THE DAVIS CUP.

Continued from Page 7.

—The Final Set.—

The splendid stamina of Tilden was made manifest in the concluding set, and it was this that enabled him to secure victory. After each man had scored a game for the loss of one point, the American took charge, and won the set with comparative ease, the only remaining game scored by his opponent being the sixth. The others were gained by Tilden with the loss of not more than two strokes in any game. He finally went out at 6—2, and won the rubber by 3 sets to 2.

ANALYSIS OF STROKES.

	Aces.	Flemnts.	Outs.	Nets.	Dble Flts.
—First Set.—					
Tilden	2	3	7	8	2
Anderson	5	5	13	13	3
—Second Set.—					
Tilden	1	4	12	10	5
Anderson	1	10	8	15	2
—Third Set.—					
Tilden	1	6	13	5	2
Anderson	16	12	6	3	
—Fourth Set.—					
Tilden	2	8	15	9	5
Anderson	5	16	11	1	
—Fifth Set.—					
Tilden	8	3	3	1	
Anderson	2	7	9	10	1

THE COMPLETE SCORES.

—Singles.—

W. T. Tilden beat G. L. Patterson, 7—5, 10—8, 6—0.

W. M. Johnston beat J. O. Anderson, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

W. M. Johnston beat G. L. Patterson, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

W. T. Tilden beat J. O. Anderson, 6—4, 5—7, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

—Doubles.—

G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood beat W. T. Tilden and Vincent Richards, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3.

—Totals.—

America, 4 rubbers, 12 sets, 92 games.
Australia, 1 rubber, 5 sets, 65 games.

PATTERSON'S STORY.

11,000 Enthusiastic Spectators.

By G. L. Patterson, Exclusive to the Australian Press Association.

VANCOUVER, September 5.

It did not need much play to-day to decide the issue which had been hanging in the balance over the week end. Johnston was ruthless against me, and did not let up once, playing almost perfect tennis. Matters went badly with me from the start, for, realizing Johnston's wonderful steadiness, I was trying for winners on the return of the serve, and was missing a fair number of services by double faults. Johnston was returning my service consistently. His forehand also was working well all through the match either down the line, off his backhand, or cross-court shots very short. These, although not such a point-winning factor, often opened the way for his peerless crushing backhand and driving shots. Johnston, for the most part, attacked my backhand, and was scoring repeatedly there; but on the volley I was perhaps not so weak as against Tilden. The heat was oppressive all through the match, and after the first set, my best chance seemed to be to try and tire Johnston with alternate deep shots and lobs; but, unfortunately for me, he did not seem to mind either, and his court work and serving were remarkable. The scores recorded an overwhelming defeat for me, but several games were close and it was Johnston's steadiness in pinches—and they were few at that—which carried him to such a hollow victory. I felt that at any time I might get a break, but Johnston was not allowing anything of the kind and went right ahead to victory. The Davis Cup, with this win, was placed safely in America's keeping for another year; but, even so, we will be on hand with another challenge next year. We have to thank the crowd for their generosity to us in their applause. Our whole stay here has been very pleasant, and we will take back to Australia happy memories of our games even when taking the pill of defeat.

The most thrilling tennis of the afternoon was when Anderson played Tilden, after the fate of the Cup had been settled. Anderson showed that the game he was playing could extend the champion to the limit. His forehand drive was working wonderfully well and he played with more caution than against Johnston. Anderson judiciously lob ball very judiciously for the hard drive and mixed those strokes well with opportune drop shots. Tilden's backhand shots were marvellously brilliant, but it was perhaps his great steadiness—which pulled him out of the fourth set—and the famous bullet serve.

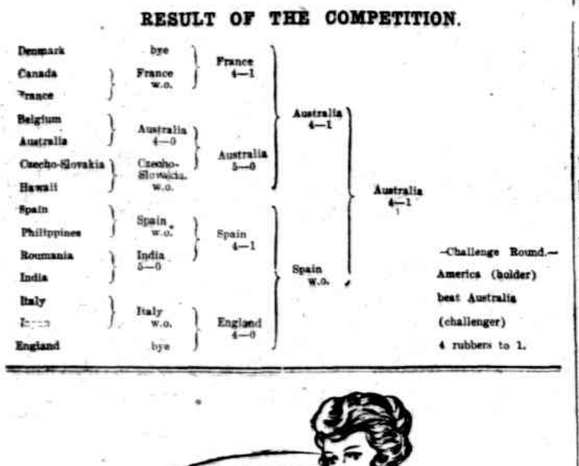
At this point, Patterson relates, he was called from his writing to the Forest Hill clubhouse to address the spectators, who were clamouring for a speech from him. He was greeted with tumultous applause. He thanked the Americans for their many kindnesses and expressed the hope that he would be able to return next year.

