

# THE AUSTRALIAN CHRISTIAN

CIRCULATING AMONGST CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH AND NEW ZEALAND

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World's Temperance Sunday falls on Nov. 12. Our Anti-Liquor Leagues and Temperance Committees request that in all the churches special addresses be delivered relating to Prohibition and Reform. United and persistent effort is needed in order to a victory for the forces of righteousness. This special Prohibition Number of the "Australian Christian" is issued to make clear the attitude of the Churches of Christ amongst which the paper chiefly circulates.

Can a proper social or club life be maintained without the use of alcohol? Enemies of prohibition deny it; but the facts are against them. This beautiful building is the home of the Kansas City Club, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A. There is no bar connected with it. The social life of this club, and of hundreds like it, is carried on without the aid of alcoholic stimulants.

A Club Without a Bar.

# Prohibition in America.

F. D. Blakelee, D.D., Litt.D.

If we were to credit what some are saying, we should believe that a band of fanatics caused an eruption beneath the placid sea of American life, producing a mighty tidal wave which swept with relentless fury over 110,000,000 unsuspecting people. Nothing could be further from the truth. Prohibition did not come suddenly. I was one of a large number who, in 1913, went to Washington to petition Congress to submit to the States the National Prohibition Amendment. That Congress gave a majority, but not the requisite two-thirds. From that date to the final enactment in 1919, Prohibition was discussed as had been no other issue in our history, not excepting that of African slavery. Every succeeding Congress has been drier than its predecessor. National Prohibition is the act of an intelligent, determined people. Furthermore, thirty-three States had adopted State Prohibition before National Prohibition took effect, and 95 per cent. of our territory was dry. Over 66 per cent. of the population were living in dry areas.

But we are told that the evils of Prohibition are greater than those of drink, that it cannot be enforced, that more liquor is drunk than formerly, that it has increased crime and the use of drugs, and that a majority demand a modification of the law to admit light wines and beer. Every one of these contentions is untrue. Prohibition is a magnificent success, in some respects exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its advocates. The evidence is overwhelmingly abundant that in spite of imperfect enforcement, Prohibition has greatly reduced drunkenness, crime, poverty, insanity, accidents, suicides, and divorces. It has increased health, longevity, efficiency, prosperity, school and church attendance, character, and happiness.

Our striking and unexpected result of Prohibition is the greatly enhanced value of brewery, distillery, and saloon properties when devoted to other business. The hotel business was never so prosperous. Tracey C. Drake, one of the outstanding hotel men, says that Prohibition is proving a blessing in disguise to the hotel business.

Leading men of all professions, and in all lines of work, testify to the benefits of Prohibition—bankers, merchants, teachers, chiefs of police, presidents of Chambers of Commerce, physicians, journalists, manufacturers, labor leaders, real estate agents, heads of charity organizations, prison wardens, mayors of cities, the governors of all the forty-eight States but one, University presidents, scientists, social welfare workers. Labor is strongly in favor of Prohibition. A large majority of labor officials representing 4,000,000 workers, have declared Prohibition a benefit to working men and their families. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is for wine and beer, but his organization refuses to endorse his views. One of the strongest testimonies for Prohibition yet published is that of Warren G. Harding, President of the United States. Equally strong is the statement of Ex-President Eliot, of Harvard University, who was not enthusiastic for Prohibition till he saw its results.

Of course we are having trouble to enforce the Prohibition law, just as all civilized nations have difficulty to enforce all criminal law. Generally speaking, there are only two classes of people opposed to Prohibition—the selfish and the uninformed. Much difficulty comes from the foreigners, but improvement in their condition is gradually winning these people. In some parts smuggling, illicit distilling, and boot-legging are giving trouble. Moreover, in certain quarters, there is formidable organized opposition. But the law will never be repealed or modified because of these. Uncle Sam never has repealed a law because it was "impossible to enforce it." He never yet has hoisted the white flag to a bunch of criminals, and he is too old to begin now. For years large areas

of our country have been prosperous and law-abiding under Prohibition, and our Federal enforcement officer, Commissioner Haynes, states that with all our difficulties, Prohibition, taking the country as a whole, is 90 per cent. effective.

That Prohibition sentiment is not declining is seen in the fact that the primary polls, so far held in twenty-one States, for nominating candidates, indicate that the Congress to be elected next month will be the driest in our history. I believe that if a national referendum were held today Prohibition would be sustained by a majority of three-fourths from ocean to ocean. You might as well try to make Kaiser Bill King of America as to attempt to repeal National Prohibition.

All civilization is now giving attention to Prohibition. Even beer-soaked Germany is awaking to the beer menace. Germany wastes 3,500,000,000 gold marks annually on drink, a sum sufficient to pay all her war reparation assessments. Lloyd George says that if American Prohibition succeeds, Great Britain will become dry in ten years. A majority of the Anglo-Saxon race have already endorsed Prohibition. Australia is having her growing-pains. The iniquitous liquor traffic can not permanently endure among a free people. Wendell Phillips said, "You may build your capital of granite, you may rear it as high as the

Rocky Mountains, but if it is founded on, or mixed with iniquity, the pulse of a girl will in time beat it down."

## Prohibition Notes.

The most startling cable of recent months is one announcing that the Labor organisations of Germany have petitioned the Government for complete Prohibition of the manufacture of alcoholic liquor.

The Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung" (Labor Journal) in a recent article states, "Since the breaking up of the monarchy our party has made serious efforts against alcohol. We propose that the communities should have the right to prohibit the sale of alcohol when three-fifths of the population vote in favor of such a measure." For Austria, this is rigid legislation.

The "Contemporary Review" quotes Marie De Perrot, French writer and publicist, as saying that "9,000,000 people have died from alcohol in the last fifty years. Alcohol kills in France 20 per cent. of its population, besides sapping the intellectual and physical strength of the nation."

The Legislative Council of Ceylon, our near neighbor, recently adopted the following—"In view of the prevalence of public opinion in favor of total Prohibition of the use of alcoholic and intoxicating liquors and drugs, this Council desires that the Government should so direct its administration as to attain Prohibition in a reasonable time."

# Victorian Anti-Liquor League at Work

By the State Director.

Since the publication of the last Prohibition Number of "The Australian Christian," the Victorian Anti-Liquor League has been continuously active. It is growing every day in public confidence and influence. The following paragraphs suggest the lines along which it is working, and the vigor with which it is pushing its programme:

1. *Membership Campaign.*—The present subscribing membership of the League is over 20,000. We are anxious to have 100,000 members by the time of the next Local Option Poll, and are working definitely to this end. Our membership is at present increasing at the rate of about 1,200 per month.

2. *A Typical Month's Work.*—The month of September affords an illustration of the abounding activity of the League. Our representatives held 273 meetings during this month, travelling 9,852 miles in order to do so; attendances totalled 20,536; 1,172 members were enrolled; 800 people were interviewed on League business; 126 appeals were made for financial assistance, and £1822/9/- raised in cash and pledges.

3. *Co-operation of the Churches.*—Under our Field Day System, we ask each church in the State to allow us to conduct one service a year in the interests of our great cause. The churches are willingly responding. We anticipate that by the end of our present official year we shall have entered 300 more churches than last year. Our work is intimately and helpfully related to the progress of the kingdom of God. The churches are recognising this in an increasing degree, and are giving us indispensable help.

4. *Field Day Drives.*—It is our policy to concentrate all the way from three to twenty speakers in a selected district each week-end. Church Field Day Services, Workers' Conferences, Women's meetings, open-air meetings, factory meetings where factories exist, and lantern lectures all feature in these special week-end efforts. For instance, 18 speakers participated in our recent demonstration in Ballarat. 60 meetings were held, including two open-air meetings, one lantern lec-

ture, five factory meetings, one workers' conference, one women's meeting, and fifty Field Day services in the churches. This is typical of what we are doing all over the State.

5. *Factory Work.*—We are now conducting meetings in about 70 metropolitan factories. These are held during the lunch hour. Sometimes two meetings, one for men and one for women, are held at the same time in the one factory. During September we held forty-two of these meetings. Such meetings are a valuable means of educating the worker in the value of Prohibition.

6. *Lantern Lectures.*—Through the activity of our representative in America we are in possession of what probably is the finest set of Prohibition pictures in the world. These we have had made into lantern slides, which are now being exhibited everywhere our representatives go. The value of these slides as an educational influence cannot be over-estimated.

7. *Holiday Resort Campaign.*—Last year we initiated a special effort among the holiday resorts of our State. The effort was so successful that we propose to greatly extend this work during the approaching holiday season. Preparations are in progress for repeated visits to some eighty Victorian holiday centres. Our Prohibition message by voice and lantern picture, on beaches, parks, in public halls and churches, will be proclaimed to tens of thousands of people during the holiday month of January.

8. *Conclusion.*—We are following other lines of activity, but enough has been said to show that our League is a growing concern. Our staff numbers 25 good men and women. Our expenses run over £200 per week. We have completely paid off our indebtedness of £6000 inherited from the last great campaign; we pay our obligations weekly and we have commenced to build a Special Campaign Fund to be used during the final stages of the campaign for the next Local Option victory. We intend to grow and we intend to go until the flag of Prohibition shall float in triumph over our State and Commonwealth.

# Progress in New South Wales.

## The Church Campaign for National Righteousness and Child Welfare.

100 Annual Offering for 1922-23.

World's Temperance Sunday, Nov. 12.

Relying upon God for strength and guidance, be it resolved:—That we heartily commend the work of the Temperance Committee to the prayerful liberality of the brotherhood, and that we urge each Church, School and Auxiliary to assist the Crusade for Abstinence, Prohibition and Citizenship.  
Resolution adopted unanimously at the N.S.W. Half-yearly Conference, October 2, 1922.

### Our £500 Need.

The Temperance Committee is conducting an aggressive campaign which aims at being practical, educational, inspirational, and a credit to the whole Brotherhood.  
The work is primarily among the Young People of N.S.W., organising them for Prohibition service, and training them in the principles of Total Abstinence.  
The Campaign is being organised as an educational Crusade for Abstinence, Prohibition, and Citizenship, aiming at reaching all young people from 8 to 18 years of age.  
The Organisation of the Young People is an interdenominational work. Our Committee provides the Alliance with its Organiser for this special department.  
The Activities include preparing supplies and help for workers amongst young people, organising and visiting societies, holding educational meetings, cinema and lantern lectures, and enlisting the young people in the Prohibition army.  
The I.P. Department of the Alliance is, therefore, largely our gift to the Campaign. Having created this department, and carried it on for over two years, we must continue it until the Lord grants victory.  
The Continuance of this Work requires a total doing of £500 from the Brotherhood this year. We appeal to all to have a share in this work.  
The Churches, Schools and all Auxiliaries are urged to be partners in this, and to take up the doing on Nov. 12, or a date near that time.

### How Prohibition Works.

Len. D. Gilmour,  
Chairman, Temperance Committee.

The following interesting and important letter has just come to hand, with the imprimatur of the United States Government upon it:—

Treasury Department,  
Bureau of Internal Revenue,  
Washington,  
August 25, 1922.

Office of the Federal Prohibition Commissioner,  
Gentlemen:

Your letter of July 11, 1922, addressed to the President of the United States, has been referred to me for reply. In your letter you refer to the conflicting reports as to the effects of Prohibition in the United States circulated in your community and ask several questions:

I will support my answers by such evidence as will convince the most sceptical, based upon the statements of men who have made an intimate study of the subject, and in many instances are well known Prohibitionists.

