

The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

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THE FULL CITIZENSHIP OF WOMEN.

(Concluded.)

Laws Affecting Women.

By the British Nationality and Status of Aliens' Act, the British woman whose husband is an alien, may not keep her nationality, but her husband may change his. Paternity is the thing that matters. Maternity is of no account so far as this Act is concerned, e.g., the children of a British father may not hand over their nationality to an alien stepfather, but the British mother must give up her nationality on taking a second and alien husband. This Act applies to the British woman of Australia and New Zealand, who if married, rests under a disability, which links her on the Statute Book with the minor, lunatic, or idiot. ("Christchurch, Star," Mar., 6, 1915.)

The powers of a British Consul resident in foreign countries *to assist passengers and crews of shipwrecked vessels make evident at all times the importance of nationality, but in times of war especially, when racial hatred is at its height, nationality becomes a matter of great moment, yet a British woman married to an alien has no choice, she loses her nationality, and belongs to whatever nation her husband may choose to adopt.

A husband is compelled by law to give his wife some kind of food, clothing, and shelter. He may take back the presher. He may take back the pres-

ents he has given her. If she saves the allowance for the washerwoman or charwoman, and does the work herself, he can claim the money she has thus saved. Savings from the house allowance are either the property of the husband or the wife, according to the arrangement between them. If the arrangement is that the husband gives to his wife the allowance on condition that she keeps the house, the balance is hers. If he hands her an allowance to keep the house, the savings are his. The wife may not give presents without her husband's consent. In all matters connected with the children he has the casting vote. She must, if he is incapable of being their guardian, go to court and prove it, otherwise he is their legal guardian. On the death of the father, the mother may become the guardian, but she must act jointly in connection with the guardian appointed by the Court. In no case is she sole guardian.

In regard to the guardianship of children, at common law the father is the only guardian, and he can by will leave the guardianship away from the mother. Let us suppose a case: A Roman Catholic woman marries a Protestant. She has a fortune. He has none. The husband agrees in the marriage settlement deed that all the children shall be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. He can refuse to be bound by his solemn agreement. Similarly, if the man is of the Catholic faith and the wife a Protestant, the father can demand that the children be brought up in his faith, notwithstanding a solemn agreement to the contrary. The theory of the law is that the bringing up of the children in the father's faith is a right

of which he is incapable of divesting himself. (See Infants' Act, 1908, sec. 2-11, Consolidated Statutes.)

The father of an illegitimate child need not give information concerning the birth of the child, his name is not entered on the birth register, except at the joint request of himself, and the mother, in which case, they must both sign the register. Failing his consent, the word "Unknown" is written in the column for "Name of Father." On the other hand penalties are imposed on the mother for concealment of birth. But by the Destitute Persons Act, 1908, sec. 15, when a paternity order is made it is now mandatory on the Magistrate to register the father's name against the register of the birth of the child. An investigation of the Statute Books, especially of the Old Country, will show that the words, "person" and "we" are sometimes meant to include "woman," yet in actual practice it is often interpreted to exclude her when a privilege is in question, and to include her if a penalty is involved.

Doubtful Privileges.

Under the Education Act, certain privileges as regards length of service are granted to women teachers. Under the Factory Act women work 45 hours a week as compared with 48 hours worked by men. Employers must give notice each time girls are employed to work overtime. Women workers in these classes of employment should consider whether these privileges are real advantages, and whether they militate against their being made eligible for the better paid positions. While in America women

*See Encyclopaedia Britannica.

are placed at the head of some of the largest public schools, and in Great Britain women school inspectors are employed for both primary and technical school work, we have nothing of the kind in New Zealand. The New Council of Education, with its women representatives, will give an opportunity to women teachers to make their demands felt. The raising of the age of consent is urgently needed, and it is a matter for satisfaction that so many protests were sent to the Minister of Justice against a time limit being set to the laying of an information against men charged with criminal assault. Women Justices of the Peace in some fair proportion to the female population should be appointed,* and as the appointment of women police in American cities has resulted so successfully in saving young girls from an evil life, and in rendering aid to women generally, no time should be lost in appointing such officers in New Zealand, especially where military camps are established, such women are urgently needed. We also await the appearance of women jurors, and although women are allowed to visit the prisons, they have no executive power, and until women are established in all public positions, especially Parliament, we have no guarantee that crimes of personal violence will not be treated more leniently than crimes against property.

Solving the Problem.

As examples of advanced social development you have in Christchurch your own city trams, your drainage system, and your streets, lit by electricity. In your public hospital you have an example of efficiency and economy in the hospital steam laundry. Imagine the convenience to the women of the city if there were such laundries under municipal control. Now try to imagine the reverse of this, imagine the waste and confusion resulting if each of those hundred nurses did the washing for her own patients, yet that is just how we manage, or rather mismanage, in our homes to-day. The work accomplished by the Roman Association of Good Building in improving large tenement houses, and by Dr Montessori in establishing schools in those houses, shows that the comforts of a real home, good education, medical advice, expert care of the

children, both of mind and body, may be within the reach of the poorest. These women, too, are not economically dependent on their husbands. They too are wage-earners, so by a similar rearrangement of the work in the homes, to be made possible by the establishment of co-operative laundries, and co-operative kitchens, why may not women of the more prosperous class engage in work outside their own homes, either for their own profit, or to consider questions of public health and morality. As Mrs Gilman says, "A mother economically free, a world servant instead of a house servant, a mother knowing the world, and living in it can be to her children far more than has ever been possible before." And again, "a dependent and servile womanhood is an immovable obstacle to race development."

... the major defects of our civilisation are clearly traceable to the degradation of the female, and the unbalanced predominance of the male, which unnatural relation is responsible for the social evil, for the predatory and combative elements in our economic processes, and for that colossal mingling of folly, waste and horror—that wholly masculine phenomenon—war."

—(These extracts are taken from Mrs Gilman's contribution to "Great Suffragists and Why," but the position is made clear in her book, "Women and Economics.")

The Women's Charter.

I feel I cannot close this paper without a brief reference to the Women's Charter of Rights, and Liberties, by Lady McLaren. This charter, published in 1909, gives reasons for the demands made by the women of the mother country—their legal and economic disabilities—but perhaps the most significant section is that dealing with the marriage service of the Church of England. Section 10 of the Charter demands that, "The House of Commons shall request the Bishops of the Church of England in Convocation to draw up a new marriage service in accordance both with womanly dignity and legal truth."

When the women get the vote we may hope to see the removal of the absurdity, "With all my worldly goods, I thee endow," said by the man in plighting his troth, and the word "obey" said by the woman.

Everywhere are signs of an awakened womanhood, of a generous and en-

lightened manhood, without either of which we can make little progress, but we shall get none of the things we seek for without earnest effort, and I hope it will be considered by Convention, if the time has not arrived for a movement akin to the Franchise Movement of a quarter of a century ago, and whether it would not be advisable to circulate petitions for the removal of the disabilities, especially that which debars their entrance into Parliament.

GENERAL FRENCH A CONVERT TO WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

An American exchange says:—"A friend writes to me from England that General French recently returned to England to visit his sister, Mrs Despard (President of Women's Freedom League of England) for a day, in order that he might tell her personally of his absolute conversion to woman suffrage, his former attitude having been overborne by the heroism, endurance, and organising ability of the women on the battlefields of France and Belgium. The General thought he ought to bring this message to his sister himself, because he had turned his British back upon her and her opinions very emphatically a few years ago."

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAY YOUR DUES.

Tune: "Auld Lang Syne."
Now, ladies, we a song will sing—
And hope you won't refuse,
When you have heard this simple rhyme,
To come and pay your dues.

Chorus.

Pay up your dues, pay up your dues,
Pay up, pay up your dues;
No matter what you leave undone,
Be sure and pay your dues.

We cannot run our temperance work
On promises to pay.
We have to have our ready cash
To speed us on our way.

Our Treasurer is a lady brave,
She's steadfast, good and true;
And if you treat her as you should,
She'll do the same by you.

So if you want to help us work,
And always be of use,
Be ever ready with your cash,
And kindly pay your dues.

*The question of women police is receiving consideration in Australia

IN THE FIELD.

On Wednesday, May 5th, I travelled to Rakaia, where I spent the night with our staunch supporter, Mrs Boag, and plans were laid for the campaign. Considerable difficulty had been experienced in securing accommodation at Methven, but eventually Mrs W. Morgan, noted for her hospitable kindness, opened her home, though I believe she did not even know my mission. Her house, however, was three and a half miles out, so I set off on a tour of investigation. Friends who would have entertained me were already pressed for room, and the only boarding-house was "full up." However, Mrs J. Anderson, immediately upon learning the difficulty, stepped into the breach. Although she already had a visitor, at very great inconvenience she rearranged her sleeping accommodation, and for several days I was her guest.

Methven is in the unfortunate position of having only one officer, the Recording Secretary, who, being in business, can only attend a meeting on the Wednesday—an unsuitable day. I spent several days in visiting, but all my efforts failed to discover others, those who could or would have acted being already more than fully occupied. At the meeting on Tuesday seven members were present, and two visitors, who would have joined had things looked more promising. No one would take office, though the two ministers' wives (Mrs Powell, Church of England, and Mrs Aiken, Presbyterian) nobly promised to fill the chair if Secretary and Treasurer could be found, though both have their hands already quite full. At the same time the members are most unwilling to disband, a motion in that direction finding only one supporter beside the mover and seconder, four voting against it. It was finally decided to hold another meeting, and if by that time no officers have been found the Union must formally dissolve. But whatever happens, Mrs J. Anderson, the indefatigable "White Ribbon" Agent, is determined to keep the paper circulating.

The next day I took the early train to Rakaia, where Mrs Tucker kindly extended hospitality, and I found Mr Tucker knew my old childhood's home in a little Devonshire village. On

the Thursday I addressed the Girls' Friendly Society and other women and girls on "Girls and Their Lovers," and a week later gave an outline of our work at the Mothers' Union. I found, upon arrival, our membership totalled only four, but a few days' visiting raised this to thirteen. With Mrs Boag as President, Mrs Wright (Anglican) and Mrs Todd (Presbyterian) as Vice-Presidents, we were in a fair way for a start.

On Friday I described W.C.T.U. work and aims to the Christchurch Mothers' Union, returning to Ashburton the same night, and the following day cycled out to Tinwald, paid several calls, and arranged for work the following week.

