

SPECIAL ELECTION ISSUE, 100,000 COPIES.

GRIFF.

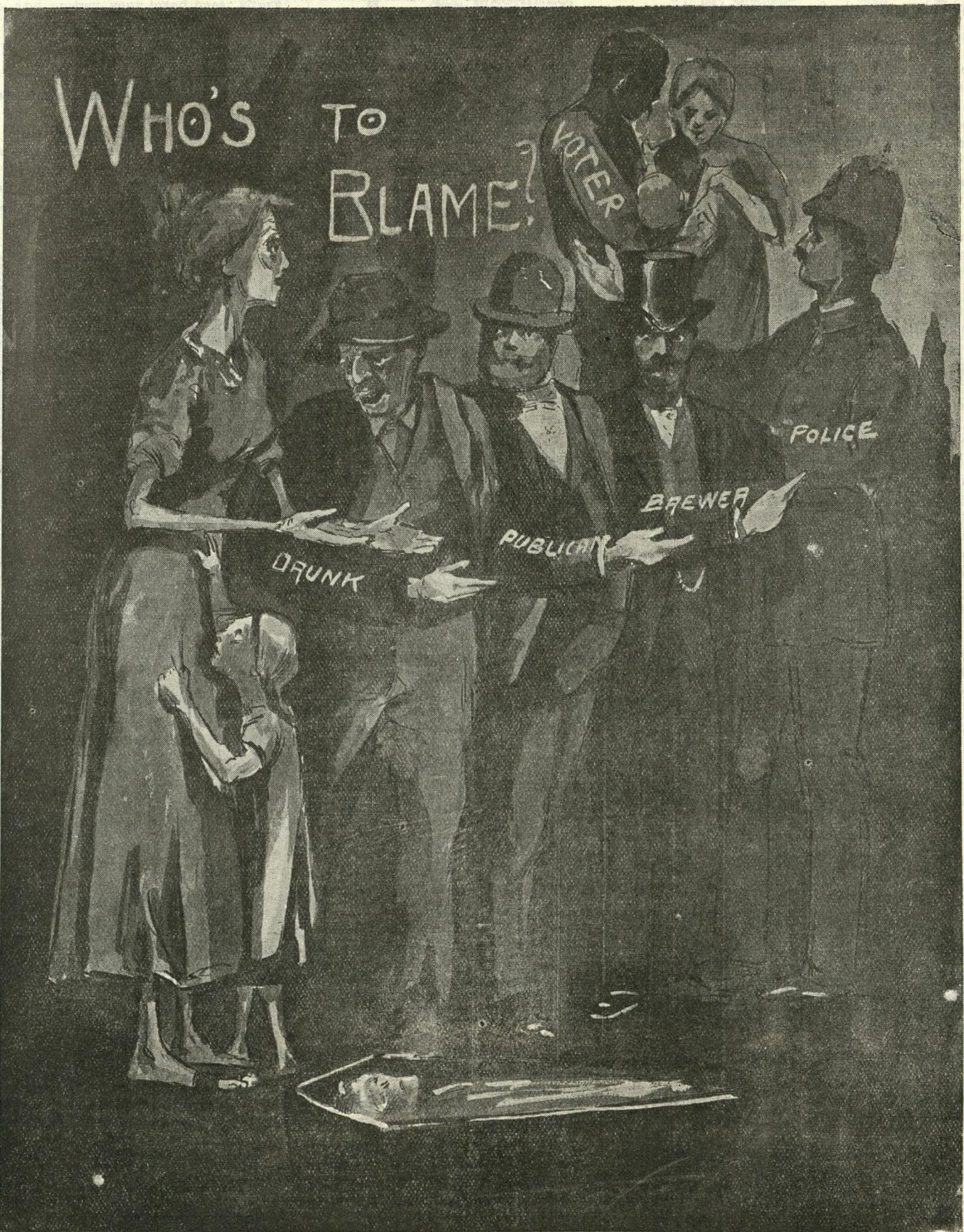
A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

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Vol. 1.—No. 23.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1907.

Price One Penny



Doctors and Drink

"Lancet" Manifesto Criticised.

Views of Physicians

In connection with the present controversy arising from the document signed by 16 well-known medical men, it is interesting to remember that as far back as 1847 a medical declaration was signed in England by 2000 physicians and surgeons, including almost every name of eminence, declaring that—

"The most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages," and that "Total and universal abstinence from alcoholic liquors and beverages of all sorts would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, and morality, and the happiness of the human race."

14,720 medical men last year in Great Britain signed a petition praying that instruction be given in primary schools that would deter people from using alcohol.

Dr. Alfred Salter,

the well-known Bermondsey physician and member of the London County Council, examined in detail the position taken up by those medical men who regard their practice from the Temperance point of view.

"Our position," he said, "is that while alcohol is in some circumstances a very useful drug, it is also an extremely dangerous one, and must be classed with chloroform, strychnine, opium, arsenic, and similar powerful agents. It is about as absurd to talk of its value as an article of diet as it would be to class opium under the same head. All modern scientific evidence points to the conclusion that the habitual use of alcohol in the strictest moderation is most injurious."

"A very important point overlooked by the signatories to this manifesto is that bacteriological evidence is unanimously in favour of the view that alcohol, even in the smallest doses, lowers the power of resistance of the tissues to invasion by micro-organisms. That has been proved for anthrax, hydrophobia, diphtheria, tetanus, and various other diseases. At the Pasteur Institute a warning is issued to all patients that they must abstain from alcohol while undergoing treatment, which otherwise the authorities will not guarantee to be successful."

THE PATH OF SAFETY.

Turning from the experimental side to that of experience, Dr. Salter instanced the progressive diminution in the use of alcohol.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

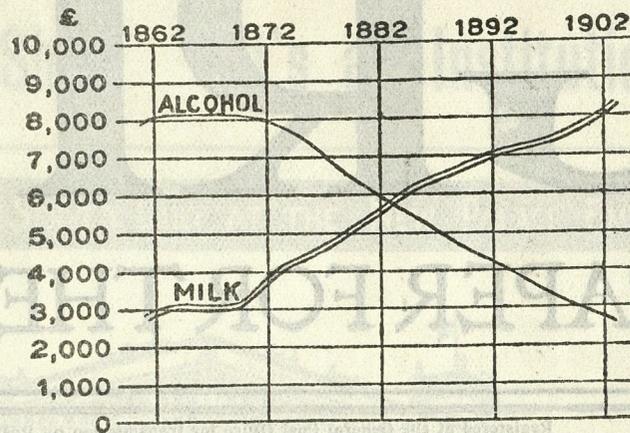
Dr. J. J. Ridge, of Enfield,

Secretary of the British Medical Temperance Association, said that the medical question raised by the manifesto did not depend upon individual opinion, but must be settled by the results of practice. "Every medical man," he said, "who has had to do without alcohol, has found that he had previously been mistaken in relying upon it."

"In my own case I have not prescribed alcohol for many years, and my results have been certainly as good as anybody else's. My experience, too, is not peculiar, for every medical man who has given the non-alcoholic treatment an honest trial has found it more than satisfactory. I may say that the results of the Temperance Hospital have been most satisfactory."

Mr. Jacquet, in the "Presse Medicale"

stated that "of 252 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis 71.4 per cent. were alcoholics before any symptom of the disease."



ALCOHOL AND MILK.

Diagram showing the relative decrease of the use of alcohol and the increase in the use of milk in seven of the great London Hospitals. The relative cost of alcohol and milk is also shown.

Dr. S. H. Burgen says:—

"I tell you the cold, calm, scientific facts, such as the profession everywhere recognises as absolute truth. I do not regard beer-drinking as safe for anyone. It is a dangerous, aggressive evil that no man can tamper with."

Professor J. D. Crothers, M.D., says:—

"One of the recent conclusions which is confirmed by daily experience, is that alcohol, either taken as a drug or a beverage, has cumulative action. The apparent good results are misleading."

Sir Victor Horsley, M.D., F.R.C.S. F.R.S., says:—

"The medical profession are discontinuing the use of alcohol as a drug, and discouraging it as a household remedy."

Dr. Greenlees, the Great Authority on Insanity says:—

"The two great factors in the causation of mental disease are hereditary disposition and intemperance in the use of alcohol. The first cause is chiefly to be traced to the drinking habit also."

Professor Atwater

"It is difficult to employ alcohol without danger. We affirm that alcohol is an aliment, but I say that it is an evil aliment, a detestable aliment."

Dr. F. Foord-Gaiger, Medical Superintendent of the South Western Fever Hospital, says:—

"I rank myself with those who hold that in most cases of enteric fever not only is alcohol not required, but that its employment is occasionally distinctly harmful, even when given in quantities which would not be considered excessive."

Professor G. S. ms-Woodhead, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

"In the old days it was thought absolutely necessary to treat certain diseases by means of larger doses of alcohol, and so far as one could see, comparing that system with that of the present day, a good many people were helped quietly out of the world by the alcohol system."

Dr. R. B. Turner-Wace

"Alcohol was not a remedy, which was specifically required in any disease, its value has been and is seriously questioned in the minds of most of the best investigators."

Dr. McAdam-Eccles

"Laymen need to understand that not only is alcohol not necessary, but that even in small quantities it is positively harmful to the majority, in spite of the fact that there may be some seeming exceptions"

In the London Hospital.

As to the use of alcohol in hospitals, there are official figures with regard to the London Hospital. The bill for wines and spirits amounted to £571 in 1905, and the bill for malt liquors was £246 in 1905. In this year the number of patients was 13,552. On the other hand, it is found that in the year 1896, when the patients numbered only 11,337, the wines and beer cost as much as £917, and the malt liquors £531.

WHY THEY SIGNED IT.

Sir William R. Gowers

the great authority on diseases of the brain and spinal cord, whose name gave great weight to the manifesto, says:—

"I hear that the declaration has been twisted to mean anything, justify anything; whereas the essential thing about it was to justify the use of alcohol in acute disease. I would certainly not have signed it if I had known it originated with the laity."

Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, says:—

"It was sufficient for me that it had been signed by Sir William Gowers. I do not care much for the form in which the declaration has been finally presented to the public."

Dr. T. R. Glynn, says:—

"Had the drafting of the document been left with me I would have made it less general in its meaning. I am a moderate user of alcohol, and the greatest care should be exercised in prescribing it."

Ten of the sixteen graduated 49 to 39 years ago, three 37 to 32 years ago, one 24 years ago, and only two did so in the last 12 years.



A TESTIMONIAL.

The sixteen doctors are not the only ones to give alcohol a recommendation. The gentleman above is writing another.

Walter (presenting a plate before an old man from the country): "For the music, sir."

Old Man (gathering the coins up off the plate): "Thank you; the music was pretty bad"

The Darkness must go before the dawn of No-License

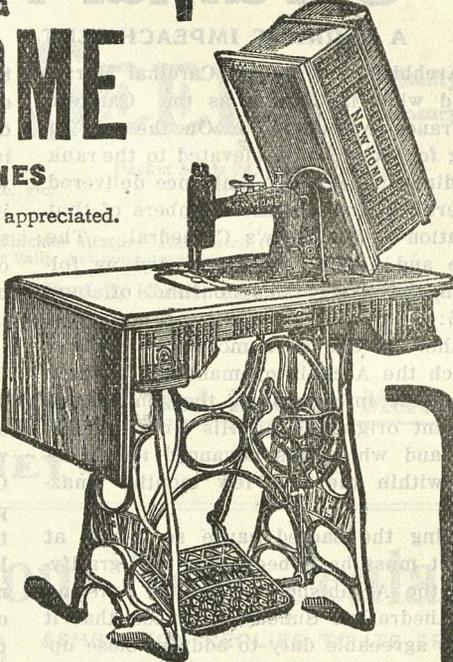
Several thousands of homes are under the shadow of alcohol, and since medical science can do so little to recover the drunkard they are gripped in the darkness of despair. Moral suasion has failed them. Fining the unfortunate victim has only meant money out of some loved one's pocket. Locking him up has been disgrace in the home, and the punishment has come out of a woman's heart.

