

# The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

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## OUR AIMS AND OBJECTS.

In last month's issue appeared an article telling of the daring conception of a world union of women, of all races, of all classes, of all sects and creeds, united together for social and temperance reform. This lovely dream has begun to materialise, the ideal is becoming the actual, and is no mere figure of speech when saying, "All round the world our ribbon white is twined," but a statement of fact. It, in very truth girdles the planet. Starting from the United States, it is looped around the South American countries. It crosses the Atlantic, and wraps its snowy folds around South Africa. Then its strands divide; one goes northward to link India, China, and Japan to its silken chain; it crosses with the railway into Europe, and extending through Germany, Italy, Belgium, and France, it hastens to place its snowy badge upon the United Kingdom. Back across the North Atlantic till Canada's White Ribboners are encircled, then bending southward, it meets at San Francisco the other strand, which crossed the Southern Ocean to decorate Australia's daughters, and thereafter waving over our own fair Dominion, rejoins its other strand, and unites in one large bow. Already the W.C.T.U. is organised in over 50 countries, and its membership is fast approaching a million. Our watchword is

**Organise.**—For over thirty years we have been organised in New Zealand, and by the time this article is in the hands of our readers delegates from

all parts of this Dominion will be gathered in Convention in Auckland. We are scarcely proud of the fact that in thirty years we have not reached a membership of 5000. Let us improve upon this speedily. We are passing through critical times, and during the period of demobilisation large powers will rest in the hands of women voters. Who is going to organise and train the young womanhood of New Zealand? Is the W.C.T.U. going to claim them for the service of God and Home and Humanity, or are we going to leave them to other and less elevating influences? For the successful carrying on of our work it is imperative that we enlist the young womanhood of the Dominion in our crusade. How are we to do this? With one or two notable exceptions, our Y. Unions have not been very successful. Why not make an effort to meet the young women and get them into our Unions? To do this we must have evening meetings, say one afternoon and one evening meeting a month. Our young women are in business during the day, to attend afternoon meetings an impossibility. Naturally, they are not keen to join a Union whose meetings they can never attend, neither is it desirable that they should do so. Encourage young women to join our Unions, take them at reduced fee, hold an evening meeting for them, elect from among them a Vice-President of the Union, whose duty it shall be to preside at these evening meetings. By meeting both afternoon and evening some members could attend one meeting, and some the other. Also in this way we

should be training leaders for the future.

Our great leader, Miss Willard, described the W.C.T.U. as organised mother love. But alas! for lack of enthusiasm among us, much of the mother love of New Zealand goes unorganised. It is not too early to organise for the 1918 election campaign. We want not a "Win One" campaign, but a "Win half-a-dozen" campaign. Unions who are in earnest will personally ask every woman in their neighbourhood to join their Union. We so often are told, "I would like to join your Union, but I have never been asked to do so." Wake up! White Ribboners, and see that every woman has an invitation to join us. We meet women who are willing to assist us in many branches of social reform, but who will not sign the temperance pledge, and so become members. Now, don't let us lose sight of these women. Get them to subscribe to our paper, and so keep in touch with them. Make a determined effort to secure non-members as subscribers to our paper. If they read it they will in time become interested in our work, and may become members. Let us use our paper to advertise our work among outsiders.

**Agitate.**—Direct attention to wrongs and evils. Don't let them alone. All that the devil asks for is to be let alone. The deadliest of the seven sins is the sin of doing nothing. Individual women see and deplore evils, but seem powerless to protest, but organised womanhood can speak with mighty power. Remember that the more members we number, the more votes we can count, the greater will be

the weight our protest will carry with politicians. A few women meet and urge the necessity for the appointment of women police, their resolutions are reported in the daily papers; others see it, and so the ball of reform is started rolling along.

**Educate.**—Our aim is to educate our women to be good citizens. We can all help in this work. By voice and by pen we can tell others of the mighty advance of temperance reform in other lands. We can distribute literature. Neal Dow, the Father of Prohibition for the world, said: "We did not carry prohibition in Maine until we had sowed the State knee-deep in literature." Direct your friends' attention to articles bearing upon temperance and social reform. These are becoming increasingly plentiful even in our daily papers. One of the silver linings to the dark war cloud now enveloping Europe is the clear and unmistakable lesson it is teaching that Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach and a source of weakness to any nation. With practical unanimity, King and Statesman, Admiral and General, Archbishop and Professor, Shipbuilder and Munition Inspector, Transport Director and Food Organiser, Doctor and Scientist, declare that alcohol is weakening our troops and delaying victory. Yet we still allow the liquor trade to reap its harvest from the pockets of soldier and civilian alike. The dollars of the brewer are guarded more carefully than the life and honour of our boys.

