from 1904 to 1909 lost just about sixty thousand workers. There was no labor panic during these years. Those who lost their employment no doubt suffered some inconvenience on account of the transition from one trade to another, but the adjustment was made without a shock to the labor market, even though it involved more than twice as many as would be seriously affected through the abolition of the brewery and the distillery.

A similar instance occurred when the type-setting machine was introduced in the printing business. Many thousands of highly skilled workmen were practically compelled to learn a new trade, but these printers are better off to-day than they ever were. There is no doubt that those employed in breweries and distilleries would soon adjust themselves to the new situation were these industries to be abolished.—"Union Signal."

**H. BETHEL & CO.**  
242 A PITT ST. Punctuality. Quick Despatch.  
**PRINTERS.**



# The Chief Citizen's Verdict.

A MAGNIFICENT TESTIMONY FOR NO-LICENSE.

In answer to inquiries the following letters have been received:—

Invercargill, June 11, 1913.

Dear Sir,

Yours of 30th May duly reached me. I do not now occupy the position of Mayor, but am still a member of the Invercargill Borough Council. The statement that there is a considerable amount of drunkenness in Invercargill is quite untrue. It is a rarity to see a drunken man, and when one is seen it is always found that he obtained drink outside of the No-License area. The town has gone ahead to a far greater extent during the last five years than at any previous period of its history. As for sly-grog selling, that does not exist. One or two prosecutions by the police soon settled that business. I have no hesitation in saying that Invercargill is immeasurably better without the evils of the open bar. Instead of men taking their friends to the public-house it is a common practice now to see them going for a cup of tea to one of the many excellent tea-rooms that are to be found here.

Yours faithfully,

WM. A. OTT.

Town Hall, Oamaru,  
August 10, 1913.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your memo. I beg to send you enclosed statement, which will explain itself.

I am, yours sincerely,

W. H. FRITH, Mayor.

The following statement was enclosed:—

Convictions for drunkenness last two years of License—

1905 .....	177
1906 .....	158

Last two years of No-License—

1911 .....	46
1912 .....	68

N.B.—In regard to 1912 an alteration in the electoral boundary took place and brought in one public house.

**Sly-grog selling** I do not think is any worse nor as bad as when under license.

**Re Methylated Spirit Drinking.**—I did hear of one supposed case, and that is all I have heard of here.

**Re Home Drinking.**—I know nothing about it.

**Re Killing Business.**—That is all nonsense, as business never was better in Oamaru than it has been for some years past, and the important improvements that have been effected both in the business portion of the town and the residential part speak eloquently of prosperity. More buildings have been erected in the last few years, both private and public, than during any other period of my residence of 37 years in Oamaru, and of a much superior style and quality.

Our town is clean, healthy, and prosperous, and I think our people are all fairly well

content, and we very rarely hear any complaint for want of employment.

(Signed) W. H. FRITH,

Mayor of Oamaru.

Invercargill, N.Z., 8th July, 1913.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 30th June duly reached me. In regard to consumption of methylated spirits mentioned in your letter, this is the first time I have heard of such a statement, and I am quite sure that that commodity is not used here for the purpose suggested. You are quite at liberty to make use of anything I have stated to you in this and my previous letter.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) WM. A. OTT.

Mataura, N.Z., July 14th, 1913.

Dear Sir,

It is absolutely untrue to say that drunkenness has increased in this town since Prohibition had been carried; to say there was half as much would be near the mark; and as to sly-grog selling, there is not such a thing. During the last six years there

never has been even a case before the court, and the only case of methylated spirits drinking was that of a few persons who left here three years ago. Home drinking is not indulged in. This town is in a prosperous condition.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN LOWDEN,

Mayor.

Milton, N.Z.,

17th July, 1913.

Dear Sir,

Yours to hand re charges made against this town and district of Bruce on No-License matters. It gives me very much pleasure in refuting the whole of them, and also in stating that business is better, improved houses are springing up in all directions, affairs morally and socially are infinitely better, and the consensus of opinion is that on no account would we think of reverting back to the old state of affairs, notwithstanding the fact that this town never could be called a hard drinking place at any time, and I am an old resident of forty years—therefore able to judge.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) CHARLES KING,

Mayor.

## POPULAR WHISKY BRANDS.



KING BARLEYCORN.

—From "Collier's National Weekly."



# GRIT.

A Journal of Moral Reform  
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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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1913.

## CAN YOU SPEAK FRENCH?

Here is the chance to learn under a Parisian instructor with unusual qualifications and a method new to Australia. The study is interesting. The progress rapid. Special conversational classes for advanced students. A free book explains the simple method. Write to-day for YOUR copy. German also taught.

METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,  
Robson House, 337 Pitt Street, Sydney.

## The Case for No-License

IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

By ARCHDEACON F. B. BOYCE.

Published by the N.S.W. Alliance, 33 Park Street, Sydney. PRICE, SIXPENCE. A large reduction for quantities. The third edition just out with new diagrams.

Over twenty pages of the 100 are given to interesting illustrations of the splendid success of No-License in Canada, the United States, and New Zealand. The exaggerations and bogeys 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 helpers in the great cause will find it invaluable.