In this your dark hour close the hotels, and remove the temptation.. Vote No-License, and protect your loved ones. Every woman who votes No-License is helping to raise the curtain as it were, and let the sunshine into their homes, and thus banish the darkness before the dawn of sobriety.

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NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINES

Must be seen to be appreciated.

WE will be only too pleased to show the various styles, and explain their good points to you, whenever it may be convenient for you to call.



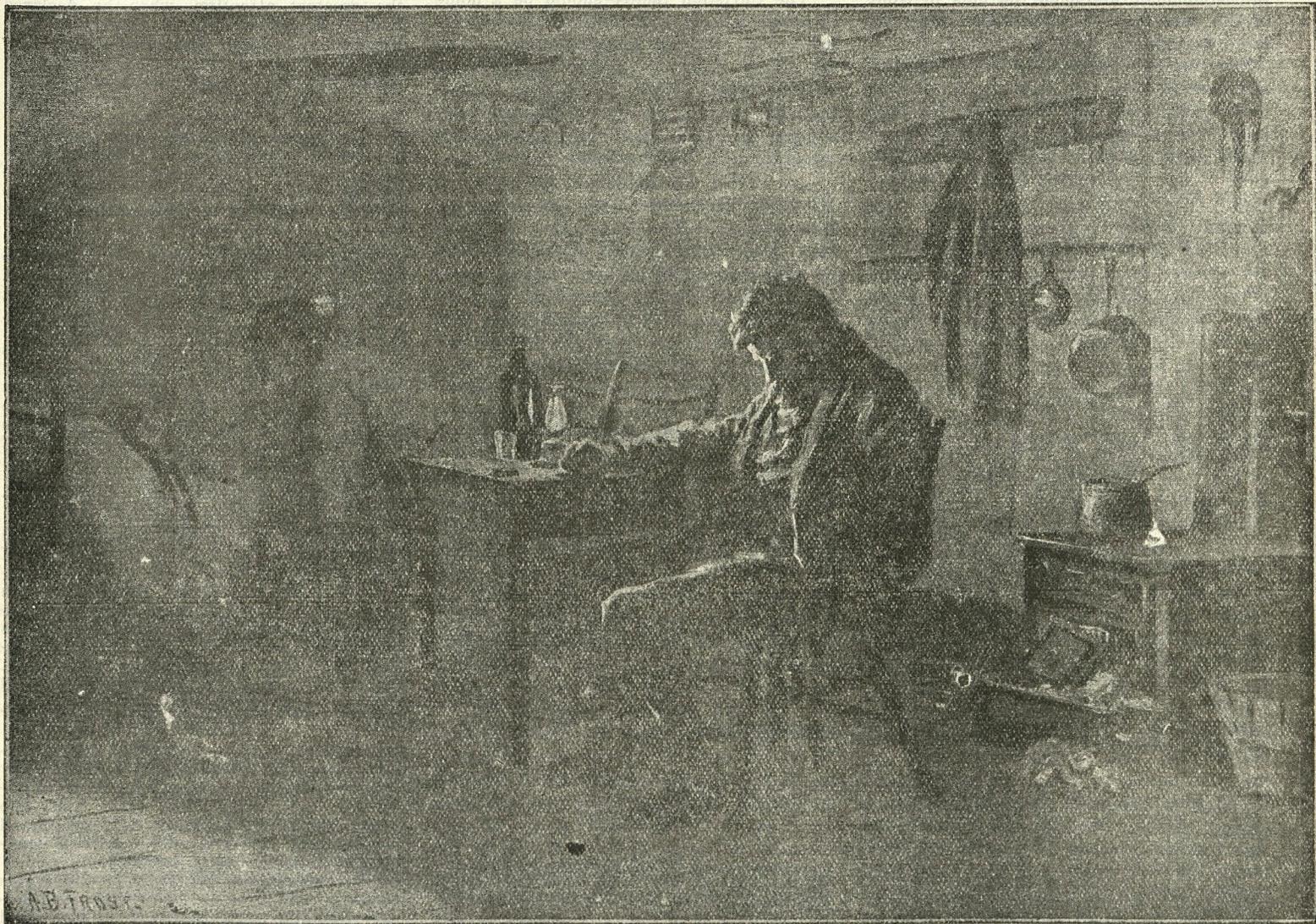
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GENUINE NEEDLES and
PARTS for, and
REPAIRS to,
ALL MACHINES.

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== The Shadow of the Bottle ==



"Could the youth, to whom the flavour of his first wine is delicious, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man feels himself GOING DOWN A PRECIPICE with open eyes and a passive will—to see his destruction and to have no power to stop it, and yet to feel it, all the way, emanating from himself; to perceive all goodness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget a time when it was otherwise—to bear about THE PITEOUS SPECTACLE OF SELF-RUINI!"—Charles Lamb in his "Confessions."

THE DRUNKARD'S HOME is the most miserable spot on earth. The Drunkard's wife! Is she a being for him to cherish, watch over, and serve as a sane man finds his happiness in doing? Oh no, a victim to vent all his unleashed and degraded passions on, to cheat, to wheedle, to poison, to make into a penny-earning drudge, and to beget poisoned offspring from.

And how **TERRIBLE IN ITS DEPRIVATIONS** is the curse entailed by an alcoholised father on such children as the mother's virtue has partially saved, not only the hospitals, but the streets, with their misshapen, malformed and half-limbed, wan-faced and prematurely old children, bear witness.

The Bottle is the foundation of physical, social and moral death, and **ITS SHADOW IS OVER ALL THE LAND.**

Cardinal Moran on Intemperance

A TERRIFIC IMPEACHMENT.

ELOQUENT PLEA FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE

As Archbishop of Sydney Cardinal Moran founded what is known as the Catholic Temperance Association. On the eve of leaving for Rome to be elevated to the rank of Cardinal, in 1885, his Eminence delivered a powerful address to the members of that association in St. Mary's Cathedral. The service and sermon were reported as follows in the "Freeman's Journal" of June 6, 1885:—

"If there is one work more than another in which the Archbishop manifests a warm and earnest interest it is the temperance movement originated by His Grace in our midst, and which has advanced and prospered within the last few months amazingly.

"Having the sacred cause so dearly at heart, it must have been intensely gratifying to the Archbishop to find on entering the Cathedral on Sunday afternoon that it was his agreeable duty to address close upon two thousand people, the greater portion of whom were members or intending members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Association of the Archdiocese.

"All the men occupied the benches on the right side of the Cathedral, and the women on the left, and the juvenile branch, formed of the school children, had a position allotted. Father O'Connor, the chaplain of the Association, having with the members recited the Rosary, the Most Rev. the Archbishop ascended the dais in front of the Sanctuary steps, and addressed the large assemblage.

"His Grace congratulated them on assembling in such full numbers, for it was most pleasing to see so many members present at the meeting and devotions of the Association, and he congratulated them still more on earnestness with which they had during the past few months devoted themselves to the promotion of the holy cause of temperance. He trusted that this earnestness would never flag, and that month after month they would go on with ever-increasing zeal and ardour, devoting themselves with heroism to their work, and continuing strong and firm in their resolution, and courageous in their determination to wage war against the demon of intemperance.

"To encourage them in their efforts, and to aid them in the contest in which they were now engaged as

CHAMPIONS OF THE STANDARD OF HOLY TEMPERANCE.

He would set before them the results of intemperance. The tree is known by its fruits, and it appeared to his grace that no better criterion could be found upon which to form judgment than by contrasting the fruits of the two trees. The fruits which were shared by the devotees of holy abstinence were fruits of peace, joy, and blessedness, and spiritual life; while on the other hand, the only fruits the drunkard tasted were the bitter fruits of misery, affliction, decay, ruin, and eternal death. It was a fitting occasion to consider the question of intemperance, as it affects the individuals themselves, their families, and society, and he would make some few remarks on each head.

"By the mercy of the Creator, as they all knew, man was put on this earth as the master and lord of material things, and God equipped him with faculties of reason and free will, that by means of these faculties he might, as on spiritual wings, soar from the material world, and attain his heavenly destiny. By intemperance these pinions become clogged, and man with reason and will enchained by the vice of drunkenness, is unable to lift himself from

the mire of sin and shame and moral slavery. The bright faculty of reason becomes dimmed by this vice, and too often reason is destroyed completely; so, too, one's free will and liberty of heart and mind become imperilled, and unless the demon was resisted, by degrees drunkenness robbed men of both God-given attributes, leaving him but

A USELESS WRECK OF SHATTERED HUMANITY.

By giving way to this degrading vice, man deprived himself of his noblest faculties, and it should be remembered that faculties were bestowed that he might give glory to God his Creator, that he might promote peace and happiness among his fellow-creatures. But the drunkard, instead of fulfilling his duty to himself and his neighbour, makes himself by his blasphemies, his oaths, and his brutality, a source of moral corruption and disorder, and under the influence of the curse of drink the arm is raised in violence and the hand employed in crime. In the individual the results of intemperance are physical, intellectual, and moral debasement, and instead of man being the lord of the material world, and of the brute creation, he degrades himself below the level of the brutes of the field, or, in the words of Holy Scripture, he "follows in their course and becomes like unto them."

"The Christian family should be a home of peace, a home of comfort and a home of joy, but the drunkard banishes all this and sets up strife, discord, and wretchedness. What is it that brings the dark cloud of sorrow and misfortune on a home, and what is it overshadows a mother's love for her children?

THIS TERRIBLE CURSE.

What anguish pierces a mother's heart, and what sadness enshrouds her soul when she sees those whom she has nursed and tended, that they might be her consolation and her pride, debasing themselves and dishonouring her by drunkenness; and how heavy is her cross of sorrow, humiliation, and shame! What scenes of misery, want, and cruelty were suggested by the mention of the drunkard's home and family. Husband and wife who had plighted their troth before God's altar, who had joined hands in a holy bond to love and reverence each other, to share the joys and the trials, the burdens and difficulties of life together, to support each other in all sorrows and afflictions; how do they realise the happiness of the Christian home, and how is the vow fulfilled to train up their children in the fear and love of God? Instead of the bright home circle and the blessing of God's grace resting upon parents and children,

THE DEMON OF DRINK

exercises his spell over the wretched household, and each day brings greater misery and deeper shame to the wife and children, while each debauch hastens the drunkard's awful end. The drunkard can give no good example to his children, and just as the home which should be the type of Christian beauty, harmony, concord, and happiness, becomes a type of repulsive coarseness, disunion, sorrow, bitterness, and degradation, so the children who, under the influence of ennobling, and purifying surroundings would become useful and honourable members of society grow up an evil to the State and a scandal to the country.

"In its social bearing the question was of the greatest importance. How much drunkenness contributes to social crime of every description, is shown by the records, for those who have examined the criminal statistics have proved that very nearly all the

crime which pervades the world proceeds directly or indirectly from intemperance. The eminent man who holds the position of Chief Justice of England gave the result of his long experience when a few years ago he declared, "Make England sober and you may shut up nine-tenths of your gaols." These few words were full of meaning, and full of truth. The Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, too, made use of memorable words when he said, "Every age has its own vices, and I am convinced that the one great vice and evil of our own day in England is this dread evil of drunkenness." Not all the evil and crime of drunkenness was confined to England; it was the same in many other countries; and while in a general way it might be said that 50 per cent. of crime was due directly or indirectly to drunkenness, they might in the case of Ireland fairly say that

95 PER CENT. OF ALL THE CRIME PROCEEDED FROM INTEMPERANCE.

In his own experience he had seen the terrible effects of this accursed passion, and over and over again in his visits to the gaols he had heard the convicts say directly that words of encouragement were addressed to them: "Oh, if I could only keep away from the drink!"

"A chaplain who for thirty years had devoted himself to the service of prisoners in England, made a statement which deserved the greatest attention, when he declared that of the thousands of unfortunate men who had come under his care, he found only one a teetotaler, and this one had been convicted, not for any serious crime, but for a political offence. Another chaplain, who, during his long experience, had attended very many condemned men, made the statement that in the cases of some twenty-eight men whom he had accompanied to the gallows, he traced their ruin to the fact that they were the children of drunken parents. Drunkenness was

THE GREAT SOCIAL EVIL OF THE DAY, and it was not alone in the large cities that the disastrous effects were to be seen; it was the same in every hamlet and village, both here and in the older countries. Could they not see as they walked the streets the living wrecks of strong frames and bright minds ruined by this vice. If on passing along the shore they saw some wreck or frame of a ship or boat lying idle and useless on the strand, it told them of the tempest and the storm that had swept over the deep, and had wrought the ruin; so too these human wrecks told of their moral and intellectual shipwreck by drink.