Continuing his account of the matches, he said that Tilden's service came to his rescue when defeat was threatening. Tilden, when trailing behind at two sets to one with four all and love thirty, evened the score with two aces, and he never really got into future trouble. He won the fifth set comfortably making the total tally four matches for America to one for Australia. So ended a most successful year's play and with the Davis Cup gaining popularity every year. As captain of the Australian team I have the greatest pleasure in thanking the huge crowd of 11,000 people for their wonderful impartiality and their applause. It has been the greatest pleasure to play these matches here.

THE CUP TABLE.

Challengers.	Holders.	Played.	Winners.	Score.
1900 U.S.A.	Engd. Boston	Boston U.S.A.	U.S.A.	3—0
1901—No match.				
1902 U.S.A.	Engd. N. Yk.	N. Yk. U.S.A.	U.S.A.	3—2
1903 U.S.A.	Engd. Boston	Boston Engd.	Engd.	4—1
1904 Engd.	Belgm. Wmbdn.	Engd. Wmbdn.	Engd.	5—0
1905 Engd.	U.S.A. Wmbdn.	Engd. Wmbdn.	Engd.	5—0
1906 Engd.	U.S.A. Wmbdn.	Wmbdn. Engd.	Engd.	5—0
1907 Engd.	A'sia. Wmbdn.	Wmbdn. A'sia.	A'sia.	3—2
1908 A'sia	U.S.A. Melb.	Melb. A'sia.	A'sia.	3—2
1909 A'sia	U.S.A. Syd.	Syd. A'sia	A'sia	5—0
1910—No match				
1911 A'sia	U.S.A. N.Y.	N.Y. A'sia.	A'sia.	5—0
1912 A'sia	Engd. Melb.	Melb. Engd.	Engd.	3—2
1913 Engd.	U.S.A. Wmbdn.	Wmbdn. U.S.A.	U.S.A.	3—2
1914 U.S.A.	A'sia. N. Yk.	N. Yk. A'sia.	A'sia.	3—2
1915-18—No matches				
1919 A'sia.	Engd. Syd.	Syd. A'sia.	A'sia.	4—1
1920 A'sia.	U.S.A. N.Y.	N.Y. U.S.A.	U.S.A.	5—0
1921 U.S.A.	Japan N. Yk.	N. Yk. U.S.A.	U.S.A.	5—0
1922 U.S.A.	A'sia N'Yk.	N'Yk. U.S.A.	U.S.A.	4—1

RESULT OF THE COMPETITION.



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Arnott's Shredded Wheatmeal Biscuits

PURE FOODS.

AN INTERSTATE CONFERENCE.

SYDNEY, September 6.

Delegates from the various States met in Conference in Sydney to-day to consider the pure foods regulations in operation throughout the Commonwealth, with a view to arrive at greater uniformity. The representatives attending are:—The Commonwealth—Dr. Cumpston (Director General of Health), and Mr. W. P. Wilkinson (analyst). New South Wales.—Dr. Armstrong (Director of Public Health), Victoria.—Dr. Robertson (Chairman of the Health Commission), and Mr. A. R. Bailey. Wester Australia.—Dr. Atkinson (Commissioner of Public Health. Queensland.—Dr. Moore (Commissioner of Public Health), and Mr. Alex. Stafford (Chamber of Commerce). South Australia—Dr. Ramsay Smith (Chairman of the Central Board of Health), and Mr. J. W. Grasby (commercial representative). Tasmania—Dr. Morris (Director of Public Health).

The Minister for Health (Mr. Oakes), welcoming the delegates, said legislation that had been passed, having for its object the supply of purer foods to the public, had proved of great benefit. While not interfering with commerce, there was a certain lack of co-ordination in the different regulations in force in the States, and these defects, it was hoped, the conference would be able to remedy.

Dr. Armstrong, who was voted to the chair, explained that no action would be taken by the conference regarding domestic legislation, such, for instance, as cleanliness, and contamination of food and milk supplies not exported from one State to another—which was a matter for the States themselves. Their business, mainly, would be with respect to the adoption of a standard of uniformity.

The proceedings of the conference are being held in camera.

N.R.A. RIFLE MATCHES.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA LEADING IN THE KING'S.

PERTH, September 6.

At the National Rifle Association matches to-day the second stage of the King's was fired at 300 and 700 yards, 10 and seven shots respectively. The tie in the first stage between A. Mason (N.S.W.) and Welch (W.A.), who had scored 103 each, was won by Mason, who scored three consecutive bulls, and took the first prize, £10. In the aggregates for the first and second stages of the King's Wallace (W.A.) heads the list with 181 points; and Blurton (W.A.) is second with 180. Interstate prizetakers well up in the aggregates are:—Logan and Williamson (V.), 179; Jackson (N.S.W.), 178; Edwards (V.) and Face (N.S.W.), 177; Ellis (V.), Albury (T.), Addison (S.A.), and Grey and Shearin (N.S.W.), each 176; Keyte and Nobelius (V.), Suttor (T.), and Williamson and Mason (N.S.W.), 175; Kendall and Donaldson (N.S.W.), 174; Moore (S.A.), and Adams (V.), 173; Higgins and Walker (S.A.), and Wallam (T.), 172; Sutton (N.S.W.), and Gibson (S.A.), 171.