1. Is the 18th Amendment considered a mistake? No. See article by Hon. W. B. Wheeler (Exhibit A).

2. Is Prohibition enforced as well as any other law? Yes. See address of R. A. Haynes (Exhibit B).

3. How has Prohibition affected Child Life? It has been a blessing to children, for there are more of them in the public schools. They are better fed and better clothed than ever before. See paper by Com. Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army, and Statements from Business Men (Exhibit C).

4. Has Crime increased since Prohibition was carried? No. It has decreased. See "The Social Effects of Prohibition in Massachusetts," by Amy Woods, and list of Statutes (Exhibit D).

5. Has the Drug Habit increased since Prohibition? No. See paper by C. F. Stoddard and other papers (Exhibit E).

6. Has Prohibition Added to Industrial Efficiency? Yes, to a remarkable extent. See speeches by members of Congress and other papers (Exhibit F).

A careful perusal of these papers will give you the best and most accurate information upon the question of Prohibition and its effects in U.S.A. obtainable. I trust that you may be able to refute any false impressions given by those who for various reasons wish to distort or suppress the facts.—Respectfully, (signed) R. A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner. Enclosure No. 3001.

Not only is the above letter emphatic in its answers, but the data furnished in support (com-

prising 134 pages) covers the ground in a most thorough and exhaustive manner.

How it pays the individual is evidenced by the decline in the arrests for drunkenness. For instance, 24 cities of New York, with a total population of 2,000,000, show a drop in arrests for drunkenness from 36,724 in 1917, to 18,112 in 1921. Deaths from alcoholism in New York for 1920-21 show a decrease of 80 per cent. as against 1916-17, and from cirrhosis of the liver, 40 per cent. 1918 is omitted because of the "flu" epidemic, and 1919 because partly under License and partly under war-time Prohibition.

How it pays the church is exemplified as follows:—In 1919 three leading denominations in U.S.A. showed a loss of membership of 167,000; in 1920, the churches showed a gain of 600,000 members, and 1,000,000 in 1921. There were 8,004 more clergymen at work, and 3,517 more church buildings in commission than in 1916. Prof. Dr. Robertson, of a Presb. Theological Seminary, commenting upon the above, says that 49 per cent. of the increase are men.

Welfare statistics covering charitable organizations show that a great proportion of charity is unnecessary under Prohibition, and thus large sums of money are free for reclamation work on more permanent lines.

How it pays the State is seen in Kansas after 38 years of trial. It started Prohibition with a National Debt, and it now has a large fund of money out at interest. The General Rates are now one-third of what they were under License. It is now the richest State per capita in the Union, including N.York State, which has the richest city in the world. Every fifth person owns a motor. 65 per cent. of the people own their own houses.



Texas Gaol, Closed by Prohibition.

The Old Gaol, Dallas, Texas, was closed and torn down since the advent of Prohibition. The number of arrests in Dallas declined from 4141 in 1917, the last year of License, to 2200 the last year of Prohibition. During the same period the gaol population decreased over 70 per cent.

### What I Saw.

At the half-yearly Conference in Sydney on Oct. 2, several well-known members of the churches gave their personal testimony concerning their experience of Prohibition. In view of the many mis-statements circulated in the interests of the liquor traffic, these experiences are of special interest and value. They are necessarily considerably condensed.

### PUBLIC WELFARE.

San Francisco was our place of residence most of the time we were away, therefore my views are limited to that city. Prohibition has done wonders there. During the whole of my stay in San Francisco I saw but very few under the influence of drink in the streets or public places. I am sorry to say that on the second day of my return to Sydney, I saw several most repulsive and pitiable instances.

In the States, the price—especially in "tips"—and risk incurred in getting liquor are such that it is easily foregone by those who do not suffer with the craving for drink; and Prohibition helps many who would otherwise fall under this temptation. The streets and homes are clean; and in the place of hotels other businesses are progressing rapidly. Everything is done for the comfort and convenience of the public, and the working man does not struggle for existence.

It may seem absurd, but it is quite true, that in spite of the cosmopolitan population of that city the people passing by in the streets are, on the whole, strikingly well in appearance. This forced itself even more clearly on my mind upon returning home.—(Miss) Ivy Button.

### A CONTRAST.

I went to America *en route* to Europe, and stayed there for ten days. During that time I never saw a drunken man. The hotels do not cater for the man who wants drink, and as a matter of fact at the Roth Hotel, St. Paul's, Minnesota, where I was staying, there was displayed a notice bearing the words, "Patrons are cautioned against persons who might approach them with proposals tending to the violation of liquor laws. All parties to such arrangements are punishable. The possession of liquor is a temptation that may lead to other forms of disorder. Damages to all equipment resulting from the use of liquor will be charged to patrons at full value." This is an example of the hotel people pleading with the public, and their employees, not to break the law, a thing which I do not think is done by the hotels in Australia.

During my stay in St. Paul's, Minneapolis, The Falls, and Chicago, I never at any time saw any liquor. It has been stated that men come to you and offer to direct you to the place where drink can be purchased. This never occurred to me; and I was never shown, I never saw, nor did I smell any kind of intoxicating liquor. I was also in New York, and there was just as great success as in Chicago. I have never seen a city freer from drink than New York, with a population of 6,000,000 people.

Although it may be possible for men who have always been drinkers to obtain drink, the success of Prohibition lies in the fact that the young men are going to stop learning to drink because there is no opportunity for them to learn. Prohibition has removed the opportunity.

At Glasgow and London quite a different thing happened. Men and women were drinking frequently. In London I saw women standing outside of hotels minding babies, and was told they are called "minders." They were looking after the children while the mothers were inside, drinking. In Glasgow, when speaking to a friend, I asked him what he thought of Prohibition in America. He said, "We will have to go dry in England and Scotland in order to save our business. A nation of drinkers cannot compete with a sober nation."—L. Rossell.

### PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

From the time I landed in San Francisco till I left U.S.A. (May 31 to July 18) I only saw five

people there worse for drink. The poorer people were much better clad, and all those to whom I spoke acknowledged that they were much better off since Prohibition came. Habitual drinkers are wrath about what they call "the interference with the rights of the subjects," but were silenced by the statement that even laws against house-breaking were a similar "interference," but were both necessary and satisfactory.—(Telephone Message from T. E. Rofe, absent through sickness.)

### IN HONOLULU.

I was in Honolulu eight weeks, and had ample opportunities of studying Prohibition. I heard it said that there was quite as much drunkenness as before Prohibition, but I failed to find any drunkards, although I visited every part of Honolulu, and was in the poorer districts, which seemed to offer facilities for drunkenness. I visited the Oriental quarters at different times of the day and in the evening, yet but one person did I see that seemed to be intoxicated.

Governor Farrington at a public meeting held in Honolulu spoke for Prohibition, and said that the good effects were apparent to any one, and that although there were bootleggers and sly grog-sellers in the Island, yet they were punishable at law, and would be so treated until they were compelled to keep the law. I talked with storekeepers, bank officers, medical officers of the American Army, and many other representative men, and the unanimous opinion was that although there were digressions, they were very few, and that the sobriety, absence of rowdiness and general good order, compensated for any adverse occurrences.—J. Fox.

### EXTENDED OBSERVATIONS.

Having lived in U.S.A. for fourteen years, I am enabled to know the facts regarding the liquor

traffic. I only give one concrete instance, but the same thing applies to other places. In San Francisco before Prohibition, hundreds of saloons were open night and day all the year round, gambling houses, dance houses, and worse places, being things that accompany the liquor traffic, were naturally running wide open too. We went to Moundsville, W. Virginia, a dry town, and the difference was very noticeable; an entire absence of drunken men on the streets; buildings that had been hotels and saloons were now business houses for grocers, bakers, clothing, etc. There was no slum quarter, and no red light district. A police man on the street was a novelty. The local pool was all but empty; at the time I refer to one man, and one boy, were the sole occupants. Crime was practically non-existent. There was an air of comfort and prosperity; over 80 per cent. owned their own homes, the wives and children were well fed and clothed, and apparently happy and contented. This was in a mining and manufacturing district, where the conditions are just the same as in other places, except that they had cut the liquor traffic out. In striking contrast to the above, might be cited the city of Wheeling, W. Va. There the saloons, gambling houses, brothels, were running full blast; the slum quarters were a disgrace to civilisation, and large numbers could be seen on the streets; drunken men were a common sight. These two towns are only sixteen miles apart, and connected by train, but there was as much difference as between black and white; one clean, quiet, law-abiding, and comfortable; the other dirty, noisy, lawless to a great extent, and lacking many things that make for comfort.

The unanimous opinion was that having got rid of the liquor, they would never have it back again, as they were better off physically, morally, and financially.—J. M. Philpott.

## The Liquor Question in Western Australia.

Will. H. Clay.

The Licensing Act Amendment Bill, as a result of the Royal Commission that recently took evidence in the city and country, has been presented to Parliament, and is now in its committee stages. It is a great disappointment to the Temperance forces of the State. We have been deceived. The Local Option provisions of the existing Act have been eliminated from the Bill, there being substituted a Licenses Reduction Board, and thirteen clauses under the heading "Prohibition." The Bill in respect to Prohibition specifies a State wide poll in 1924, and in every fifth year thereafter. The Government carries into this portion of the measure the restrictive conditions which are associated with the Local Option Poll in the existing Statute. At least three-fifths of the votes given throughout the State must be cast for Prohibition before it is carried, and the vote will be invalid unless 30 per cent. or more of the number of the Assembly electors throughout the State vote for the proposal. The poll will not be taken on the day of a general election of members of Parliament. Those who gave evidence before the Commission were, in most cases, as far as temperance interests were concerned, ready to waive the Local Option rights, providing State rights were substituted on a bare majority basis, the questions to be Prohibition—Yes or No. The liquor trade has surely breathed life into this cool attempt to flout the will of the people as expressed in the Local Option Poll. So keenly was the matter contested, that many of us were sanguine as to the prospect of a bone-dry State at the first poll taken on a bare-majority basis. Liquor interests were scared, and have moved, and are still moving, in directions that make it impossible for us to successfully challenge them. The fact that provision is made in the Bill for a Prohibition issue is at least a recognition of the fact that the entire abolition of the liquor trade is a subject to be seriously considered in present-day economics. The deletion of the clauses establishing the Local Option Poll are a decided af-

front to the community generally. The heavy polling and pronounced public opinion as expressed at the only ballot for reduction of licenses which the taxpayers have had in this State, warranted a continuance of the periodical poll unless the Government had something better to offer the public. What does it offer to the people in return for withdrawing Local Option? It gives them a Licenses Reduction Board which will have a life of six years only, and will only be able to abolish licensed premises according to the state of the compensation fund which is to be established by taxing the liquor purchased for licensed premises. This, in principle, is a wilful abrogation of the legislation which enacted in 1920 that at the end of ten years licenses could be cancelled without compensation as the result of a Local Option Poll. In the new amending Bill, provision is made for the constitution of Licensing Courts by three licensing magistrates having jurisdiction throughout the State. Honorary magistrates, following the Local Option Poll, by closing some of what were considered by liquor interests as essential hotels, because of their position and architecture, incurred the displeasure of members of Parliament, and as a consequence they are not to be trusted again. A provision is made which most flagrantly opens the way for the licensing of houses which the public by popular vote recently delicensed. Certainly the Bill makes it obligatory that the petition for a new license must be signed by the majority of the adult residents. But while the existing legislation makes it compulsory for a three-fifths majority to be recorded, and that thirty per cent. of the electors on the roll shall vote in favor of reduction, the new Bill contains the audacious condition that a simple majority of the residents is sufficient to cause a license to be re-stored, if the Court approves. Like other States of this Commonwealth, West Australian reformers cry, "Save us from our legislators." In future we must leave measures to the House, and not that we have, at least, honest men to handle them.