During my travels I had acquired a few microbes of the prevailing malady, so spent the Sunday in blanket-land, recovering in time to get to Tinwald for Tuesday evening, where I had arranged for a talk with the girls. This, however, proved a frost, as the audience did not arrive, I believe in consequence of insufficient advertising. However, the few who did put in an appearance acquired some information upon W.C.T.U. methods. Mrs Cow was my hostess.

As Rangiora was on my itinerary, I thought it well to attend their regular meeting on May 28, spending a delightful evening in Christchurch en route, with Miss Roberts and Miss Bishop. Rangiora friends arranged for a visit later on, and Mrs May (President) received me into her kindly family. The next day I took the early train back to Christchurch and Ashburton to conclude the work at Tinwald. However, owing to various reasons, the meeting proved too small for organising purposes, but as good officers are available and a fair number of members, I decided to return there later and make another attempt.

At Rakaia on Friday, June 4th, a few ladies gathered, Mrs Boag being in the chair. This Branch was commenced by Mrs Mowlem in October last, and no meetings have since been held, the only officer it possessed being the President. We elected as Secretary Mrs W. Lee, whom I had known in Invercargill as Miss Ethel Nicholas. The Christchurch friends arranged for a week at Sumner, but owing to the dislocation occasioned by the various efforts connected with the

war, it appears unlikely we can make a start just now.

M. S. POWELL.

Miss Powell's address, until further notice will be: C/o Miss Henderson, B.A., 26, Tui Street, Fendalton, Christchurch.

CHRIST'S PEACE SOCIETY.

Motto. "Blessed are the Peacemakers."

I, the undersigned, believing in the teachings of Christ as disclosed in the Sermon on the Mount and in other portions of the New Testament, do hereby promise that I will, to the best of my ability, act in accordance with these **Teachings**.

I will refrain from speaking unkindly of or casting suspicion on other People or other Nations than my own.

I will endeavour to control my thoughts that they will breathe out **Harmony, Peace, Love, and Happiness** to all my fellow-men and women of every race and colour.

Date.....

The above is the pledge of Christ's Peace Society. Mr Forbes, of Sawyer's Bay, Dunedin, who formed the Society, will be pleased to receive names and addresses of intending members, and to forward them a card of membership.

NEGLECTING THE HOME.

No, it isn't home-neglecting

If you spend your time selecting

Seven blouses and a jacket and a hat;

Or to give your day to paying

Needless visits, or to playing

Auction bridge. What critic could object to that?

But to spend two precious hours

At a lecture! Oh, my powers!

The home is all a woman needs to learn

And an hour, or a quarter,

Spent in voting! Why, my daughter,

The home would not be there on your return!

—"Woman's Journal."

News of the Unions.

(The Editor cannot promise to insert anything in the next issue that does not reach her by the 8th of the month. Correspondents are requested to write their Reports as concisely as possible, on one side of the paper only. Newspaper cuttings are unsuitable.)

CAMBRIDGE.

Feb. 2. President presiding. Officers were elected for the Band of Hope work: Mrs Moore, Superintendent; Miss O. Bycroft, Secretary; Miss Ella Bycroft, Treasurer. Mrs W. Hogan was elected Purity Superintendent. One new member joined.

March 9. Monthly meeting held, 12 members present, Mrs Hogan presiding. Mrs Hogan elected delegate to Convention. Mrs Payson Smith was elected Superintendent for Sabbath Observance. One new member joined. We have started the "Win One Campaign."

May 4. Meeting held, Mrs Hogan presiding; attendance fair. Ten W.C.T.U. members attended School Committee meeting. Resolved that we hold prayer meeting on May 24th to pray for peace and for all the suffering and bereaved ones. Mrs Hogan gave us an account of Convention, both instructive and interesting. One case of about 100 garments, mostly new, has been sent to the Victoria League Secretary in London. A picture benefit was given by Messrs Morrin and O'Toole, of Cambridge, for Belgian and London relief work, and brought £7, which was spent for blankets and rugs and new materials.

FEILDING.

Monthly meeting held on May 7th. Mesdames Crabbe and Young, from Palmerston North, addressed us. Attendance good, and addresses much appreciated. Mrs Young urged all members to individual effort to get K.K. pledges signed, and pressed the claims of the work amongst our young people. Mrs Crabbe, too, was keen on work among young people, and urged us to have a children's league. She spoke of our falling back in the Prohibition vote last year, and said the words of the N.Z. President (Mrs Don) kept ringing in her ears, "If woman would she could." If we put forth our utmost endeavour, each and every one of us, we could carry Prohibition.

OPOTIKI.

Mrs Thompson, our delegate, gave hear third address at last meeting, dealing with different Convention business each address. Decided to advertise in local papers as suggested by Convention. Sale of Work arranged to be held in June. Band of Hope in a prosperous condition. Cradle Roll receives good attention. Intend holding a mothers' meeting.

Our President (Mrs Murray), and Secretary (Mrs Sinclair), and Treasurer (Mrs Holman) take a keen interest in the Union.

PUKEKOHE.

United service held in the Wesleyan Church on Wednesday, May 26th, to pray for peace and guidance. The Rev. Carr conducted the meeting. The National Anthem was sung. The Rev. Carr gave an address from the words, "For the Lord your God is He that goeth forth with you, to fight for you against your enemies." "Eternal Father, Strong to Save," was sung. Then followed intercessions for the Allies, for those wounded and dying, for the bereaved mothers and friends, for the sad and sorrowing in the dear Homeland, for the cause of temperance, and spread of the Union in the Dominion, for the cause of temperance in all lands.

GISBORNE.

Meeting held May 25th. Special prayers for peace. Three new departments of work were taken up, namely, Peace, Sabbath Observance, and Notable Days. Decided to keep White Ribbon Day by social afternoon, with report of Maori work from Mrs Walker, also report from local "White Ribbon" Agent. A visit to Old Men's Home arranged. Secretary was instructed to write to persons in four country districts as to the feasibility of starting branches of the Union, as Miss Powell is to pay us a visit in a few months' time. Mrs Graham reported 121 papers posted to backblocks. Two encouraging postcards had been received from recipients, one of them asking for a Bible to be given him.

NELSON.

Monthly meeting held May 11th, about 30 present, Miss Atkinson presiding. Resolution passed sympathising with the family of Mrs Lucas, one of the oldest members of the Union, who passed away at the age of 91. Welcome given to Mrs Dickson, member of the Adelaide Union, now on a visit to Nelson. The President referred to the recent elections, and congratulated the women candidates who were returned on the School Committee and Hospital and Charitable Aid Board. Miss Atkinson also spoke of the "Record Convention" held in Christchurch in March, and presented the Union with a large framed photo. of the delegates. Report of the Convention was then given by Mrs Judson. Decided that in future Union meet in Temperance Hall.

NORMANBY.

May 12. Usual meeting was held in Social Hall, 17 members present. One new member joined. Decided to hold mothers' meeting on May 26. Resolved to have Mrs Don's letter, "Moderate League," printed in local paper. A paper on "Tobacco" was

read and discussed. Mrs Dickson was appointed "White Ribbon" Superintendent. Mrs Hayward gave a report re Convention work. A splendid meeting closed with Benediction. Afternoon tea was provided.

INVERCARGILL.

June 1. Monthly meeting, Mrs Baird presiding, in absence of President. Scheme for State School Essay Competition was discussed, the Fifth Standard only to compete this year. "One Win One" campaign to be further considered next meeting. Reported by Mrs Cowie 1000 leaflets of the "K.K. Pledge" appeal distributed at Winter Show, also that after protest in the interests of purity, several objectionable pictures had been removed from Show tents. Excellent and practical paper, "Diet or Dentistry," read by Mrs Cooper. Report of Rev. J. Dawson's meeting by Mrs Cowie, urging that the "K. and K." campaign be taken up on patriotic lines by municipal authorities. Decided that we heartily co-operate in movement to secure the closing of all liquor bars throughout colony at 6 p.m. and one o'clock on Saturdays.

SAWYER'S BAY.

Monthly meeting held, good attendance, Mrs Allen (President) in the chair. Mrs Driver, from Dunedin, took place of our Dominion President, who was incapacitated by influenza, and gave a very earnest address. She was very keen on the K.K. pledge. Our enthusiastic Mrs Tiffany reported 16 more babies for enrolment. Decided to hold occasional evening meetings for the benefit of a number of the young members who cannot attend during the day. Two more members were initiated.

N.E. VALLEY.

Evangelistic meeting held on 27th May; attendance good. Mrs H. B. Gray presided. Special prayer was made for peace and guidance in the present war. Rev. Griffiths gave a very helpful and practical address. Decided to hold a mothers' meeting and secure a Plunket nurse to demonstrate. Vote of sympathy was passed to Mrs Manson on the death of her husband. A very interesting letter was read from Mrs Hislop, descriptive of the Adelaide Convention. Miss Begg sang a solo.

MOSGIEL.

Meeting held on May 11th, Mrs Bedford (President) presiding over a fair attendance of members. Mrs Bedford read an interesting paper, "On Earth Peace," also circular from our Dominion Peace Superintendent, Mrs H. Cowie. Both papers were educational. Several numbers of Convention copy of "White Ribbon" were sold, and one new subscriber was obtained. Resignation of our energetic Secretary (Mrs Moir) was received with regret. The Union has placed on record the valuable work

that has been done by Mrs Moir, and prays for the safe return of her husband, Major Moir, who is serving in Egypt with our forces.

WOODVILLE.

As urged by Convention, a prayer meeting was held on May 25th. Earnest prayers were offered up to God for peace and goodwill to be on the earth again. Mrs Cole resigned as Secretary, and Miss B. Galbraith, of Gladstone Road, Woodville, was appointed Secretary. Decided to get to work at once with the K.K. Pledge cards.

ASHBURTON.

Our ordinary meeting was held on May 11th, attendance good, Mrs W. K. Watson in the chair. Circular letters were received from Mrs Lee-Cowie on "Peace and Arbitration," and Mrs Jones re mothers' meetings. The President requested each member willing to contribute to the maternity fund for wives and widows of the fallen to purchase and make one or more garments monthly. Mrs T. E. Taylor, of Christchurch, addressed the meeting on Cradle Roll work. The aims and the object of the work was dwelt upon, and mothers urged to study the question fully, that they may teach the children the effects of drink and impurity upon the human system. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded the speaker for her helpful address.

OXFORD.