DEATH SENTENCE.

RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY.

SYDNEY, September 6.

Frank Hewitt (54) pleaded not guilty at the Criminal Court to-day to a charge of having feloniously wounded Ann Coleman, a widow, of Johnston street, Annandale, with intent to murder her. He was found guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of his age. The Judge recorded a sentence of death.

DR. MANNIX.

Continued from Page 7.

—Bewildered by Reception.—

Dr. Mannix, whose address was punctuated by frequent applause, said he was overwhelmed and bewildered at the warmth of his reception in Adelaide. He was bewildered because he could not fail to remember that it was only about 12 months since the Government of the country thought of administering to him an oath of allegiance, and that shortly before that he had found himself the guest of the British fleet. (Laughter.) If there were any justification for the action of the British Government on that occasion, or of the Australian Government on the latter, then Adelaide that day had put itself in a very false position. If he were what he had been represented to be—a traitor—there were a great many traitors in Adelaide. (Laughter.) There was no justification for the action of either of the two Governments. He found wherever he went in Australia that, although he had some enemies he had a great many friends. He had been long enough in the world to know that a man who made no enemies did not deserve to have any friends. It gave him supreme pleasure to find that wherever he went he found a welcome and sympathy, and not only from those who belonged to his church. He had often said that he had more non-Catholic than Catholic friends in Australia. No doubt there would be numbers of people ready to deny that. They had tried it once, but when the conscription figures had gone up they had barred the result. If a similar question were to arise to-morrow he would not mind trying them again. If it were possible, he promised to accept the invitation of Dr. Spence to visit Adelaide again.

—Would Never Withdraw.—

Continuing, Dr. Mannix said he had made a great many statements about things Australian and things Irish, but he had never yet withdrawn one single word on either topic, and he assured them sincerely that he did not intended to do so. Of course, he had given offence to a number of people, but some were offended simply because one did not agree with them. He had said that with Australians, Australia should be rst, and a man who should be the first in Australia to uphold that view, had said that anybody who put Australia first was a traitor. If that were so he was a traitor, and he would continue to be one. When the others had found that they were playing the wrong tune they had come around and put Australia first. The only thing he was sorry for was that they had not found out the truth so soon as he had. He had been blamed for saying that an Australian who did not put his own flag at the top of the mast and keep it there was not a good Australian. He had pointed out that in the Australian schools where the Union Jack was saluted every Monday morning the proper flag to be saluted was the Australian flag. There was nothing to be ashamed of in the Australian flag, which was respected all over the world at the present moment, and it should not be degraded in Australia. Those people should be satisfied that the Union Jack was represented on the Australian flag.

—War Statements.—

He had said also, continued the speaker, that the late war in which we were engaged was just like other wars in recent times—an ordinary trade war. He knew that some years ago. (A Voice—That's the stuff to give 'em). Other people had known it also, but many more people knew it now. They had fought in the field for the same things that they had wrangled over at the Peace Conference. The bone of contention was the oilfields and the trade of the world. They had made a peace which he had told them would be no peace. That peace was almost worse than the war. At present the whole of Europe was suffering almost as much as during the days of the war, and we did not know when those sufferings might lead to revolution, and Europe be plunged into another war; although they were told that the war was being fought to end all wars and to allow Governments everywhere to rest upon the free and independent will of the people. He had told them to give up the idea of fighting to a finish, but they would not listen to him. He was not the only one who said these things; but if he said them more frequently than others, it was because he had had greater opportunities, or perhaps it was because he was more foolhardy. He had told them that if they fought to a finish the end would not be as they predicted—and it was not. They had not merely knocked out their enemies, they had knocked themselves out as well. The victors and the vanquished were both knocked out, and the neutrals thought that perhaps both of them would be counted out. It would take more than pious aspirants to heal the wounds of the war, and rectify the faults perpetrated by the peace which was supposed to end that war. He had told them that their loud protestation that they would never again trade with the enemy was a ridiculous policy, but now they said that as all the rest of the world had given in Australia might as well do so also.

—His Worst Sin.—

Dr. Mannix said he claimed that his predictions had been verified, and the people who had denounced him and caricatured him in his speeches and in the press, were now making the same speeches and repeating the same things, and giving him no credit whatever. However, he would manage to live without their gratitude, and he hoped they would grow wiser with their years. His worst sin was that he was an Irishman, who was not ashamed of the fact. He had no hatred for any other nation. He wanted peace and friendship all round, founded on justice.

