

ter up, and sent the Provincial Organiser, with another worker, who was to travel throughout the electorate. Again in 1908 an attempt was made, but the small result was very disheartening, for many who voted No-License were still unwilling to do anything to help, or even to show any interest in the matter. Once more, in 1914, a canvasser was sent round, and a few helped generously with money, but all to very little purpose. Further efforts have been made from time to time by visits from some of the leading Temperance workers, Rev. F. Isitt, Rev. J. Dawson, Messrs Pool and McDermott, but the difficulty has always been to get people sufficiently interested to attend the meetings.

Yet there is need of work, for there is a great deal of drinking and much drunkenness. Young men sent to work in country places like these cannot easily find anywhere to live except in the public-house, with all its inevitable temptations, and they have nowhere to go in the evenings, unless they are fortunate enough to be made welcome in the homes of some of the residents. The best methods of work, however, have yet to be discovered, the one thing clear being that they must be other than those employed in the past.

The same difficulties that have hitherto hampered organised work will, it is to be feared, militate against the success of any pledge-taking campaign, as urged by the No-License League in their last Convention. There seems to be, moreover, a good deal of prejudice against signing anything in the way of a pledge. Young men who are undoubtedly on the side of Temperance, and who will vote National Prohibition when they get the chance, still fight shy of signing a pledge, even though they are perfectly willing to act upon Lord Kitchener's advice. Pledge-taking has the best chance in the populous centres, where enthusiasm is aroused by numbers, and success is obtained by personal infection.

All that has just been said on the general question of organisation applies more or less to the work of the W.C.T.U. The women are mostly too busy in their homes, and the distances are too great to secure such attendance at meetings as would warrant the formation of a Union. Yet many of those one meets are on the

side of Temperance and vote for National Prohibition. Can some means be devised by which they can be linked to each other and to the band of women who, the wide world over, are fighting for God, Home, and Humanity?

WORLD'S WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Rest Cottage, Evanston, Illinois,
U.S.A., June 2, 1915.

My Dear Friend,—

As the awful European war continues in unabated fury, it must give to each White Ribboner's heart a glow of happiness to realise that as comrades in our world-wide organisation we remain closely united in love, faith, prayer, and earnest hard work. My tenderest sympathy is with sisters beloved, in many countries, whose homes are shadowed by the separation and sorrow caused by the war. May aching hearts be comforted, and may all more fully comprehend the consoling truth that as one great household we are together safely sheltered in the love of God.

You will be grieved to learn of the great loss that has come to the National W.C.T.U. of the United States. Our beloved National Treasurer, Mrs Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, passed away on May 29th, her death occurring at Portland, Oregon. Mrs Hutchinson had gone to the far west on a trip, combining business with a much needed vacation respite. During three weeks of hospital care, close friends have ministered to her, and her only daughter has been at her bedside. Mrs Hutchinson's husband, a physician, passed away nearly eight years ago, when their home was in Hutchinson, Kansas, and the last service for our beloved comrade, which I am planning to attend, will be held June 4th in Hutchinson. We know we have your tender sympathy in this sorrow that smites all our hearts.

Praying for stronger faith, larger hope, and a Christ-like love for each one of our great family of White Ribboners.—Affectionately yours,

ANNA A. GORDON.

"A bicycle does not fall over as long as it keeps moving." A good hint for a local union.—Exchange.

THE EMPIRE'S RESPONSE.

America's Response to Abraham Lincoln's Appeal for More Men During the Civil War.

We are coming, Father Abraham,
300,000 more,
From Mississippi's winding stream,
and from New England's shore;
You have called us, and we're coming
from Richmond's bloody tide,
For Freedom's cause to lay us down,
our brothers' bones beside.
Six hundred thousand loyal men and
true have gone before,
We are coming, Father Abraham,
three hundred thousand more.

The Empire's Response to Lord Kitchener's Appeal.

We're coming, General Kitchener,
Three hundred thousand more,
From Scotland, Wales, and Ireland,
And from Old England's shore;
We've left our homes and workshops,
Our wives and children dear,
With hearts too full for utterance,
With many a hope and fear.

Chorus.

We come! we come! our country's need is sore.
We come! we come! three hundred thousand more.
We dare not look behind us,
But steadfastly before;
We're coming, General Kitchener,
Three hundred thousand more.
Above came from America.

The following verses were written by Miss M. S. Powell:—

Canadian snows have chilled us,
But our hearts are warm and true;
Australian suns have warmed us,
We love her skies so blue;
But we've heard the call of Empire,
And answered to the cry
Of heroes' blood within our veins,
We come to win or die.

—Chorus.

We're coming, General Kitchener,
From far New Zealand's shore!
We've left the farm and sheep-run,
The gold mine and the store;
Our father's land is our land,
And o'er the ocean foam
We come to fight for England,
Our bonnie island home.

—Chorus.

We're coming, General Kitchener,
From mountain and from shore,
The Hindu and the Maori,
Three hundred thousand more;
And should we sleep our last long sleep
Beneath the alien sod,
Our lives are given for Freedom,
For Empire, and for God.

—Chorus.