# Why I Am a Prohibitionist.

LL-Col. T. H. Smeaton, V.D., J.P., President, S.A. Prohibition Alliance.

Although I am a convinced prohibitionist, and therefore not likely to be easily swayed from my belief, I yet desire to accord to opponents of that principle the right of judgment which I claim for myself, and the credit for sincerity which carries weight in respect for opinion—if nothing more. In such a basis argument need not be watered down because of any fantastic notion of chivalry, nor regard for the feelings of others, but should rather be used with uncompromising keenness in the cause of truth itself.

Now why am I a prohibitionist? Why is it that since the very earliest I can recollect, I have found myself in sympathetic association with the total abstinence movement? Some folks can say that their governing sentiment is inherited—but I cannot! Some will say that through processes of experience they have arrived at conclusions which have redirected the current of their lives,—but I cannot say that either, for it is a fact that while there was never any excess in the use of alcoholic liquor in my father's house, there was all too much upon it, and there was no temperance sentiment expressed to influence us children consciously against it. And yet, in some way—by subconscious impression I suppose—the principle of total abstinence gripped me, and from the time I first realised myself as a responsible being, I found myself marshalled on that side of things. Then came the experiences and observations of early manhood, to give depth and strength to principles which, from being nebulous, had become definite and decided. It was at this stage that the need of more than moral suasion as a constructive force to the rampant evil consequences of alcoholism was borne in upon me. First in Glasgow, the city of my birth, then in London, the facts of the moral and material demoralisation and loss, caused by the drunkenness of men and women in their thousands, compelled me to an advocacy against the liquor traffic, from which I have never gone back.

And, if I analyse this position, I can only come to the conclusion that, for me, and for countless others, Prohibition is not merely a sentiment, but a conviction that, if that best character which God has a right to expect every child of his to develop is to be achieved, all barriers must be removed, every adverse influence must be fought and overcome, and the upward, aspiring soul must be helped and not hindered.

This principle has been translated into a propaganda which links up the people of every land, and has marked out the world as its field of operations. That it is opposed with every weapon that skill and money and the cunning of men can devise is, unfortunately, the most natural thing in the world, for until the dawn of that wonderful day when the will of God shall be done on earth as it is in heaven, the conflict between good and evil shall continue with unabated fury, but with this as a constant encouragement, that the day of victory is sure.

The methods, though not the objectives, of both sides in conflict have changed with the changing circumstances of the times; to-day the Prohibition protagonists are using, as they never did before, the up-to-date weapons of press advertising with telling effect; they are marshalling the forces of the Christian church in opposition to the liquor traffic in a way that has not been possible hitherto, having captured the citadel of the enemy in the U.S.A. and Canada, they are laying siege to his strongholds in all parts of the world, and everywhere the standard of our cause has been raised and men and women, the best, the brainiest and the most truly patriotic, have rallied to its summons.

This Prohibition campaign is a campaign for the world that is to be; a world for the coming day of the lads and lasses who, as its men and women, will do its work unclugged and unhin-

dered by the drawbacks of habits and customs which have hitherto destroyed efficiency, sapped bodily strength, beclouded mental vigor, and lessened the power of resistance to every evil thing. It is a campaign of hope, of prudence, and of love for human kind, and on this side of its advocacy is conducted in the spirit affirmed by the White Cross League as the motive for its work.

"Better guide well the young than reclaim them when old;

For the voice of true wisdom is calling,  
"To rescue the fallen is good, but 'tis best to prevent other people from falling."

Better close up the source of temptation and crime  
Than deliver from dungeon or galley;  
Better put a strong fence round the top of the cliff  
Than an ambulance down in the valley."

There is a side to the argument in favor of Prohibition, which the economic strain on the commercial and industrial conditions of the world to-day compels folks who declare that they have no sentimental sympathy for the temperance side of things, to give anxious consideration. National efficiency is, on the material side of things, the keystone of national stability and progress, and in the competition of that trade, which is as the life blood of commerce, no nation can afford to be handicapped with the deteriorations and drawbacks which are the certain results of the alcoholic indulgence of its people. The proven increase of efficiency of the American worker, and the accompanying cheapening of production, con-

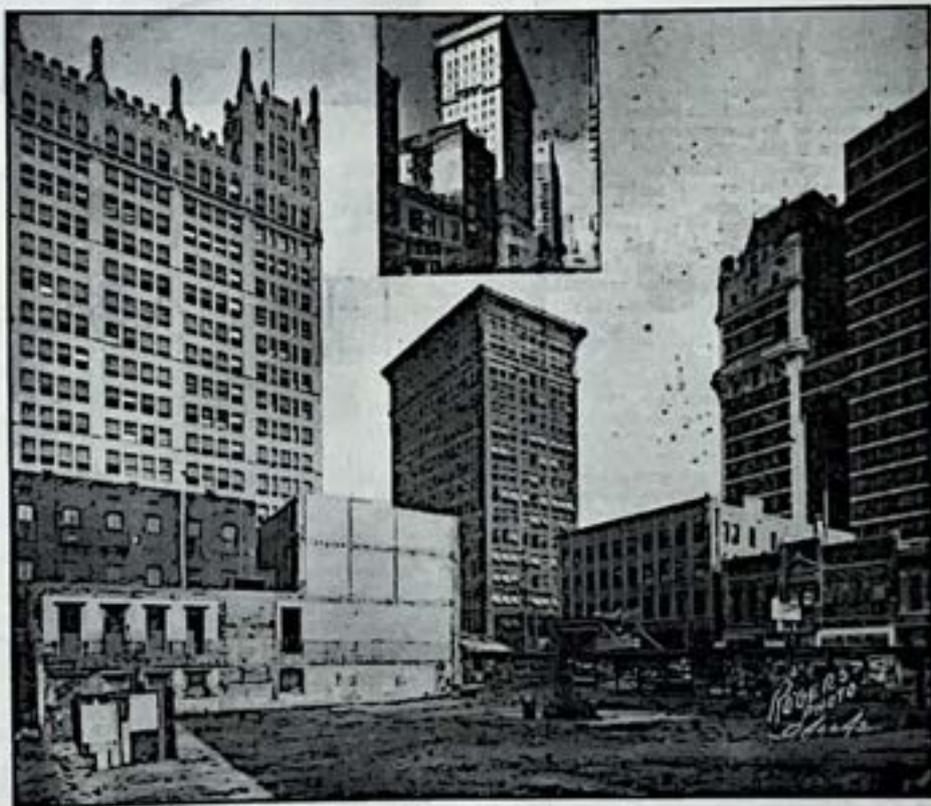
sequent upon America's adoption of Prohibition, are economic factors which appeal to the hard thinkers of other nations, causing them, in spite of indifference to moral considerations, to realise that the Prohibition issue cannot be swept aside as a mere fad of the reformer. A summary of the factors which sway the public mind on this great question shows that religion and humanitarianism, on the moral side of things, and efficiency and economic pressure on the material side, are now so linked in the attack on the stronghold of liquorism, that the day of its downfall is rapidly and triumphantly approaching.

## Prohibition Does Prohibit.

Its Value Verified by Practical Experiment.

R. Ambrose Roberts, Editor of "The Patriot."

That two-thirds of the English-speaking people of the world are already living in areas covered by Prohibition laws, is an amazing fact, not yet fully grasped by many people, who are all too prone to lightly assume, that Prohibition is a mere fad, noisily advocated by an insignificant section of the community, but quite disregarded or even discredited by the great majority. It was inevitable that a movement which cut clean across many lines of social tradition, commercial practice, and personal habit, should be assailed with considerable force, and should continue to be opposed very strenuously. The opponents of the Prohibition principle have brought many arguments to bear against the prohibitionist claims. They have opposed them on ethical grounds; on political, economic, medical grounds, also; but the remarkable fact stands out that, in spite of all opposition, the movement has spread. From insignificant begin-



Public Houses Give Place to Sky-Scrapers.

There are five sky-scrapers in this picture. They stand in the heart of Dallas, Texas, U.S.A. Each one is built on the site of an old public-house. The building in the inset is the American Exchange National Bank, which now occupies the vacant allotment seen in the foreground.

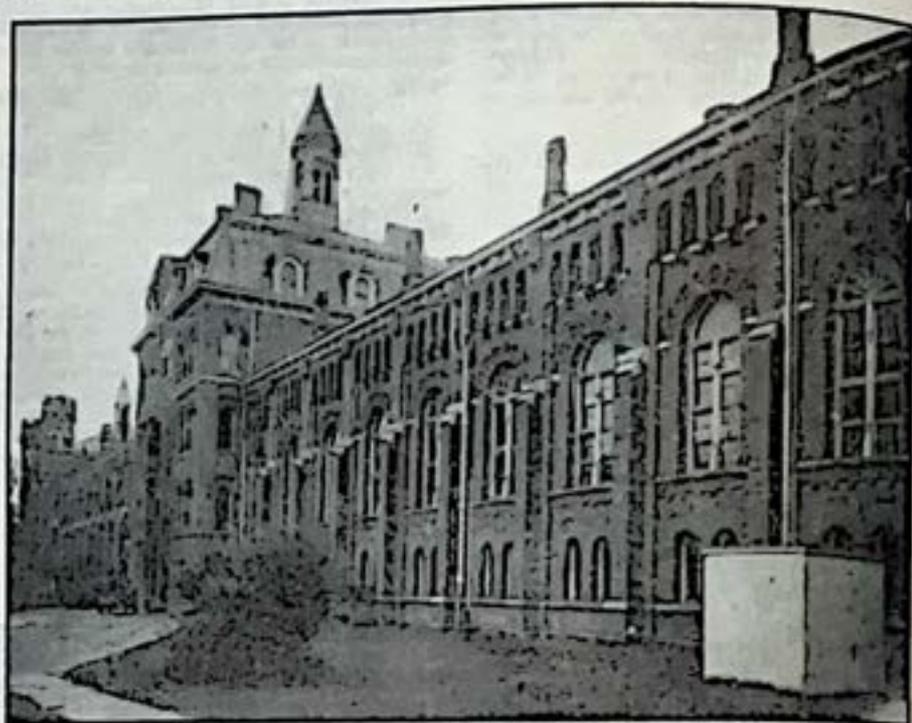
nings, it has assumed a world-wide aspect. Millions of pounds sterling have been expended in the effort to check its advance, but in vain. Let it be granted that, in the early experimental stages, many weaknesses were discovered in the laws formulated for the purpose of bringing the Prohibition principle into actual effect. It must in this case be also granted that the opponents of Prohibition were not slow to perceive those faults, and to advertise them widely with a view to demonstrating what they claimed to be, the inherent and therefore irremediable weakness of Prohibition as a method of dealing with the liquor traffic; but, instead of abandoning the principle, partial failure only strengthened the determination of convinced prohibitionists to strengthen the law. Professor Curie did not lose faith in the prospective value of radium for scientific purposes because, through not understanding the principles that should govern its proper handling, his arms were severely burned. Experimentation with the X Rays suffered similarly and severely, and continued their experiments, ever profiting by previous failures. Even so, Prohibition, like radium, or the X Rays, is a fact to be reckoned with.

Rightly or wrongly, it has mastered the imagination of millions of people, and secured the endorsement of millions of minds. Many of the world's keenest thinkers are its strongest advocates. In its genesis a distinctly moral reform movement, it has gathered momentum and widening acceptance, through the magnificent economic results following its adoption. Long-continued experiment has proved Prohibition to be a sound commercial proposition. Business men, who voted against its establishment in many States of U.S.A. and Canada, have through sheer weight of evidential facts, following its adoption by the State, been thoroughly converted. Michigan went dry by a majority of 80,000 votes. Two years later, a proposal to re-introduce light wines and beers was defeated by a majority of 108,000, showing an undeniable hardening of opinion in favor of Prohibition as the result of experience. Another reason for its rapid growth of late years has been the remarkable swing round of the medical fraternity towards Prohibition law as a necessary measure of hygienic reform. Alcohol as a medicine even is being discredited, though prohibitory law always—as it exists already in different areas—permits of its use as medicine when prescribed by a medical man. In this connection it is important to note that 78 per cent. of the medical men in U.S.A. refused to ask for permits to prescribe alcohol. Experience in Australian hospitals demonstrates strongly that medical opinion in the Commonwealth is tending persistently in the same direction.