# A Personal Chat with my readers

## HOW CLIMBERS HELP.

following illustration:—

"My husband is very fond of beans, and as I was out one day putting up the poles, I thought how often he had compared women to vines, and men to the supports on which they climb. There was a strong wind blowing, so I looked at the bean vines, and thought the poles would figure as trees, and perhaps I could get an inspiration from them. There were two rows, one in which the vines were twined all about the poles, and another in which the poles had just been set out and the vines had not yet begun to cling. Well, they were struggling beautifully with the wind, and the harder it blew the tighter the vines seemed to cling to the poles, and I had just begun to feel the inspiration creeping over me when there came a sudden gust of wind and blew down every single one of the poles which didn't have a vine on it, and left the others standing as straight as ever! That just spoiled it all, for after that, no matter how I looked at them, those vines always would seem to be holding up the poles instead of the poles holding up the vines."

There is no doubt in my mind that those we help help us. We feel it is up to us to live up to the good advice we give them, their gratitude or success gives us a glow and a desire to start out and help some one else. Many of us are just like a pole, unattractive until we gather round us a few whom we have helped, and they see a beauty in us no one else does, and they make excuses for us and invest us with virtues that others have not suspected. When properly summed up the climbers and leaners repay us well, and we might well be content to be a pole.

## STERN FACTS.

Rev. O. L. Keplinger, chaplain of the Indiana State Prison, in an article on "The Prevention of Crime," says: "To my personal knowledge many crimes are committed under the direct influence of liquor, while of those which are not, many are planned in the saloons. In a year of county option in Indiana we received 129 fewer men at the prison than in the year previous thereto when all the counties were under license. Eighty-three per cent. of the men received claim their downfall was due to liquor. Ninety per cent. of our parole violations are due to liquor. If intemperance is so large a factor in causing crime, then it follows that whatever develops Temperance

will help to prevent crime. Consider the following figures from Kansas covering a period of thirty years under prohibition. Of 105 counties in the state, 87 have no insane, 54 have no feeble-minded, 96 have no inebriates. Thirty-eight poor farms have no inmates, and throughout the state there is only one pauper to every 3000 population. In July, 1911, 53 county jails were empty and 65 counties had no prisoners serving sentences. Some counties have not called a jury to try a criminal case in ten years, and in one county there has not been a grand jury in twenty-five years. Who dares say that prohibition would not help in other states to prevent crime?"

## DELIGHTFUL IMPUDENCE.

The Liberty League, the glorious independent-of-the-beer-crowd-league mind you, have written to the comptroller of assets of the City Council as follows:—

"As you are aware," writes Mr. George Walker, secretary of the Phillip Liberty League, "the State elections are looming up, and, as the local option poll will be again taken, it behoves all interested in the business, directly or indirectly, to preserve the vested interests attached to the trade. The hotel licensees in this electorate are well banded together and, throwing in their financial and moral support in an endeavor, by an active campaign, to retain that which they are justly entitled to. A levy of £3 per license has been struck, and well responded to. Now, as the interests of the hotel property-owners are co-equal with those of the licensees, all are being requested to assist in the cause. Already a few of the owners have responded in a like proportion to the licensees, and any help that may come forward will be appreciated and used to the best advantage." The City Council owns a number of hotels in resumed areas, but the finance committee declines absolutely to contribute any of the sinews of war for the coming fight.

This is how "Liberty" fights No-License. Does threatened property appeal more strongly than threatened lives and child happiness? Will those who care more for God's property, the soul of the child, send £3 to fight the open bar as a counter move to this Bogus Liberty League.

The Editor



## How Liquor Advocates Handle Drink Bills.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING AMERICA, NEW ZEALAND, AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

(BY JAMES MARION.)

From "Fairplay," the liquor organ of N.S.W.:—"With the obvious failures of the United States as a warning to them, it should be obvious, even to the most bigoted of the anti-liquor people of the Commonwealth, that their course is wrong beyond question or argument. Else how explain the fact that in the United States, as in New Zealand, the consumption of alcoholic liquor increases pari passu with the extension of nominally dry territory."

Unfortunately for the advocates of No-License, the people of this State have not yet sufficiently studied the liquor problem, and especially its effective operation in various parts of the world so that the foregoing appeals very readily to the unthinking.

Take, for instance, New Zealand. The cabled statement that 337,386 gallons had gone into No-License areas in 1912 sent every liquor man into the seventh heaven of delight, whereas it is really the most valuable fact we have in favor of No-License, because it represents but 1,811 gallons per head of the population in the No-License areas, whereas the average per head in the Licensed areas reached 12,157 gallons. The total average consumption per No-License electorate was 25,952, but the fact that for each Licensed area where the bars are open the consumption reached 174,183 gallons. A difference of nearly 150,000 gallons per electorate between the Licensed and the No-License areas. The person who will not take this difference as a worthy reform is hopeless.

The increase in the drink bill for the whole Dominion (which is very insignificant) has taken place in the Licensed area. Many people are unreasonable enough to expect No-License in certain districts to reduce the consumption in Licensed districts, which is equivalent to expecting cabbages to grow in an unwatered garden because the man next door is using the hose freely. No wonder a temperance lecturer once said that the hardest work he ever did was attempting to drive hard facts into soft heads.