May 25. Meeting held in the Coronation Hall, Mrs Ryde presiding. Attendance good. Earnest prayer was made on behalf of all who are suffering through the war. A motion of sympathy was passed to Mrs Lyons in her sad bereavement. Decided to hold our next monthly meeting in the evening, and ask Miss Powell to be present. The Treasurer presented the completed Show balance-sheet, which was adopted. The Secretary to write to the Rev. Holloway for having the intercessory service printed, to Rev. S. Lawry for his excellent address, and to Mrs Gainsford, senr., for lending her organ. Our Union wishes to protest against the granting of a totalisator permit to the Oxford Racing Club, the Union maintaining such a thing is to the detriment of the morals of the district. Mesdames Gainsford, Hawke, Thompson, Gillespie, Gundry, and Clark elected sick visitors. Miss Caverhill gave report of the recent No-License Council. Decided to hold a gift afternoon on behalf of the Red Cross fund. Mesdames Anderson, Hawke, and Thompson to arrange same. The Senior Band of Hope was held in the Coronation Hall, Mrs Coning presiding, attendance good. The Rev. Bain addressed the Band of Hope, which was much enjoyed by all.

May 18. A Cradle Roll meeting was held, Mrs Gainsford presiding.

Dr. Bagley addressed the mothers on nursing sick children and nursing babies. Three new and first babies were initiated.

RAKAIA.

This district was visited by Mrs Mowlem in October last, but the attendance at the meeting was very small, only four joining, Mrs Boag being elected President. Latterly Miss Powell has spent several days in visiting, raising the membership to fifteen. At a meeting held in the Church of England Schoolroom on June 4th Miss Powell further organised the Union, and Mrs W. Lee was elected Secretary. Mrs Breach was appointed Cradle Roll Superintendent, she having, in connection with her nursing home, exceptional opportunities of enrolling the babies. All the members present undertook to circulate the Kitchener pledge, and arrangements were made for inaugurating a Band of Hope on 25th inst.

CHRISTCHURCH.

May 12. Meeting held. Mrs J. McCombs presided. A statement of accounts in connection with the Belgium Harvest Festival Tea Booth was received. The takings were £279. The profits, amounting to £275, have been handed over to the Belgium Harvest Festival Committee. Mrs J. McCombs was appointed Superintendent of Prison Work. Decided to give a tea and concert to the inmates of the Jubilee Home on June 3rd. Delegates attending Dominion Convention read interesting reports. Mrs Stewart also gave a report of Canterbury Prohibition Council Convention.

The Union met on May 26th, in accordance with the resolution passed at Convention, as a day of prayer for peace and guidance. Mrs D. McKee gave a sympathetic address, and a large number of members joined in prayers for sympathy and guidance for all those suffering through and by the war. A resolution of sympathy was passed with Mrs Sapsford, whose son was killed in action at the Dardanelles. Decided to form a working party to make comforts for our soldiers. In connection with this a social will be held at the W.C.T.U. Rooms on Saturday.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

The usual monthly meeting held on May 7th, the President in the chair; attendance good. Committees were formed to work the Kitchener Pledge Campaign, also to organise Miss Bisson's meetings. Miss Sorley elected Vice-President.

May 21. Special prayer service for our soldiers at the front, was largely attended. Rev. M. Aspland gave the address.

May 14. Miss Bisson and Mrs Crabbe visited Territorial Camp. The Kitchener pledges were given out, and talks given to groups of men. In the evening Miss Bisson spoke at Terrace End, and 18 signed

the pledge. Three new L.T.L. Legions have been formed, at Terrace End, Fitzherbert, and West End. On Saturday, Cuba Street Legion met. Miss Bisson spoke on "How children can help the Empire," and taught them a new Kitchener pledge chorus (tune "Tipperary"). At 7.30 about 400 were present at the open-air meeting in the Square, when Miss Bisson challenged the Trade as unpatriotic. We marched, headed by the Salvation Army Band, to the Barracks, where the Mayor (Mr J. Nash) presided over a good audience, and a resolution in favour of the campaign was carried unanimously. Many pledges signed. Mr E. Crabbe presided over the open-air meeting in the Esplanade Gardens on Sunday afternoon, Miss Bisson speaking from the band-stand. As a result, a letter, signed by nearly 40 business and professional men, was sent to the Mayor, asking the Patriotic Committee to give effect to the resolution. So far nothing has been done, and we await developments.

WINCHMORE.

April. Sister Moody-Bell paid us a short visit. Besides attending the monthly meeting, Sister Moody-Bell gave her popular lecture in the hall, also an address to the school children on "Thrift." In May Miss Powell visited Greenstreet and Winchmore, and held meetings at both places. At Greenstreet five new members were gained. Winchmore members have now decided to hold their meetings alternately, at Greenstreet and Winchmore. A Band of Hope and Bible Class are being successfully carried on by the efforts of our W.C.T.U. workers.

NEW BRIGHTON.

May 25. Prayer meeting was held. Prayers offered up for peace and guidance in regard to the present war.

June 2. Our annual meeting was held. There was a good attendance of members and friends. Decided to work the "One Win One" campaign thoroughly. Mrs McCombs gave an interesting and instructive address on different works of our Unions. Songs and a recitation were contributed. Afternoon tea was dispensed. One new member was initiated.

WANGANUI EAST.

Meeting held on Friday, May 28th. Mrs Andrew occupied the chair. Correspondence was received from Mrs X. Jones (Supt. Mothers' Meetings), also from Mrs Lee-Cowie (Supt. Peace). Three new members were initiated. An intercessory service was held. The Revs. Blair and Ambury addressed the meeting. Members of the Union led in earnest prayer for peace and guidance in this great European struggle for liberty. Attendance was good. Meeting closed with "Abide With Me" and the Benediction.

AUCKLAND.

May 12. Meeting held, over 60 members present, Mrs Cook presiding. Mrs Savage, of Onehunga, gave an address on "Prophecy," and afterwards answered many questions. Resolved:

(1) The members of the Auckland W.C.T.U. sympathise very deeply with the relatives of the brave New Zealand boys who have fallen or were wounded at the Dardanelles, and are proud of the heroism and splendid fortitude displayed by our noble New Zealanders in their first baptism of fire, which proves they are worthy sons of the great Empire whose honour they have gone forth to uphold.

(2) The members of the Auckland W.C.T.U. view with indignation and horror the cruel murder perpetrated by the Germans upon 1399 innocent men, women, and children in connection with the sinking of the "Lusitania," and extend their heartiest sympathy to the bereaved relatives, especially those of our own city.

(3) Now that the large centres of population have declared for the closing of business premises at 6 p.m. daily and 1 p.m. on Saturdays (or one other day of the week), it is the opinion of this meeting of the Auckland W.C.T.U. that the hotel bars should close at the same hour as other places of business, and we urge the Government to grant this request in the best interests of the people.

May 26. Mrs Thorpe presided. Decided letters of sympathy be sent to Mrs Ogilvie and Mrs Rowe, of Grey Lynn. Resolved that a special meeting be held on Monday, June 14, in aid of the Auckland Women's Navy Relief Fund. Mr W. Richardson attended meeting, and offered a few suggestions re political work. The meeting was then thrown open for prayer for peace and guidance in the present struggle.

OTAUTAU.

April 23. A pay-up social was held in the Town Hall, Otautau. Good attendance. Four new members initiated. Mrs Brown, our President, gave a splendid address on the recent Convention. Mrs J. T. Brooker sang a solo, and Mrs Bailey read a paper on "W.C.T.U." Supper and singing of hymn brought a pleasant evening to a close.

May 13. The monthly meeting held. Correspondence re wall sheets was received. Decided to hold next Band of Hope meeting on 7th June, also to hold a prayer meeting in conjunction with the Methodist Church on May 25th, when prayers that the Allies might be strengthened and a righteous peace soon prevail. President read the "Win One Campaign" in "White Ribbon."

WANGANUI.

June. Meeting in Trinity Parlour. Good attendance, presided over by Mrs Blamires. On Empire Day a

splendid meeting for prayer. Four local ministers present. Revs. McKenzie and Williams gave stirring and helpful addresses. Decided to work hard in gaining signatures for the K.K. pledge. We have also heartily taken up the "Win One" campaign, and hope thereby to get many more new members. Our Union nominated two members for School Committee and one for Hospital and Charitable Aid Board, our Treasurer (Mrs Siddell) being re-elected on both Committees. Most of our members are very busy knitting for the soldiers.

WELLINGTON.

A very successful "pay-up" social held on May 20th. A good attendance of members and friends. Rev. J. Dawson (chairman) introduced Dr. Platts-Mills, who gave a most interesting lecture on the "Ancient and modern conceptions of the child and its relation to the State." Dr. Platts-Mills traced the infant life problem from the very early days to the present time, and amongst other items of interest said that, "unfortunately, side by side with high death-rate amongst infants, we have now a low birth-rate. In several European countries, as in Australasia, the greatest argument for the protection of infant life is found in the steadily decreasing birth-rate. It is interesting to note that amongst recent statistics, the only European State to show an increase is Bulgaria. This very fact of the low birth-rate has proved a blessing, because it has led to a determined campaign on behalf of child welfare throughout the whole civilised world, so that countries, States, even municipalities, are now vying with each other in the grand work of reducing the death-rate amongst infants, or, as it is called, infantile morality." Dr Platts-Mills was listened to attentively, and frequently applauded, and received a hearty vote of thanks. The following ladies helped to make the evening very enjoyable by singing and reciting:—Mrs Richardson and Mrs Castle, and the Misses Cummings and Warburton.

WAIKAURI TAKIWA AROPAOO.

I tu te mitini a te roopu wahine karaitia o Aropaoa na te perehitini i whakapuare himene 39 ki nga weteriana na te koea himene ka mutu. Ka wha haerea nga take tuatahi he patai na te perehitini ki nga mema kei te pehea nga mema honore whaka utu kei pai matou ki o matou nei noho a nga take tuarua mo nga ripoata whakautauete hekeretari ho rekau itu kua heraruraru te take tuatoru ko nga kohikohi atau kua oti tenei he whaka paunga tenei mo nga kohi tau o nga mema Pai Paratine, 2s 6d; Mata Paratene, 2s 6d; Hietu Tatana, 2s 6d; Rupe P. Meinata, 2s; Moni takoha ngaro Reihana 1s, Parateen Hemana 1s, Ata Hone 2s, Mini 2s 6d. me tuku takoha tatou mo a tatou hoia whakaaetia ana ete roopu ki nga

takiwa seven parcels me tu kite patrioti work in raising funds me tu ano ta tatou roopu ate paunga o nga ra o hurae whakaaetia, ete roopu ng mema o te roopu i noho 12 nga tamariki 16 nga kai karakia 4 nga taitana ariki 13 ka mutu nga take o te nei mitini whaka kapia ano na Paratene Hemana i whakamutu himene 23 nga weteriana na te koea o arapaoa i waiata.