Whatever may be the faults or virtues of Prohibition, nothing is to be gained by a "hush, hush" policy, or by pretending that it is only a passing wave of political fanaticism that will soon spend its strength. Criticism that is directed only at the many obvious difficulties of enforcement of such a drastic law does not invalidate the reasoning which declares that the law itself is essentially sound, and even the difficulties are steadily disappearing. Prohibition is a fact. It is a force which has triumphed over the concentrated money-power of some of the biggest liquor-trading and other allied vested interests in the world, and that fact alone demonstrates that here we have a phenomenon that will not be dissolved into airy nothingness by the magic wand of caustic criticism or of labored witticisms. Explain it we may: explain it away, we cannot. Sir John Foster Fraser, surely quite a broad-viewed Britisher, said, "I am not a prejudiced teetotaler, but I wandered all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border down to the Mexican, and the conclusion I came to was that, right or wrong, America has become dry, and she is going to remain dry." Allegations as to the evils of home-brewing, increase of the drug evil, are sure to be made, but the most effective and only reply necessary is, that the people most qualified to judge as to the existence of such evils and the risks arising therefrom are the people on the spot, and their judgment has been registered not only repeatedly, but with growing emphasis,

through the irresistible and unchallengeable medium of the ballot box. It is a very easy matter to assume at a distance that the evils attendant upon the establishment of a new system are greater than the good which such system is designed to accomplish; but is it wise or just to ignore the wonderful value of the amazingly emphatic endorsement of that system, by the vast majority—and growing majority—of the people among whom it operates? Would it not be bet-

ter to take a statesmanlike view of this remarkable movement? Is it not possible that therein we find, not an expression of national faddism, emanating as it admittedly does from U.S.A., but home of experiments, but rather an evolutionary development of informed and intense moral sentiment, plus scientific application of ascertained knowledge, directed towards what has long been recognised as a social problem of the most difficult kind.



**A Workhouse Closed by Prohibition.**

The Cincinnati Workhouse (City Prison) was closed by Prohibition. The prison has 830 cells. Previous to Prohibition as many as 4750 commitments have been made in one year. During the first Prohibition year there were only 243 commitments.

## Two Aspects of Prohibition.

L. A. Anderson, B.A.

Two considerations come to us as we study Prohibition; the first ethical, the second practical. The first, Is Prohibition Christian teaching? the second, Does Prohibition prohibit? Some of our brethren, happily very few, answer the first in the negative. "The Bible," they say, "knows nothing of Prohibition" and Christianity works not by compulsion, but by moral suasion." To the first it may be replied that Christianity is not a set of rules, but a system of principles, and that Christians come gradually to see that certain things are incompatible with their religion, even though the Bible gives no specific teaching on the matter. Again, by Prohibition we are not so much concerned with reforming the drunkard as in creating a purer moral atmosphere in which the coming generation may be free from the temptation of drink.

In spite of the unscrupulous propaganda of the trade, and the smoke barrage of lies and half-truths from the press, the American experiments seem to have surpassed the most sanguine hopes of its well-wishers. The facts, figures and illustrations are overwhelming. Evangeline Booth, of America, thus beautifully puts it: "It means that in the future we shall have less to do with the grave, and more to do with the cradle; less binding up of life's broken plants, and more training

of life's untrammelled vines; that more of our energy, our ingenious methods, will be thrown into the work of prevention, which in the final analysis must be so much more valuable to the home, the nation, the kingdom of God, than even the most worthy work of cure." Wilkan Jennings Bryan said, "This is the most wonderful moral reform ever attempted by law." The United States is too big a fact to keep out of the minds of people. It cannot be explained away. The example of America gives a basis for optimism, that soon the liquor traffic shall be swept from Australia.

### Make Life Lovely.

If life be short, let's make it  
As lovely as a rose!  
If cares there be to shake it,  
If griefs there be to break it  
With multitudes of blows—

If every joy forsake it  
And only sorrow wake it,  
Let fragrance crown its woes!  
If life be short, let's make it  
As lovely as a rose.

—Charles G. Blincoe

# Victorious Prohibition.

L. A. Bowes, President, Tasmanian Temperance Committee.

The question which now confronts temperance reformers is no longer, How can we show the great and dreadful evil of the drink traffic? We have passed that stage. The traffic has been arranged before almost every known tribunal, the world over, and, in every case, has been condemned as the greatest evil of the day.

Doctors, scientists, jurists, national leaders, merchant princes, captains of industry, leaders of the great army of labor; these have trenchantly and indignantly voiced their condemnation.

The present problem is, How can we get rid of this evil with the least possible delay? What can be done to hasten the coming of Prohibition?

Prohibition is fighting a losing battle! The tremendous defeats under which it is now staggering are the precursors of further and complete disasters on other fields.

Prohibition is receiving a more triumphant vindication every day. It has been given a chance to demonstrate its value, to confer its benefits, and attract the regard of men; in consequence, it has passed from a local peculiarity to a national experiment, from a national experiment to a world-wide movement.

The spread of Prohibition sentiment is one of the miracles of the age!

It has broken the geographical bounds set by sea, overstepped oceans, and is now knocking at the gates of every nation under heaven. It has won a place in international affairs, and is beginning to figure in diplomatic relations.

It is no longer a mere matter of social righteousness, to interest reformers; its national, civic, and economic aspects are recognised; its value in contributing to national welfare and efficiency is making its strongest appeal. Prohibition is the live question of the day! Prejudice may condemn, partisanship ridicule, self-interest vilify it;

an unscrupulous press may misrepresent it; great trusts may fight it, governments oppose it, powers proscribe it in the realm of dependent neighbors; despite all this, Prohibition will spread victoriously over all the world just as surely as the rising sun dispels the murky gloom of night, and sheds its rays over all the land.

Here, then, is the message:  
*Defeat is impossible!* Victory may be deferred, but it is inevitable. Whether the consummation of our labors shall be speedy, or arrive on leaden feet, will be determined by the strength of our desire, the quality of our faith, the intensity of our effort.

*We do not fight alone!* Shoulder to shoulder we stand throughout the Commonwealth; beyond us there stretches a mighty, universal army; we are engaged on but one sector of the battle line; the "push" is along the whole front.

Not only have we earthly allies; the power of the heavenly Ally is ours in this struggle. This is our guarantee of victory.

*One thing we need to do!* When the people who ardently desire to see the dawning of the new day are awakened to a sense of the power they possess, that new day will not be far distant.

The people of the churches alone are strong enough to remove any and every existing social evil when they realize their power, and use it.

The people must be awakened. To call on God to do the thing that we can do, if we will, is to be false to our duty, and our God. Then let all voice the desire for Prohibition in our Commonwealth at the coming elections; let us "say it with votes"; and keep on saying it through the ballot box as every opportunity is presented.

Remember! Many a good cause suffers delay and temporary defeat, not because of the malignant activity of its enemies, but because of the benignant inactivity of its friends.

## BIG STRIDES IN THE LITTLE ISLAND.

During the past twelve months the temperance forces have abandoned guerilla tactics and adopted a system of organized warfare. The State Director, H. Allan Job, took hold of his task quickly, energetically and efficiently; existing organizations were linked up; the Tasmanian Prohibition League was launched in November; in rapid succession numerous branches were inaugurated, then linked up under district councils.

From Dover in the south, to Pioneer in the north east, right through the busy north-west, and down the west coast the flaming cross has sped for the gathering of the clans. In a little over six months 144 meetings were held, attended by nearly 11,000 people; 70 branches and country representatives were established and equipped; promises amounting to over £2000 were given by 1100 people.

The establishment of an Information Bureau has made it possible for every worker to obtain reliable information; it has also supplied material for press publication.

The organization of a Young People's Department has been followed by encouraging successes. The triumphal (though all too brief) tour of Miss Andrews and Mr. Keeling, during which hundreds of hitherto untouched homes were reached through the boys and girls, augurs well for the future.

The elections provided ample scope for work, and splendid assistance was given by the country centres. The political position has changed but very little; some good supporters were lost, but others were elected; one thing is apparent, the politicians have been compelled to recognise the power of the Prohibition League.

Our slogan is: "Tasmania, the first Prohibition State!"

## Prohibition Notes.

The Queensland Prohibition League carries on its active propaganda in the newspapers of the State. Following are samples of the notes sent out by the Educational Secretary, Mr. W. G. Calderwood.—

Prohibition is a glorious success in America.—Sir Harry Lauder.

America has become dry, and is going to remain dry.—Sir John Foster Fraser (after three years in America).

Prohibition—the greatest achievement of the era.—Commander Evangeline Booth, Head of the Salvation Army in America.

Since the saloons have been closed, one-third of the people have applied for help.—Archbishop J. G. Glennon, at Ninth Conference of Catholic Clergy at St. Louis, U.S.A.

By the official record the arrests for drunkenness in New York, the wettest city in dry United States, were 2 per 1000 in 1921. The arrests for the same offence in license Queensland for the last year of record (Official Year Book, No. 14, July 8th) were 16 to the 1000, or 8 times as many per capita in Queensland as in the United States.

Mr. Charles Wakely, the English Labor leader, states: "Trade unions and labor leaders in and out of the House of Commons regard drink as a serious obstacle to labor, and a menace to the working classes."

Souper: A straw ballot taken in the United States is against Prohibition.

Wower: Yes; straws are used to suck drink through—the ballot box votes are dry.

The official reports show that there were 12,674,021 tax gallons of liquor produced in the

United States in 1918, the last full license year, and 1,206,982 gallons during dry 1921.

According to the "Neu Freie Presse" of Austria, a strong movement for Prohibition is gaining headway in that country. The President of the Republic (Dr. D. M. Hainisch) is also President of the National Prohibition Committee.

The cables recently carried a lurid statement proclaiming the failure of Prohibition in the United States from Mr. P. J. Flannagan, a publican (Flannagan's Imperial Hotel, Adelaide), and ex-president of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of South Australia. The cable was so worded as to lead the reader to believe that Publican Flannagan was a wholly disinterested party who had gone, with open mind, to study the effects of Prohibition upon the evils of the drink traffic.

When figures are given showing the vast decrease of drunkenness and crime under Prohibition, the wets whine, "But the undetected crime!" There is neither proof nor presumption that there is a larger proportion of undetected crime now than under license. Any way, there is no "undetected" sickness or "undetected" deaths. The death rates for all causes decreased in New York from 10.05 per 1000 in 1907 under license, to 8.88 in 1921 under Prohibition, according to the official report of Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner. This indicates 20 per cent. decrease. According to the Census report, the death rate of the United States showed a decrease of over one per 1000 under Prohibition, being the lowest death rate ever recorded in that country, and showing a saving of more than 1,000 lives per year.

The London "Spectator" of August 9th, 1922,

contains an article stating that Bishop Manning of New York, who has been an opponent of Prohibition, has recognised that the evidence shown by the facts compels him to change his stand and to support the measure. He says, "Prohibition has already improved the conditions of people, both physically and morally."

