

OUR BADGE: WHY DO NOT OUR MEMBERS WEAR IT?

(To the Editor.)

At our Ngaere meeting to-day the above question was asked. One member stated that in Wellington she had met but one person with the badge on. Another said, while travelling from Eltham to Ashburton, via Wellington and Lyttelton, she also only met one wearer of the badge. My own experience is worse, for when spending a few days in Auckland, seeing all I could, and attending service at one of our largest Methodist churches, I did not even meet one who wore the badge. Are we shy? or it may be forgetful, but surely not ashamed of showing our colours.—I am, etc.,

L. KENNINGTON.

MAORI ORGANISER'S REPORT.

Kaipara Harbour, Jan. 2, 1915.

On the New Year's Day I took my first long ride over to Oruawhoro, Port Albert, to attend the meeting of the W.C.T.U. there. I visited this place a year ago, and this time a wonderful improvement was in evidence. The President, Mrs Clarke Paikea, handles all the business right, in a very tactful way. One splendid feature was how the men and boys came in and laid down their offerings of money towards the women's fund, showing that they recognise the Union as an instrument of good for them all. I was able, during my visit to these people, to explain to them an error which was in the printed rules. They hope to send in a report for next month's issue. The Otamatea Union succeeded in raising £14 in aid of church repairs during a tea meeting held on Dec. 14. Other Unions are progressing favourably. I am now waiting for a fresh supply of printed rules to send out to the different branches. These we have had to have reprinted, owing to an error in Rule 5. Wishing you all a Prosperous New Year.

FLORENCE WOODHEAD,
Maori Organiser.**WAR AND STRONG DRINK.**

Notice issued by English War Office:—

"Lord Kitchener wishes it to be understood by friends and members of the Expeditionary Force, and by the general public, that no present of cases of wines or spirits can be accepted for the troops at the front, and that no consignments of this nature will be forwarded to them."

Norway has forbidden grain or potatoes to be used for production of beer or brandy, and likewise sale and retail of such spirits is forbidden.

Russia.—"For the first time in the history of mankind, one-seventh part of the habitable globe has gone dry, and 170 millions of people stopped drinking intoxicating drink."—George Kenman, in "The Outlook."

In September, 1914, in spite of war, savings bank deposits in Russia were 1½ million dollars above September, 1913.

"In eastern provinces of Germany the Government has prohibited the sale of all alcoholic liquors. This action has been taken owing to the finding of the court-martial that in almost every instance desertion of the soldiers has been due to drink."—"Union Signal."

Last year five of the United States outlawed the Liquor Traffic. In four of them women had the suffrage. Compare these dates:—

	Women's Suffrage.	Prohibition.
Oregon ...	1912	1914
Washington ...	1910	1914
Colorado ...	1893	1914
Arizona ...	1912	1914
New Zealand ...	1893	(1917?)

Wake up, sisters, and win in 1917. Educate, Organise, Agitate, and Succeed.

WE'LL CONTROL THE UNIVERSE.**Liquor Organ's interpretation of W.C.T.U.**

When the women of America are granted voting privileges of citizenship, we will bury the liquor traffic beneath an avalanche of votes deeper than the foundations of the earth."—Dan A. Poling.

New Zealand women have had voting privileges for 22 years, and they haven't buried the liquor traffic yet.

Last November, Nevada and Montana voted for woman's franchise. The Liquor Trade bitterly opposed this reform, saying woman's suffrage means Prohibition. In Montana, the wettest State in the Union, the official organ of the liquor trade said:—"All saloon men in the State are lining up for a united effort on behalf of their business."

The Moderate League declares Prohibition in the United States a failure. Funny that States are still going dry by large majorities. Last November Colorado went dry with a majority of 11,572; Oregon, majority 36,480; Washington, majority 18,632; Arizona, majority 3144. Do these States think Prohibition a failure?

Fourteen of the United States have outlawed the Liquor Traffic. Maine,

dry for 60 years, had the chance to resubmit the question, but by a good majority decided to keep dry. Still satisfied with Prohibition after 60 years' trial. Who is the best judge as to success of Prohibition: Moderate League of New Zealand, or people who have tried it for 60 years?

Minister's Office, Defence Dept.,

Wellington, 30th September, 1914.

Dear Madam,—

I thank you very much for your letter of the 26th September. I am confident that the prohibition of alcoholic liquor on the troopships, both for the officers and men, is for their benefit, and I hope they will find it so by their own experience.—Yours faithfully,

J. ALLEN.

Sister Moody Bell,

Hon. Secretary of Convention,

Women's Christian Temperance Union, Invercargill.

HOW THEY DID IT.

Asked as to how Arizona won Prohibition, a leading worker says:—"How did we do it? By pulling together. Probably no stronger or more effective factor participated in this campaign than the W.C.T.U. Mrs Gammage, State Organiser, toured the State, organising 16 new Unions, every one of which went immediately into active campaign work."

White Ribboners in this Dominion are well organised and in good fighting trim. During the next three years let us devote our whole energy to the crusade against strong drink. Start at once by every Union sending a delegate to Convention on March 17th. Send along with your delegate suggestions for the coming campaign. Ample time is allowed on Agenda for discussion on plans of work.

When Unions resume meetings, every member, unless from sickness or any unavoidable cause, should be there, full of suggestions, to help forward the work. We have not yet begun to realise what can be done by individual effort. For instance, let every member undertake to gain one new member per annum for the three years. We have not seen our Treasurer's report yet, but we believe that 1914 would close with at least 3000 members. If each of these gained one new member, 1915 would close with 6000 members, 1916 with 12,000 members, and 1917 (election year)