PROMOTED.

It is with great sorrow that we have to record the death of one of our members, Mrs W. Lemon, of Edendale. She was one of the first to take up the work there. She also helped to canvas the town for the forwarding of Bible in Schools. I believe she gave the best and full strength of her life to training her family for God, and her greatest wish was to see the liquor traffic abolished, and to win souls for Christ. Her memory will be graven deeply in the hearts of those who worked with her, and who loved her for her fine character and gentle manner. Our heartfelt sympathy is with her sorrowing husband and family of 8 young children.

SUPERINTENDENT'S LETTER.

PRESS DEPARTMENT.

Dear Sisters,—Once again Convention has honoured me by appointing me N.Z. Superintendent of "Press" Department. I would again urge that every Union appoint a local "Press" Superintendent, whose duty is to report all meetings in connection with their Union to their local paper and our own "White Ribbon" paper. I need hardly say that in this way the cause we all have so much at heart can constantly be kept before the public. Will each Union begin right away, and kindly send me their report at the close of the year. With best wishes.—I remain, yours for service,
A. DUXFIELD.

Okoia, near Wanganui,
May 31st, 1915.

The "White Ribbon" will be posted to any address on receipt of 2s 6d, payable to Mrs Peryman, Johnsonville.

A PAGE FOR Y's.

TWENTY-FOUR THINGS A BRANCH CAN DO.

1. Subscribe to the "White Ribbon" for libraries, hotels, and other public institutions.
2. Organise a Sunshine Band to visit sick, make scrap books, dress dolls, etc., for sick children, sing in homes for the aged, distribute flowers, fruit, etc., among the sick.
3. Have a toy social, asking friends to bring discarded toys; these to be distributed among poor children (broken ones should be mended first).
4. Organise and conduct a Junior Y.
5. Remember Red Letter Day.
6. Remember Frances Willard Day, and send a collection to the Organisation Fund.
7. Organise weekly entertainments as counter-attractions.
8. Ask Honorary Members to help with these.
9. Hold a reception for old people, and ask some to speak.
10. Always have flowers at the meetings; these to be taken to sick or absent members afterwards.
11. Hold a rummage sale.
12. Have a Temperance Library.
13. Hold a medal contest (public meeting).
14. Ask a doctor or other suitable person to give a Scientific Temperance address.
15. Make comfort bags.
16. Hold a members' afternoon (or evening), each member to take part.
17. Have literature for sale at all public meetings.
18. Take a collection at all public meetings.
19. Hold a meeting for Junior Y's. Let some of them entertain, while you provide the address and refreshments.
20. Have a Little White Ribboners' meeting, and get a member from the Women's Union to give the address.
21. Have an address on Moral Education.
22. Advertise in the "White Ribbon" the name and address of your President and Secretary. (This is to help White Ribboners who may be visiting your town.)

23. Study the life of Frances Willard.

24. Study the history of the W.C.T.U., its methods and departments of work. Study Scientific Temperance, and, in fact, learn all you can about our work.—Exchange.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE WAR.

The appearance almost daily of casualty lists in the papers has brought home very forcibly to us that our Dominion is bearing its part bravely and well in the present European struggle. We are proud of "Our Boys" at the front; proud that they are willing to give their lives for the Defence of Home and Native Land. Many of them have only just left boyhood behind them, most of them under fire for the first time, and yet they bore themselves bravely as veteran troops. What an object lesson for the Germans, who have sneered at Britain's untrained troops and contemptible army; when Canadians in France prove superior to Germany's well-drilled army, and Australians and New Zealanders landing at the Dardanelles, charge with all the élan and dash of young soldiers, and stand with the courage and steadfastness of veterans. Nearly 2000 wounded, some, alas, fatally. When troops fight bravely under heavy fire, as the cable told us, it cannot be done without the price being paid.

Our parsonages and White Ribbon homes have suffered heavily. To mothers and sisters of our wounded boys we tender our sincerest sympathy, and pray that their loved ones may be restored again. For those whose loved ones have passed "within the veil" we pray that the God of all comfort may be with them, and that amid all the sadness of farewell they may feel that "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori," and may realise that their dear ones are "not lost, but gone before." To the many who are anxiously scanning the daily list of wounded, dreading to see a familiar name, may God give "peace, perfect peace," even "with loved ones far away," knowing that in Jesus' keeping they are safe.

HOW CAN A WHITE RIBBONER BUSY WITH HOME DUTIES HELP THE CAUSE?

(Pearl Chenoweth, Jennings, Kansas).

History and Scripture attest to this truth—that God has never called upon the lazy or the idle when help was needed for His service. When He has important work to be done He goes to those who are already at work.

When Jesus wanted James and John for His disciples, He found them busy mending their nets. When God sent for Saul to be king over Israel he was found searching the hills for his father's lost beasts. When He wanted Gideon for one of the deliverers of Israel he was busy threshing wheat. When He wanted a prophet and sent for Elisha, they found him out in the field ploughing with twelve yoke of oxen.

When God wants some great work done for temperance, He often asks it of the woman who has many household cares.

First. She can pay her dues, which help in carrying on the work all over the world.

Second. Since no influence is so potent as example, the busy woman can live temperance every day in the year.

Third. She can wear the white ribbon on all occasions, thus preaching temperance and purity to all whom she meets.

Fourth. The very busy woman might talk in an interesting way of the work of the W.C.T.U. to callers, visitors, and to anyone who comes into her home.

Fifth. The busy woman might occasionally ask the Union to meet in her home and invite neighbours who have not been interested, thus creating a wider interest in the work.

Sixth. The home worker can teach the principles of temperance to her children, making sure that none will go astray from her household. If possible, get the boys and girls to sign the pledge and wear the white ribbon.—"Union Signal."

IMPORTANT.

Will Unions kindly note that the Superintendent for Educational Bureau is Mrs Young, No. 4 Line, Fitzherbert West, Palmerston North?

THANKS.

Auckland,
9th April, 1915.

Dear White Ribbon Sisters,—

I thank you for your expressions of sympathy received from you during the sitting of Convention, and from others since. Your words of comfort helped me very much during my very dark days, days in which there seemed to be no light, when the world seemed dark, and when my mind and body was numb. Words from the old Book, through your messages, were the only thing I could feel. I would like to mention a fact to show how we get help at times of trouble. When the Doctor first told me my dear husband would have to undergo the operation, I felt I could not control myself in the room, and retired to another, until I could. When I returned, just as I reached the door, a verse of the 56th Psalm, 3rd verse, flashed across my brain, in fact it was more like a voice speaking it. "What time I am afraid I will trust in Thee." I said I am afraid. Lord help me to trust, and all the time I was at the hospital that verse was with me. Perhaps it may help others. I trust it may. I thank you for the honour and confidence you have placed in me in again appointing me Y. Superintendent, and if health is given me hope to visit the different branches, as I now unfortunately for me, have no home ties to keep me. If any branch wishes me to visit I shall be glad to do so if the journey was not too expensive; but please not just yet, my grief is too recent.

Yours in White Ribbon bonds,

S. A. MOODY.

Bourne Street, Mt. Eden.
March 28th, 1915.

Dear Miss Powell,—

Please accept our sincere thanks to the members of W.C.T.U. for the kind resolution passed at the recent Conference, of sympathy with myself and family in the great loss we have sustained by the passing away of my beloved wife. Also for your appreciative reference to her work in the society. I think most highly of the W.C.T.U., and was glad that my dear wife was able to help in so many ways. It would have given her much joy to have attended the Conference

this year, and was a source of great disappointment and sorrow to her that she was compelled to give up the superintendence of the Maori work. Engaged in business myself for long hours during the day, nothing gave me greater pleasure when at home than to help her in her work in any way that I possibly could. I miss that pleasure now that she is gone. She was a most earnest and faithful worker, and I greatly rejoice to know that throughout the Dominion there are so many devoted women constantly working for God, home and humanity, against the liquor traffic, and all forms of iniquity. Wishing you great success in all your efforts, believe me,

Yours most truly,

R. H. HUGHES.

"Success doesn't 'happen.' It is organised, pre-empted, captured by concentrated common-sense."—Frances E. Willard.

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Christian Temperance Union
 Of New Zealand.

Organised 1885.

"For God and Home and Humanity."

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Editor: Mrs Peryman, Johnsonville,
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The White Ribbon.

For God and Home and Humanity.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915.

WOMEN POLICE.

It is not sufficient to make good laws; they must be enforced. In the eighteenth century there was a law forbidding robbery, and yet highwaymen flourished. The old constables and watchmen charged with the enforcement of the law were feeble and corrupt. In 1829 Sir Robert Peel abolished the watchmen and organised the police force as we have it at present. In the light of fuller knowledge we are beginning to see how unjust it is that men, and men only, should be enlisted in our police force. Considering that more than half our population consists of women, girls, and young children, should there not be women police to safeguard their interests? This Dominion is lagging behind the older lands in the matter of

women police. United States and Canada have women police; England has women patrols at military camps, and at least one full policeman whom Blackpool has the honour of having on its police force. Germany has had women police for eleven years, and though we detest the German militarism, we must admit their great administrative ability. In these lands the appointment of women police is beyond the experimental stage. Los Angeles was the first city in U.S.A. to have a woman policeman. Mrs Wells, a noted social worker of New York, went to Los Angeles. One hundred of the chief citizens petitioned the Mayor to appoint Mrs Wells to the police force, and he did so. Mrs Wells has now several assistants. She attends to all cases of women, young girls, and children, also deserted wives. She is charged to see the Curfew Law enforced, and young children are not on the streets late at night. She also watches advertisements and guards young girls from falling into the traps of the White Slaver. The Sheriff of the city says: "No matter how depraved a young girl is, she dislikes to unfold her tale of woe to a man." The chief of Los Angeles police force says: "The best policeman on my force is a woman." He also bears this testimony: "Through women police crime has been considerably reduced." Pittsburgh has four women constables. Toronto, in Canada, has two women police, who were appointed at the request of the local Council of Women. They were specially appointed to protect young girls in parks and public grounds, also to stop young women being annoyed by bad characters on their way home from work. It is a crime for a woman to "solicit," and the man who is annoyed has only to hand the woman over to a constable, but it is no crime for a man to solicit, and young girls are often annoyed by evil men on streets and in parks. What girl likes to complain to a policeman of undesirable attentions of this kind, and how slow a man, even a policeman, is to notice them. But women police are ever on the alert to protect girls from persecution of this kind.