Taking the official figures for the consumption of alcoholic liquors in America as quoted in an article in the London "Spectator" of August 19th, 1922, and comparing with the figures of Australia shows some very remarkable figures. The amount of liquor released from bond in the United States during 1921 for all purposes, medicinal and industrial, was 3,500,000 gallons, or on an average of less than half a pint per head of the population, while Australia's consumption for the same period was over 13 gallons per head. If Australia should consume the same per capita, the liquor bill would be about £74,000 for 1922, instead of £20,407,000, or 3½d. per head instead of 45/8/6, or to turn the comparison around, if America had consumed as much per head as Australia, her consumption would have been 1,200,000,000 gallons instead of 1,200,000.

Mr. Gordon Jones, President of the United States Bank of Denver, U.S.A., a city of over 250,000, states that the results of Prohibition in the first nine months were:—

Bank clearings increased 26 per cent.

Bank deposits increased 16 per cent.

1922's new savings accounts opened.

Building permits increased 56 per cent.

Arrests for drunkenness decreased 60 per cent.

Arrests for murder decreased 33 per cent.

Arrests for all crime decreased 30 per cent.

# The Family Altar.

J. C. Ferd. Pittman.

## LIKE A LITTLE CHILD.

Christ's teaching abounds with apt illustrations. On the occasion when the above words were spoken, Jesus gave an object lesson of remarkable appropriateness. The disciples thought they saw thrones ahead. Jesus saw ever athwart his path the shadow of the cross. Certain of the apostles, it seems, wanted to rule; Christ desired to serve; they sought lofty positions; he sought lowly places and tasks.

In the cultivation of the spirit of the Master lies true greatness. It is true, though the teaching must have sounded very strange when first announced, that in Christ's kingdom the humblest in spirit are the greatest, the lowliest are the highest, the last are the first; and what is true of this life is true also of the next. As with our Lord, there is with his followers a joy set before them, yet it must never be forgotten that if the crown we would wear, then the cross we must bear; if we would stand before the King, we must walk the pathway of humble service; if we would sit around Christ's heavenly board, we must first serve here at his table, and if we would be learned in the things of the kingdom, we must first be trained in the school of humility, for "whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall in no wise enter therein."

### OCTOBER 30.

#### The Best Prescription.

For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have eternal life.—John 3:16.

When some one recommended an expensive medicine to Luther for the cure of the trouble in his head, the Doctor replied, "My best prescription is John 3:16." He repeated the words of this text in his dying moments three times distinctly in Latin. On the 6th of February, 1546, nearly a fortnight before his death, he had interpreted the text for the last time, and had said, "What Spartan saving can be compared with this wonderful brevity!"

Bible Reading.—John 14:18.

### OCTOBER 31.

#### The Best Beverage.

Sir, give me this water.—John 4:13.

A Christian lady had upon the wall of her room a beautiful picture, representing our Saviour discoursing with the Samaritan woman at the well-side. The lady was delighted with this picture, and frequently looked at it, at the same time addressing these words to the Saviour with much earnestness, "Lord, give me of that water."

### NOVEMBER 1.

#### "I'm Your Man."

The sick man answered him, Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool.—John 5:7.

"Dan Crawford, the African missionary, writes, 'With the converted African, Christ's mercy, like the water in a vase, takes the shape of the vessel that holds it. Your constant joy is to hear in a foreign lingo some simple old fact of faith taking a new meaning by one twist of the negro tongue. Here is a chief who takes up the cudgels for his abandoned race, and claims that if the Gospel is really for everybody, then they have as much right as we to an offer of same. To meet his challenge, I read out the record of the impotent man at Bethesda, and venture to urge that here is one who has the same complaint as ignored Africa: 'Sir, I have no man.' So we get the opening, and advancing into the salvation of the

subject, I tell him that tale of Divine cure—the cure of the man that had no man to help while others got the good things. Then we come to the point. What I now want is an assurance from my petulant chief, that here at last he understands my drift. 'Oh,' he said, 'that is very simple; the thirty-eight years-sick man is like unto our abandoned African; the man said, 'I have no man,' but Christ said, 'I'm your man.'"

Bible Reading.—John 5:1, 9.

### NOVEMBER 2.

#### Everything in God's Word.

Ye search the Scriptures, because ye think that in them ye have eternal life; and these are they which testify of me.—John 5:39.

"Turn it, and turn it again," says the Talmud, with regard to the Bible, "for everything is in it."

Bible Reading.—John 5:39, 47.

### NOVEMBER 3.

#### "I will in no wise cast out."

Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out.—John 6:37.

I was privileged to attend one of the meetings of the half-yearly Conference of the Baptists, held at Arundale in 1915, when Archibald Brown (gone since to his reward) told of a young man, a sailor, converted by this text. He said that over forty years ago he preached on that text at the East London Tabernacle; there was in his audience this sailor man, who started on a voyage the next day. The text troubled him very much. One day he thought so much of it that he determined to turn to Jesus for salvation. He did so. The captain didn't know whatever was the matter with him. He said he would take his longitude and latitude when this thing happened. Several years afterwards, Mr. Brown, in the middle of a sermon, said, "Look at John 6:37." A long man rose in the middle of the audience, and said, "Here I am, sir." It was the converted sailor. He died in Melbourne shortly before the Baptist meeting was held. When dying the sailor said to a friend, "If ever you are within a few miles of Archibald Brown, tell him that I died trusting in John 6:37."

Bible Reading.—John 6:37, 40.

### NOVEMBER 4.

#### Safety in Christ.

No one shall snatch them out of my hand.—John 10:28.

Alexander Peden wrote to the prisoners in Dumnottar Castle, "I defy the world to steal a lamb out of Christ's flock unmitigated, what is awaiting at the last Day of Judgment, Christ will make them all up."

Bible Reading.—John 10:27, 29.

### NOVEMBER 5.

#### Divine Sympathy.

Jesus wept.—John 11:35.

"While the storm was fiercely blowing,  
While the sea was wildly flowing,  
Angry wind and angry billow  
Only rocked the Saviour's pillow,  
Jesus slept."

But when sudden grief was rending  
Human hearts, in sorrow blending,  
When he saw the sisters weeping,  
Where the brother's form was sleeping  
Jesus wept."

Bible Reading.—John 11:32, 44.

#### PRAYER.

Loving Father in heaven, wilt thou help me to remove from my mind every unholiness or thought of worldly greatness; every taint of pride or self-seeking; every unworthy thought, and mercifully give me grace to be meek and lowly in spirit, desiring to serve and ready to suffer, and being as a child in simplicity of spirit, that I may learn of thee, suffer for thee, and at last reign with thee. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

#### Federal Conference.

As we go to press the Federal Conference is being held in Melbourne. Representatives from every State in the Commonwealth are in attendance to discuss the reports on Home Evangelism, Foreign Missions, College of the Bible, and Preachers' Provident Fund. Inspiring missionary sessions are planned. The weather on Tuesday was inclement, but the reception at Glen Iris was a happy function, and the evening meeting at Layton-st. chapel a splendid commencement of the Conference. A full report will be published next week.



Closed for Lack of Patrons.

Above is a picture of the Keeley Institute, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., Closed by Prohibition. Keeley Institutes are private hospitals for the cure of drunkenness and drug addiction. There were about 300 such hospitals in U.S.A. prior to Prohibition. With the exception of about a dozen all such have been closed—magnificent testimony to the effectiveness of Prohibition in reducing drunkenness.

Order 26, 1922.

# Here and There.

World's Temperance Sunday, November 12.  
Annual College Offering in New Zealand churches on Sundays, December 3.

The address of Ira A. Paternoster, preacher of the church at Newwood, S.A., now is 42 Second Avenue, St. Peter.

Two confessions after Bro. Hatwell's address at South Richmond, Vic., on Sunday night, making right for the month.

It will be noted that some of our usual departments are held over this week in order that space may be given to the subject of Prohibition, as dealt with by representatives of the different States. We thank the brethren who have so kindly helped us by collecting material.

The Victorian Women's Mission Band monthly prayer meeting will be held at North Richmond chapel on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 3.30. Programme for Women's Mission Bands (No. Programme)—Hymn; Prayer, Scripture Reading, (number).—Hymn; Prayer, Scripture Reading, (number).—Hymn; Letter from Mrs. Black; Season of Prayer for Missionaries; Topic, "Work Among Nations, New Hebrides; Business; Hymn; Benediction.

On Sunday last, at the advanced age of 86 years, Bro. W. H. Bardwell passed away at the Melbourne Hospital. Our brother, who was a student of over seventy years, has been associated with our brethren for more than half a century. He was one of the charter members of the Hawthorn church, and arrangements were being made for him to participate in the Hawthorn jubilee next April.

For the excellent illustrations appearing in this issue we are indebted to the kindness of the Victorian Anti-Liquor League. The State Director (Mr. C. M. Gordon, M.A.) not only allowed us to select suitable photos, from the great collection forwarded from U.S.A. by Mr. Gifford Gordon, but also arranged for blocks to be prepared and made available for use in this special number. We much appreciate this great kindness.

At Lismore, N.S.W., on Oct. 15, Bro. C. L. Swill had charge of the morning meeting. At night Bro. P. J. Pond preached on "Human Greeds Removed." Bro. Allan Brown has resigned as church secretary, his business preventing him from attending as he wished to. Bro. T. Holden, Terania-st., North Lismore, has been appointed in his place. Bro. F. R. and Sister Furlonger are both in Hospital, but are progressing favorably.

Bro. and Sister W. R. Hibburt have returned to Australia from their visit to New Zealand. They went a happy and busy time in the Dominion. Bro. Hibburt sought to get the men of the churches together, and helped to create a greater interest in Home Missionary enterprise. As a token of appreciation brethren in Auckland presented him with a gold watch and chain. After Federal Conference our brother will return to his organizing work in West Australia.

Under the auspices of the Sisters' Conference of New South Wales, a big Prohibition meeting for women only is being held in the City Temple, Sydney. Mrs. John Fell, the President of the Women's Prohibition Investigation Council, who has taken a leading part in this movement, will be addressing the meeting. She speaks with experience and authority, and the sisters of the suburban churches should not miss this opportunity of hearing her. They are invited to attend, and to bring their friends with them.

Great heat interfered somewhat with the Hospital Sunday collections in Melbourne. The church collections gave \$9085. The Presbyterian Churches headed the list with the splendid total of £9000, being more than twice the amount contributed by any other body. The Anglicans followed with £1228/18/6. Scots Church, Collins-st., gave the greatest individual amount, £620/3/8. Churches of Christ are credited with £182 as compared with £302 contributed last year. Doubtless totals will yet be somewhat increased.

The address of Bro. W. Wakefield now is Spencer-st., South Bunbury, W.A.

The following telegram reached us on Tuesday afternoon:—"Great meeting Ungarra (S.A.) anniversary; five confessions; more to follow.—Manning."

The Home Mission Committee is issuing a set of suggested subjects for use in the Sydney churches during November and December. These subjects are dealing with the principles of the church, and it is expected that most of the speakers will use these subjects during this period. Provision has been made for the observance of World's Temperance Sunday in the two subjects set for November 12, and the Temperance Committee has issued to all the speaking brethren an appeal for this to be done, together with information for the special temperance address on the subjects, "Privilege and Responsibility of Church Membership," and "The Church and Modern Evils."

The Hinrichsen-Brooker mission at Ascot Vale has resulted in ten confessions to date. Last Lord's day five were received into fellowship—three as a result of the mission, and two by letter from Windsor. Attendances are improving, the tent often being full, and many are making enquiries. Bro. Hinrichsen's messages are forcibly and faithfully given, resulting in many questions being asked. These have been answered in plain and unmistakable language. The visit of North Richmond friends and of others, was much appreciated. Bro. Brooker is doing a good work as leader of song, and Bro. Jackel in his visitations. Mission services continue throughout this week and next; all interested are asked to help.