### ABOUT NEW SOUTH WALES.

But if the "friendly disposed to liquor" elector is not satisfied with the No-License system in New Zealand, what has he to say of the Licensed system in New South Wales. How does he accept the fact that there has been in this State in two years an increased consumption of no less than 4,507,757 gallons; and whilst there has been an increase of but 1s. 11d. per head in the drink bill of New Zealand in two years—during which period no additional bars have been

closed—it has reached an increase of 10s. in New South Wales. Surely if the "grand" total of 337,386 gallons in the thirteen New Zealand No-License electorates is giving anyone sleepless nights, the increase of 4½ million gallons in New South Wales should produce insomnia of the worst kind. Nothing but blind prejudice or callous stupidity is preventing the light getting into the minds of the people.

### ABOUT AMERICA.

The liquor man is much concerned about America, where "failure is producing further failure." The Yankees are the wrong sort to vote for more of a bad thing. And the growth of Prohibition is its grandest vindication. Certain important facts have to be considered—unhappily very few people consider facts. However, not the least contributing cause (according to the "Anti-Saloon Year Book" for 1913) to the increased use of intoxicants is to be found in the constantly enlarging volume of immigration into the United States, especially from the countries of Southern Europe. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, there were 1,041,570 immigrants to U.S.A. The largest number of any one nationality was 223,382, who came from Italy. The great majority of new arrivals came through the open-door of New York, where the most vicious and ignorant remained, the better class going to the Western and North-Western States. In the State of New York the decrease of immigration for the year was 28 per cent., whilst the increase in liquor consumption was 31 per cent. New York is run wide open under license. But with all this disadvantage the position in America is encouraging, and the Prohibition sentiment and fresh victories are holding the liquor consumption in check.

### THE SUMMING UP.

Taking a period of four years for New Zealand and New South Wales, from 1908 to 1912, we can readily see that even on Dominion and State-wide drink bills the position in New Zealand is infinitely better than in New South Wales. And again in U.S.A., from the same year, 1907 to 1911 (the last year of available figures), notwithstanding the growth of big cities and the influx of heavy-drinking immigrants, the position is highly encouraging.

Study these three comparisons:—

Drink Bills Per Head of Population.		
	1908.	1912.
New Zealand	£3 15 5½	£3 14 11½
New South Wales.	3 7 6	4 0 6

### REMOVAL NOTICE.

## Mr. C. THORNTON DOBSON DENTIST,

Wishes to notify his patients in and around Sydney that he has removed his Surgeries (after 14 years' practice at 60 Regent-street, Sydney) to larger and more central premises in

"BERRY'S CHAMBERS," 136 PITT-ST.,  
SYDNEY (One Door from King-st.)

These Surgeries will be fitted with all the latest improvements in Dental Surgery, and everything to alleviate pain in Dental treatment will be added.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

136 PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

HOURS: 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.; Fridays, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., by appointment; Saturdays, 9 a.m. till 1 p.m.. Tel. City 6283.

Thus in four years the drink bill for the whole of New Zealand decreased 6d. per head whilst in New South Wales it increased 13s.

United States America.

	1907.	1911.
Liquor consumption per head of population..	22.79gal.	22.79gal.

The facts stand, and cannot be denied, that in both U.S.A. and in New Zealand over a period of four years there has not been any increase in per capita consumption, whilst in New South Wales an increase of 13s. per head has taken place.

The lesson to be learned from the foregoing is that No-License is a check on the natural-growing drink bills of the world, in spite of more money and shorter hours of labor. The moral, physical, and financial benefits that have come to the No-License districts justify New South Wales striving for the same magnificent results.

And now, to use the introductory paragraph by "Fairplay," with the alteration of certain words, let it be said in the street, on the platform, and from the housetop:—"With the obvious successes of the United States as a guide to them, it should be obvious to the most bigoted liquor people of the Commonwealth that their cause is wrong beyond question or argument, else how explain the fact that in the United States, as in New Zealand, consumption of liquor has not increased. Due directly to the extension of practically dry territory."

The youth he gazed in her dear eyes,  
She knew he was a gonner,  
And that a willing slave he'd be,  
Who'd heap his wealth upon her.  
But one condition she imposed  
Before buying the furniture  
That he should ever keep a supply  
Of Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

## 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.



**HAVE YOUR CLOTHES TAILORED BY AN EXPERT**

**Suits from £3/3/- to all Prices**      **W. T. HUNTER**      **Ladies Costumes from £5/5/-**

WE GUARANTEE PROPER FIT.      LATEST STYLES IN SUITINGS (See window).      Send for Samples of Fabrics.

**Our Address is 119 LIVERPOOL STREET** (Near Pitt St., opp. Fay's.)

**The Coward of the School**  
(Continued from Page 3.)

"Take her quick!" cried Ben in a choked voice.

"Hand her over, boy," cried the fireman, "and follow me," but the watching crowd saw Ben dive back into the fiery furnace and reappear with something which he sheltered with his coat.

A few moments later Mr. Myers snatched the brave boy, bundle and all, from the now flaming ladder.

"Bless you, my boy! You're a fellow to be proud of! What's this under your coat? Of all things! Our Nellie's cat."

"Stand off from her!" shouted the fire chief; "she is going in," and as the awe-stricken spectators surged back the walls fell in with a great boom.

"Where's Ben Williams?" asked Rodney's father.