In Great Britain the massing of young men together in military camps and the attention these excite from the fair sex has frequently resulted in disaster to the youths and ruin to the

young women. The Women's Freedom League, by permission of the Home Secretary and Commissioner of Police, have appointed women patrols to watch districts in the neighbourhood of camps, and paid organisers superintend voluntary workers. Glasgow has some 25 patrols. Miss Damer Dawson is the chief officer in London, and she received the following testimonial from the General commanding the 11th Division:—

"To the Chief Officer, Women Police,—I understand that there is some idea of removing the two members of the women police now stationed here. I trust that this is not the case. The services of the two ladies in question have proved of great value. They have removed sources of trouble to the troops in a manner that the military police could not attempt. Moreover, I have no doubt whatever that the work of these ladies in an official capacity is a great safeguard to the moral welfare of young girls in the town."

(Sgd) F. HAMMERSLEY, M.G.,

Commanding 11th Division,
 Grantham.

South Australia is petitioning for the appointment of women police. Is it not time some effort was made in this direction here? We have our military camps here. We have had camp scandals. It is common talk the number of young women who have strayed from the path of virtue at the request of the Boy in Khaki. Should we not have women patrols, who could warn girls, and guard them from moral shipwreck, and who could also shield the boys from older women, those harpies who get the boy into their toils, and ruin him morally and contaminate him physically.

If the authorities will not appoint women patrols, cannot our women's societies do as they are doing in England? Surely the Defence Minister would follow the precedent set by the Home Secretary, and sanction, if he will not appoint, women patrols.

We are not voteless, like our English sisters. Let us vote for the members who will press for the appointment of women police, women Magistrates, women jurors.

"Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must first be overcome."—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

(Paper read by Mrs Brown at
Otautau Union.)

Fellow-workers in a great cause for the uplifting of humanity.—To write an essay is not so easy a task as it seems, especially on such a great subject as the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Much depends on how we understand a subject, the energy we put forward to its carrying out. If I carelessly read and thoughtlessly think, I cannot expect any great results from my efforts. Now I think we will get a better understanding of this subject if we read it backwards, "Union of Temperance Christian Women. Take the first word **Union**. How much lies in it? How much can be got out of it? Union means Unity. Coleman says: "It is many rolled into one." Webster says: "Liberty and Union now and for ever one and inseparable." George P. Morris says:

The Union of Lakes, the Union of
Lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The union of hearts, the union of
hands, and the flag of our Union
for ever.

So you will readily see we belong to a great band, and with a knowledge of its meaning, we shall also see our duty toward such a Union. We must not measure its strength by the number in Otautau. We are only part of the larger Union, but even this small part can, if united, do a large amount of work, for it is not always the largest number of workers that do the most and best work. Do not forget that our Union reaches north, south, east, and west, and we belong to that. When we feel downcast, because of our seeming smallness, let us never forget how great is the Union of which we form a part. It is true something has been done, but how often we have to cry failure, and undoubtingly we can trace the effect back to the cause, "a divided element in our midst." No society can make progress that is divided. We must each take it to ourselves, and begin with the **U**, "Me." Be united. Don't by any act divide yourself from the rest. Now it's a Union of **Temperance**—that word has a larger

meaning than we think. "Henry VIII." says, "Ask God for Temperance; that's the appliance only which your disease requires." I firmly believe if we would only grasp the side issues of Temperance we would soon bring about a change with regard to the drink question. What do I mean? Are there not more ways than one to close the public bar? We have signed our name to a band of workers to bring about a great reform, then if I can check the flow of intemperance by an act of kindness and deeds of love I must do it. What is the use of my temperance with regard to strong drink, if I am intemperate on other points. I simply pull down what I try to build; it matters not how **long** we live, but **how**.

We live in deeds, not years — in
thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings not in figures on a dial
We should count time by heart throbs.
—He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest,
acts the best.

So when I say I belong to a Union of temperance workers, I must make the best and most out of all sides of life. We much mistake the meaning of temperance if we think it has only to do with drink, we must take it in its larger meaning, and at the end of our term, we may not only have the White Ribbon, but the White Flower of a blameless life, and as Swift says, "May you live all the days of your life." I do trust that our temperance, with regard to strong drink, will not be held back by intemperance in other things. As Johnson says,

Reflect that life; like every other blessing;
Derives its value from its use alone.

Now let us look at the next word, **Christian**. Hare says, "A Christian is God's Gentleman and Woman, also a Christian is the highest style of creature." It does not mean I am to be a loud professor, but in deed and word "A Christian." Why do we add the word Christian to our Union, because our works are or ought to be Christlike. In trying to sweep away the drink we often have to remove other obstacles in the way, and whatever tends to make the world better must have its origin in Christ, and Christianity springs from Christ.

Daniel Webster, says, "Whatever makes good Christians makes good citizens," and another speaking of his friend, said, "He is turning Christian for he is growing kind"; we must not forget it is Christian Temperance, and that bears many side issues, and covers a large space. Do we view our work as Christians should? For as we look, so will our actions be towards it. I often think that we as a Union are apt to look with scorn at the meaner side of our work, and we are wasting a lot of time, waiting until some Act of Parliament will bring about "what we desire—the closing of the bar," and by thus waiting we let slip golden opportunities of doing a grand work in and for our Union. Carlyle says, "Clever men are good, but they are not the best." Whilst we aim at being clever, let us not forget to be good members of our noble Union—

Being wise to resolve, and patient to
perform,
To pity distress is Human, to relieve
it is God-like.

Let us not live in words, but in deed, and of truth, up and doing as Christians should. Now we have our last word. Women—how much there is in this word "Women." One of the most pitiable sights I know is to see a child dressed in a woman's clothes; but how very sad to see a woman as a child. Yet we have not to travel 1000 miles before we meet them children in deeds, children in ways, children in feelings, children in thoughts. They have not done as Paul did. When he was a child he spoke and thought as a child, but when he became a man he put away childish things. Oh, if it could be said of all the women of our world-wide Union "that they had put away childish things, and are women," what powers we should have in our work. We have far too much babyhood in our midst, and it cripples our usefulness. I have often admired our N.Z. President, Mrs Don, how womanly, how noble, how good; she has no time to be childish, her every act speaks of the womanly spirit she possesses. England to-day is waiting for men, but the wide world is waiting for **women**. Some of the grandest and noblest works in history have been accomplished by women. Much more could be said on this word, but I only give a few ideas and leave you to gather the rest, therefore, I ask you to think over the words of our Union—

Women's Christian Temperance Union or Union of Temperance Christian Women. Christian Women, the unfolding of such a lovely character is beautiful to behold. The influence of such a life is great, it is something to be admired, yea, something to be desired, yea, to be realised and sought after. Let us think. I am a member of the W.C.T.U., do I do it credit, are they better for my being a member.

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true.
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.

Give Love, and love to your life will flow,
A strength in your utmost need.
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth, and your gift will be paid in kind,
And honour will honour meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.

Give pity and sorrow to those who mourn;
You will gather in flowers again.
The scattered seeds from your thoughts out borne,
Though the sowing seemed but in vain.

For life is the mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what we are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

PROHIBITION PROHIBITS.

Two breweries in Chicago gone bankrupt within a week—the Ernest Tosetti and the Tabor Brewing Companies. Evidently Prohibition prohibits in the States. The treasurer said, "It is a matter of general knowledge among brewers that the liquor business in the United States has fallen off more than 35 per cent. within the last year.

RED CROSS WORK.

We are very pleased to notice that many Unions are taking up Red Cross work. So much is required for the boys at the front that every woman feels as if she must be at work for them.

Why should not each of our Unions hospitals, for use of wounded soldiers, prepare boxes to be sent either to diers, or for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen?

In country districts the Unions could organise working parties; many non-members would be pleased to help, and the gifts could be sent from the W.C.T.U.

We strongly commend this work to White Ribboners. It is entirely in the spirit of our work to help all who are needy and suffering.

And while we must not slacken in the fight against all that is evil, yet at this time of national peril we must strain every effort to do our part.

KING ALCOHOL'S LAMENT.

By J. H. Larimore.

Since Daniels made the navy dry
And Bryan drinks grape juice,
And women out in Illini
Have giv'n saloons the deuce.

Since railroad men John Barelycorn
Have kicked off all their trains,
And drinking booze is viewed with scorn
By ev'ry man with brains—

Since Prohibition's on the way
And coming like a streak,
To knock each joint, saloon, cafe,
To the middle of next week—

I see with only half an eye
More than my tongue can tell;
And think I'd better quickly fly
To my old home in—well, you know where it is.

By order of King Haakon, of Norway, the use of grain or potatoes for making alcohol and the sale of all liquor is prohibited. The breweries are being closed in order that the stock of grain heretofore used for the manufacture of liquors may go to the flour mills to be converted into bread. This is a measure necessitated by the possibility of an insufficient food supply if the war continues long.

WINDOW-SMASHER BECOMES ARMY MAJOR.

Nothing short of astounding are the topsy-turvy results of the war. Here is the latest example. Only a little more than a year ago, Dr Louie Garrett Anderson, the clever and intrepid daughter of a famous mother, was serving a six-weeks' sentence for window-smashing in connexion with the "Votes for Women" movement. Now she has been given the title of "Major" in the British Army, a title which few, if any save Royal women, have ever before held.

In co-operation with Dr Flora Murray, Major L. Garrett Anderson, as she must be known henceforth, organised the first women's hospital that left for the front, and the establishment, which was at first set up at Claridge's Hotel, in Paris, and subsequently was transferred to Wimereux so as to be nearer the actual fighting line, has won golden opinions on all sides, and was the first to receive official recognition by the military authorities. Now Major Anderson is coming back from France to organise and take charge of a military hospital with 500 beds near London.

—Ch.Ch. "Press," 25th May, 1915.

THE THING THAT COULDN'T BE DONE.

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But he with a chuckle replied,
That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he tried.
So he buckled right in with the trace of a grin
On his face. If he worried he hid it;
He started to sing, as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done—and he did it!