Sister Mrs. R. Lyall has received the following letter from the Assistant-Secretary of the Armenian Relief Fund:—"We are indeed grateful to you for the parcels of beautiful clothing, including stockings and undersuits, also the sacks of children's articles, which were so kindly sent us. Everything in the parcels was most acceptable. Dr. Wirt, in a cablegram which we recently received, said: 'Hobson Bay shipment safe Constantinople—just in time save many lives. Three hundred thousand Smyrna refugees taken over by Near East Relief. Everybody thanking God for Australia's help. Keep up the good work.' We are very thankful to our friends who are helping us at this time. Yours faithfully,—Roberta P. Gordon, Assistant-Secretary."

Recently Mr. Oman, Victorian Minister of Lands, in response to a deputation which waited on him to protest against the proposed opening of parks for Sunday games, said that he could not fail to be impressed with the protest of the deputation. Their request was supported by more than three hundred letters, which he had received from various parts of the State. The protest that had been made to him was too grave a responsibility for any one man to decide, and for that reason he would place it before Cabinet. Members of the Ministry had always stood for a fair and reasonable opportunity for representatives of the churches to carry on their Sunday School work. Personally, he was of the opinion that if a Continental Sunday were introduced in Victoria the worker would suffer more than any other class of the community. If the parks were opened on Sunday, he thought that it would have a demoralizing, rather than an uplifting, effect upon the people. In promising to bring the request of the deputation before the Cabinet, however, it had to be remembered that the City Council had not asked the sanction of the Ministry to throw the parks open for games on Sunday. So far there had been no insistent agitation from the public for such a privilege. When such a request did come before the Cabinet he assured the deputation that they (the Ministers) would not shirk their duty, they would give a decision which they considered would be in the best interests of the State. Before any definite steps were taken, however, he would, if they so desired, hear the views of those who were in favor of Sunday games in parks.

## DEATH.

SCHNORR.—On October 23, at Hetherington, Charles Albert, the dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Hannah, and loving father of Eva and Thelma; aged 52 years. With Christ, which is far better.

## IN MEMORIAM.

MOORE.—In sorrowing memory of Gunner George P., 14 F.A.B., dearly beloved son of Lillie and the late T. H. Moore, loved brother of Florrie (Mrs. Eccles), Charlie, Miriam (Mrs. Fisher), and Wallis; wounded at Le Cateau; passed to the higher life October 23, 1918. All things true, just, pure, lovely, of good report, shone through each day of his life among us.

WATSON.—In loving memory of our brother, Sapper William Watson, killed in action, Busigny, Northern France, October 20th, 1918. Another year its changes bring, Though death divides, fond memory clings.

—Inherited by Alce Watson and Octagon Club members, Carnegie, Vic.

## COMING EVENTS.

OCTOBER 29, NOV. 5 & 8.—Carnegie Bible School Anniversary. Speakers: 11, F. T. Saunders; 3, A. C. Garnett, M.A.; 7, W. R. Hibburt. Continued Nov. 5; 11, A. E. Hurren; 3, Jax E. Thomas; 7, F. T. Saunders. Wednesday, Public Meeting and Demonstration. All meetings in Carnegie Memorial Hall.

NOVEMBER 3.—Victorian Women's Executive will meet in the hall, Swanston-st., on Friday, Nov. 3, at 2.30 p.m. Opportunity will be given to say farewell to Miss Metzzenhan, of the College of the Bible, who expects to leave for China. Visiting sisters and members of Women's Mission Bands expected. All sisters cordially invited. Afternoon tea served in the usual way.

NOVEMBER 3 & 4.—Hawthorn Church of Christ. Great Jubilee Fete in large marquee in Burwood-road, opposite Post Office, to be opened by Mayoress of Hawthorn (Mrs. Pridmore) on Friday, November 3, at 3 p.m., continuing Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon and evening. Proceeds in aid of new Sunday School building.

NOVEMBER 4 (Saturday).—Extraordinary Sale of Superior Work will be held by the Surrey Hills Ladies' Guild, in the School Hall, The Avenue, Surrey Hills. Mrs. B. J. Kemp will open the function at 3 o'clock. Old and new friends will be heartily welcome. Come.—E.W., Hon. Sec.

NOVEMBER 5 (Lord's day).—Swanston-st. Church, 57th Anniversary and Home-coming Day. Former members and friends very cordially welcome to and invited to spend the day with the church. Special addresses.

NOVEMBER 12.—World's Temperance Sunday. Special Offering for Y.P. Temperance Crusade in New South Wales.

NOVEMBER 14.—Churches of Christ Cricket Association. Grand Moonlight Bay Trip, on November 14, 1922. Anzac Memorial Band on board. Tickets, 2/- each, obtainable from Club secretaries or on the pier.

NOVEMBER 25.—Hampton Hall. Sale of Work, conducted by Church of Christ Ladies' Guild, opened by T. Bagley at 3 p.m. Visitors heartily welcome.

NOVEMBER 27.—Annual Demonstration and Distribution of Prizes in Lygon-st. chapel, at 7.45 p.m. Splendid programme of items by representatives of fifteen city and suburban schools. Under auspices of Victorian Bible School and Young People's Department.

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### South Australian Sisters' Auxiliary.

This was held at Grote-st. on October 5. The President had charge of the devotional service. "Fellowship" was the topic chosen. The business session was also led by the President, Miss Tomkin. Minutes of Conference were read and confirmed. A hearty welcome was extended to all new delegates, 45 answering the roll-call. Collection totalled 18/1. The Treasurer's Report (Mrs. Bond) was received. Receipts for month of September.—Sept. 7, Received for Home Missions, £4 13/-; in hand, £75/8/2½; total, £80/1/2½. Sept. 10, Paid Home Mission Treasurer, £75/8/-; balance, £1/13/2½. Sept. 7, £1; Sept. 15, Received for Foreign Missions, £2/19/7; in hand, £41/10/0; total, £43/10/4. Paid Foreign Mission Treasurer, £41/10/-; balance, £2/0/4. General Fund.—Sept. 7, Collection, £1/6/6½; Sept. 15, Collection, £5 2/3; Sept. 15, Collection for Temperance Alliance, £3/13/3; in hand, £10/1/0½; total, £20/3/7. Received from Owen for Ladies' Hostel, 12/-.

The Home Mission Superintendent, Miss Garland, and Foreign Mission Superintendent, Mrs. Messent, were very hopeful of a good year of work, having a balance in hand to begin with. Garments had been received from Dulwich Dorcas Society in response to a request given some time ago from the Children's Hospital.—Mrs. Cant, Superintendent.

The Hospital Committee have visited homes and institutions, numbering 48 in all. Flowers and comforts were taken to sick ones by the Semaphore sisters.—Mrs. Young, Superintendent.

Mrs. Lewis was anxious to make the cause of Temperance more widely known amongst the different societies. The President made appreciative reference to the men in Parliament who opposed the amendment of the Licensing Act, particularly our Bro. W. Morrow, M.L.C.

Churches to supply literature for next month are: Hindmarsh, Croydon and York.—Mrs. Prisk, Mrs. Mauger and Mrs. Shearing, Literary Committee.

Mrs. Blight was appointed Obituary Superintendent in place of Mrs. Southgate, who has resigned.

We will be glad to receive gifts of such articles as tinned milk, tinned fruit, or tinned fish, left-off clothing, or clothing of any description, for the suffering Armenians, at our meeting next month, which is to be called a "gift" afternoon. £5 is to be donated also from the General Fund to this needy cause.

Mrs. E. J. Paternoster is to lead the devotional on Nov. 2 at 2.30 p.m.—Mrs. A. J. Gard, 127 King Wm. road, Hyde Park.

### Victorian Women's Executive.

The Conference Executive held their usual monthly meeting on Friday, Oct. 6. President, Mrs. H. J. Kemp, occupied the chair. Miss Hillford, of the College of the Bible, led devotional exercises, and spoke from a portion of John 12, "Christ in the House." "The Story of the Bamboo" was the subject of a very fine paper prepared and read by Mrs. Zelius.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. Additions from Bible Schools.—Malvern, 4; Essendon, 2; Carnegie, 1; Collingwood, 1; Balmalm-st., 1. A collection was taken for Hostel fund, the result being £4/18/-. Special prayers offered on behalf of our missionaries who are stricken down with fever.

Home Mission Committee visited Box Hill. A very happy and profitable time was spent. Papers were given by Sisters Kemp, Lee, McMaster, Solist, Mrs. Wilson. Several joined in earnest prayer that the war-cloud might pass away.

The Committee will visit Surrey Hills, Thursday, November 16.—N. Lyall, Superintendent.

Women's Mission Bands.—A very fine meeting was held at Brighton, when our pioneer missionary spoke. Musical items were given by members of W.M.B., Girls' Circles, Boys' Club, Girls' Club, and Sunday School scholars. A very interesting meeting was held at Middle Park, when missionary talks were given. Next monthly

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1922

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Next meeting will be held at North Richmond. A. Baker, Superintendent.

General Dorcas had a splendid gathering of women to do a good day's work for the suffering tomenians. A large parcel of warm clothing was the result of our labor. The Committee are thankful to all who so ably responded. Contributions in money have been received: Mrs. R. Lyall, £1; Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Kemp, £1; Inasmuch, £1; Mrs. Zelins, 10/-; G.B.M., £1; L. Rometch, £1; Mrs. Smith, 6/-; Inasmuch, 5/-; Sister, 5/-; Bundreong, 10/-. We are indebted to Mrs. R. Lyall for gift of a sewing machine.—A. M. Moyler, Superintendent.

Hospital Visitation.—The various institutions have been visited during the past month. Books, papers, magazines, eggs, flowers, fruit, and the kindly word given by Sisters Meyer, L. Kemp, Cameron, Lee, Jenkins, Cooper.—S. Meyer, Superintendent.

Next meeting of Executive will be held on November 2 at 2.30 p.m. Mrs. Blakemore will conduct devotional exercises.—L. Rometch, Secretary, 220 Graham-st., Port Melbourne.

Women's Mission Band—Received for month of September—Hawthorn, £2/10/6; Gardiner, £1 8/6; Malvern, £1/8/6; South Yarra, £1/14/6; Swanston-st., £3/10/6; Middle Park, 14/6; Emerald, £1; North Melbourne, 14/6; Burnley, 16/6; Total, £13/11/6. Executive Collection, £4/18/6. Given to Women's Hostel.—G. Hayward, Hon. Treas.

**Tasmanian Home Mission Notes.**

A. E. Heard.

Our best thanks to all who gave so willingly in response to the appeal made by Bro. Nightingale during his visit to the churches. To meet our liabilities till Conference, an income of £32 per month is required. We are hopeful that the members will each share this responsibility, and cultivate the habit of weekly giving for the State work.

Special Tent Fund.—We need £36 to finish payment of loan for purchase of mission tent, and we will be pleased to receive special contributions for this good purpose.

Conference.—Our Southern District Conference is to commence at Tunnel Bay on Nov. 1. Bro. Stewart, of Dover, is to conduct a mission here, to commence prior to Conference.

Fields.—Geeveston meetings have not been so well attended during the month past; much sickness prevails. Bro. Warren has been on a visit to the Peninsula churches.

Dover and Outposts.—These fields have increased their subsidy, and very hopeful of further increase shortly. Much difficulty is being experienced with this field. Bro. Stewart travels many miles to spread the good news.

Overstone.—No reports to hand from this field, no doubt owing to the illness of evangelist, Bro. Jones.

Mcle Creek and Caveside.—This work is being carried on faithfully by the members, and the church is gradually increasing in numbers, and it is pleasing to hear of the hearers of the word making the good confession. We need an evangelist to conduct a big tent mission in this field.