"Right here, Mr. Myers," chided Miss Maitland, who was wiping the boy's face with her wet handkerchief.

With a quick "Please let me go, ma'am!" Ben fled to escape so much excitement and praise.

The next time that the boys met at school, Herb Longville called a meeting and addressed it.

"We are going to organise a new baseball team, and we would—ahem!—we would be pleased to nominate Mr. Ben Williams as our captain. Who will second this motion?"

"I!" said Rodney, awkwardly.

"Carried!" shouted the boys.

Ben's face was a study in red and white. Raising his head before answering he saw Miss Maitland looking in at the door, and perceived, by her reassuring smile, that she understood everything.

"Better is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city," she said sweetly, as she came into the impromptu little meeting.

For answer the boys slapped Ben on the back and shouted: "Captain Ben! Hurrah for Captain Ben! Now let's choose our men and begin practice."—"Sunday School Advocate."

**THE ALLIANCE HOTELS, Ltd.**  
(TEMPERANCE.)

CORNER PARK AND CASTLEREAGH STREETS, SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:

W. WINN (Chairman)  
E. PIPER

H. McPHERSON  
D. J. MONK

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE:

STANLEY F. ALLEN, F.I.L.A., 32 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

**Proposed issue of 15,000 New Shares of £1 each for the Extension of the Business.**

PROSPECTUS.

THE Directors of the Alliance Hotels Ltd. have much pleasure in reporting to their Shareholders and the public generally that on account of the present premises being far too small for the large number of our ever increasing and satisfied clients applying for accommodation, they have purchased the land and buildings in Castlereagh-street, adjoining the Alliance Hotel, AND PURPOSE ERECTING AN UP-TO-DATE MODERN BUILDING, with all conveniences, and capable of accommodating about 250 persons.

The land purchased has a frontage of about 60ft. to Castlereagh-street, by a depth of 98ft., and it is the intention of the Board to erect the necessary buildings as soon as the present leases expire.

Our past success, the popularity of the Hotel, the growth of Sydney, and the great need of comfortable accommodation in our city, such as we supply at a moderate tariff, encourages the Directors to recommend this scheme with the utmost confidence, and as a proof of their belief in the scheme they intend taking up further shares in the new issue.

We may say that the Hotel's accommodation has been taxed to its utmost capacity, large numbers having been turned away from time to time for the want of sufficient bedrooms, and we have every confidence, when our friends know that we have plenty of accommodation, that our connection will increase rapidly.

The Directors are pleased to say that those who stay with us recommend their friends to come to our comfortable, well-conducted, clean and conveniently situated homely Hotel, where no liquor is sold.

We have been able to pay 8 per cent. Dividends since the formation of the Company, and place fairly large sums to a reserve fund after making ample allowance for depreciation, repairs, etc., and under the larger scheme the managerial and other expenses will be materially lessened.

We find that owing to our present cramped accommodation our numerous friends and well-wishers are likely to discontinue recommending others to come and stay at the Hotel, because we have so often been unable to accommodate them.

We herewith have pleasure in giving you the returns for the past three years:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Persons Accommodated	House Receipts	Net Profits
1910	18,305	£4,025	*See note below
1911	23,614	£4,862	672
1912	28,607	£6,186	1,071

\*During the year 1910 the present Company took over the business from the old Company.

The total profit for year 1912-13, as compared with 1911-12, shows to much better advantage when we consider that £328 more was paid to carry out special Repairs and Renewals during that year.

It will thus be seen that the Directors could have easily paid 10 per cent. per annum on the Paid-up Capital, but they decided it prudent to put a certain sum aside as a Reserve Fund, which they hope to add to every year and thus strengthen the financial position of the Company.

Flossie: "Of course, in the theatrical profession it doesn't matter how often lovers quarrel."

Gertie: "Why?"

Flossie: "Because they make up every night and twice on matinee days."

Man wants but little here below,  
But wants that little long;  
And when he gets it—why, of course,  
Life is one grand sweet song,  
But one thing that he badly wants,  
When he starts out on life's tour,  
Is something to ward off colds and chills—  
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

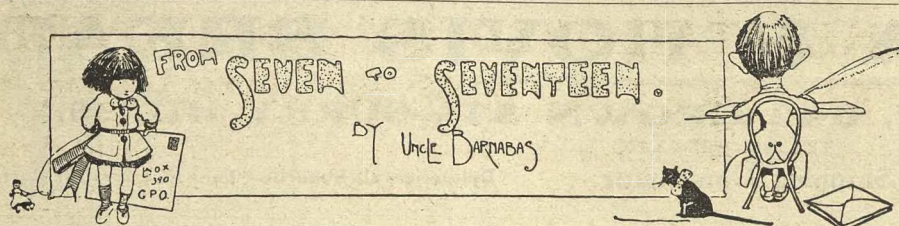
**TO SHAKE THE CITY.**

**TOWN HALL, SYDNEY, Oct. 20th, 8 p.m.**

**A Great No-License Demonstration.**

**We are winning all over the World. Help us win in N.S.W.**





### LATE AT NIGHT, LATE IN THE MORNING.

I wonder did you ever see these lines:—

Lives there a child who has not said,  
"To-morrow I'll get out of bed  
At six o'clock, and get things done  
Before the setting of the sun?"