"When drink obtained the mastery, all the nobility of the mind and the energy of the heart was destroyed, and with the working and labouring classes, as with the men of genius and skilled mechanics, the earnings which should go to making their homes bright and happy, and their families comfortable, were squandered in this vice. Genius, labour, skill and enterprise were all SACRIFICED ON THE ALTAR OF INTEMPERANCE,

and instead of such virtues as charity, honour, domestic felicity, and neighbourly friendship being cherished, the seeds of dissension and misery are sown, and the homes which should be types of peace and contentment and joy, are homes of wretchedness, sorrow, and corruption.

"He trusted that all their best energies would be employed to make their organisation complete, and that everything would be done by united effort, as well as by personal example, to develop and extend its usefulness. He would be absent a few weeks from amongst them, but when he returned he would bring the general banner of the Association, blessed by the Holy Father, and he trusted also to bring from the Sovereign Pontiff a benediction for each member of the Holy Family. On his return nothing would afford him a deeper happiness than to find them all true to their pledges, and to see their Association flourishing as it was that day. He would now ask them to repeat the pledge after him."

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The Unanswerable Argument from New Zealand

AN EXPERIMENTAL SUCCESS.

No-License is no longer a dream of the temperance fanatic, it is possible to a democratic community.

In New Zealand they are emphatically pleased with the experiment. The No-votes in nine years.

License vote there advanced by	100,456	9 years in-
		crease.
1896.	1905.	
No-License vote..	98,312	198,768
Continuance	139,580	182,884
		43,304

NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOURS.

The people who lived in the adjoining electorates to Clutha were the first to adopt No-License after its three years' trial. Bottle yarns and sly-grog scares did not weigh with those who had first-hand information.

It Reduces Crime, and generally lifts the moral tone of the community.

In Oamaru (population 5000) the last six months of license showed 138 convictions which dropped to 24 in the first six months of No-License.

The convictions in the four electorates, Ashburton, Port Chalmers, Bruce, Mataura, for the last year of license numbered 689, and these were reduced to 241 in the first year of No-License.

Clinton, a town in the Clutha electorate, showed 357 convictions in the last eight years of license, in the succeeding eight years of No-License there were only 41.

It Reduces Drunkenness. In Ashburton the convictions for drunkenness in 1902 under license were 91; in 1904, under No-License, this number was reduced to 23. The convictions for excessive drinking under license in 1902 were 26, and in 1904, there were no convictions. In 1901 for all New Zealand one "drunk" in 95, in Clutha in five years one "drunk" to 1963.

It Reduces the Amount of Liquor Consumed, which is the great reason for the liquor trade's hatred of No-License. In spite of all that one hears of sly-grog, the following facts are overwhelming. The figures are from a Parliamentary return presented in 1905 re Mataura:—

1900 Under License	45,716½ gallons
1904 Under No-License	7,264 "
1905 " " "	6,635 "

The Sly-grog Bogy is, after all, like a hissing goose, quite harmless when you attack him. There are unfortunately always a low class prepared to break the law for financial considerations, but they are not confined to No-License areas.

In 1898 we find: Auckland (license) 30 convictions for sly-grog selling; Clutha (No-License), 10 convictions.

Tested by Borough Finance, it has been a success. Rateable values: Ashburton, 1902, under license, £22,613; 1905, under No-License, £25,081. This increase is in spite of the fact that the rateable value of hotel properties under No-License was reduced by £993.

Invercargill in the first nine months of

No-License, showed a decrease of £2319 in duty paid on alcohol, but an increase of over £6000 paid on general merchandise.

Clutha voted No-License in July, 1894, in 1896 they increased their majority to 371; three years later to 777; three years later to 880; and at the last poll the majority stood at 1077. It is evident the people who know most of the experiment are satisfied.

NO-LICENSE IN OAMARU.

(From the "Otago Daily Times," Tuesday, July 2nd, 1907.)

On Sunday evening, Oamaru completed its first 12 months of No-License, and considerable interest will therefore be taken in the court returns for the periods ending respectively on the 30th June, 1906 and 1907. The total number of convictions for the 12 months ending 30th June, 1906, was 352, while for the following 12 months it was 134. It should, however, be stated that these totals include convictions for such as breaches of borough by-laws, which in the first period were 32 and in the second 12. The following are the most important figures the periods ending on 30th June in each year:—

Drunkenness	156	26
Breaches of Licensing Acts	28	4
Obscene Language	4	3
Prohibition Orders	33	6
Theft	15	7
Wilful Damage to Property	1	3
Assault	4	2
Offensive Behaviour	1	8
Vagrancy	4	—
Resisting the Police	2	—
False Pretences and Uttering.	6	—
Breaches of the Peace	7	1
Failure to Support	4	—
Attempted Crime	1	—
Indecency	1	—
Trespass	1	—
Sundries	84	74
Totals	352	134

SHOUTING.

No-License makes the existing "shouting" custom impossible, and will be welcomed by thousands who now yield to a custom they hate.

NOT PERFECT.

No-License is no more a perfect method than any other prohibitory law. Thieving continues in spite of good laws, but it is limited by virtue of such laws. Drinking will become increasingly difficult and the weak will be safeguarded from their weakness.

ASHBURTON REPLIES TO ITS CRITICS.

A Progressive Town.

In its issue of 15th April, the "New Zealand Times" has the following Press Association message from Ashburton:—

"Forty-six business men and firms in Ashburton, having had it brought to their notice that the borough is being much maligned throughout New Zealand, desire, in order to preserve the good name of the town, and for the accurate information of those at a distance, to state the following facts which are within their own knowledge as being true in every particular.' They 'do not wish to express any opinion upon the vexed question of License or No-License, but deem it necessary that the exact truth about the condition of the town should be made public in an authoritative manner. Their desire in making the statement is to defend Ashburton against careless and reckless assertions, calculated, if uncontradicted, to do harm to the progress and the prosperity of the town.'

"(1.) The number of places occupied as business places has largely increased, and there is not a single shop remaining vacant in the business area.

"(2.) The annual report of the New Zealand Farmers' Co-operative Association, which opened up retail departments in 1902, show that the sales of merchandise have greatly increased, being £33,210 in 1902, compared with £52, 867 in the year ending May 31st, 1906, an increase in volume of £19,657 per annum.

"(3.) The displacement of business shown above would lead an inquirer to expect a decrease elsewhere, particularly as so many new businesses have been opened since 1902. We have, however, been able to maintain, and in many cases largely to increase, our turnover, thus proving conclusively that the total volume of business done in the town has largely increased during the last few years.

"(4.) Ashburton is, in short, in as sound a position commercially to-day as at any period in its history, and any statement which implies otherwise is recklessly contrary to the facts. We have every confidence in the future of the town, and protest against the unfounded rumours which are being so actively circulated."

SLY-GROG.

During the first nine months of No-License in Invercargill only five convictions have been recorded for sly-grog selling. Police Inspector Mitchell says:—"Though we have a population if 18,000, there is no reason to believe that illicit sales of liquor are at present being carried on to any appreciable extent."

DRINK---The Woman's Burden

No man can drink without in some way increasing some woman's burden. If he is a son he adds grey hairs to a mother's head. If he is a husband he brings untold misery to the woman he loves. If he is a father he hands down a tarnished name and a tainted nature to his offspring. If he is a brother he fills a sister's heart with constant dread, and if he is a wanderer with no women relatives or friends he associates with the fallen ones and kicks them further down the way of darkness.

The Women Must Fight Alcohol.

There are sufficient women to carry No-License, and there are more than sufficient reasons for their wishing to do so.

In the last month shock has followed shock in rapid and ghastly succession. The daily papers record much, and yet even more is never recorded. Hundreds are sober enough to keep out of gaol, and even keep business going, and yet are drunken enough to make home a hell on earth. Women, read this pitiful record, read till your blood boils, and pray till your courage rises,

and then with the No-License vote lift the greatest burden—drink—from off your shoulders.

Married Fifteen Months.

"A quiet, inoffensive man, but when drinking became violent." Such is the description of hundreds of men. One of them a few weeks ago, near Albury, had been drinking for some weeks, and under the influence of alcohol, he threw his baby a few months old into the fire, killed his young wife, and then committed suicide.

A Friendly Drink.

How often has it been described as a friendly thing to "shout" a man, and yet the facts prove it anything but friendly.

This week, at Ultimo, a few friendly drinks and one man is dead, another committed for murder.

Grouped behind these two central figures are their women folk and children. Oh, the pity of it; the sorrow of it.

Only Eight Months Wedded.

A beautiful home in Summer Hill, a good billet, a good young wife, and drink came

and ruined it all. Who can picture the horror, who can realise the burden on the shoulders of the young woman, that finally crushed her in anguish to the ground as her husband took his own life?

Never will she be able to blot out from memory those awful days, and no one to blame but drink.

Buried with Black Eyes.

Let these samples of the liquor trade's doings of a few weeks close with perhaps the saddest, the most pitiable.

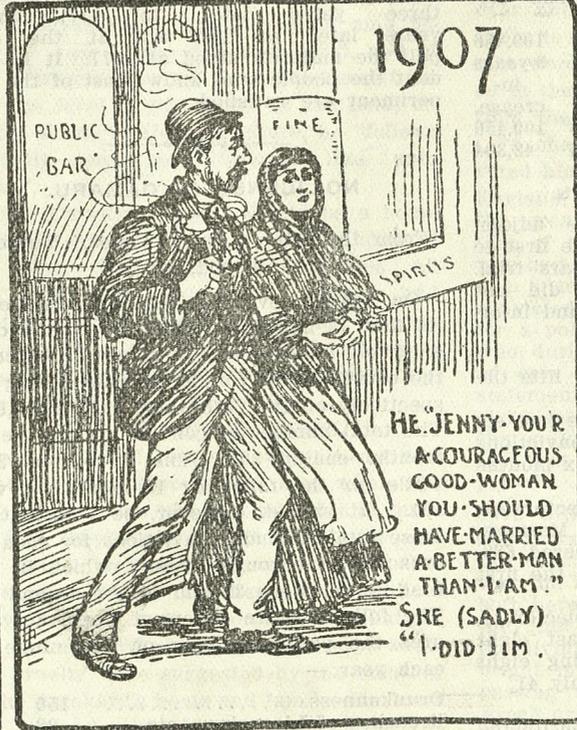
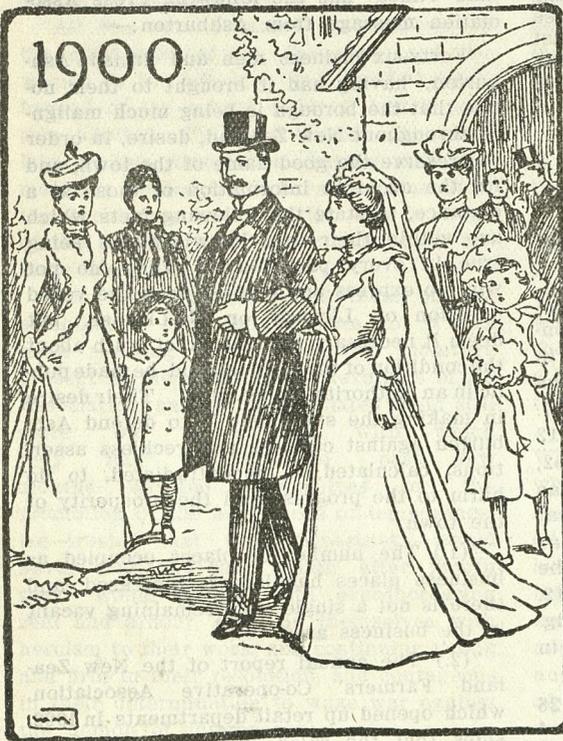
The wife sick in bed, her only hope of recovery the best of nursing. The husband came home drunk, insisted upon her getting up, and because she was unable to do so, struck her in the face, and two days after she was buried with eyes blackened by the man who had vowed to love her. In less than three weeks his remorse had driven him to such excessive drinking that he also died.