—The Irish Question.—

Touching on the Irish question, Dr. Mannix said that as the Peace Conference was to end war, he thought it would be a good time to end the war which had been on in Ireland for over 700 years. They had been told that the little nations would be put on their feet, and would be protected from the attacks of bully nations, and he thought it a good time to put in a word for Ireland, which had been trampled into the dust for centuries. They had been told that no Government was a Government unless it rested on the will of the people, and he thought it a good time to ask whether the British Government rested on the will of the Irish people. If Ireland's enemy had been Germany or Austria instead of England, the principle would have been al right; yet for saying these things he had been hounded through Australia. England was a freer country than Australia for individuals like himself, because England had been prepared to listen to him without calling him bad names. He did not find that in Australia, nor did he find it with Englishmen in Australia. Englishmen lost their good manners or principles when they crossed the equator. If England were not Ireland's enemy; if Germany were the nation which had depopulated Ireland by sending millions over the seas and others into untimely graves of pauperism, endeavoured to trample out the religion of the people, deliberately tried to stifle the country's industries, and committed a number of other things which he could name; England and France at the Peace Conference would have thanked God that it had come into their power to liberate Ireland from the yoke of the brutal German. Unfortunately for Ireland, Germany was not the enemy. Because Ireland's enemy was only a few miles over the water, Ireland's case had not been mentioned at the Peace Conference, and her representatives had been left outside the door instead of being at the head of the table. Ireland's case was as good now as when he first stated it. One Irishman should not use harsh words against another who might be doing what he thought right.

—Message to Ireland.—

The Irish people, continued the speaker, had never voted upon the treaty. If they did she thought the result would be in favour of it, because it would not be a free and independent vote. The men who had obtained all that Ireland had got were without a vote. Those who had a vote would cast it under a threat of war and the return of the Black-and-Tans. He had carefully refrained from saying anything in favour of either side of the Irish question. He had only sent one message to Ireland. That was to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and was to the effect that Ireland, mourning over the death of Cathral Brugha on the one side, and Arthur Griffith on the other, would surely come together and have recourse to arbitration and reason. Force would never succeed; reason, conciliation and arbitration might. He was not without hope.

The meeting concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

Neither Sambo nor Rastus could read the time of day—or anything else—but Sambo had a nice big Waltham, which he exhibited with a great air of superiority. "What time am it?" said Rastus. Sambo hesitated, and then extended the timepiece saying—"Dar she am!" Rastus looked at it carefully, and said—"Dam, if she ain't!"

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

MELBOURNE, September 6.

THE SENATE.

The President (Mr. Givens) took the Chair.

—Northern Territory Development.—

The Minister for Home and Territories (Mr. Pearce) informed Mr. Foll (Q.) that he could say nothing as to what the Government proposed to do in regard to the development of the Northern Territory until he was in a position to announce the decision of the Government on the policy he had already submitted for the Territory.

—Lands Acquisition Bill.—

The Lands Acquisition Bill was further considered in committee, and progress was reported.

—Adjournment.—

The House adjourned until next day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker (Sir Elliot Johnson) took the Chair at 3 p.m.

—Leave of Absence.—

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Lavelle (N.S.W.), on the motion of Mr. Charlton (N.S.W.).

—New Bills.—

Ministers gave notice of intention to introduce Bills relating to income tax, land tax, war service homes, customs, and industries preservation.

—New States Ballot.—

The Minister of Defence and Health (Mr. Massy Greene) gave notice of motion that, when the amendment of the Constitution proposal was placed before the electors a ballot should be taken as to the formation of new States.

—Fruit for London.—

The Minister told Mr. McWilliams (T.), that he would obtain reports on the carriage of fruit from Tasmania to London, and make them available.

—War Service Homes.—

The Honorary Minister (Mr. Lamond) told Mr. Mackay (Q.), that the percentage of arrears of payments due on war service homes was:—New South Wales, 7.5 per cent.; Victoria, 1.91; Queensland, 4.2; Western Australia, 4.6; South Australia, 2.59; Tasmania, 2.63. The average for the Commonwealth was 4.4 per cent.

The Minister told Mr. Cameron (Q.) that an occupant of a war service home who desired a second advance to carry out additions in order to house his family, would be allowed to get it when the full amount under the Act had not been advanced, when the occupant's dealings with the department had been satisfactory, and the property was kept in order; and when it was considered the risk was reasonable.

—Altering Post Offices.—

The Postmaster-General (Mr. Poynton) told Mr. Cameron (Q.) that the necessary additions and alterations to the Brisbane G.P.O. would be provided for in the Estimates of 1923-24. The remodelling or reconstruction must ensure that any additional space provided would form part of the matured scheme under consideration.