Peninsula.—Bro. Warren, of Geeveston, conducted meetings at Kooyna, Nubeena, and Tunnel Bay during the month past. Meetings were all well attended. One confession at Nubeena.

Evangelist wanted to conduct volunteer tent mission. Will be pleased to hear from some brother for this work.

In conclusion, we ask members to make bigger sacrifices, and so make possible a forward move in the State.

**OBITUARY.**

ROBERTS.—Sister Mrs. Roberts passed to her reward on Tuesday, Sept. 26, and was buried in the Fayselham Cemetery on Thursday, 28th. Our sister was 81 years of age, and had been a member of the Chapel-st., Norwood, for nearly 25 years. She was immersed by Bro. Rankine, and when able

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was always present at the Lord's house. Two daughters, Sisters Mrs. Dalwood, of Chapel-st., and Mrs. Evans, of the Norwood Baptist Church, remain. To these we extend our sympathy. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—P., Norwood, S.A.

ROTH.—Quite suddenly, Bro. L. Roth, of Hampton, departed this life. On the Lord's day prior to his death, he was present at the services, and seemed to be in good health, but, apparently in a moment of physical strain, his heart failed, and death followed in a few moments. Bro. Roth united with the church at Surrey Hills a few years back, and was transferred to Hampton on his removal to the district over four years ago. He was a valued worker in church and school, and served the Master in various ways. Although 67 years of age, he was still teaching regularly in the Bible School. The sympathy of the members is extended to the bereaved widow and family.—R. F. P., Hampton, Vic.

GOODE.—On Sept. 14, at Randwick, Sister Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Goode, at the age of 71 years

was called to higher service. In 1870 our sister united with the church at Buninyong, the oldest village in Victoria, of which her husband, Bro. F. Goode, now of City Temple, was the first preacher. In 1878 Bro. Goode linked up with the church meeting in Sydney. Two years later Sister Goode joined her husband in this State. In 1885 our sister, with her husband, removed to Wagga, where they remained for 12½ years. Sister Goode returned with her husband and family to Sydney, and united with the Sydney brethren meeting at the City Temple, where she remained in membership until the last. In the loss of Sister Goode City Temple has parted with another of her oldest and most faithful members. She lived a quiet, consistent, godly life, was of a very generous disposition, and was a real friend to the poor and needy. Our sister suffered intensely during the latter part of her life, but was ever patient and thoughtful of others. The church extends deepest sympathy to Bro. Goode, his son and daughters, in their loss. We commend them to the God of all comfort.—A. T. Eaton, Sydney, N.S.W.

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# News of the Churches.

## New Zealand.

On October 1 Invercargill had a record attendance at the Lord's table, 110 breaking bread out of a membership of 130. The attendance at gospel meetings has also been good. Bro. Fitzgerald commenced his third year's work on Oct. 1, and during the past two years there has been a greatly increased interest in all departments of church service. About 30 additions by faith and obedience. There has been a substantial increase in the attendance at the Bible School.

At Nelson on Oct. 1 Bro. John Griffith exhorted, and Bro. Crawford preached at night a fine sermon on "The Divine Estimate of Man." On the following Tuesday, a pleasant social evening was held. A fair attendance gathered to bid farewell to Bro. and Sister Crawford. Words of appreciation were spoken by Bro. J. Griffith, F. V. Knapp, G. Page and W. Bell. Bro. Crawford suitably replied, and sang a solo. Bro. Crawford's work has been blessed of God. On Oct. 8 Bro. Carpenter gave a cheering report of the Christchurch mission. At the gospel meeting Bro. Carpenter gave a stirring address on "The man by the side of the road."

## Tasmania.

At Hobart Bro. Hurburgh exhorted helpfully on Oct. 15. Visitors were present from Melbourne and Sydney. Twelve new pupils in the Bible School for the day.

At West Hobart on Oct. 15 two young ladies were welcomed into fellowship who had confessed Christ at the close of Bro. Byard's message the two previous Sundays. Sisters Mrs. Mooney and Dalton joined the church with letters from Collins-st., and Mrs. Bennett with a letter from Hampton, Vic. Bro. Park and Gourlay were the speakers of the day.

Meetings at Launceston are keeping up well. Bro. Campbell delivering some very fine addresses. The church appreciates greatly the service rendered by its splendid choir. Endeavor Society held successful social on 10th inst. Sickness still prevails. Last week the church was called upon to part with an old and faithful member in the person of Sister Buckland, who had suffered long and painfully. On Oct. 15 one young lady made the good confession.

On Oct. 2, 3 and 4, Bro. Nightingale visited the churches in the Dover district, on Home Mission basis. Oct. 2, at Southport, a good number assembled, with one confession at close of a fine message. Oct. 3, at Leppena, despite the heavy rain, a fair number came. Oct. 4, at Dover, taking form of a social gathering, but owing to continued wet weather, only a moderate number gathered to hear Bro. Nightingale's message. On Wednesday, 11th, Bro. Stewart baptised the girl, who confessed at Southport, in the presence of many witnesses. At the close of Bro. Stewart's message at Dover on "Decision," on Oct. 15, one young woman confessed Christ. Bro. Stewart leaves this week to conduct a mission at Tunnel Bay.

## Queensland.

Since Bro. Arnold went to Boonah the work has brightened up; the meetings are well attended; much interest is being taken in every department. The Mutual Improvement Class held on Wednesday evenings is very helpful to young and old. On Sept. 17 one confession, and on Oct. 8 one confession from the Bible School. Bro. Lohmeijer, from Silverdale, preaching. Sister Smith, Mt. Alford, is very ill.

The circuit evangelist, Bro. L. Anderson, paid Elliott his monthly week-end visit on Oct. 8, presiding and exhorting. In the evening he presided at a meeting, in the course of which, by arrangement, Mr. Arthur Day, of the Prohibition League, gave an interesting address on the Prohibition question. Another Bible School has been opened at the Elliott Railway Crossing Locality. College offering touched the top, being over £12.

At Toowoomba on Oct. 15 the fellowship meeting was well attended; visitors were Bro. and Sister R. Pitman, Roma; Bro. Risson, Dalby, and others. At night the last of the gospel services in the Strand was held. The evangelist delivered the message to a fair gathering.

Fair meetings at both services at Brisbane on Oct. 15. Visitors included Bro. D. Thorpe, of Unley, S.A., and Roberts, of Melbourne. The former gave an interesting talk of special interest to the parents of the young men of the church. At night Bro. Rankine spoke on "The Faith and Choice of Moses." Bro. F. Enchelmaier, representing the Home Mission Committee, was present all day receiving donations towards the cost of the new building which is being erected at Ipswich. The membership of the Boys' Club is increasing. New equipment is being installed in the gymnasium.

## West Australia.

At Maylands on Oct. 8, Bro. W. Wakefield, from Melbourne, gave two very fine addresses. The church is preparing for a great mission rally under the leadership of Bro. Stirling. The Bible School is making good headway. All departments are to commence studying for the Scripture exam.

At Subiaco Bible School anniversary attendances were excellent. Oct. 8, Bro. D. M. Wilson gave a helpful message, and at 2.45 p.m. the Bible School, assisted by a large orchestra, rendered very pretty musical items. Bro. T. Hagger delighted with his talk on "An Instrument for Measuring Time." Bro. W. H. Clay presided at this service. Bro. Nelson deserves much credit for the splendid service of song. He has been strenuously working for some weeks, and the result is very satisfactory. At 6.40 the children were again in their places, and a delightful song service was enjoyed. Bro. Les. Clay gave a very fine address.

## Victoria.

On Sunday night at Hampton, after Bro. Wakeley's address, another young man made the good confession.

At Balwyn there were splendid meetings on Sunday, 22nd inst., 60 in the morning and 80 in the evening. Bible School reached 60. Choir is a great help.

Two young ladies were baptised at Middle Park last Lord's day evening before the gospel address, and at the close three more made the good confession. Bro. W. Graham preaching.

Doncaster East reports good attendances at breaking of bread. Gospel meetings in Parish Hall well attended. One confession last Lord's day evening. Bro. J. G. Stain speaking. Keen interest shown.

J. W. Baker received a warm welcome at North Fitzroy last Lord's day, when he resumed his work after a pleasant holiday. He spoke morning and evening to good audiences. Collection for the hospitals amounted to £25.

Coburg had a delightful message from Bro. W. Gale on Sunday 51 at J.C.E. Thanks are due to Mr. Walters for help during superintendent's absence in Brisbane. Bro. Pittman preached at night. We regret to hear of an accident to Bro. Lennox.

T. H. Scambler, B.A., commenced his eighth year of ministry with the Hawthorn church on Sunday, 22nd inst. The occasion was marked by specially large attendances. Bro. Scambler spoke in the morning on "The Triumph of Life," and at night on "The Good Shepherd." A very happy day of fellowship was enjoyed by all.

Bro. Combridge has returned to Ararat from the fortnight's mission at Maryborough. Last Sunday week Bro. Young, preacher of Maryborough church, conducted the services. Attendance is good. 120 broke bread last Lord's day. On Saturday, the members of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Club joined in a bicycle picnic. This club is engaging in a red and blue ribbon rally.

Anniversary services at Surrey Hills were well attended, the scholars being addressed by Bro. Illingworth. The usual programme of reading, recitations, etc., by the scholars was given on Tuesday evening following. One immersion by Bro. Whately, upon confession, on Sunday evening. Work progressing satisfactorily. Preparations being made for Ladies' Guild annual sale of work, Nov. 4.

Very enjoyable meetings at Swanston-st. last Lord's day. In the morning the church enjoyed the company of some Federal Conference visitors—Bro. and Sister O. V. Mann, of Unley, S.A., Bro. Morrow, of Dulwich, S.A., Bro. W. H. Hall, of Chatswood, N.S.W., and several from suburban churches. Bro. Kingsbury delivered excellent addresses both morning and evening, greatly impressing his hearers and getting excellent attention.

Much interest is being manifested in the meetings at Echuca. The attendances are good. On Lord's day, Oct. 15, two sisters confessed Christ. On the same day the church was pleased to have Sister Hazel Temple, from North Williamstown, and Bro. Ruffe, from Hawthorn, with them. These two people will be remaining in the district for some time. The Bible School is alive, and all are looking for a good time for the Lord in Echuca.

At Moreland bright inspirational services have been held during the past fortnight. On Oct. 15 good attendances were recorded. On Oct. 22 the services commenced with a large attendance at J.C.E. At the morning service Bro. Pittman, from Coburg, addressed the church. The gospel meeting took the form of a special women's service, when special singing was rendered by the women's choir. Bro. Gale preached on "The First Convert to Christianity in Europe."

A very successful Bible School anniversary series closed on Sunday evening at Malvern-Gaulfield, when five of the scholars made the good confession after Bro. Illingworth's address. Bro. A. G. Chappertfield trained the scholars, and the Griffith family provided orchestral music. Bro. F. T. Saunders, T. R. Morris, and J. E. Thomas were the speakers at the other meetings. Two were immersed on Wednesday evening and received into fellowship on Sunday morning.

Good meetings continue at East Camberwell. Last Lord's day Bro. Gibson addressed a good gathering, and in the evening Bro. Walden exhorted on "Love." 44 collected for Hospital Sunday appeal. At the church annual meeting last month, the following were elected: Bro. McPherson, Clements, D. Brown, C. Brown, Eric, Park, Clarke, and Allen. Secretary's address: Bro. McPherson, 31 Myrtle-road, Canterbury; assistant-secretary, and agent for "Christians," Bro. G. Allen.