It is the women and children who are still alive who will bear the burden of this outrage. Let it never be said that the women were so callous that they did not care, or so cowardly that they did not dare, to fight the alcohol that more than all else adds to a woman's burden.

The Method.

The little woman who pleaded with the magistrate not to lock her husband up, but to let him go to work and lock the pub up, talked hard common sense. Lock up the man and he will be comfortable, well fed and sheltered, and the wife and children will do all the suffering. In these days the pawnshop will be resorted to until they are left comfortless; in addition, it may be, sickness, disgrace, and even homelessness. Locking up the man is foolish, because useless

Let the women by the No-License vote try locking up the pubs.



ORDER "GRIT"! ORDER "GRIT"! AND HELP THE CAUSE!
CCUP'N.

"GRIT" will be sent POST FREE for a quarter to any address in the Commonwealth on receipt of postal note or stamps for 1/1 in advance, or twelve months for 4/4.

Address:— THE MANAGER, "GRIT,"
 Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

Please post me "Grit" to the following address, for which I enclose the sum of

£ : : Mr. Mrs., or Miss.....

Are you in the Country or in the Suburbs?

Whichever it is, it ought to be easy for you to order your Groceries at Ashwood's, by letter. Hundreds of careful housewives are doing this with profit to themselves, besides saving their time. Simply write for our Cut Rate Price List, and order from it. Send your order by mail saying when you want it delivered, and we'll forward it to the exact time. You will not only find our qualities are the best procurable, but you'll save money on every week's grocery bill. City and Suburban patrons may pay on delivery. WRITE FOR OUR CUT RATE PRICE LIST NOW. WE PAY FREIGHT TO ANY RAILWAY STATION OR PORT IN N.S.W.

J. F. ASHWOOD, Limited,

"SYDNEY'S PRICE-CUTTING GROCER,"

Mail Order Department, - - 827-831 GEORGE STREET (Near Railway Station), SYDNEY.



"My child is mine. Nay, but a thousand thousand forms of ill Dispute him with me, lurking Wolf-like still, In all the covert of the ambushed years.

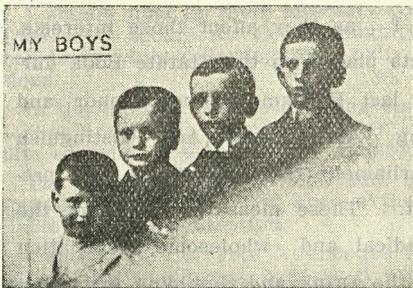


Dangers dog him. Foes bestride his path with menace, fierce and stormy, Help me, O God, these are too mighty for me."

ARE THERE NOT ENOUGH DANGERS IN YOUR CHILD'S PATH WITHOUT THE LICENSED LIQUOR BAR?

The Boys and Girls

APPEAL to the Electors of New South Wales



May go to Ruin through the Legalized Saloon by your consent, but your boys never will by my consent.

To remember that the Drunkards of TO-DAY were once Boys and Girls like us. They were made Drunkards at the Public House

PLEASE REMEMBER

That the Boys and Girls of To-Day will be the Drunkards of To-Morrow if you allow the Public House to keep pegging away

WE HAVE HEARD

That the Publicans will lose money if the bars are shut up, but some of us will lose Our Character! Our Happiness! Our Lives! Our Souls! if they are kept open!

WE HAVE HEARD

You say that you are in favour of Shutting Up some of the Public Houses. But it is the ones you leave open we are afraid of!

PLEASE Shut Them All

PLEASE SAVE US—your own Boys and Girls—from this Danger!

We have no Vote, but we trust you to VOTE FOR US!

Vicars' Marrickville Tweeds, &c.

are PURELY AUSTRALIAN

Absolutely Pure Wool

Highest Grade

Drapery Free

OF ALL EXPENSE TO YOUR DOOR.

RILEY BROTHERS' GREAT BARGAIN PARCEL SYSTEM.

Send for Book giving Full Particulars. HERE'S A WONDER!

THE BEDROOM PARCEL. 25s. Contains a pair of Double Bed White Blankets, a pair of White Twill Sheets, ready hemmed, a pair of nice Lace Curtains, a pair of Pillow Slips, a Toilet Cover, a White Honeycomb Quilt for double bed, all for 25s. carriage paid.

FOR 30s A SUPERIOR PARCEL.

DO IT NOW!

Send for our SALE CATALOGUE of ONE THOUSAND BARGAINS, And Fifty kinds of Bargain Parcels. All post free.

W. "Boss" Parcel For Men,

25s.

No joke about this! Good Articles, too! A full Suit of Clothes, Dark Tweed, any size; a Soft Shirt, with collar and pocket, a Dr. Jim Felt Hat, assortment of Collars, Sox, Ties, Handkerchiefs. The whole bag of tricks for 25s; carriage free. Try your luck. To be had only direct from RILEY BROTHERS, George-st., Sydney. Every article for Men and Boys. Send for Price List.

W. Men's Parcel

10s.

Just send Ten Bob in a Postal Note or Postal Stamps and get an eye-opener in the shape of a pair of the best wearing Tweed Trousers you ever put on; Two Good, Strong Shirts, comfortable and large, and Two Pairs of Warm Sox, which will keep you from getting rheumatics—the Lot for Ten Shillings, Post Free to your door. To be had only direct from RILEY BROTHERS.

MOTHERS!

YOU can SAVE half the cost of your Drapery Bills if you get our latest Book of Prices—Post Free. Here's a Bargain!

THE STELLA LADIES' PARCEL, Post Free.

10s.

Comprises one Lady's Night Dress, a Chemise, a Pair of Knickers, a White Petticoat, and a Pair of Long or Short Waisted Corsets, any size. The above are all full size, made of strong, heavy long cloth, well sewn and face-trimmed. The lot for 10/- Post free. From RILEY BROS. only.

INFANTS' PARCEL, Post Free.

20s.

Contains 4 Infants' Shirts, 2 Infants' Long Cloth Nightgowns, 2 Day Gowns, 2 Long Flannels, 1 doz. Flannellette Napkins, a Wool Wrap, pair of Wool Booties, Puff Box and Powder, Safety Pins, Swathe, etc.

DON'T FOOL!

Your money away at the Country Stores, but send to us at once and get 20s worth for 10s.

READ THIS—

W. Remnant Bundle For

10s.

Our "BOSKER" Parcel, just to get your first order. A Skirt length of Black or Coloured Costume Cloth, with lining; a Blouse length of Flannellette, another of White or Coloured Muslin, another of Serge, and odd bits of Dress Stuff for children's wear. To be had post free at RILEY BROTHERS, George-street, Sydney, the Cheapest Drapers in Australia.

W. Skirt and Blouse Parcel,

10s.

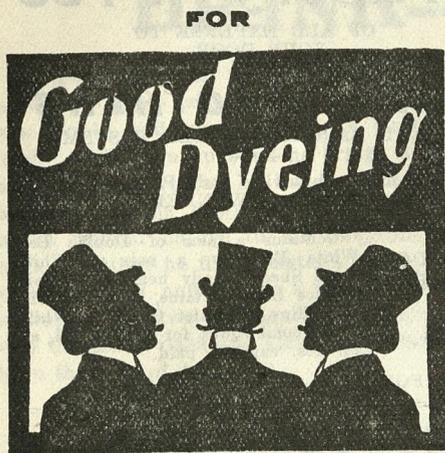
Very handy, Very Useful—a full Skirt length of Costume Cloth, black or coloured, another length of strong Serge, a Blouse Piece of pretty Flannellette, and another Blouse length of White or Fancy Coloured Muslin. This parcel is honestly worth 15s. To be had only from RILEY BROTHERS.

Our New W. Gigantic Dress Parcel, For

20s.

THIS IS A WONDER!—A full dress length of heavy Costume Cloth, another dress length of double width Fancy Tweed, and yet another dress length of Black Cashmere, a Skirt length of Coloured Serge, another skirt length of Coloured Cashmere, a Blouse length of pretty Flannellette, and another Blouse length of nice White Fancy Muslin. The whole lot for 20/- carriage paid. Don't delay. SEND FOR ONE TO-DAY TO RILEY BROTHERS.

RILEY BROTHERS. GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.



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Rogers Bros.

Gent's Suits	Ladies' Dresses
Cleaned from 6/-	from 5/-
Dyed „ 9/-	„ 6/6

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181 OXFORD ST.

AND

775 GEORGE ST.
SOUTH

Opposite Railway Station

GRIT.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

AUGUST 29, 1907.

POLITICAL GRATITUDE

THE MEN WHO HAVE BEEN FAITHFUL.

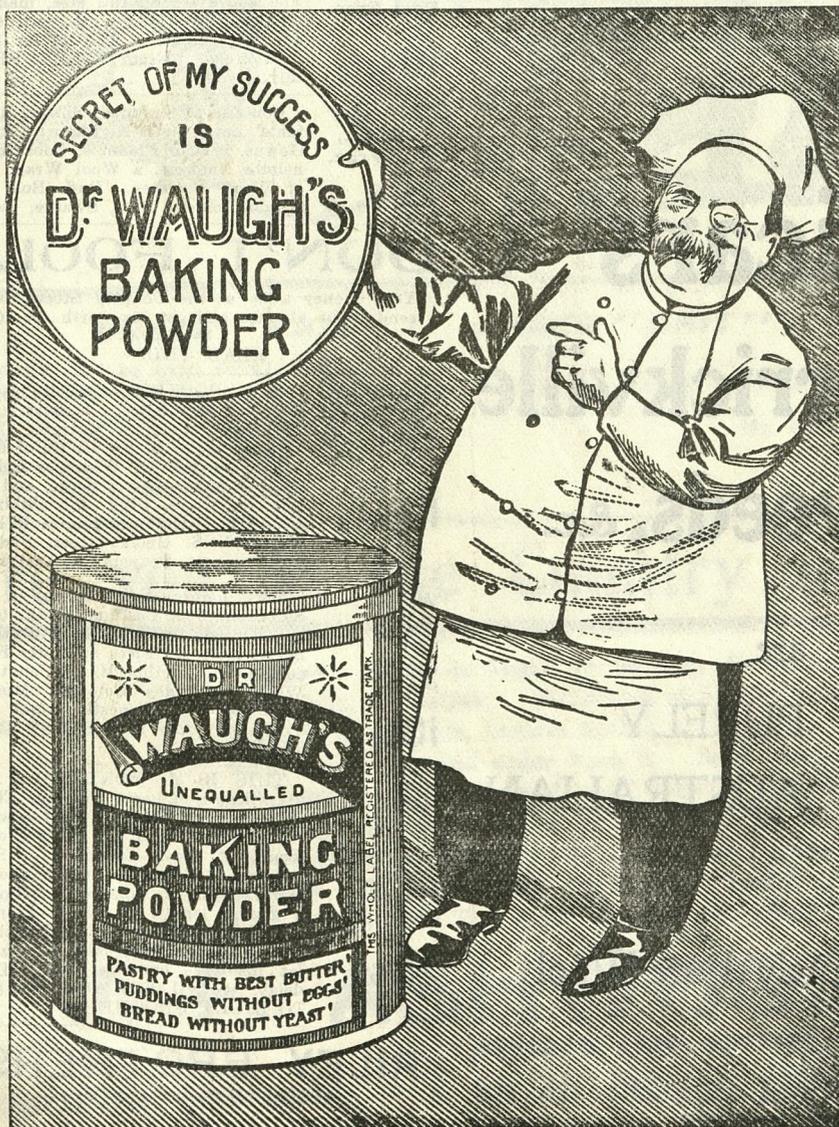
In a few days the electors of the State will be called upon to exercise the franchise, and elect a new Parliament. There are many aspirants, and in nearly every electorate rival candidates will claim first consideration at the ballot-box. This paper is not identified with any of the political parties. It knows no party, in fact, and has no plea to make on behalf of any particular party as such. Its interests are temperance, social, and moral reform, and it is therefore concerned with the elections only so far as they affect those interests. Two Acts placed on the Statute Book during the last Parliament—the Liquor and Gambling Amendment Acts—distinguish that Parliament from all others that preceded it. These measures represent the most radical and wholesome legislation against the Drink and Gambling evils that

Australia has yet experienced, and the testimony from all classes of society—including the police, those employed in the Liquor business, and many members of the Trade itself—is to the beneficial results of this legislation in reducing crime, in lessening temptation, and in its general effect on society.