—Treasury Refunds.—

The Treasurer (Mr. Bruce) told Mr. Jackson that he did not know that delays had occurred in Tasmania in refunding over-payments into the Treasury, but he would enquire.

—Defence Retirement Bill.—

The Amending Defence Retirement Bill was introduced by message.

The Minister for Defence (Mr. Massy Greene) said the amendment would meet the objections to the previous Bill. Since it placed all ranks on the same footing, men from the British Navy in the Australian Navy, would be enabled to claim their British service as part of their Australian time.

The resolution was agreed to. In committee on the Bill, the Minister explained that the amendments made a minimum amount of compensation to men in all ranks, and a maximum amount of 12 months pay to all members and employes, plus pay for the unexpired period of service.

The amendment was agreed to, and progress was reported.

—Adjournment.—

The House adjourned at 10.25 p.m. until next day.

STATE PARLIAMENTS.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, September 6.

Both houses of the State Parliament met to-day in the Legislative Assembly. A motion by Mr. Molesworth to dissent from a ruling of the Speaker in regard to the Eight Hours' Amendment Bill was defeated on the voices. A motion for the adjournment of the House, to discuss the delay in the electrification of the Newcastle trams, submitted, by Mr. Baddeley, was also defeated.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PERTH, September 6.

In the Legislative Council to-day Mr. Lovekin moved the second reading of his private Bill to submit to referendum the question whether the electors of Western Australia favour the State withdrawing from the federation.

NEW ZEALAND HARVEST.

WELLINGTON, September 6.

The Government Statistician of New Zealand gives the season's threshing returns as 9,801,626 bushels wheat, and 6,181,270 bushels oats. The average yield of wheat throughout the Dominion was 30.7 bushels to the acre. Under the stimulus of guaranteed prices the wheat farmers this year produced 3,000,000 bushels surplus for export over the Dominion's domestic requirements.

BISHOP V. CANON WISE.

Continued from Page 7.

Mr. Johnstone said he would like to put two questions to Canon Wise. Firstly, would Canon Wise give an assurance that if the amendment were carried, he would refrain, and do his best to persuade others to refrain from making any further public or semi-public comments on the matter; and secondly, whether he was prepared to withdraw his request that Synod should give any further information on the matter.

The Bishop—Canon Wise is not bound to answer the questions; the second, in any case, is out of order.

Canon Wise—I am perfectly willing to give with the utmost confidence an assurance in terms of the first question. (Prolonged applause.)

The Dean (Very Rev. G. E. Young) said it should be understood that if the amendment were carried it would not be an act of charity on the part of Synod, but one of fairness and justice, and moved with the hope that it would restore peace in the diocese. (Applause.)

The Bishop said a person in his office had a very lonely row to hoe. No one knew what this case had meant to him through these long years. He was not a man who showed his emotions. He could assure them that he felt the case very deeply; and yet, from the beginning he had acted as he believed his conscience directed him. (Applause.) He realized, as was pointed out that afternoon, that Synod was not a Court, and it was quite impossible for him to put his side before them. He could not say more than had been contained in his Pastoral address. In conclusion, the Bishop said that for his part he would do his best, if the amendment were carried, to forget those things of the past. (Applause.)

The amendment was adopted, and the motion carried. The members then rose and sang the Doxology.

IDLE COAL MINES.

STOPWORK MEETINGS TO-DAY.

SYDNEY, September 6.

To-morrow all coal mines throughout the Commonwealth will be idle, stopwork meetings having been ordered by the council of the Coal Miners' Federation. The meetings will be held to decide whether the employes' representatives on the Commonwealth Coal Tribunal should withdraw forthwith. The coal owners have applied to the Coal Tribunal for a reduction in the wages of the employes by 33 1-3 per cent., and an alteration in the present working conditions.

NEW ZEALAND ITEMS.

WELLINGTON, September 6.

A London liquidator, through a New Plymouth agent, has sold to Messrs. P. A. Hadley and A. W. McDonald, of Auckland, the whole of the Dominion assets of the Taranaki Oil Wells, Limited, including four wells. The price of purchase has not been disclosed. The policy of the purchasers is one of vigorous development on the most up-to-date lines prevailing on American fields.

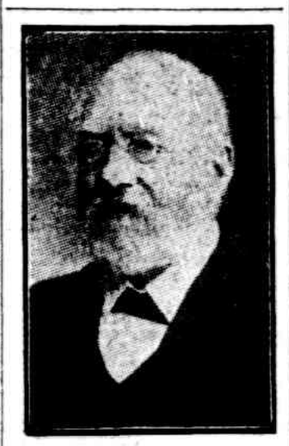
The repeal of the regulations governing the issue of permits to leave the Dominion is under consideration by the Government at present. This will not affect the issue of passports, which are necessary for entry into other countries.