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done;
There are thousands to prophesy failure;
There are thousands to point out to you one by one
The dangers that wait to assail you.
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Then take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing
That "cannot be done"—and you'll do it.

—Edgar A. Gust,



"ARGYLE" SERGE for DRESSES

This famous Dress Fabric is guaranteed absolutely fast dye, and possesses unequalled wearing qualities. Stocked in Navy and Black Estaman.
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THE WORK OF THE GOOD CITIZENSHIP DEPARTMENT.

It is well for us sometimes to consider what is the meaning and value of this department, in order that we may see better how to carry on its work. In America it is called the Department of Christian Citizenship, and this may perhaps give us a clue. I have sometimes said that this department seems to include everything which affects the welfare of the community, and which is not covered by any other department of the Union; but I may modify that somewhat. It seems to be not so much a question of special work, but rather of a special attitude towards any kind of work. Christian citizenship should mean the bringing of Christian principles to bear upon all that has to do with our life as citizens; from that point of view there is nothing in our social life that does not come within the working of this department in that special way. If that is so, then we should try to deal with those aspects of life which are at the time brought most prominently before us, and most occupy our thoughts. There is no question as to what that aspect now is; there is nothing else which is of anything like the same moment to us as the war. Indeed, we cannot think of anything apart from this; it colours our whole life, and our attitude towards it affects all we do. It seems fitting, therefore, that those of us who wish to live and act as good citizens should give some thought as to the best method of dealing with it.

Let me say at once that I have no intention of entering into practical questions concerning present conditions; doubtless we all have our own opinions upon the matter, but we are certainly not in a position to take any action with regard to it, nor do I think we are able to judge as to the policy and methods of the war. But we can take up a certain attitude towards it, and use what influence we

have on the side of peace. This seems to me the work which women are called upon to do at this time; we have a great power and a great influence, though unseen, and surely every woman stands for peace, and would use her power in that direction. This does not necessarily mean that we must take steps in the direction of an immediate cessation of hostilities, even if that were possible, however much we may all long for the time when that may be. We are standing before a grim reality, which is beyond our understanding and out of our control; but dark and terrible as it is, through it all there stands out two facts which we cannot afford to lose our hold of, the loss of which would mean despair—Divine Guidance and Divine Love. If we believe in a Divine Hand guiding all things, then we know that, unintelligible though it may be to us, everything is being worked out to a good end; and knowing that Divine Hand to be a Hand of Love, we are sure that Love is the power that alone can put an end to the strife and misery that are flooding the whole world. This is where I believe that our work and influence as women should come in; we can throw our whole force on the side of love.

But we have to deal with causes rather than effects, and causes lie in the mental and spiritual world rather than in the physical. From that point of view, what is the cause of this war? I do not believe for a moment that it would have been in the power of any man or any nation to involve the whole of Europe in a war such as this if the conditions had not been already prepared by the collective thought and desire of all the nations concerned, through many a long year, together with the wrong principles at the basis of our civilization. We are beginning now to recognise that thought is a force the most powerful in the world, that every thought takes form in the mental world, and that when these forces

grow strong enough nothing can prevent them from crystallising into action in the physical. There has been so much thought of war, so much preparation for it, so much fear and expectation of it, and all this has combined to create such a force in the world of thought that nothing could prevent its taking form in the world of action. And we have all had our share in this; every unloving thought, every feeling of antagonism, passion, envy, retaliation, has added to this force and helped to bring about the inevitable result. Each one of us is thus more or less responsible.

What then remains now for us to do? If we recognise this power which lies in our thoughts, we shall understand that what has been brought about by its working can also be counteracted by it. If we can generate a force of an opposite character to that which is now dominating the hearts of men, we may slowly, but surely, create a different spirit, a different atmosphere, and so prepare the way for more peaceful and happy conditions. This is the point that I want to lay stress upon—that we have it in our power to do this, that as the force of hate has brought about war, so the force of love may bring about its destruction.

In a recent number of "Jus Suffragii" there is a paragraph which expresses something of the thought I want to convey:—"There are many women in Europe, many women throughout the world, who are longing for a grand heroic opportunity to bring peace to the world. . . . It may be that the work of women at this moment is patiently and quietly to **create the will** for peace. No heroic sacrifice can make peace in the world until the Will for it has been created. . . . Upon women especially falls the duty of disseminating the will for peace. Each woman in her own place can begin that work now. She can dedicate herself to the cause of peace, pray for it, **think** for

it, influence others to join with her in a league whose motive force shall be the will for peace. A nucleus of women, here, there, everywhere, thinking and working thus, will eventually permeate the public mind with their desire."

Could not our Unions become such little nuclei, little centres from which love and peace may radiate all around, helping to counteract the war spirit which is so strong in the world, and to bring the day of peace a little nearer? Would not this be the best help we could give, and the best way of showing ourselves to be really good citizens?

In order to help to bring this about, I should like to suggest to the Superintendents of this department, and to any who are interested in its work, that they should try to organise groups for the study of questions connected with the subject of peace and war, to understand the principles involved, and to see what must be the basis of a peace that shall be permanent, and how to work for the formation of a public opinion in favour of some better method of settling disputes than the force of arms. It would also be both interesting and helpful to study the platforms of the many women's organisations that have been formed in America and in European countries, having for their object the establishment of peaceful international relationships. We might not agree with them on every point, but we should certainly find some points of agreement, and in this way we should be coming into line, as it were, with women in other parts of the world. This is one of the strongest factors in the establishment of a strong, united public opinion, which is certain to have its effect in the long run. And another line open to us is to make ourselves acquainted with all the work that is being done by women in the way of relief and help of every kind during the present most distressful time. We in New Zealand know far too little of what is being done in all the European countries, and the knowledge of it could not fail to broaden our sympathies, and strengthen the bond which should unite the hearts of all women, and so bring us nearer together.

Sufficient material upon all these points is to be found in the papers published in connection with the

Women's Suffrage Movement. There is also much information in the pages of the "Christian Commonwealth." I should specially recommend, at any rate, as a beginning, "Jus Suffragii,"* the monthly organ of the Women's International Suffrage Alliance. This paper gives news from all countries, and deals more or less fully with all the points above mentioned, and the back numbers, from the beginning of the present year, would afford matter for study for a considerable time. For any who wished to go more deeply into the subject, there are books and pamphlets published by the Peace Societies in England. I should be glad to give addresses or other information to any one desiring it.

But what we women should do, above all, is to keep a high ideal of peace before our minds, and try to live up to it, to keep our thoughts fixed upon peace and love, as the basis and inspiration of all our actions. We have heard much about this being the war that is to end war; but if ever war is to be banished from the world, it can only be by the general acceptance of the ideals of peace and love. The question for all of us is: Can we help in any way to bring this about, and is it worth while to try?

MIRIAM JUDSON,
N.Z. Supt. of G.C. Dept.

A REAL TOAST.

Here's to the woman with many a care,
Who sits all day in an office chair,
And at night, when her day's work
there is through,
Goes home and finds more work to do;
Gets up in the morning and cooks
and scrubs,
And wrestles around with laundry
tubs;
Yet the usual hour finds her smiling
there,
Beside her desk, in the office chair.
If she's strong enough these burdens
to tote,
Here's to the State where they let
her vote!

--"Judge."

*Published at 7, Adam Street,
Adelphi, London.

WHEN WAR STEPS IN LIQUOR MUST STEP OUT.

In common with France, England, Germany, and Russia, Canada is protecting the soldier from the evil effects of liquor drinking. At Camp Valcartier, where were encamped the 32,000 soldiers of the army before they sailed for England, all but soft drinks were strictly prohibited.

Vodka Barred Indefinitely.

So satisfactory are the results of barring vodka from the Russian Army that the Minister of Finance has received an order to the effect that the prohibition of the sale of vodka shall be continued indefinitely after the end of the war. According to the "Chicago Tribune," "This order is based principally on the tremendous improved condition of the country since the Emperor issued the edict prohibiting traffic in this liquor."

No Longer Indolent.

"Peasants who before the war had fallen into hopeless indolence and depravity already have emerged into self-respecting citizens. The effect on character is already visible in neatly brushed clothes instead of the former ragged and slovenly attire. Huts which formerly were dilapidated and allowed to go without repairs are now kept in first-class condition."

Will Have Important Effect.

"The towns have become more orderly and the peasants indulge in wholesome amusements. These people now save fifty-five per cent of their earnings, which formerly was spent for drink, and they have increased their earning capacity through sobriety. This extra money is now devoted to the necessities and comforts of life."

W.C.T.U. members who wish to know more of the ravages of the "White Slave Traffic" as it is rampant in the older countries, and especially in Egypt, Buenos Ayres, Singapore, etc., are recommended to secure a work by Mrs Alexander MacKirdy (Miss Olive Christian Malvery), a well-known B.W.T.A. worker. It is entitled "The White Slave Market," price 1s 3d, published by Stanley Paul and Co., Strand, W.C., England.

EARLY CLOSING OF HOTELS.

The war has brought about many changes, not only in lives, but also in ideas. Ten months ago ardent temperance workers in New Zealand were working, not for the mending, but for the ending of the liquor traffic in the Dominion. The regulation of that traffic did not appeal to them any more than the regulation of a wild tiger's appetite. Perhaps many of these to-day will not hear with any degree of patience aught that may be said concerning the disablement of the liquid foe. Their cry is, "death or nothing!"

Hence it is well to consider the question whether altered circumstances have not produced altered cases. We are now engaged in a death grapple "twixt old systems and the Word"—in other words, between Militarism and Freedom. There is no doubt as to what the ultimate issue will be, for Britons will never bow beneath the Prussian yoke. But, as we are being constantly reminded, before that consummation so devoutly looked for, viz., the triumph of Freedom's Cause, is an accomplished fact, all must do "their little bit," and many a bit more than that. Much water will have run out to the sea, and, alas, a river of tears and blood flowed, before victory is proclaimed. So then all must help, and none must hinder the coming of "that day" towards which our eyes are so eagerly strained.

The "road-hog of Europe" must be driven out of the way of Freedom's Chariot. Whatever delays the progress of that chariot should be accounted "anathema" by every Britisher. What shall be said then of one of the greatest hindrances of to-day? Let Mr Lloyd George reply:—

"But, you must remember, a small minority of workmen can throw a whole works out of gear. What is the reason? Sometimes it is one thing, sometimes it is another; but let us be perfectly candid. It is mostly the lure of the drink. They refuse to work full time, and when they return their strength and efficiency are impaired by the way in which they have spent their leisure. Drink is doing more damage in the war than all the German submarines put together."