Lives there a child who has not said  
At six a.m., "How good this bed  
Does feel," and snores till after eight,  
Then wondered why they slept so late?

The secret of getting up early and feeling bright is going to bed early. If a child of ten gets up at eight o'clock when they should get up at seven and does that for 10 years, they have lived five months less than the one who gets up at seven. Lost five months in ten years. The one who goes to bed at 10 when they should be in bed at nine gets older quicker and loses what can never be regained. Time wasted is like water spilt in the ground—it can never be regained. Dear ne's and ni's have a talk with mother about how to spend the 24 hours of each day, and then keep as near to your plan as you possibly can. Every thoughtful person most of all regrets wasted time, and not having learnt how to spend a day wisely.

UNCLE B.

### THE ISLANDS WE VISIT.

What island should offer plenty of sweetmeats?—Candia.

What island should contain plenty of small tinned fish?—Sardinia.

What island is a pine tree?—Cyprus.

What island suggests the perspiring housewife in the jam season?—Jamaica (jam maker).

What island suggests the making of honey?—Celebes (sell bees).

To what island should we look for great wisdom?—Solomon.

What island should yield delicious dishes?—Cook.

What island is slow about things?—Long.

What islands are not intended for week day uses?—Sunday Islands.

What island is against expense?—Antecoste.

### A WISE GIRL.

Ivy Brown, Littleham, Cootralantra, via Cooma, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I will first introduce myself to you. On July 8, 9, and 10 we had three heavy frosts, but at 8 o'clock the sun was shining brightly. I go to the same school as Edna Stone. Edna and I are in the same class. Mr. Tickner is our teacher. Every Wednesday Mrs. Tickner teaches sewing. I like sewing days best. To-day I was at school. We have to say a recitation every

Friday. To-day was not a bad day. We haven't had any snow or rain this winter yet. So I will close to an end. Good-bye. —Yours sincerely.

(Dear Ivy,—I am so pleased you introduced yourself to me. It was a wise thing to do, for if you had waited for some one else to do it why you might never have become my Ni' at all, at all. Will you tell me when your birthday is, and have you a photo.—Uncle B.)

### A LITTLE GEOGRAPHY.

Vera, Kimberley, Ward's River, writes:—

Dear Uncle Barnabas,—As I've nothing particular to do to-night I think I'll write to you, so I'll be a "toff," not a "scallywag." We have had fairly fine weather for almost two weeks, but it has commenced to rain again to-night. You asked me how far it is from here to Taree. Well, it's 52 miles by rail. We live south of Gloucester, our nearest station being Stratford, which is the first station south of Gloucester, and is the highest station above sea level between Sydney and Taree. All the water on the north of Stratford goes to the Manning River and on the south the water goes to the Karuah River. My eldest sister is to be married the beginning of next month, and I am to be bridesmaid. My sister is going to live in Taree. We have a nice lot of violets out. I wish I lived near Sydney, and I'd call at "Grit" office with a big bunch to brighten up the dull faces—if anyone can be dull where "Grit" is. I'm so sorry to hear about Cousin Mabel's loss. I knew about the young



DORA HOWELL.

man's death, but I didn't know what his name was till I saw Mabel's letter. Wirth's Circus was at Gloucester last Monday. I did not go, but one of my brothers went. I would have liked very much to have seen all those animals. Well, Uncle Barnabas, I'll have to close, so good-bye for the present.—From your loving Niece.

(Dear Vera,—You are indeed a "toff" to have written, and I am sorry not to have answered much sooner. Thank you for giving us the geography of your place. I am sure I am not the only one who knows more now your letter has appeared. Hope the wedding was fine. How does it feel to be a bridesmaid? I have never been one, so please tell me.—Uncle B.)

### A NI' AS BRIDESMAID.

Milly, Kimberley, Ward's River, writes:—



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The Editor, "Photography and Focus," London.



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Dear Uncle B.,—We have had a fine day to-day, the first for a long time. It's nice to have a peep at the sun once more. We have very few flowers out at present. Violets are the only flowers we have a lot of. My eldest sister (Leila) is to be married on the 9th of next month, and my sister Vera is to be bridesmaid for her, so we are rather busy at present. The road is very bad out to here at present owing to all the rain we've had lately. I was down in Stroud last week, and had the pleasure of seeing all my old school mates again. Don't think I've any more news, so good night.—From your loving Niece.

(Dear Milly,—It has just struck me that the first of my Ne's or Ni's to get married ought to have me to perform the ceremony. Don't you think so? It would be just lovely. Tell us all about the wedding. We will all be interested.—Uncle B.)

## LOTS OF "AROHA."

Arini, Waipawa, Box 11, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I see you are made Doctor B., so when I am ill I will know what to do. All our Sunday-school class are going to get name texts. About one month ago I wrote to you, but it was not printed in "Grit," so I don't think you can have got it. I would be very glad if some of my cousins would write to me. My address is Ruata-niwha-road, Waipawa. One of my favorite books is "Little Radiance." Have you read it? We are having three weeks' holiday from school now. I have been away for a week out into the country. I used to go for a lot of rides on the pony, and a lot of drives. Are you coming over this election time? If you are, let me know, and I will come and see you. Of course I will know you, because I have seen you before. Do you remember the last time you came to Waipawa? You came in a motor-car and you had a very bad cold, but I hope it is quite gone now. You were going to give us some pictures, but they did not come off, so you gave us an address instead. With lots of love to yourself and all my cousins.