A WELL-KNOWN IDENTITY.

LATE MR. VINRACE LAWRANCE.

Mr. Vinrace Lawrance, who died at his residence, Lopen, Mill terrace, North Adelaide, on Tuesday, in his eighty-eighth year, was one of the best known and most highly respected members, not only of the Institute of Accountants of South Australia (of which he was one of the founders), but of the commercial world generally of the State. He was born in London on January 16, 1835, and received his early education at St. Olave's Grammar School, Bermondsey, afterwards studying for five years at Aske's Hospital, Hoxton, England. Before coming to South Australia in 1857, he had office experience in the old country with the firm of Messrs. W. & T. Devas and Company, London, for several years. It was while he was in that service that he was offered an appointment in Australia. Messrs. N. V. Squarey & Co.'s well-known merchants and mine owners, was the firm for which Mr. Lawrance came to this State, and he filled his position in their office for many years to their entire satisfaction, and to his own credit. Possessing all the attributes essential for progress in those pioneer days, he became a partner of the late Mr. John Hamlin, and so arose the firm (then widely-known and esteemed) of Lawrance & Hamlin, public accountants and mining secretaries in Adelaide. Mr. Lawrance's ability and zeal soon brought him into prominence with investors and speculators, and he was subsequently appointed secretary of the Yudnamutana and Binman Copper Mines, and he was also for a period of eight years sub-manager and accountant of the English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, at Port Adelaide. He had successively been in partnership with Mr. W. J. Brook, Mr. H. B. Donaldson, and one of his sons, Mr. C. V. Lawrance. Although one of the veterans in his profession in South Australia, Mr. Lawrance actively carried on his business as senior partner in the firm of Vinrace Lawrance & Son, until about five years ago, and he had enjoyed the best of health until recently. Mr. Lawrance was one of the few who could boast of a fellowship in the Incorporated Accountants of England, as well as of the Incorporated Accountants of Victoria. In the Institute of Accountants of South Australia he had occupied the position of President, and had been a member of the council of control continuously from its inception. He was for 27 years secretary of the Baker's Creek Gold Mining Company, which paid £272,500 in dividends, without making a single call upon its shareholders. Another successful venture with which he was connected in a secretarial capacity, was the Adelaide Crystal Ice Company. There were many other mining companies of which Mr. Lawrance acted as secretary, while some of the commercial houses and mortgage companies claimed his services from year to year in the office of auditor. At one time he was a member of the Adelaide Licensing Bench. Some years ago Mr. Lawrance was approached to stand for the House of Assembly for West Torrens, and later for North Adelaide, but he was obliged to refuse. The city ratepayers also made frequent endeavours to induce him to enter municipal life, but with the same result. He was a Freemason, and had been for more than 50 years associated with two of South Australia's Friendly Societies—Oddfellows and Foresters. He held the commissions of the justice of the peace for South Australia and New South Wales. He was a stanch Anglican, and was for many years a trustee and warden for St. Luke's Church, having been appointed by Bishop Short as co-trustee with Sir James Penn Boucaut and others. In church matters Mr. Lawrance was always a hearty worker, and was a member of the general committee of St. Peter's Cathedral, and also one of the financial committee. He was profoundly interested in mineralogy, and at his home he had probably the finest collection of mineralogical specimens in this part of the globe, especially in their crystalline form, the result of half a century's devotion to their acquirement. His unique collections of crystalline gold specimens took the gold medal for crystalline gold against all-comers at the Crystal Palace, London, Mining and Metallurgy Exhibition, in 1890. Included too, was a variety of the crystalline form of the industrial minerals, which were considered the best lot collected in the Commonwealth. South Australian educational matters had in the past received valuable aid from Mr. Lawrance, and many years ago he was on the council, and also acted as secretary of the Adelaide Board of Advice. For some years he was one of the examiners in accountancy for the Adelaide University Diploma of Commerce. Mr. Lawrance married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Binney, produce merchant, of Adelaide. His wife died some years ago.

Four sons—Messrs. R. R., of Adelaide, D. H. and Fred E., of England, and Frank, of California, and two daughters—Mrs. A. M. Moor, of California, and Miss K., of Adelaide—survive.



LATE MR. VINRACE LAWRANCE.

LATE COMMERCIAL.

AUSTRALIAN QUOTATIONS.

MELBOURNE, September 6.