The legislators responsible for these measures, who by their votes carried the bills through both Houses of Parliament, are entitled to grateful remembrance at the hands of the electors now that they are again seeking their suffrages. Amid the bewildering noise of a General Election, and the excitement that is always generated, there will be the temptation to ignore the men who have been found faithful, which undoubtedly is the highest mark of good stewardship. Yet these are the men who in the coming contest deserve most to be considered.

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL REFORM DEMANDS THAT ITS FRIENDS SHALL NOT BE SACRIFICED TO LESS VITAL INTERESTS; OR TO RIVALS WHO, HOWEVER ESTIMABLE THEIR QUALIFICATIONS, CAN SCARCELY BE ALLOWED TO HAVE CLAIMS TO RECOGNITION ABOVE THE MEN WHO HAVE PROVED LOYAL TO THEIR ELECTION PLEDGES IN RESPECT TO THESE IMPORTANT REFORM MEASURES. ELECTORS HAVE NO RIGHT TO EXPECT THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT TO BE FAITHFUL TO THEIR TRUST UNLESS THEY THEMSELVES ARE PREPARED IN TURN TO GIVE FAITHFUL AND UNSWERVING ALLEGIANCE TO THOSE REPRESENTATIVES.

Every effort is being made by the Liquor and Gambling interests to secure the return of men to Parliament who will make it their business to stultify the value of the New Liquor and Gambling Acts. What is more reasonable then, than the confidence that the men who passed these bills can be relied upon to safeguard them in the next Parliament? For this reason we appeal to the friends of temperance and true social reform, and especially to the women of this State, not to be carried away by the oratory of every aspirant for Parliamentary honours, charm he never so wisely, but to remember first the claims of the men who have given the people the power to effectually dispose of the Liquor evil, and by according such their vote and interest, secure their return to Parliament. Many are going to and fro just now, declaring themselves to be friends of temperance, who were conspicuous by their absence when the division bells rang. That there may be no confusion on that score, we publish on page 11 the list of those who are pledged to support the Liquor Bill.



The QUESTION OF THE HOUR

To the Electors of Each Electorate.

Dear Friends,—

The day of the first poll as to the existing liquor licenses is very near. The new Act gives at last power to a free people to decide upon Continuance, Reduction, and No-License. The right has only been won after a long and strenuous struggle, and I ask you to use it wisely, faithfully, and fully.

It will be a grand opportunity for each electorate to free itself altogether from the liquor bar, the manifold evils by drink—the drunkenness, the crime, the lunacy, the pauperism, the deaths—are intimately connected with its sale, and now, as never in our lives before, we can strike, and cast the cause of all the trouble out. If we love our homes and our country we shall rise to the greatness of the occasion, and do our duty nobly.

The responsibility is upon our shoulders,

and it is very serious. If we vote to keep bars open, we shall not be free from blame if men and women are made drunkards in them, and their homes are wrecked and ruined. If we vote to keep them open, our consciences will not be clear, or our hands clean of any brutal fight or murder done therein. This new-born power puts the responsibility upon ourselves! May we use it as for God and humanity. Millions of people in other lands live under the gloriously beneficent flag of No-License, having seized the opportunity by their votes, and recognised their sacred responsibility.

This is a crisis in the history of our State, and the eyes of other lands are upon us. May our watchwords be Unity, Energy, Fidelity, Victory! In Unity let us stand together and co-operate. With Energy let us work, as knowing the vast importance

of the struggle. Let there be Fidelity to our children, our country, and to God. Let us believe in Victory, for our cause is right and right is might. The day of light and joy and peace must come.

Mark then your ballot papers in the bottom square, and so vote for No-License, and thus bid the glad time when all the bells of heaven shall ring the ship of Temperance in.

I am,

Your faithful servant,

J B Boyce

President New South Wales Alliance.
Sydney, 15th August, 1907.

Why You are Expected to Vote NO-LICENSE.

For the World's Sake, by Rev. Father Hays,

"I plead in the name of Patriotism for our Empire polluted and menaced by this fell destroyer.

"I plead in the name of Christianity for Religion, across whose pathway to minds and hearts intemperance places impassable barriers.

"I don't say men can be made virtuous by Act of Parliament, but every law which shields a man from danger and protects his home is a blessing to society. I don't say that because a few people abuse drink the whole community should abstain; but I do say that if one man, desiring to give glory to God's name and to save by word and example his weaker brother, abandons the use of drink, then that man has the spirit of St. Paul and of Christ Himself, who gave His life to save us.

"The evil advances; it threatens our communities with destruction. Like war, it lays hands on our liberties, and shall we cry Peace! Peace? Shall we preach to the poor victims alone? As well preach social economy to anarchism, or the beauties of literature to savages. We must redeem the people by our own practice of total abstinence in the spirit of, and for the sake of Christ.

VOTE NO-LICENSE

For the Employers' Sake.

The employer is entitled to the most efficient work that it is possible for his employees to give, and no one will question the fact that the licensed sale of intoxicating liquor leads to drinking by many employees to such an extent that they are not able to give their best work.

The harmfulness of drinking customs to employers is so widely recognised that many railway and shipping companies, particularly in America, will not employ men who drink, and most employers when they find a man starting to drink look round for someone else to fill his place.

PLACE YOUR X in the BOTTOM SQUARE.

which inevitably follow indulgence in the "flowing bowl."

I should also in their interests vote No-License to secure for them immunity from accidents while following their daily avocations.

In the interests of the drinking employee I should vote No-License in order to give him security of tenure in his employment.

The employee who drinks, and thereby impairs his efficiency, is always the most liable to lose his situation.

I should further vote No-License for the sake of the employees, because it would increase their opportunities of improving their position, and becoming employers instead of employees.

BANISH THE OPEN BAR.

For the Sake of Clean Politics, by Mr. T. E. Taylor, late M.H.R., Christchurch.

When ever the vested interest representing the manufacture or sale of intoxicating beverages is politically active its influences are corrupt. The fact that the Liquor party frankly confesses that its political watchword is "Our trade, our politics," is a confession that its political activities are circumscribed by purely financial considerations—that selfishness is the Alpha and Omega of its political creed.

Personal interests, rather than public well-being, is always the motive of its political movements. . . . It resists control and defies every effort made for its reform.

The trade the world over is a prolific cause of deterioration in the police force.

Its efforts to manipulate police and magisterial appointments and transfers are well known to public men.

A political force so utterly selfish can only exert a corrupting influence upon the Colony's politics, and when this contention is advanced the Trade is so conscious of its guilt that it will file no defence or denial of the charge.

WITHDRAW YOUR PERMISSION TO SELL.

For the Sake of My Business, by Mr. J. MacGibbon, Gore.

I have been 33 years in business in Mataura, so am qualified to speak. In the old days, under License, as I unfortunately know from experience, things were very bad.

As a business man I can conscientiously say that No-License is best for business men. Under License the bars took the hard cash, and the stores had to give credit. Instead of Gore, as was prophesied, going to the dogs under No-License, £20,000 have been spent in two years in new brick buildings. My experience is that of every business man. Comparing my cash sales, in a general storekeeper's business for four months under License and No-License respectively, I find that the cash sales under No-License went up £605 in the four months. That is quite argument enough for me, and the same thing prevails throughout all the businesses in town. . . . The general effect of the closing of the open bar must convince every right-thinking, unprejudiced person that No-License is a success, and I appeal to all electors, for the sake of their businesses and for the sake of their boys to place their X in the bottom square, and thus get a clean country free from the curse of the licensed liquor bars.

YOU ARE FREE TO VOTE THE DEATH OF LIQUOR.

For the Working Man's Sake, by Mr. J. T. Paul, ex-President Otago Trades and Labour Council.

Rightly or wrongly, I am strongly of opinion that labour cannot be truly emancipated whilst any considerable section of the workers are wedded to liquor. The true enthronement of labour must be simultaneous with, or antecedent to, the dethronement of liquor. . . .

After careful inquiry in No-License districts I find that the carrying of No-License has not in any way decreased employment or reduced wages—in short, it has in some degree bettered the position of the poorer classes, and for the sake of the working man let us extend it. A respectable sober man will want a better house and better clothes for his wife than a respectable drunkard, and the likelihood is that the sober man will have more chance of getting them. . . .

The manufacture of alcohol is one of the best paying and not the most honest monopoly in New Zealand; and have we not declared war against monopolies? Apart altogether from the physical or moral effect of alcohol on the people, it is unwise to harbour a business having so pronounced a monopolistic tendency. For the working man's sake we must clip its wings.

For the Employee's Sake, by Mr. George Fowlds, M.H.R., for Grey Linn,

... In the interests of those employees who don't at present use alcoholic liquors I should vote No-License in order to make it easy for them to continue in abstinence, and thereby escape the sorrow and suffering

The Workers

Why they Should Vote for No-License

It has been asserted by the Liquor Party that to carry No-License in New South Wales would be to the detriment of the whole of the workers of the State. This is untrue. The liquor traffic is labour's greatest foe. Of every pound sterling spent in strong drink, a much smaller proportion finds its way into the pockets of the workers than in any other department of business. The assertion that all classes of business would be prejudiced by the closing of the liquor bars is the merest moonshine.

It is now a well-recognised and universally-accepted fact that strong drink is the chief cause of crime, poverty, disease and misery. This being so, it is surely putting a tremendous strain upon the credulity of the people to ask them to believe that the removal of this, the chief cause of the ills referred to, would result in the undoing of the worker and those dependent upon him.

When a man takes alcohol, he suffers mentally and physically in proportion to the amount consumed. The habit of drinking being formed, it obtains a stronger hold upon the victim day by day. Thus the skilful workman loses his efficiency; sometimes by slow stages; sometimes by more rapid stages; but always by sure stages. He becomes unemployed. Then he becomes unemployable. Finally, he becomes a social and moral derelict, unable to care for himself, and oblivious to the claims of those dependent upon him. So he is pushed to the wall. This is the history of thousands of men every year in New South Wales. The victims are not by any means confined to the working classes. But those who belong to the working classes suffer most, because their resources, never too abundant, cannot stand the heavy drain put upon them by indulgence in strong drink.

The Liquor Defence Union has declared that fully 25,000 men and women workers engaged in the liquor traffic would lose their employment if the people decide for No-License. This is false. A very large proportion of the number stated are in no

way dependent on the sale of liquor to their livelihood. To do away with the drinking bars would not harmfully affect these workers at all. The hotels would still be needed for the accommodation of the travelling public, and the employment of these workers would be as secure as it is now.

If the traffic in strong drink were abolished it would mean that the money now wasted in harmful indulgence would be diverted into proper and legitimate trade channels. There are many scores of homes in New South Wales which are almost devoid of furniture; there are many men, women, and children who are clothed in rags, and are hatless and bootless; there are still others who rarely get sufficient to eat. These wrongs in most cases are the outcome of the liquor traffic. If the opportunities to drink were abolished, it would mean that those families now in want would have money to spend on better living accommodation; they would need new furniture, and bedding, and house-linen; they would require respectable clothing and hats and boots; they would be able to provide themselves with ample and nourishing food. Add to all these the improved tone of the home, the return of efficiency to the worker, and the great moral force engendered by "the glorious privilege of being independent." Considering these tremendous and far-reaching benefits, would it not pay every worker, male and female, to vote for No-License in order that they may be secured for every man, woman and child in the State?

working class, the most important, because the most numerous, feels with cumulative effect, because otherwise burdened, the terrible handicap that drink imposes on them in the race of life. Drinking is bad enough in the prosperous, well-fed and ignorant upper-classes who can mitigate its heavy drain upon their health, strength, and resources by rest, change, and counter attractions. But on the poor it is an additional load piled upon their own backs, too often by their own hands, and nearly always at the time they are least able to bear it. Every workman ought to decree that liquor is useless and dangerous, and ought to be abolished. It is an aid to laziness, as it is an incentive to the most exhausting and reckless work; it is the most insidious foe to independence of character, it undermines manhood, enervates maternity, and dissipates the best elements of human nature as no other form of surfeit does."