At Maryborough one of the most successful Bible School anniversaries was held on Oct. 8 and 15. The school has responded in a wonderful way to the earnest work of Bro. Young and a faithful band of teachers. At the evening meeting on Oct. 8, nearly 200 young people took part. At the concert a most delightful programme was rendered in the presence of a very large crowd. Bro. H. J. Combridge was the preacher, and conducted a fortnight's mission. Meetings were not very largely attended, but a spiritual spirit in the church will bear its fruit. Bro. Young has resigned as preacher, and leaves for Queensland at the end of the year.

At Brighton on Sunday there were good attendances. Bro. R. W. Huntman spoke in the morning on "Simon Peter's Precious Things," and in the evening, "Ready for the Bridegroom's Coming." There was one confession, a lad from the Sunday School. The response by the members to the appeal for donations and pledges to the new building fund has been most satisfactory. The church is fortunate in owning a fine corner allotment, which will give the new building a high and commanding position. Bro. F. J. Sumpston, Francis-st., North Brighton, is now the secretary of the church on account of Bro. Warnburns removing to Surrey Hills.

At Emerald at the close of the gospel service last Lord's day evening, one young girl confessed her faith in Jesus on her birthday, Bro. Tease presiding.

The sale of work at Carnegie, organised by members of the Ladies' Aid, was a success. On Oct. 20 and 21 Mr. Francis, M.H.R., and Mr. Greenwood, M.L.A., gave very encouraging words. Sister F. Manning is ill in a private hospital. Bro. Jones is making a very satisfactory recovery from his serious operation, and is expected home shortly. Bro. Saunders gave uplifting and instructive addresses on Sunday last. The members of the Boys' Club are being greatly benefited by a series of lectures dealing with the care of the teeth, given by Dr. Phillipotts. We regret to report that the aged Bro. Bardwell was called home while in Melbourne Hospital on Sunday last. The church's sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

The first anniversary of the Boronia church was held on Oct. 1. Friends from town churches were welcomed, and Bro. R. Lyall presided at the morning meeting. Bro. Gilbert Chandler had charge of the services, and three inspiring and helpful messages were given. About 150 attended the afternoon service. On Tuesday night T. H. Scambler presided. The meeting took the form of a farewell to Bro. Gilbert Chandler ere his departure for America, and two fine travelling rugs were presented to him. Bro. J. E. Allan spoke on behalf of the F.M. Committee, and Bro. J. McGi. Abercrombie on behalf of the H.M. Committee. The special generosity of Sister Jones was referred to, she having given as a first birthday present two beautiful silver communion plates.

On Oct. 7 the South Yarra church and S.S. gave a kitchen tea to Sister Miss Olive Pay, prior to her marriage. She received many useful presents. Bro. Payne, on behalf of the church, and Bro. A. Searle, for the Bible School, spoke in glowing terms of our sister's loyal and loving help in church, choir, Bible School, and kindergarten. The latter earlier in the evening made their own presentation. On 14th inst, Sister Miss O. Pay and Bro. C. Rose were married, W. H. Hinrichsen officiating. Meetings are keeping up nicely. On Wednesday night some of the Executive Prayer Meeting Committee paid a visit. Their messages were enjoyed. Last Lord's day Bro. G. Payne, from Fremantle, brother of the preacher, was present all day. His addresses were greatly appreciated.

The work at Ballarat East continues satisfactorily, all meetings being nicely attended. The church is committing itself to another mission to be held, if possible, toward end of next year. Collectors are being appointed to raise the necessary funds. A building fund has also been inaugurated, but at present it is not definitely known what building obligations will be assumed. The present small chapel is inadequate to the work. A Young People's League has been launched under the name of the "Loyalty League." The object is to inculcate loyalty to Christ and the church, and to train the various members for service in the various departments of church work. A social to enable members to get to know one another was held last week. A happy time was spent.

Helpful services were held at Lygon-st. on Sunday. Geo. T. Walden, of Adelaide, a Lygon-st. preacher of forty years ago, gave a fine address. Amongst the visitors during the day were Bro. and Sister Caldicott, senr., of Mile End, S.A., and daughter; Bro. and Sister Hibbert, W.A.; also daughter; Bro. and Sister Morris, from Sydney. At night Jas. F. Thomas spoke upon "The Secret of Victory." A young man stepped out for Christ. The Bible School anniversary was continued on Wednesday evening, when the scholars were entertained at a tea, followed by a varied programme of action songs, etc. The secretary's report showed that progress had been made. The chair was occupied by the superintendent, H. Swain, junior. Sympathy goes out to the caretakers, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, who lost their son through a painful accident, the result of a falling tree.

During the past few weeks the meetings at Colingwood have been encouraging. On Sunday, Oct. 8, Bro. J. Coward, of Queensland, addressed the church, and Bro. G. Hughes, of the College

of the Bible, delivered the gospel message. Both addresses were much enjoyed by good audiences. The sale of work, which was opened by Bro. J. E. Thomas and T. Bagley, was a success, the effort realising £705. On Lord's day, Oct. 15, Sister Mrs. Henderson, from the church at Lygon-st., was received into fellowship. Bro. Smith, secretary, gave a helpful exhortation, and at the close of Bro. Webb's address at night two young men from the K.S.P. Club confessed Jesus as Lord. Last Lord's day Bro. Webb spoke morning and evening. There were two more decisions at night, one a lad of 15 years from the Junior K.S.P. Club, and the other a splendid young man from the Senior Club. The new hall for the young people will be commenced during the next few days, for which further donations have been gratefully received.

At Bendigo the first anniversary of J.C.F. was celebrated on Oct. 8. The Juniors gave a pleasing programme of choruses, also a dialogue, "The Finding of Moses," a very fine performance. The principals, clothed in Eastern costumes, played their parts finely. A collection on behalf of the Home Mission tent appeal amounted to £115/-; later, 11/- was added. The anniversary was continued on Oct. 11, with a largely attended concert. The report showed that the society was started with six members, and had increased to 36. A Church Attendance League has been formed; average attendance of 25 children at morning meetings. Since last report two have been received by letter. Bro. Radford has removed to Boort.

#### South Australia.

At Dulwich on Sunday evenings Bro. E. W. Pittman faithfully preaches the word, and Mrs. McNicol continues the message in song, but congregations and results are somewhat disappointing. The school is flourishing, and won two prizes as well as several certificates in the recent examination. The annual picnic was held at Mitcham Reserve on the public holiday, and passed off very successfully.

The Bible School anniversary services at Milang were held on Sept. 24 and 25; good meetings. J. E. Shipway was the speaker, and all enjoyed his addresses. The children's items were splendid, and the singing good. Last Sunday evening, Bro. Marshman taking the service, several of the items were repeated. Collection for the Armenian Relief Fund amounted to £4/1/9, and for the College of the Bible, £3/6/9.

At Prospect on Oct. 8 a young lady made the confession. The church was grieved to hear that a lad who had been attending the primary department of the Bible School was drowned in the Torrens River on Saturday, Oct. 14. A surprise was sprung on Bro. Morphett, choir-master, when on Thursday evening the choir and friends made a presentation to him of a gold medal suitably inscribed, in recognition for valuable services rendered. Oct. 15, Bro. Haines delivered a very helpful talk on "Jesus as the Forgiver of Sins."

Cowandilla meetings on Oct. 15 were good. B. W. Manning exhorted. Two young people made the good confession. Bro. Coventry, from India, was at the evening service, when a young man confessed Christ. On the 22nd Bro. I. A. Pater-notter's morning message to young people was much appreciated. The Bible Class is growing in interest and numbers. In the evening Bro. New preached to a large interested audience. All the financing has been done, the work being established and carried on by the members of Mile End and the Cowandilla district.

Bible School anniversary was celebrated at Port Pirie on Oct. 15. In the morning the church met for worship, and Bro. Shipway spoke to parents and teachers of children. At 3 o'clock Bro. Shipway's address was, "Heroes." In the evening the building was packed. Bro. Shipway gave a very interesting address on "My Letter Bag." Services were continued on Monday evening, when Bro. Shipway's address was "The Voyage of Life." The singing by the school under the tuition of Bro. R. O. Bottrill was splendid. Solos were sung by Miss M. Arnold and Miss Grace Smith on Sunday, and by Merle Smith on Monday evening.

At Wallaroo since the arrival of Bro. Warren there have been increases in morning and evening services. Harmony and good-will are strongly manifested. Junior and Senior C.E. meetings are full of interest. Sister Mrs. Barr was a recent visitor. The kindergarten sent flowers to the local hospital on Sunday afternoon. A social was given to Mrs. E. G. Warren last Monday night to celebrate her birthday.

Mile End reports Bible School picnic was held at Ridge Park on Wednesday, Oct. 8, and was a pronounced success. It was the first with the Cowandilla branch combined, and there was a record attendance of visitors and a fine friendly atmosphere among them all. Thursday evening a short baptismal service was held, when three were immersed, and they were received into fellowship on Oct. 15. On Sunday night there was a packed meeting, Bro. Manning following up impressions made at Mrs. McPherson's mission. At the close eight made the good confession.

At Glenelg on Oct. 18 about 80 members and friends assembled in the schoolroom to welcome home Bro. W. T. Magarey, who has been on a visit to England and the Continent during the last six months. All are pleased to have him again, also to know that his health is much improved. After a musical programme, Bro. Magarey gave a very interesting and instructive talk on his travels. Refreshments were provided by the sisters. The S.S. scholar, Arthur Dixon, who had the misfortune to fracture his leg at the annual picnic on Oct. 11, is making satisfactory progress in the Adelaide Hospital.

In connection with Forestville church, a tennis club has been inaugurated, and a successful opening was held on Oct. 21. Bro. Stuart Lovell is captain. The church regrets that it is necessary for Bro. Harry Jones (secretary and S.S. teacher) and his sister Florrie to leave for another district. All appreciate Bro. Fiedler's help in exhortations on Sunday mornings. For three mid-week meetings recently Bro. Hollams gave interesting talks on "The Lord's Day." Sister Smith and Bro. Wheeler are back, after long absence through illness. Collection for Armenian Relief Fund—church, £1/9/-; Sunday School, £1.

#### New South Wales.

At Petersham there were good meetings on Oct. 22. At the evening service, in the absence of Bro. Arnott, Bro. Everett gave a very helpful address. Several strangers were present.

Enmore on Oct. 22 had fine-spirited meetings all day. Bro. Sivyer preached at both services. Pleased to have fellowship with Sisters Mrs. and Miss Walden and Mrs. Rankine, from Adelaide. The Enmore Tabernacle Cricket Club are doing well. The "B" Grade have won every match played.

Good meetings at Hurstville last Lord's day. Bro. Crossman was the speaker. At the close of the evening address on "The Dignity of the Commonplace" a married man and a Bible School scholar made the good confession. A Bible Study Class is being held in conjunction with the week-night prayer meeting. A study is being made of the Book of Hebrews.

Chatswood B.S. anniversary on Oct. 19 proved a splendid success. Prizes and certificates were distributed. Sunday, Oct. 22, Bro. Whelan addressed the church. Bro. Thompson, of Burnley, Victoria, received by letter. Visitor, Sister Mrs. Bonham, from Footscray, Vic. Bro. Whelan's theme at gospel service was "Good News." Miss Middlemiss was baptised. Record attendance at Bible School.

North Sydney Bible School anniversary on Oct. 22 was most successful. In the morning Bro. Day delivered a most uplifting address; 56 voices bread. In the afternoon the singing of the scholars, under the baton of Bro. J. G. Tingate, was a treat. Bro. Boardman and Whelan's addresses were both pleasing and bright, and appreciated by all. In the evening the singing of the scholar was delightful, after which Bro. Plummer preached to a large congregation. Last Wednesday evening one brother was baptised, and was received in on Sunday.



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