To-day's sales were:—War Bonds—4½ stock (1925), £96 10/; 4½ (1927), £96, £96 2/6; 5 (1923), £100 7/6, £100 10/; 4 (1920), £103, £103 2/6; do. stock, £103 5/; Commercial Bank pref., £6 11/; National, £7 13/6; Victorian pref., £13 13/; Bawra, 16/11, 17/2; do. (six weeks), 17/1, 17/4, 17/3; Goldbrough, 42/9; Metropolitan Gas, £8 14/; Carlton Brewery, 39/, 39/3; Silverton Trams, 34/, 34/6; Amalgamated Pictures, 13/6, 13/9; Australian Glass, 24/, 24/2; do. pref., 25/6, 25/44; Australian Paper, 20/3, 20/6; Barnet Glass, 12/3, 12/6; do. pref., 20/4, 20/6; Dunlop Rubber, 23/6; Myers pref., 23/6; Nestle's pref., 21/6, 21/5; Rolfe, 19/6; Lincoln Mills pref., 21/6, 21/6; Electrolytic Zinc pref., 26/3, 2/6, 26/7½; do. rights, 6/2, 6/4; Amalgamated Zinc, 18/, 19/2, 19/; do. (six weeks), 19/, 19/3, 19/1; do. (month), 18/2, 19/; B.H. Proprietary, 30/, 30/44, 30/3; do. (six weeks), 30/1½, 30/9; South, 42/, 41/9, 42/6, 41/7½; do. (six weeks), 42/, 42/6; North, 42/6, 43/9, 43/; do. (six weeks), 44/, 43/3; Junction, 2/4, 2/3; British, 27/; New Guinea, 12/6, 12/4; do. (six weeks), 12/6; Badak paid, 9d.; Mount Lyell, 20/, 20/10½; do. (six weeks), 20/10½; North Fingall, 4/5; Mount Chamby, 1/1, 1/2.

EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, September 6.

The annual report of the Minister of Education of New Zealand shows that the total payments by the department in the year 1921-2 amounted to £3,497,373, an increase of £273,315 over the previous year. Expenditure on new buildings was £567,000, and expenditure by secondary schools and university colleges out of income from reserves, brought the total expenditure to £3,567,000. The total cost of education per head of the population was £2 15/3; or, excluding capital expenditure on new buildings, £2 6/6.

NEWMARKET CATTLE SALES.

MELBOURNE, September 6.

There was an all-round improvement in the general tone of the market at the Newmarket cattle sales to-day. About 2,785 fat cattle, comprising 2,050 bullocks and 735 cows, were yarded. In most instances prices ruled fully 30/ to 40/ per head in advance of last week's closing rates. In the latter part of the market, however, the improvement was not maintained. Quotations:—Bullocks.—Extra prime and heavy, £17 to £18 15/; prime, £14 10/ to £16 7/6; good, £11 10/ to £13 10/; second and lighter, £9 to £10 10/; inferior, £5. Cows.—Extra prime, to £11 15/; odd beasts, £12 17/6; prime, £9 5/ to £10 10; good, £7 to £8 15/; middling, £4 10/ to £6 10/; inferior, from £2 10/. For 1,100 fat calves penned last week's rates were about maintained.

W.C.T.U. CONVENTION.

THE SECOND DAY.

The President of the W.C.T.U. (Mrs. E. W. Nicholls) was in the chair at the Willard Hall on Wednesday morning, when there was a large attendance. Minutes were read by Mrs. G. W. Cooper. Miss Lockwood, in her report on organization, stated that Mrs. Nicholls had visited many distant centres, and spoken at city and suburban meetings. District and local Presidents had been busy. Tributes had been received to the work of Miss Tupper and Mrs. Vaughan, who had made extended tours in various parts of the State. Miss Tupper reported on a trip to the River Murray district, and other districts. The chief tour had been on Eyre's Peninsula, where Cowell, Tumby Bay, Port Lincoln, Cummins, and Mount Cooper were visited; also Wallaroo and Port Wakefield. Mrs. Vaughan told of long tours and successful organization of new unions and circles in many directions, including Kangaroo Island. The subject of white ribbon circles was dealt with by Mrs. Whittle, who reported new circles formed in the west coast, and activity in other directions.

—Address on "Mental Deficiency."—

The Rev. J. C. Kirby, who was introduced by Mrs. Nicholls as an old and loyal friend of the union, gave a brief but interesting address. After expressing pleasure at being able to attend the convention for yet another time and to find Mrs. Nicholls as efficient and energetic as usual, he said he had been glad to read in the press the President's letter concerning the maternity bonus. There had sprung up a desire to do away with the bonus. He would regard that as wrong, and was glad to see Mrs. Nicholls's letter of opposition—one calculated to convince the conscience as well as the minds of those who read it. Watchfulness should be exercised if this measure was not to be lost. He advised against any meddling with the bonus. Ordained in 1864, he had held large churches in many places, and always gone among his people. His experience persuaded him that the help provided was often most urgently needed in cases of poverty. Mr. Kirby then touched earnestly on the matter of care of the mentally deficient, and urged that the difference between the deficient, the insane, and the guilty should be differentiated, and mental deficients should not have the punishments suitable to criminals capable of discrimination. He urged that an appeal should be made to provide for legislation in this direction. At his suggestion the following resolution was carried:—"That the Government be requested to consider whether it would not be more equitable for Parliament to enable the Courts in the administration of justice to declare the prisoner to be a mental defective, and that they commit such a one to the medical authorities provided to deal with such cases." At the conclusion of his address a hearty greeting (Chatauqua style, was given, and the audience ended with "He's a jolly good fellow" and cheers.