An Appeal to Working Men.

"If we are to instal a democracy in power, exalt its leaders to office, elevate a people to the judgment-seat, that democracy must be sober, its leaders must not drink, and the working people must be superior to the temptations of liquor in all its forms. I appeal to you, the best, because you are the freest, and in many ways the greatest, working class in the world, to renounce drink, because it prevents you walking quickly, boldly and firmly the straight but narrow path that individuals, classes and nations must tread if they wish to reach the goal of personal health, social happiness, communal culture and national greatness."

WHAT JOHN BURNS SAYS

The Right. Hon. John Burns, who is a life-long abstainer, and who is one of the greatest Labour leaders in the world, says: "The drinking habits of the poorer classes have everywhere contributed to their political dependence, industrial bondage, personal debasement, civic inferiority, and domestic misery." Of all sections of society, the

DRINK AND TRADE UNIONISM

At the Trades Union Congress held at Leeds (Eng.), on the 9th September, 1904, Dr. Richard Frohlich, of Vienna, delivered a stirring address to the assembled delegates on the above subject. He said:

"However bad the condition of anyone may be, not to drink means in every respect better health, and there is no doubt that a healthy man, considered as an individual, is more able to do his work in the world than an unhealthy one; he will not only be a better wage-earner, a better struggler in the battle of life, but also a better companion in his Trade Union branch simply because of his health.

"All of you, every Trade Union organiser especially, know that those of your companions in the factories who are the most difficult to persuade to join the Trade Union, are just those who are most addicted to beer and spirits; and even if they join, they are

Often Only Ciphers, Not Fighters.

"In the name of the same discontent which led the human race out of the caves of the earth and induced them to build their bright homes in the sun, surrounding them with flowers; in the name of the discontent which changed the down-trodden slave of a few decades ago to the Trade Union man of to-day, standing firmly on his feet; in the name of this holy discontent, which has been the creator of every progress in the world, and which will continue to be so, I entreat you as earnestly as I can, to get rid of drink, to discard this barbarian custom. Throw out of your lives this evil influence, and become bitter, unreconciled enemies of drink; become abstainers for the Trade Union's sake—for the Trade Union which is one of the foundation-stones of every culture in the world."



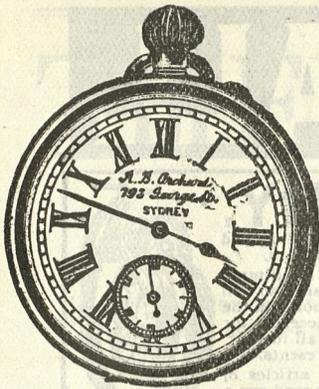
WHY LABOURERS ARE SCARCE.

Publican: "You don't need to work. Beg a 'tray' for beer and I will feed you."

PUREST AND BEST

WADE'S CORN FLOUR

SEE THAT YOU GET IT



Our Celebrated Railway Timekeeper. Admitted to be the best Timekeeper ever offered to the public for the Money. Two years guarantee. 8/6, by Post 6d. Extra.

THE NEW TARIFF IS GOING

To affect all your Pockets very much. That is the result of putting **Men into Power** who promise to look after **your interests**, and all the time they're "**LY-NE.**"

If you are requiring a **Good Timekeeper** for yourself, or a nice present for your Sweetheart or Missus, **HURRY UP** and send while our present Stock lasts.

R. B. ORCHARD,

The Railway Watchmaker and Jeweller, 793 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY



9 carat Gold Brooch. New and Beautiful Design. 12/6, post free.

Send for CATALOGUE. We do a Wonderful Mail Order Business.

Not the Liquor Seller, But the Voter.

We have nothing to say contemptuously of the drink-seller; still less of that awful failure—the drunkard; who is only, at the worst, an unsuccessful moderate drinker.

THE VOTER IS RESPONSIBLE.

The Liquor Traffic exists by my consent if I keep a licensed hotel in existence by my vote. A pub cannot be run without someone to run it.

The Liquor Trade thrives, if I patronise it. If the people do not ask for it, those in authority do not grant the license. The State gives the license to sell, not for its own sake, or the publican's sake, or the drunkard's sake, or the teetotaler's sake, but for the sake of the moderate drinker, whose "reasonable requirements" the State desires to satisfy.

The bar is open, if I do not vote No-License. The hotelkeeper is but carrying out my will as expressed by my vote.

The Trade would be disreputable if respectable people did not make excuses for it; my apology for its existence as expressed by my vote is the coat of paint that hides its rottenness.

THE VOTER IS CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE.

If I do not oppose it I am guilty. The man who knows of a contemplated robbery, and does not use his best efforts to prevent it, is accessory before the fact. The man who knows the evils of the liquor traffic, and does not oppose it, is a party to the evil done. The measure of our responsibility for the open bar is the extent of our ability to prevent its existence.

ALLIANCE SELECTIONS.

The following Candidates have been selected by the New South Wales Alliance:—

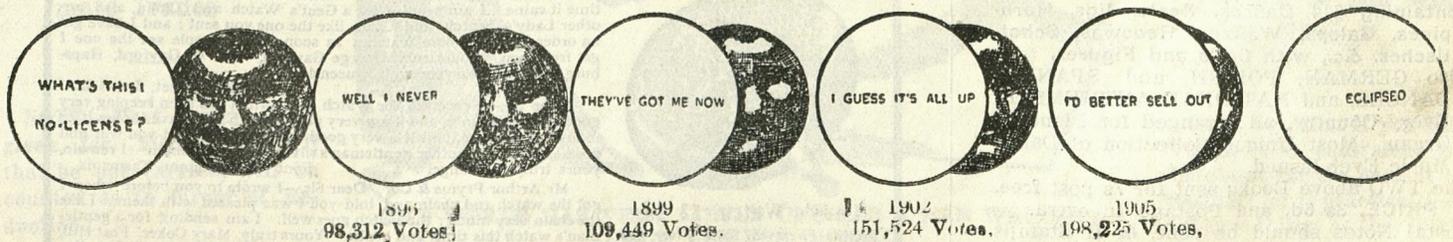
Albury	H. G. DAVIES	Lane Cove	D. FELL
Alexandria	A BRUNTNELL	Leichhardt	R. BOOTH
Allowrie	M. F. MORTON	Maitland	S. REES
Annandale	W. H. MAHONY	Marrickville	W. W. McCOY
Armidale	E. LONSDALE	Middle Harbour	R. ARTHUR
Ashburham	E. GEORGE	Monaro	G. T. MILLER
Ashfield	W. E. V. ROBSON	Mudgee	R. JONES
Balmain	W. ANDERSON	Namoi	A. E. COLLINS
Bathurst	J. J. MILLER	Newcastle	O. GILBERT
Bega	W. H. WOOD	Newtown	H. MORGAN
Bingara	S. MOORE	Northumberland	M. CHARLTON
Blayney	J. S. WITHINGTON	Paddington	C. W. OAKES
Botany	E. SPACKMAN	Parramatta	T. R. MOXHAM
Broken Hill	J. H. CANN	Petersham	J. J. COHEN
Burrangong	H. R. McWILLIAM	Phillip	J. GARLAND
Burwood	T. HENLEY	Pymont	P. C. STEVENS
Camden	F. W. A. DOWNES	Queanbeyan	G. D. CLARK
Camperdown	W. C. CLEGG	Randwick	D. STOREY
Canterbury	T. F. H. MACKENZIE	Redfern	J. S. T. MCGOWEN
	V. PARKES	Richmond	T. TEMPERLEY
Clarence	J. McFARLANE	Rozelle	S. J. LAW
Corowa	R. T. BALL		J. B. MERCER
Darling Harbour	G. W. WHATMORE	Sherbrooke	J. C. HUNT
Darlinghurst	D. LEVY	Singleton	J. FALLICK
Deniliquin	H. F. MCKINNEY	St. George	J. H. CARRUTHERS
Glebe	J. A. HOGUE	St. Leonards	H. E. McINTOSH
Gloucester	J. H. YOUNG	Surry Hills	J. GRAHAM
Gordon	C. G. WADE	Tamworth	D. WALKER
Gough	F. J. THOMAS	Tenterfield	C. A. LEE
Goulburn	A. JAMES	Waverley	T. JESSEP
Granville	J. NOBBS	Wickham	J. L. FEGAN
Hartley	J. HURLEY	Wollondilly	W. McCOURT
Hastings and Macleay	J. DAVIDSON	Wollongong	A. CAMPBELL
Hawkesbury	B. HALL	Woollahra	W. F. LATIMER

HOW TO VOTE NO-LICENSE:—

I VOTE THAT THE NUMBER OF LICENSES EXISTING IN THE ELECTORATE CONTINUE ..	
I VOTE THAT THE NUMBER OF LICENSES EXISTING IN THE ELECTORATE BE REDUCED	
I VOTE THAT NO LICENSES BE GRANTED IN THE ELECTORATE	X

Do not strike anything out. Only make the cross in the bottom square. Even if "No-License" is not carried, every vote given for "No License" will in that case be added to the number given for Reduction, so that by voting "No-License" each elector is having a double chance.

The Eclipse in New Zealand in 1905 is shortly to be seen in New South Wales. The first phase will be visible early in September.



Too Fat People

Are a burden to themselves, a nuisance to their friends, and ridiculous in the eyes of the public. Compare your corpulent condition with those in a normal state, and see how awkward and stupid you look when contrasted with slight, healthy persons. One we can but admire, while the other is clumsy, clodish and repulsive, and the butt of all.



Copy of actual Photo. Reduced 60 lbs. in four months

Friends and foes alike make jokes at your expense; you are ever in a state of fuss and fever, owing to your unwieldy proportions.

TOO BIG, TOO HEAVY, TOO UNGAINLY. Why suffer when we have a positive cure, ready for the asking.

"Fat Reducer" defies fat by attacking the root of the evil Adipose Tissue or Soft Fat, and reducing any person to their normal size and weight. Non-poisonous and no Stomach Drugging.

Pleasant and easy to take under all conditions; no bad after-effects. Permanent cure guaranteed.

Imagine yourself 3 or four stone lighter in as many months. What a comfort and a blessing to you.

WE HAVE THE ONLY CURE PROVED AND TESTED.

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

WE CAN CURE YOU QUICKLY, Secretly and Permanently where all others fail.

Enclose 2d stamp for Free Trial Sample, sent to any address, with full particulars. Write to or call

Advice Free. Cases Taken for Treatment. Hours, 10 to 5 Daily.

THE OPER DRUG CO.,
88 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

BARGAINS IN . . . Books & Music

Our Big Bou. d Musical Budget. Is a Collection of 590 Old and New POPULAR SONGS and MUSIC.

The largest collection of songs ever bound together between the covers of one book. In it are to be found songs old and new to suit every taste—from grave to gay, from the sublime to the ridiculous—without a coarse or vulgar line from cover to cover. There in you will find the patriotic and national songs of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Germany, America, &c.; also sacred, sentimental, comic, coon, nigger, pathetic, &c., including such world-famous favourites as "Annie Laurie," "Juanita," "My Heart's in the the Highlands," "Robin Adair," "Kil-larney," "Save the Boy," "In Old Madrid," "Men of Harlech," "Kathleen Mavourneen," "My Bible Leads to Glory," "Bonnie Earl of Murray," "Mary of Argyle," "Dwelling with Angels," "I Won't be a Nun," "Highland Mary," "Kitty of Coleraine," "Prayer During Battle," and scores of old-time favourites, priceless on account of tender memories, that cannot be secured elsewhere.