Men have flocked to the colours as never before, both in the Home lands and in the greater Britain of the Seas. There has been no lack of brave hearted men, but the cry has been munitions! and yet again, munitions! And why this cry. Because of in-sobriety amongst a percentage of the skilled workers. Now, drinking by these munition makers means the selling of liquor to them by the trade. Did the trade realise the result of this selling and getting gain? The lesson was, at all events, set plainly before it. Vodka was a hindrance in Russia, and in consequence was banned by the Czar; absinthe in France, and it was outlawed. Lord Kitchener had appealed for abstinence during the course of the war! So the trade must have known how the continued sale of liquor would affect the situation. Yet with its wonted callous disregard of all interests save its own, it defied precedent, principle, and petition, and went on selling its output regardless of the fact that increased liquor output meant a decreased output of sorely-needed munitions.

Then the big stick of Total Prohibition was brandished at the head of the traffic, and later on the smaller stick of early closing was brought down on its knuckles. Nor is it in Britain only that this lesser punishment has been administered. In South Australia, for instance, early closing has been decided on by a large majority vote of the people. By this means, in the Old Land and in the New, has reform been attempted. Instead of killing the liquor bird of prey outright, its wings have been clipped. Without surrendering for a moment hope of the final extinction of the trade, we may stop to ask whether any good is likely to come out of the maiming process. Let experience speak.

"Liquor consumption will be reduced. This is supported by the fact that the incoming of 6 p.m. in South Australia caused brewery shares to drop."

"During the strike of 1911, owing to the riots, the Liverpool Justices ordered the closing of all bars at 2 p.m. each day. This order was enforced from the 18th to the 27th of August. On the first Monday under early closing the number of cases of all kinds at the Liverpool Police Courts was 41, as compared with 180 on the corresponding Monday of the previous month, when the liquor shops

were in full blast. On the second early closing Monday the Police Court cases numbered 27, as against 180. When the strike was declared off, the full hours of trading were resumed, and on the first Monday the Police Court week-end cases rose to 254."

Dr. Wynn Westcott, Coroner for the North-East of London, said in his report for 1914:—"The police regulations for the shutting of public-houses earlier at night, which came into force about the 1st of November, had produced a wonderful effect. The regulation was necessary because of the scenes of increased drunkenness in the streets and at railway stations after the outbreak of the war. Its effect primarily was to reduce the amount of drunkenness. The inquests in his district on victims of drink, which had risen from four per month before the war to fourteen in October, fell to four in November, and two in December."

In Winnipeg, Canada, the arrests for drunkenness, under earlier closing, decreased from 308 in January, 1914, to 175 in January, 1915.

"Fairplay" (a Sydney barrel organ, as the "Rechabite" calls it) says: "To enact that the liquor bar be closed at six o'clock, as advocated, would, in most cases, mean the closing of the hotel altogether."

Convincing testimony from other places could also be given to the fact that shorter hours mean decreased consumption of liquor. Such being the case, what can we do in this matter?

We understand that the N.Z. Alliance intends to petition Parliament asking that the hotels (so far as the bars are concerned) be brought under the Shops and Offices Law, and thus compelled to close early in the evening and on half-holidays. Probably petitions for signature will be issued. If so, then, as our American friends say, "Get busy!"

A curious custom prevails in a part of Zululand which might with advantage be adopted in more civilised countries. It is said on visiting the cemeteries one sees numerous graves marked with mounds consisting of the bottles of patent medicine used by the deceased during his last illness. What if the graves of drinkers who die were marked by the bottles which they had emptied!

AUSTRALASIAN W.C.T.U.

"Willard,"

Wakefield St., Adelaide,

13th May, 1915.

Dear Miss Henderson,—The Ninth Triennial Convention of the Australasian W.C.T.U., now assembled in South Australia, desire to express their deep appreciation of your loving greetings, and desire to extend to our New Zealand comrades warm and loving greetings, and pray God will abundantly bless you in all your noble efforts for God, Home, and Humanity.—I am, yours in loving bonds,

(Mrs) NELLIE TRICKETT,

Letter Writer to Convention.

ONE WIN ONE CAMPAIGN.

26 Tui Street,

Fendalton, Christchurch,

May 12, 1915.

Dear White Ribbon Sisters,—

At the Annual Convention, held in March last, it was resolved that our Unions should be asked to undertake a "One Win One" campaign, and so endeavour to double our membership during the present year. We need the help of every woman if we are to free our country from a foe more terrible than any our Empire has to face upon the battlefield.

Now it is a matter beyond dispute that at the last poll a great many women must either have refrained from voting or have voted against National Prohibition and Local No License, and we, as women, should make it our duty to win the woman's vote.

The final step towards this lies in strengthening our Unions and widening our influence. This is the reason why we are entering upon the "One-win-one" campaign. Will your Union do its part?

I would suggest: (1) That members should be individually urged to do their utmost to get others to join your Union; (2) That a supply of W.C.T.U. pledges should be obtained from Mrs Dearlove, and that the members who are willing to endeavour to "win one," or more should be supplied with these pledges; (3) If your Union is large enough the "win one" members might be divided into groups, each group having a leader, and that a friendly competition to secure the greatest number of new mem-

bers should be promoted amongst the groups; (4) That each Union should send to me at intervals a statement of the number of new members gained. This statement will be published in "White Ribbon." Please let me know whether your Union intends to take part in the campaign.

Yours in White Ribbon Bonds,

C. HENDERSON,

N.Z. Corres. Sec.

ASHBURTON, 2nd Tuesday, 3 p.m., in Baring Street Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs W. K. Watson, Box 37; Rec. Sec., Mrs J. H. Dent, 112 Wills St. W.; Cor. Sec., Mrs E. Buchanan, Wills St. W.; Treas., Mrs W. T. Lill, Willowby; "W.R." Supt., Miss Butterick, Wakanui.

AUCKLAND District, 2nd & 4th Wednesday, 3 p.m., Central Mission Hall, Albert St.; Executive meets 2.30; Pres., Mrs Cook, Point St., Mt. Eden; Cor. Sec., Miss N. Dewar, Pompallier Terr., Ponsonby; Rec. Sec., Miss Evans, G.F.S., Wellesley Street; Treas., Miss Dewar, 4 Pompallier Terr., Ponsonby; "W.R." Agent, Miss Pudney, 16 Wallace St., Ponsonby.

BLenheim District, 1st Tuesday, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs A. Jackson; Sec., Mrs D. P. Sinclair, Box 27; Treas., Mrs Hay, Stephenson St.; Mothers' Meetings and Cradle Roll, Mesdames Brewer and Handcock; "W.R." Agent, Mrs W. Parker, Grove Rd.

CAMBRIDGE, first Tuesday in month, in Victoria Hall, at 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs W. Hogan; Vice-Pres., Mrs P. Smith and Mrs Gow; Sec., Mrs A. T. Watson; Treas., Mrs C. H. Rycroft; Cradle Roll, Mrs M. Robert.

CHRISTCHURCH DISTRICT, rooms corner Manchester and Worcester Streets. Second and fourth Wednesday; Pres. Mrs I. McCombs, 26 Tui St., Fendalton; Cor. Sec., Mrs R. Day, Milford St., St. Albans; Rec. Sec., Mrs Stewart, 514 Madras St.; Treas., Mrs Seed, 44 Brittan St., Linwood; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Williams, 21 Philip St., Linwood.

DANNEVIRKE, 2nd Wednesday, Wesleyan Schoolroom, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs W. F. Knight, Tahoraiti; Sec., Mrs Wiseman, High St.; Treas., Miss Burdett, the Manse.

DUNEDIN District, 1st Tuesday, Congregational Church Hall, Moray Place, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs H. H. Driver, "The Chalet," Newington; Cor. Sec., Miss Nicol, 16 William St.; Rec. Sec., Miss Mazengarb, 362 George St.; Treas., Miss Winnie Reed, Bishops Court, Roslyn; Supt. Sailors' Rest, Mrs Pearson, corner Union and Castle Streets; Supt. WHITE RIBBON and Writing Pads, Mrs Anderson, 32 Duke St.; Press Cor., Miss L. Neil, 5 Park St.

DEVONPORT, Fourth Thursday, Wesleyan Schoolroom, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs G. H. Mann, Parsonage, Church St., Devonport, Auckland; Vice-Pres., Mrs Veats, Hurstmere Rd., Takapuna; Sec., Mrs A. Little, 31 Church St.; Treas., Miss Le Roy, Waterview Rd., Stanley Bay.

FEILDING, 1st Thursday, 3 p.m., St. Paul's Hall; Pres., Miss Moore, c/o Mr W. H. Bain, Feilding; Rec. Sec., Miss Svendsen; Cor. Sec., Mrs J. C. Thompson, Denbigh St.; Treas., Mrs Williamson, The Hill; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Burnley; Railway Box, Mrs Shearer.

CISBORNE District, last Tuesday, 2.45 p.m., Presbyterian Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs A. Graham, Kaiti; Cor. Sec., Mrs F. J. Wilkes, 466, Gladstone Rd.; Rec. Sec., Mrs F. S. Malcolm, Aberdeen Rd.; Treas., Mrs Goffe, Ormond Rd.; "W.R." Agent, Mrs D. W. Coleman.

GREYMOUTH District, last Tuesday, at 3 p.m., in Sailors' Rest Hall; Pres., Mrs Gaskin; Sec., Mrs J. Hayes, Tainui St.; Treas., Mrs Sweetman.

HAMILTON District, First Thursday, Wesley Class Rooms, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs J. M. Jones, Clandelands; Sec., Mrs H. W. Milner, Clandelands; Treas., Mrs J. P. Mason, Hamilton.

HASTINGS, 2nd Wednesday, St. Andrew's Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Martindale, Raureka, Southland Rd.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Boyle, Ramsay, Wallis, Clapham and Barbour; Sec., Mrs Hansen, 202 Gray's Rd.; Treas., Mrs Barbour; Purity and Evangelistic, Mesdames Clapham and Stewart; Maori, Miss McKeown; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Collinge.

HUNTLY, 3rd Wednesday, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches alternately, 2 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Butler; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Sheeran and Edmunds; Sec., Mrs Gleeson; Treas., Mrs Leather.