Further reports were "Christian citizenship," by Mrs. F. H. Wood, who stressed the need of the study of civics and scientific temperance. Agitation and education were needed in the direction of higher ideals seeing that Australia was spending £30,000,000 a year on strong drink. Mrs. Levasseur read an encouraging report on Sunday school work.

An interesting Bible address was delivered by the Rev. W. T. Shapley. Luncheon was provided by the East Torrens district.

—Afternoon Session.—

The afternoon session opened as usual with a hymn and prayer. An enthusiastic vote of thanks was tendered by the conference to Mrs. Nicholls for her masterly Presidential address on the previous evening. A number of members spoke on the motion. "Community Singing" followed, led by Mrs. Tutton, A.L.C.M. Temperance verses were sung to rousing old tunes, and the conductor possessing the power to arouse enthusiasm they went with a swing. Mrs. Nicholls expressed the gratitude of the convention of Mrs. Tutton for finding time to lead the singing. During the afternoon reports were read on "Peace and Arbitration," by Mrs. F. Coleman, and "Prison Work," by Mrs. E. B. Taylor.

—League of Nations Discussed.—

The chief feature of the afternoon was an address by Professor Darnley Naylor on "The League of Nations." Mrs. Nicholls introduced the speaker.

Prof. Naylor proceeded to give a graphic and lucid account of the constitution and work of the League of Nations. He invited questions, and towards the end of the address many were asked. For the next six weeks, he said, Australians would be eagerly scanning the cables for news of the conference at Geneva. Australia was directly interested. The Commonwealth had come into possession of a little empire of her own. Besides Papua she had what was German New Guinea, and the islands south of the equator. Every one should feel personally responsible for the government of those territories, and see that the Commonwealth carried out the trust faithfully. It was good to get cheap phosphates—but not at the cost of the islanders whose fate was in their hands. The vote on one man sent from Adelaide (Mr. F. B. Merry) had, in 1921, prevented a measure which would have resulted in the shutting down of all the mines in Broken Hill. One woman, Madame Vacaresco, of Roumania, had then prevented the league from abandoning its work in opposition to the infamous trade in women and children. Touching the cablegrams in the morning's papers, the professor said that undue importance must not be given to the absence of some States. Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua were three highly unimportant States between North and South America. The Assembly would be dealing entirely with European matters in which they could not help, and did not wish to hinder. Peru had acted on a grudge, 150 years old, in resenting the appointment of a Chairman elected from Chili. Bolivia had asked last year for the revision of a treaty of 1869. With the exception of Argentina, all important States were represented. After outlining the constitution of the League he said that the eight countries on the council last year—Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan (permanent), and Belgium, Brazil, Spain, and China which might possibly be re-elected—represented 1,200,000,000 people. The Assembly represented 51 States. If the council of the League had been in existence in 1914, there would have been no war, for the bullying of Serbia by Austria, through Germany, would have been detected. The United States, Germany and Russia, were not yet represented. Germany refused to join except on equal terms, and the action of France had stood in the way. Russia could not meet the conditions necessary of a stable government and a guarantee of payment of the subscription to League funds. America's absence was a tragedy. Professor Woodrow Wilson, a man of fine and noble ideals, and a distinguished professor, make the mistake of taking with him to Versailles representatives of only one side in politics. That had made the question a party one. His illness and the old Washington idea of avoiding European entanglements, also the American view of European nations as a crowd of bloodthirsty murderers, had conspired to keep America out so far, but he did not despair. As 11,000,000 American women had promised to support the joining of the League, that should mean 33,000,000 men at least won over by their influence. If only America could have left troops to hold the territories in the Saar Valley and the Rhineland, a terrible state of things arising from the use of black (African) troops by France might have been avoided. France could hardly have avoided this, but it was to be deplored. The formation of the International Court of Justice (on which an American Judge sat), the freeing of the Baltic—a sea fought over through history—the magnificent work of Nansen in repatriating 360,000 soldiers from all over Russia and Siberia, and the freeing of 7,000 women from Turkish hareme through the devoted work of Madame Vacaresco, were results already obtained through the League of Nations. A strong public opinion should be roused to support it in every way.

A number of those present sent up their names as subscribers to the League of Nations movement. At the conclusion of his remarks, Professor Naylor was heartily thanked for his discourse.

—To-day's Proceedings.—