(Dear Arini,—So glad to hear from you. Your cousins over here will not understand what lots of "Aroha" means. I wonder if you will? I hope some of your cousins will write to you. And about coming to New Zealand, I fear I can say nothing. Write again soon.—Uncle B.)

## CHRISTIAN HENS.

Geoffrey D. Arnold, Kurrajong, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I have given up my missionary garden, as my little brothers used to chip the plants out. Dad has given me instead, a small pen of fowls which I have to feed and look after. I sell the eggs, and when they have paid for their feed, I will

send you half of profit for your work among the poor. Please send me a collecting card that you told us about in "Grit." When summer fruit is ripe, you can bring a couple of your little friends like you did last year. Mother says she will send some jam for your men's home, if you will tell her the address. This is all the news this time.—Your loving Ne.

(Dear Geoff.,—Thank you for your letter. I am delighted to hear of your Christian hens; they are, I have no doubt, working better than many church members. I am sorry not to have sent a card sooner. The Men's Home will jump for joy when that jam arrives, the address is 69 Reservoir-street, Sydney.—Uncle B.)

## The Verdict of Experts

(Continued from Page 2.)

but a small fraction of that prescribed 25 years ago. Sir W. Collins had treated 10,000 patients at the London Hospital, performed 6000 operations on them during 25 years, and had given alcohol only 27 times. And his results were no worse than those of other surgeons, and in many instances they were even better. We spent much on alcohol now—16½ million pounds—but Sir Thomas Whitaker had calculated that were we spending at the rate we did 16 or 17 years ago we should now be spending 272½ millions. A great gain indeed!

## Congregational Church, Belgrave Street.

"Tired nerves want rest, not the cruel flogging of an alcoholic stimulant; they want nourishment, but alcohol starves the nerves and makes them supersensitive and irritable," said Dr. A. B. Olsen, M.Sc., D.P.H. Nerve strength and brain energy were never derived from alcohol in any form, alluring advertisements notwithstanding, he added, for alcohol had a depressing and weakening effect upon the nerves, and was not a tonic. There was no short cut to health and strength—at least, not through the bottle. Rest, sleep, fresh air, good feeding, and good cheer—these were the natural remedies, and therefore the best.

## Gloucester Place Baptist Church.

Mr. G. Brownlie McKendrick, L.R.C.P., said alcohol was largely responsible for the annual increase of insanity in England and Wales. There were 138,377 persons notified last year—an increase of 2716 over the previous year's figure. He agreed with the late

Dr. Forbes Winslow that the vices and not the worries of civilisation were the causes of insanity, tabulating the great causes as: (1), drink; (2), cigarette smoking; (3), heredity. He stated that alcohol acted as a poison to cell life, and there was no single cause known to science which so weakened the fighting cells of our body as alcohol.—"Alliance News."

## PLEDGE-SIGNING CRUSADE

For the fortnight from Sept. 5th to 18th, the Central Police Court provides the following record:—

Men.	Women.	Pledges.
223	61	75

We have no regrets about this work, and in spite of much that hinders and discourages there is a response on the part of the victims of drink that is most gratifying. We thank very heartily the following donors:—Miss D. Smith, 2/6; Eric Price, £2/10/-; W. E. Wilson, £1/1/-; member N.S.W. Alliance Council, £1/1/-; Friend X., £1/10/-; Mrs. Christie, £2/10/-; Wm. C. Clegg, £2/2/-.

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### A FISHY STORY.

The Simsons had been married but a short while when the husband went fishing with a party of friends. He fished all morning and caught nothing. In disgust, he returned to the office and telephoned to his provision-dealer to send up a dozen bass. Upon his arrival home his wife asked: "Well, what luck did you have, dear?" "Oh, we had fine luck," he replied enthusiastically. "Didn't the boy bring that dozen bass I gave him?" "Why, yes, I suppose he did," replied Mrs. Simson, trying hard to repress a smile. "There they are." And she pointed to a dozen bottles of Bass' ale.

\* \* \*

### THE GREAT UNKNOWN.

Teacher: "To what family does the whale belong?"

Jimmie: "I don't know, teacher; no family in our neighborhood owns a whale."

### JUNE NIGHTS.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,  
The old man puts the cat outside, then he,  
With the old woman, hikes to bed away,  
Leaving the girl to darkness and to me.

\* \* \*

### TESTING.

"Why do you put your finger on that paint? Don't you see the sign, 'Fresh paint?'"

"Yes," replied the man with eccentric ideas. "But I can't keep from testing it and thinking what a convenience it would be if fresh eggs could be tested the same way."

\* \* \*

### THE BACHELOR'S REASON.

A lady was asking a well-known novelist, who is a bachelor, as to the reason for his state of celibacy. "Are you a bachelor from choice?" she queried. "Yes," came the answer with disconcerting promptness from the famous author. "But isn't that—er—rather ungracious and ungallant?" protested the fair inquisitor. The novelist smiled. "You must ask the ladies," he suggested gently; "it was their choice, not mine."

\* \* \*

Lady (meeting her former servant): "Oh, Mary, I suppose you are getting better wages at your new place?"