INVERCARGILL District, 1st Tuesday, 3 p.m. and 7.30 alternately, Allen's Hall; Pres., Mrs J. Mackenzie, North End; Vice-Pres., Mrs Baird, Mrs C. H. Macalister, Mrs H. Lee-Cowie; Sec., Sister Moody Bell, Amethyst Hall; Assistant Sec., Mrs T. W. Walker, Crinan St.; Treas., Mrs Hunter, 110 Don St.; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Hunter, 110 Don St.

KAIAPOI W.C.T.U. COFFEE ROOMS, open daily. Union meets second and last Wednesday, 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs Brighting; Sec., Miss Blackwell, "The Willows"; Treas., Mrs T. G. Blackwell; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs Ward.

KAIKORAI, last Friday in month, Presbyterian Hall, Kaitiaki; Pres., Mrs Pinfold, Meth. Parsonage; W.R. Agent, Mrs Somerville; Treas., Mrs Martin; Sec., Mrs Hamilton; Cradle Roll, Miss Osborne.

LYTTELTON, 1st Wednesday, Methodist Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs Whitby; Sec., Mrs Bromley; Treas., Mrs Clark; "W.R." Agent, Miss Elsie Clark, "Waratah," W. Lyttelton.

MANAIA, 2nd Friday, Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs J. J. Patterson; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Prakinson and Hunt; Treas., Miss York; Sec., Miss Craig; Cradle Roll, Miss Ricketts; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Hunt.

MASTERTON, 1st Tuesday, Knox Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Devonport; Sec., Mrs M. Flanagan, 4 Cole St.; Treas., Mrs Sutherland; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs Russell.

MATAKANA, 3rd Thursday, Presbyterian Church, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs W. Smith; Vice-Pres., Mrs Eyton; Sec., Mrs E. Roke; Treas., Mrs A. Roke; Cradle Roll, Mrs Eyton; "W.R." Agent, Miss Tindall.

NAPIER District, 1st Wednesday and 3rd Thursday, Willard Institute, Carlyle Street, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Fossey, Nelson Crescent; Rec. and Cor. Sec., Mrs Ingram, Cameron Rd.; Treas., Mrs Dearlove, Lincoln Rd.; Legal and Parliamentary, Mrs Dodds; Home Meetings, Mrs Ball; Purity, Mrs Oldham; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Dearlove.

NCARUAWAHIA, 1st Tuesday, 2.30 p.m., Presbyterian Church; Pres., Mrs T. E. French; Vice-Pres., Mrs L. Bycroft and Mrs Vincent; Sec., Mrs W. A. Porter; Treas., Mrs S. Whitburn; Supt. Cradle Roll and W.R., Mrs Kendall.

NEW PLYMOUTH District, last Wednesday, 3 p.m., Good Templar Lodge-room; Pres., Mrs Allan Douglas, Pen-darves St.; Sec., Mrs Skitroph, Mill Rd.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Bruce, Molesworth St.; Treas. and "W.R." Agent, Miss Taunt, Victoria Rd.

NORMANBY, 2nd Wednesday, 2 p.m., Social Hall; Pres., Mrs Scott; Vice-Pres., Mrs Buttler and Mrs Clement; Sec., Mrs Saunders; Treas., Mrs Lynn; Cradle Roll, Mrs K. Hall; "White Ribbon," Mrs Dickson; Literature, Mrs Hayward.

NORSEWOOD, 3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Oliver; Sec., Miss A. E. Olsen. "Willow Park"; Treas., Mrs S. Frederickson; "W.R." Agent, Miss M. Olsen, "Willow Park."

NELSON District, 2nd Tuesday, Temperance Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Miss Atkinson, Fairfield; Sec., Mrs Knapp, Alfred St.; Treas., Mrs A. Brown, Weka St.; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Whitford, Mount St.

OPOTIKI, 2nd Thursday, St. John's Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs J. G. Murray; Sec., Mrs J. R. Sinclair; Treas. and Supt. "W.R.," Mrs Holman, Otara; Supt. L.T.L., Mrs Goodall; Cradle Roll, Mrs Pearson.

OXFORD, last Tuesday, 2.30 p.m., Coronation Hall; Pres., Mrs G. Ryde; Cooper's Creek Sec., Mrs Comyns, East Oxford; Treas., Miss Caverhill; "W.R." Supt., Mrs D. Hawke; Cradle Roll Supt., Mrs Gainsford, senr.

PALMERSTON N. DISTRICT, 1st Friday, St. Andrew's Schoolroom, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Crabb, Fitzherbert St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs Hills, Cuba St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Hodder, 46 Ferguson St.; Treas., Mrs Clausen, Cook St.; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs Holbrook, 41 Waldegrave St.

PETONE, 1st Tuesday, Church of Christ, Sydney St., 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Rowse, Udy St.; Vice-Pres., Miss Kirk, Mesdames Corner and McPherson; Sec., Mrs Burd, 37 Cuba St.; Treas., Mrs Donoghue; Cradle Roll, Mrs Barrow; Flower Mission, Mrs McPherson; Home Meetings, Mrs Ashby; WHITE RIBBON Agent, Mrs Wilson; Literature, Mrs James.

PONSONBY, 2nd Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Queen's Hall, Paget St.; Pres., Miss Caley; Vice-Pres., Mrs C. I. Harris and Dr. Keller; Sec. and "W.R." Agent, Mrs S. A. Plummer, Coronation Rd., Epsom; Treas., Mrs M. A. Bailey, Ponsonby.

PUKEKOHE, Methodist Church, 1st Thursday, at 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Frost; Sec., Mrs Haslem; Cor. Sec., Miss Usher; Treas., Mrs Comrie, "W.R." Supt., Miss Goldsworthy.

RANCIORA, last Friday, ante-room of Institute Hall, 2.45 p.m.; Pres., Mrs May; Treas., Mrs H. Taylor.

SHEFFIELD, 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Road Board Office; Pres., Mrs McIlraith, Annat; Sec., Mrs Pettit, Kiriwee; Treas., Mrs W. Kennedy, Annat.

STRATFORD, 1st Thursday, 3 p.m., Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs Reeve; Vice-Pres., Mrs P. H. Cameron and Mrs L. Lily; Sec., Mrs J. McAllister; Treas., Mrs Birdsall.

TIMARU District, last Tuesday, 7.30 p.m., Arcade; Pres., Mrs Rule, North St.; Sec., Miss M. Avison, Victoria St.; Treas., Mrs Cave, Raymond St.; Evangelistic and Press, Mrs Lamb; Cradle Roll, Mrs Valentine; Maori Work, Mrs Butcher, Wai-iti Rd.; WHITE RIBBON Agent, Mrs Stead, Sailors' Rest.

TAURANCA, 4th Thursday, 3 p.m., St. Peter's Hall; Pres., Mrs Christian, 8th Avenue; Vice-Pres., Mrs Wedderspoon and Miss Sorley, Spring St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs P. Munro, Cameron Rd.; Rec. Sec., Mrs C. York, Morris St.; Treas., Mrs A. E. Hammond, 2nd Avenue; "W.R." Supt., Mrs J. W. Snelgrove, Willow St.

TUAKAU, monthly, Wesleyan Church, 7.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hunter; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Bridge, Roberts, and Deeble; Sec., Mrs C. Bycroft; Treas., Mrs Oldham; Supt. Band of Hope, Miss Madill; Supt. Cradle Roll, Miss Burns; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Miss Dwen.

TANEATUA, 2nd Thursday, in Presbyterian Church, at 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Yeoman; Vice-Pres., Mrs Ravn; Sec., Mrs Johnson; Treas., Mrs Mairs; WHITE RIBBON Agent, Mrs Schofield.

WAIMATE, 2nd Wednesday, in Knox Church Hall, at 3 o'clock; Pres., Mrs W. J. Roberts, Willowbridge; Sec., Mrs George Dash, Box 27, P.O.; Min. Sec., Miss Strong, Lower High St.; Treas., Mrs S. J. Hitchens, "Te Rangi," Mill Road; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs G. H. Graham, Rhodes St.

WAIPAWA, 4th Tuesday, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Jas. Bibby; Vice-Pres., Mesdames McLean, Bott, and Maslin; Sec., Mrs H. McLean; Treas., Miss Johnson; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs S. Bott.

WANGANUI EAST meets alternately in Baptist and Presbyterian Churches last Friday, at 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Andrews; Cor. Sec., Mrs Hicks; Recording Sec., Mrs Duxfield, Okoia, Wanganui; Treas., Mrs McLeod, Wanganui E.

WANGANUI District, 1st Friday, 2.30 p.m., Trinity Church Parlour; Pres., Mrs Blamires; Cor. Sec., Mrs J. McKenzie, 46 Wilson Street; Rec. Sec., Miss McAnemy; Treas., Mrs Siddells; "W.R." Supt., Mrs W. Grant.

WARKWORTH, last Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Schoolroom, Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs Attwood, Hepburn Creek; Sec., Mrs H. B. McKinney, Millburn; Treas., Mrs Cox, Schoolhouse; "W.R." Supt., Mrs S. Morrison; Supt. Cradle Roll, Mrs Miller.

WINCHMORE, 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hanson; Vice-Pres., Mrs Prebble and Mrs Blair; Sec., Miss Muirhead, Winter's Road, Ashburton; Treas., Mrs Moore; WHITE RIBBON agent, Mrs Glassey.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT, 1st Thursday, 3 p.m., Rooms, Constable St.; Pres., Mrs Evans, M.A., Hiropi St.; Sec., Mrs Spearman, 6 Dawson St., Berhampore; Treas., Mrs Houlder, 108 Wallace St.; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs Webb, Hall St.

Girls' Association Rooms, Constable St., Newtown. Evening classes and socials. All girls invited.

WELLINGTON CENTRAL, 3rd Friday, 3 p.m., Alliance Rooms, Manners St.; Pres., Mrs A. R. Atkinson, Wadestown Cor. Sec., Mrs McVicar, Brougham St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Port, Pirie St.; Treas., Mrs Helyer, Oriental Bay; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs Port, Austin St.

WAIPIKURAU, 2nd Thursday, St. Andrew's Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hopkirk; Vice-Pres., Mrs Harding and Mrs Nicholson; Sec., Mrs Sowry; Treas., Mrs Robinson; Organist, Miss Moffat.

WOODVILLE, meets 4th Tuesday, 3 p.m., in Ormond St. Hall; Pres., Mrs Perkins, Ross St.; Vice-Pres., Mrs T. Jackson; Sec., Miss B. Galbraith, Gladstone Rd.; Treas., Mrs Davie, Station St.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Cole; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Thompson, Fox St.