We have put these Songs and Music into book form, nicely bound. The published price is 5s. We will send this Large Book of Words and Music to any address for 3s 6d, and postage 4d extra.

THE BIG BUDGET contains ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, AMERICAN, and CONTINENTAL POPULAR SONGS and MUSIC, including Sentimental, Comic, Operatic, Ethiopian, and Patriotic.

A VERITABLE HOME TREASURE. Remember Price only 3s 6d, & 4d extra postage.

Also the Dance Folio.

Containing 214 Dances, Reels, Jigs, Horn-pipes, Galops, Waltzes, Redowas, Schot-tisches, &c., with Calls and Figures. Also GERMAN, POLISH, and SPANISH DANCES, and NATIONAL ANTHEMS, of Every Country, all arranged for Piano or Organ. Most Unique Collection of Dance Music Ever Issued.

The TWO above Books sent for 7s post free. PRICE, 3s 6d, and Postage 4d extra. Postal Notes should be sent, or if Stamps sent, add 3d for Exchange.

ELLISON & CO.,
Angel Place, Sydney, N.S.W.

FREE TO ALL

FREE JEWELLERY.

We make you a present of either a Watch and Chain, Solid Gold Ring, Solid Gold Brooch, Curb Bangle, &c., for selling articles of Jewellery, at 1s. each, worth 2s.

We receive hundreds of testimonials daily.

We send your present by return post. We have no further claim on you after you receive your present, and you are at liberty to sell your present if you wish.

NO MONEY REQUIRED WHATEVER—Simply send us a post card with full name and address and say you will sell the Jewellery or return it to us, and we will post you the same. When sold send us the money received for same, and we will at once send Free of all further charges either of above valuable presents.

Free for selling 12 articles of Jewellery. We send you a Solid Reliable Watch and Handsome Double Albert or a solid Gold Brooch & Bangle or our "Challenge" Clock, perfect timekeeper, ornamental and useful.



Free for selling only 6 articles. We will send a Solid Gold Pin or Ring, or lady's Solid Gold Pendant and Necklet or Bangle.

Free for selling only 3 articles we will send you your choice of any articles picked from our Catalogue of novelties which we send with the Jewellery



Free £2 The party selling the 12 articles in the shortest time is entitled to 2 Sovereigns besides his, or her other present.

Send Us Your Name and Address.

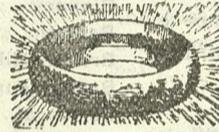
WRITE TO-DAY. GOODS SENT TO-MORROW. If you are unable to sell these useful and artistic articles of Jewellery, we will make you a handsome present for your trouble.

British Jewellery Co., 953 George-st., Sydney, New South Wales.

Our Only Address

RHEUMATIC RING

RHEUMATISM



CURED.]

We have proved to thousands of people the wide world over that the

GALVANIC RING

positively cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Impurities of the Blood, and many kindred ailments. These rings contain specially-prepared Metals, with zinc and copper coils forming a complete battery. The moisture of the finger draws all the poisonous uric acid crystals from the system. In order to make these rings more widely known, we are now selling them for

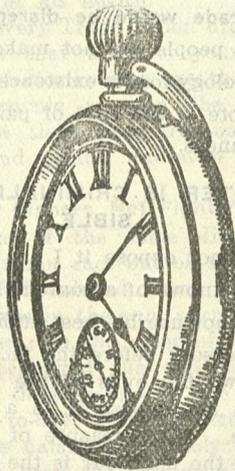
4s. 6d., Post Free.

Only from **THE SIMS REMEDY CO.,** Martin Place, Sydney.

Our Great Advertising Free Gift

TO ADVERTISE OUR TWO GUINEA WATCHES

To Readers of this Paper we give away 1,000 Silver Watches FREE.



Gents Solid Silver, £2 2s
Fully Tested and Guaranteed.
Sent Free.

Due to the enormous success from an advertising point of view, resulting from our Puzzle Competition, which has brought us into direct touch with thousands of country residents who, being so well satisfied with our Watches are now regular and valuable customers, we have decided, in order to introduce our new Catalogue into other homes, to further extend our liberal offer and give away another thousand Solid Silver Watches. Ladies and Gents, one to every person sending in the correct answer to the following Puzzle—

OXR WXXCXXS AXE TXE BXXT

The only condition we make is that if your answer is correct you purchase one of our Solid Silver Chains (or Gold Filled Warranted Chains) to wear with the Watch. The Chains are of the best quality and latest styles, and give general satisfaction to all, both for quality and price, which is amply proved by the thousands of unsolicited testimonials we have received from all parts of the Commonwealth, printed copies of which are sent free to everyone answering this advertisement, with full name and address. The Watches are Solid Silver, strong, reliable, and are given absolutely free and fully guaranteed. Enclose self-addressed envelope when writing, so that we may inform you whether your solution is correct. Anything you see advertised from year to year is worth your attention, as it is a proof of the test of time. We have now been large advertisers for upwards of 15 years, and always given satisfaction.

Our Limited Space will only enable us to show you a sample of Thousands of Testimonials we have received.

Dear Sir—I received the Watch and Chain alright, and was very pleased with it. I should have written before but I was away at the time it came. I am sending for a Gents Watch and Chain, also another Lady's Watch and Chain like the one you sent; and I have got an order for three more watches as soon as the people see the one I get from you. Yours truly, George Gayford, Mr. G. Gayford, Hapsburg, Isis, via Maryborough, Queensland.

Bell Street, Ipswich.

Dear Sir—I received the Watch last April, it has been keeping very good time ever since, and I am very pleased with it. I have shown it to many friends who think it a very good watch. Enclosed you will find postal notes for another gentleman's silver watch and chain. I remain, yours truly, C. Mengel, Font Hill, Mathinne, Tasmania.

Mr. Arthur Pryme & Co. Dear Sir,—I wrote to you before when I got the watch and chain and told you I was pleased with them. I like the chain very much; the watch goes well. I am sending for a gentleman's watch this time, and chain. Yours truly, Mary Coker, Feat Hill, Mathinne, Tasmania. Address "Puzzle Competition"



Lady's Watch, £2 2s.
Prettily Engraved, Solid Silver, and Fully Guaranteed. Sent Free.

ARTHUR PRYME & CO., Jewellers, 13 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.

THEY GOT the REVENUE

The People's Profit and Loss from Liquor in 1906

In 1906 the People got in Revenue from Liquor, Customs, Excise, and License Fees	£1,172,848
The People to get this spent on Liquor	4,648,671
They spent	£4,648,671
They got back	1,172,848
They lost by the Transaction	£3,475,823

But They Got the Revenue

They spent on the average	£3 1 5	per head
They got back	0 15 5	per head
They lost by the Transaction	£2 6 0	per head

But They Got the Revenue

What Else it Cost Them to Get It

The Revenue they got amounted to	£1,172,848
BUT—	
Crime cost them for Prisons	£93,545 of which 70 per cent. was due to liquor, i.e. . . .
Police, Law and Justice	595,509 50
Pauperism cost them for Charitable Aid	183,055 70
Old Age Pensions	518,657 40
Industrial Schools	14,355 70
Sickness cost them for Hospitals	76,574 40
Asylums	128,062 33-1/3
Private Charities cost them for Homes, Refuges, Street and Door Step Aid, &c.	100,000
Lives Lost, 1200	(Valued by Mulhall at £240)
Earning Power Lost Loss of Earnings, Prisoners, Lunatics, &c.	157,500
Of 25,000 Drunkards at £15	375,000
Proportion of Costs Collecting Customs and Excise	8,000
	£1,710,957
They got in Revenue	£1,172,848
They Paid on account of Drink's Evil Results	1,710,957
THEY PAID MORE THAN THEY GOT	£538,109

But They Got the Revenue

TOTAL COST OF LIQUOR—Direct Expenditure	£4,648,671
Indirect Expenditure	1,710,957
	£6,359,628
Less Revenue Received	1,172,848
Balance of Net Cost	£5,186,780

But They Got the Revenue

Money Invested in Alcohol provides the least amount of Labor

Four Breweries in New South Wales have a Capital of £1,650,000. They employ less than 400 hands.
Mort's Dock has a Capital of £200,000—or one-eighth the amount—and finds employment for about 1600, or four times as many men.

Men Who Invest in Alcohol are Not Wanted!

Your Vote for
NO-LICENSE

will set at least
Two Million Pounds
free to flow in the
Channels of Legitimate Trades

NOTE.—That every Vote given for NO-LICENSE, if that be not carried, will be counted as in favour of Reduction



THE WORLD HAS VERY LITTLE USE FOR A MAN WHO HAS MUCH USE FOR LIQUOR.

Liquor Seller: "Judge, have you tried our whisky?"
Judge: "No, but I have tried a man who has."

Vote for
NO-LICENSE.

It will create a demand for Labor. It will bring many luxuries within the reach of the Working Man

Note, too, that if you fail to VOTE, it is equivalent to a Vote cast for the present License System; for it practically says "Leave things as they are"

Every Objection Honestly Met

Papers that give large advertising space to the Liquor Trade can hardly be expected to hit out hard and straight on the No-License question, but we have at least a right to expect in their articles accuracy. The daily papers have immense influence, and thousands are prepared to quote them in the belief that they are absolutely reliable. The Parson is sorry that it is necessary to show that they are either ignorant of the facts, or are deliberately misleading the people.

DRUNKENNESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The daily paper that pointed out that in New Zealand last year there was a nett increase of 911 convictions for drunkenness, might have added: "This is all the more remarkable since there has been an immense decrease in No-License areas." In fact, it was not quite honest not to do so.

Oamaru has just completed 12 months of No-License, during which the convictions for drunkenness were 26, as against 156 in the last year of license.

In Clutha, the last ten years of license gave a crop of 543 drunks, and, in spite of the increased population, the ten years of No-License produced only 203 drunks. The four No-License electorates of Ashburton, Chalmers, Mataura, and Bruce, in the last year of license, showed 352 convictions for drunkenness, and in the first year of No-License it fell to 116. While the rest of New Zealand was drinking heavier than ever these No-License areas were keeping astonishingly sober.

SLY-GROG SELLING.

Last year, in spite of there being six electorates with No-License, and after all the talk about sly-grog selling, it is interesting to hear that there were only 115 convictions for this offence in the whole of New Zealand—a large number of these were in licensed areas.

No one proposes to license thieving because it still goes on; why, then, license drinking because it still goes on?

The amount of sly-grog selling is greatly exaggerated. It is a disreputable business, and only the degraded run it or avail themselves of it, consequently it only affects the smallest portion of the community. A newspaper man from Wellington described in his paper how he obtained drink in a No-License electorate:—"I was advised to go to a dirty-looking place, and was met by a villainous-looking man. The moment I stepped inside the door was locked, and I was taken into a dark room, where, by candlelight I drank some vile stuff, and was hurried out by another door. My experience makes me think the sly-grogger is practically harmless."

THOUSANDS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

No-License is said to create unemployed. In 1901, the last year for which we have the figures, there were employed in the Liquor Trade the following people:—

Hotels	...	...	...	15,386
Clubs	...	...	...	164
Wine Shops	...	...	...	129
Breweries, Distilleries	...	...	...	1,079
Total	...	...	...	16,756

If No-License were carried in the whole State, at least 1500 pubs would keep open to accommodate the travelling public, and employ some 7500 people, so that, at the outside, 10,000 people would be out of employment.

But we have to remember that this would mean about three out of the four and a half million pounds being diverted from

the Liquor Trade to other channels. Every necessary of life, every comfort, pleasure, education, travel, etc., would all get their share, and there would be an immense demand for labour.

Of the 18,000 distinct individuals convicted for being drunk in New South Wales in 1906, very few had decent garments or boots. An order for 18,000 pairs of boots, and, in addition, 10,000 pairs for wives or children, would give an impetus to the boot trade. This is only a sample to show what must happen.

THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

All liberty has its limitations. When a superior Englishman walking in New York struck an American with his cane on the nose, he did not have time to apologise before he was knocked down. He was most irate, and said he thought he was in the land of liberty, where a man could do as he liked, and go where he liked. The Yankee stopped just long enough to say to him: "Stranger, kindly remember your liberty ends where my nose begins." And the liberty to sell drink must end where it ruins life, home, and efficiency, and the liberty to drink must end when it places a burden on the shoulders of innocent people. It is a wrong use of words. No-License does not interfere with liberty, only with license.