Mary: "No, ma'am, I'm workin' for nothin' now—I'm married."

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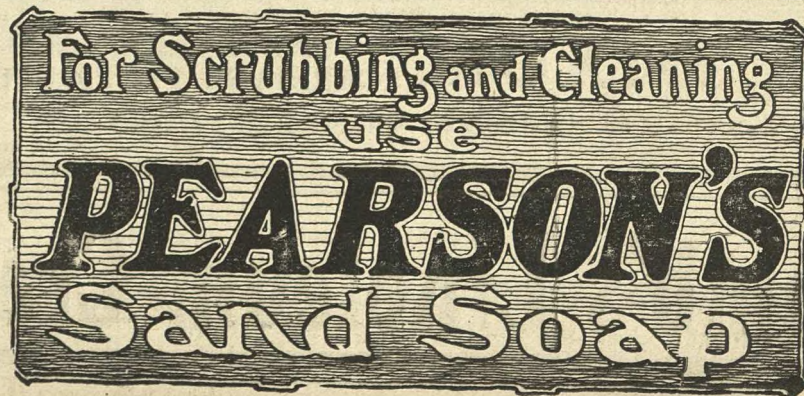
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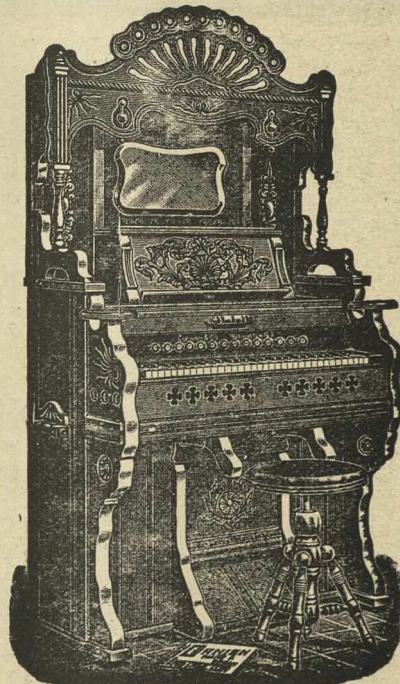
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BY A LAYMAN.

Get the books the "Miracles of Unbelief" by Ballard, also the "Supreme Conquest" by Watkinson. Study these and be a militant churchman like St. Paul and St. Peter. There will be little or nothing wrong with the preachers or churches if work is done in an energetic manner for your Master, Christ. It is for want of that energy and militancy that the Church languishes, and people are not stirred from the engrossing affairs of this temporal and temporary life.

Rouse yourselves, do something, pray to the Holy Spirit to give you that enthusiasm and energy, without which no lasting work can be done. Read the "Master Christian" and "Life Everlasting," "Barabbas" and "God's Good Man," by Corelli, and the "Miracles of Unbelief," and learn from all these books the way to put real Christianity before the people. Encourage the reading of these books. Great sermons are found in these works. Don't be satisfied with the little rut you have got into, work out of it. Be a fighter for the faith you profess.

It is proved that four millions of people in London alone belong to no church.

One half of the people in our cities, towns, and country belong actively to no church, thanks to the indifference of the churchmen of the Protestant sects. When the people ask for "Bread" in the shape of the Truth, they are offered a Stone of Sectarianism Dogma, Creed and indifference. You must get to work and teach these people as Christ, your Master, commanded.

Who out of all the Apostles appeals most to the heart and respect of mankind? "St. Paul," because he was a strenuous fighter for the faith and truth, a militant, no feather-bed Apostle. He, by his energy, did more for true Christianity than all the other Apostles combined. How he journeyed tirelessly up and down the Roman Empire in spite of bodily infirmity and persecution, teaching Christianity.

The modern preacher in high places is like unto the old Jewish high priests and Pharisees. They love to be seen of men in fine clothing and ornate vesture, and the chief positions at feasts, and to fare sumptuously every day. This is not Christianity, and until you follow the Master more closely, and let your faith and works and light shine before men, so that all may see and believe

in what you preach to be true, it will be asked again and again, "What is wrong with the Churches?" but what is wrong with the preachers? Mankind require something good to thrill them. Thrill them through and through by your conviction and earnestness.

Do your duty. Strengthen the weaker brethren, the doubters, the waverers.

Do not fail to read "The Natural Law in the Spiritual World," by Henry Drummond.

Encourage open discussion of the principles and facts of Christianity as Christ and the Apostles did.

More than half the people attend no church. These people (who you are making no attempt to reach, instruct or bring in) are saying: "Oh, the Churches don't want us, they do not care whether we are saved or lost, they only want the rich people in their Churches, the others are not welcome or wanted. It is openly said the parsons don't want to trouble about any but the rich class, who will become pillars of the Church and subscribe liberally to foreign missions, to advertise their goodness."