A troopship arrived in Port Chalmers one evening bringing sick and wounded soldiers. Before 6 a.m. residents near at hand were aroused by boys in khaki demanding when the hotels would be open. After 6 a.m. the hotels were busy. At 9.30 a.m. a noise in the railway yard beneath drew us to the office window. There was the train drawn up to carry the returned invalids upon the first stage of the home journey. Beside it were several men quite intoxicated, and violently resisting railway officials and their own comrades, who were attempting to get them on the train. How one's heart ached to see these boys, who had fought and suffered like heroes on the battlefield, dragged, struck, and literally pitched aboard the train as though they were animals. How indignant we felt with

the Government which could take our boys for soldiers, and then, when they return wounded and weakened by illness, relax all military discipline, and allow them at that early morning hour to enrich the publican's coffer and to impoverish their own health and reputation. And what censure is too severe for the men in charge of these invalids who allowed them to go home to waiting mothers and sisters in a state of intoxication. Could the mothers of our land have seen this sickening spectacle they would have realised how much more value our Government puts upon the dollars than upon the boys.

In view of scenes like these, how earnest should be our endeavour to secure prohibition during the period of demobilisation. White Ribboners in Convention assembled, will you not undertake to organise the womanhood of our Dominion till scenes like these will be impossible in our loved country?

Sugar is scarce. Why allow the brewers to waste it?

Bread is dear. Why allow grain to be destroyed to make beer?

Shipping space is at a premium. Why use it to bring in harmful luxuries.

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### PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

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The Hon. George Fowlds has kindly promised to give an address and practical demonstration on "Proportional Representation" during the March Convention in Auckland. The time and place will be arranged later. This should prove of great interest and value, as the honourable gentleman is well known to be an expert on this subject. Members will look forward to it with much pleasure.

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To every man there openeth  
 A Way, and Ways, and a Way,  
 And the High Soul climbs the High  
 Way,  
 And the Low Soul gropes the Low;  
 And in between, on the misty flats,  
 The rest drift to and fro,  
 But to every man there openeth  
 A High Way, and a Low,  
 And every man decideth  
 The Way his soul shall go.

### GRAPE JUICE AS A PREVENTIVE OF TYPHOID.

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The constant research and discoveries of bacteriologists are not only arming us against disease germs, but are gradually divesting all forms of bacteria of many of their terrors.

A few weeks ago Dr. Ferguson, a London bacteriologist, announced the results of extended experiments with lemon juice as a destroyer of typhoid bacilli. As a result of numerous tests, Dr. Ferguson declared his belief that a few drops of lemon juice in a glass of water would suffice to destroy or render harmless the typhoid germs already taken into the human system. The announcement was promptly followed by experiments in this country, notably in the laboratory of the Department of Public Health in this city, and the deductions of Dr. Ferguson were amply sustained.

It appears, however, that lemon juice is not the only substance that will check the germination of typhoid microbes and deprive them of all vitality. Experiments in the New York bacteriological laboratory, as well as in the laboratory of our own department of public health, have demonstrated that unfermented grape juice is even more efficacious than lemon juice in destroying the vitality and checking the growth of typhoid germs, while its use is not attended with any of the dangers that are incident to the continued drinking of lemon juice.

That lemon juice is harmful to some stomachs when taken continuously, is well known to physicians. Not every stomach can receive the acid of the lemon, even though greatly diluted, without injury or discomfort. Pure grape juice, however, is not only harmless, but highly nutritious. Its use at meal time is invariably attended with beneficial results, it being very rich in nutrient, blood-making elements. It is worthy of note, however, that the bacteriologists lay great stress upon the purity and clearness of the juice, claiming that adulterations or dilutions tend to render it ineffective in destroying typhus germs.

If future experiments tend to more fully confirm the correctness of this theory in regard to the juice of the grape, it offers a most agreeable and nourishing preventive of the most dreaded of all germ diseases,—“The Chicago Tribune.”



## THE STRENGTH OF BRITAIN MOVEMENT.

This movement was initiated towards the close of last year. A number of business men met at the Hotel Cecil, London, and decided to present to the Government a large and popularly signed Memorial, asking for the suspension of the liquor traffic on the grounds of national duty to our Allies, to our Army, and to our Navy.