WE CAN'T AFFORD TO LOSE THE REVENUE.

The fact is no liquor man can prove that there is any revenue. It is like this:—A gentleman took up a small gold mine, and the first crushing produced a piece of gold weighing about 8oz., and before he sold it, he had it photographed. On showing the photo and a cheque for £27 to a friend, the man said, "I suppose you are going for a holiday now?" "Well, no," said the owner, "not quite. I am off to borrow £20, as it cost me £47 to get that piece of gold."

If you consider the one million one hundred thousand the State gets from Licenses and duties, you might think there was some revenue, but when you see the bill for one million and a half spent on those who lost their efficiency, savings, manhood, womanhood, and life in producing the revenue, then you understand there is no actual available revenue from drink.

IT WILL CRIPPLE BUSINESS.

Listen to this:—Maine, the No-License State, is the only one in the Union that has more savings bank depositors than voters, and there are over 100,000 more. And it has in its savings banks 22,000,000 dollars more than in the State of Ohio, which has six times the population.

INCONVENIENCE TO TRAVELLERS.

New Zealand has proved conclusively that in No-License areas the accommodation for travellers has improved. The hotels now without a license are a financial success, and manage to surprise travellers by the style in which they do things. The Headquarters of the N.S.W. Alliance has proved that even in competition with places that have a license, an hotel without a bar is financially a success. It is noteworthy that the largest establishment in the Southern Hemisphere that acts as a universal provider, has never sought a grocer's license.

PURE LIQUOR.

Bishop Doyle has lately voiced the opinion of a large number when he said that there was more drunkenness in the prohibition State of Maine, U.S.A., than

in other similar places with a license, and that what was wanted was pure liquor. The last vote in Maine was: Prohibition, 70,182; The Open Bar, 22, 811. Over seventy thousand people who live in Maine do not agree with Bishop Doyle.

Neither the people, the facts, nor common-sense are on the Bishop's side.

IT WILL MAKE USELESS MANY FINE VINEYARDS.

It would surely be better to lose many fine vineyards than many fine men? And one of the saddest features of intemperance is that it so often fastens on the fine man. Who does not know the poet, the professional man, the politician, the hero who won his V.C., even the gifted clergyman who has become the unhappy victim that kept the vineyard paying. It took 25,000 gallons of brandy to fortify the wine in New South Wales in 1906, and who can say how many ruined lives to make it pay!

YOU CAN'T MAKE PEOPLE SOBER BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

This has been said so often that many have come to believe it is true, but facts are against it. Since the new Liquor Act Sunday drinking has greatly decreased, and the following figures prove that the law can make drinking so difficult that many hundreds are kept in check by it. The arrests for drunkenness between 8 a.m. Sunday, and 8 a.m. Monday prove the benefit of a good Act. In 1905 there were 1350 convictions; in 1906 it fell to 315, as a fruit of the new Liquor Act.

On the other hand, the law may contribute to make many drunk. January 1st, 1907, a wine license was granted to Mildura. The result was startling. If a temperance man had made such a prophecy he would have been scorned as an intemperate fool, but the fact is there were 26 arrests for drunkenness in five days, or four times as many in the first five days as in the previous twelve months.

DO LAWS MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

It is true that good men will remain good under bad laws, and evil men will find ways of evading good laws. But this is only part of the case. Differences between men are largely produced by their environment, and in environment laws count for much. Though good men may remain good, and bad men may remain bad for a time, yet in the long run the laws of a people will determine whether goodness and badness will predominate.

THE FARMER AND NO-LICENSE

There is no question but what a bushel of corn made up into whisky will create more excitement than if fed to a cow.

One bushel of grain used in making distilled spirits averaged 4.96 gallons.

The following is the approximate proceeds of each bushel of grain:—

	£	s.	d.
The farmer gets ...	0	2	1
The Government gets ...	1	0	1
The wholesaler gets ...	2	15	9
The retailer gets ...	6	19	0½
The customer gets...	...	...	drunk
The customer's family gets ...	...	...	hell
The community gets ...	...	...	ditto

This is all on the assumption that the whisky is made out of grain instead of sulphuric acid, rain water, and tobacco juice.

So, to avoid depriving the farmer of his 2s 1d worth of grain, the neighbourhood must pay out a minimum of £6 19s 0½ besides raising more money for police and gaols to take care of the results.

LICENSED TO SELL

By MARGARET I. HOLLIDAY,
Author of "Australian Methodist Idylls."

As they steamed on to the bustling Sydney station, there seemed every variety of the genus Smithson, from twelve-year-old George to that inchoate citizen, the baby, who loaded its mother with heterogeneous duties. Yet the family quorum was still incomplete, father being the missing complement.

All their faces, even that of the girl-mother, wore the light of happiness. Eyes danced with laughter, childish figures glowed with vitality, as, with staccato flurry, and in a very ferment of thought, they made a bee-line for the indicator.

There was no noticeable concealment of the fact that resources had to be economised at the Smithsons'. Dresses were without frills or fashion, while suits—. Yet no frock-coat ever exerted such a spell as the ungarnished jerkins worn by the wee laddies.

"To National Park: 1.30!" read George in high triumphant tones. "How much longer should father be now, mum?"

"He ought to be here now. He had to get his dinner in town." Then, in an undertone which held a pathetic ring, she murmured, "I'm glad we didn't keep him waiting. And I do hope he had a good dinner."

"Aren't you going to get the tickets, mother?" This from Nellie, with aggressive eagerness.

"Oh, on, dear; dad will draw a whole fortnight's pay, and, as it is my birthday, he is going to treat us all himself."

"How old are you, mother?" asked young Willie. "How old? Let me think. Why, I must be thirty-one! Quite an old woman!" and she laughed merrily. "I was married at eighteen." Dropping her voice once more, she said, "Eighteen is far too young. I had no girlhood. My Nellie mustn't marry till she's ever so old. I hope she'll never marry!"

Then she passionately kissed the little girl, who looked at her mother in puzzled interrogation.

"There's Mrs. Hanton and Alf!" excitedly broke in Willie.

"Hullo, Alf! We're going to National Park! It's mother's birthday! She's thirty-one. Are you going to the Park?"

But Alf Hanton's eyes were full of envy. The lump in his throat was a bar to speech. He hurried sadly on.

Then Mrs. Smithson seated herself on the hamper, and there, amid the bustle and hum, the jangle and burr, she began to think of bygone days, and flashes of memory pulsated the scenes till they sprang to life, with a hundred little details, and her voice took on a tender ring that was like

the lilt of music. She spoke mostly to her firstborn, who was more like a daughter than a son.

"The last time I went to National Park was"—here she blushed shyly, and the love-light sparkled in her eyes—"the day your father—asked—me—to—marry—him."

"Did father drink then?" anxiously asked George.

"Only a little," said the woman, with loyal evasion. "He looked so handsome. He had blue eyes and dark-brown hair. I remember how careful he was with me that day. I had on a white frock with three flounces, and a sailor hat trimmed with ospreys, and I wore a pair of kid gloves your father gave me."

She wore a rusty black frock now, and though in point of age the sailor hat might have been the same, it had no ospreys, and her rough, red hands were gloveless.

"To-day we'll look for the tree where we sat. But maybe it is gone. Time changes most things. But how late father is!" And the anxiety which crept into her tones betrayed inward misgivings.

"Oh, dad will be here soon. Do go on, mum," pleaded her interested little listener.

"Well, we were married, and we were so happy, and when you were born poor father was so pleased he—" Here she stopped abruptly.

"He started drinking hard," said George, with the intuition of a man. "Mother," and his voice rang with conviction, "I hate the drink. I'll never touch it—never!"

"It would break my heart if you did, dear. I couldn't bear that. Well," she went on more quietly, "we had a run of hard luck, and things went from bad to worse. But, thank God, father signed the pledge for you, George, and he's kept it for two months, so we'll soon pull up. The boss said this job would last six months, and—"

"And mother, you must buy a white frock, and a pair of gloves for yourself," interrupted George, with a love that defied measurement.

Then a curious silence fell between them. The future was gemmed with possibilities, if—

"Mum," said Willie, jubilantly, "here's our train. Where's dad?" while "Me want some birthday cake now," came plaintively from Alice, impatiently fretting her.

Then "Hurrah! Here's dad!" and hunger and impatience were both forgotten, as in a whirlwind of hurry they rushed to welcome that personage of prime importance.

But the smile of greeting on the woman's face suddenly froze, careworn lines wrote themselves pathetically round her mouth, and ever-deepening pallor spread over her face, which became suddenly old and an-

guished. And George gripped his hands, while, with hunted, shrinking movements the other children crept to mother's side. Their childish souls had been only too well branded by terrible memories. And the horizon of National Park, with its halo of sentiment, and the magic land of childhood were swept away into infinity.

The man came unsteadily along, puffing at an extinct pipe, his eyes signalling danger, his brow corrugated with ill-temper, his face shaping into odd contortions—the man who was "so handsome, with kind blue eyes and dark-brown hair." Verily he was hard of identification.

The woman evidently filled the focus of his displeasure, as he demanded thickly, "What have you been telling the children about me, eh? I'm all right, I tell you."

With squared, resolute shoulders, and eyes that shone accusingly, his first-born faced him, saying, in a voice which rose passionately, "Mother was telling us about the time you—said—you—loved—her—and—" the words died away in a sob, and the boyish head drooped with a burning shame as Alf Hanton repassed and said curiously, "Thought you were going to National Park; thought it was your mother's birthday," and Willie, with the hypersensitiveness of a drunkard's child, quivered to the quick, and, in a gust of humiliation, cried, "Oh, mother, mother, mother!"

"Come dears," said the woman, and her voice had a hopeless inflection now, "Father isn't well. We'll go another day—perhaps—if—" But her tongue wouldn't frame her thoughts.

And as the bell clanged, and the iron horse, with its crowds of pleasure seekers started along the twin lines of steel, they passed out of the station, the man muttering stupidly, the wife belted by suffering that cut deep, the children experiencing a sorrow out of season, while hell's palaces, with, "Licensed to sell spirituous liquors," met them at every turn.

Liquors, that make the temple of the Holy Ghost the corps de reserve for passionable elements to riot ragingly, and sins that would shame Sodom. "Licensed to sell" one and a half million pounds' worth of hell's beverage yearly, in this capital of the Southern hemisphere, to make spotted histories and running sores, and scars that mar our confession, and demoralise manhood, and degrade womanhood, while from the tortured hearts of the drunkards' wives and children, and—dear God—the pity of it—husbands, too, the cry goes up: "How long, oh Lord, how long?" ere the heavens will be telling that the men and women of this generation have reached the higher level of politics, and voted the "righteousness that exalteth a nation?"

HOW TO VOTE FOR NO-LICENSE

YOUR VOTE is as valuable as the Premier's.

Don't throw away the chance of being a Power in the history of the State.

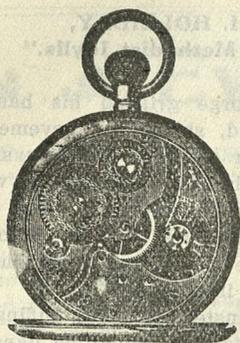
NOT to VOTE is CRIMINAL.

Not to Vote NO-LICENSE is to lose the greatest chance you have ever had to help the weak.

I vote that the number of Licenses existing in the Electorate continue	
I vote that the number of Licenses existing in the Electorate be reduced	
I vote that no Licenses be granted in the Electorate	X

Place a Cross in the Bottom Square of the Ballot Paper, as shown above. MAKE NO OTHER MARK ON IT.

NOTE.—If No-License is not carried, all votes cast for it will be counted for Reduction.



YOUR WATCH Thoroughly Repaired, Overhauled & Regulated.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

Jewellery and Spectacles Repaired and Made to Order.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

A. M. MERRINGTON, 29 BROADWAY, GLEBE
(Near Grace Bros.),
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

GOODS RETURNED POST FREE.

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