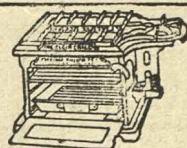
Now Christ said, "I have a few things against thee—I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot, but as thou art only lukewarm I will spew thee out of my mouth." In face of this denunciation, you must become hot, "Hot, not cold, and dead, but hot." This applies to the churches today, the same as to the old seven churches of Asia. You should be ashamed to call yourselves servants of Christ, and not do more in His service than you are doing—letting His people stray from the fold, and making no effort to bring them in. Christ's

teaching is either all or nothing, but you are steering a middle course, insisting upon creed, dogma and sectarianism, and a wholesale belief in miracles—belief in miracles alone will save no one, nor do any good. Christ did not say or teach that we must believe in his miracles only, as they are entirely unessential; but that we are to believe in Him as the Giver of Life, and the Saviour of mankind. He insisted upon our doing good to one another, loving our fellow man, assisting one another. He commanded and insisted upon the absolute necessity of the brotherhood of mankind. Do good to all. "A new commandment I give unto you. Love one another as I have loved you. Keep my commandments. Not believe in My miracles and ye shall be saved, but believe in Me, in my sayings and good works. As I have loved you and done good to you, go ye and do likewise, and verily ye shall have your reward." It is not sufficient to only believe in Christ, faith without works is of no avail. This is just where the clergy fail. This is where Corelli is doing the good work you are neglecting, by her passionate advocacy in her books "Barabbas," "Master Christian," "Ardath," "Holy Orders," "Life Everlasting," etc., of the true and real Christianity, of true faith, and of doing good. Some of this writer's works are the greatest power for good of this age.

The Christianity that does good, and looks after those that are lost in worldiness, selfishness, vice, wretchedness, and hopelessness, Christ said: "I came to save the lost, and directed you to go out and save the lost also. Let your zeal and good works shine before men and you will have no reason to complain of indifference or empty churches.

Read the new book, "The Inside of the Cup," by Winston Churchill, and learn from it how to present Christianity on a newer working basis. Also read the book, "Be Good to Yourself," by O. S. Marden.

It is a modern St. Paul all are waiting for, one who will appeal to the heart, and instruct the mind of mankind—"Which of you feel the call?"



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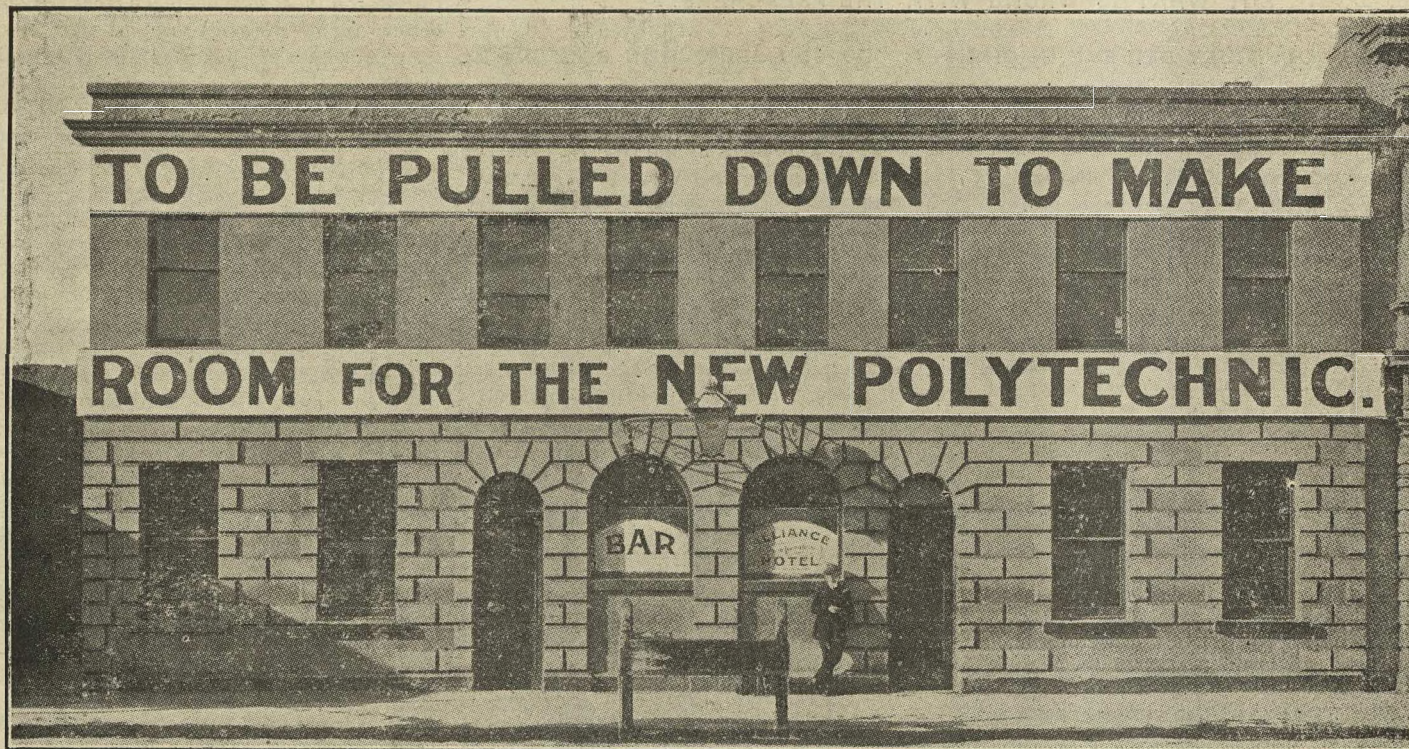
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