It is the most remarkable movement which has yet approached the Government. The Memorial has been signed by Privy Councillors, Members of Parliament, officers in the army and navy, head masters of public schools and university professors and students, by men of eminence in letters, arts, science and medicine, and by leading citizens in all parts of the Kingdom.

They contend that for the full strength of the nation to be put forth it is imperative that we follow the example of our great ally, Russia, and prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors during the war, and the period of demobilisation. As citizens of the United Kingdom, they appeal to the Government to put the nation on its full strength. They make the following grave indictments against the liquor trade:—

**It Hinders the Army.**—This has been proved upon the highest authority. Both Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts pleaded for a sober army. "Drink," said Lord Roberts, "is prejudicial to our chances of victory." The late Sir Victor Horsley said: "At the present moment we are engaged in a European war of enormous proportions, and we are actually allowing an army of brewers and distillers to hang on our flanks, to snipe our soldiers, destroy our strength, to take our food, and to rob us of our resources." It causes grave delay in the output of munitions. On the highest testimony it was stated that the advance in the spring of 1915 was delayed for want of munitions, and that drink among workmen was responsible for this.

**It Hampers the Navy.**—It delays repairs. Sir John Jellicoe wrote: "My destroyer dockings and refits are delayed in every case by these labour difficulties, and they take twice as long as they need do." Mr Lloyd George stated in the House that all the inspectors agreed that the lost time is

due to excessive drinking. The Director of Transports says:—"It takes three times as long to get ships fitted as it did before the war. The root cause of delay is not shortage of labour, but the fact that men can earn in two or three days what will keep them in drink the rest of the week." This Director recommends prohibition. One of the Admiralty officials estimated the loss in efficiency at 25 per cent. A deputation of shipbuilders, not a teetotaler among them, waited on the Government and asked for total prohibition. They stated that in many cases less hours were worked than before the war. The members of the deputation stated that, speaking with the experience of from 25 to 40 years, they believed that 80 per cent. of the present loss of time could only be ascribed to drink. One battleship coming in for immediate repairs had those repairs delayed a whole day because the riveters were drinking. In one works, the riveters had been working an average of 40 hours only per week; in another yard only 36 hours per week.

**It Threatens Our Mercantile Marine.**—It has absorbed between 60 and 70 millions of shipping space. Home transport had to be found for 250,000 tons of manufactured drink weekly.

**It Destroys Our Food Supplies.**—In 20 months of war it consumed 2½ million tons of food, with sugar enough to last the whole nation for 80 days. It uses up more sugar than the army. The Chancellor of the Exchequer drew attention to the fact that in the year 1915-16 one million tons of barley had been used in the manufacture of beer, and 200,000 tons in the distilleries. The Parliamentary War Savings Committee (London) reported that if all this grain were available for food, both for man and beast, the prices of bread and meat would be lowered.

**It Diverts the Nation's Strength.**—It uses up 500,000 workers, a million acres of land, and 1½ million tons of coal.

If the British Government does not deal drastically with this iniquitous traffic, it will not sin for lack of knowledge. It knows just how severely it is handicapping the nation in its struggle, how much it is lessening the efficiency of our people, but the brewers and distillers, the people who hold brewery shares and make money out of their country's degradation, so far have been strong enough to compel

the Government to let the trade alone. Russia and Roumania rid themselves of the liquor handicap. France followed suit. Canada is dry all but one province; even the Mother Country has had to curtail the hours of sale, but New Zealand alone allows the trade to flourish unchecked. The electors of this Dominion are a long-suffering company, but we should think the limit is reached, and that next election men pledged to prohibition will be returned.

## KEEP HAPPY RULES.

It is one thing to be happy—for an hour, a day, a week. But it is quite another matter to keep happy. A few little "keeps" have been suggested as guide posts along the way to that big "keep" which means so much not only to ourselves, but to all who may come within our reflecting radius:

Keep cheerful. Hunting trouble ruins more nerves than trouble when it arrives.

Keep alert. Mental ruts make more hypochondriacs than does overwrought imagination.

Keep physically active. The inert woman who hates to move is usually the greatest growler about her health.

Keep clean. The close connection between the pores of the skin and good health is not considered carefully enough.

Keep interested. There is nothing like a fad or an object in life to put aches and pains into the background.

Keep busy. The Satanic mischief provided for idle hands is better known than the physical mischief that hounds the woman with time to think about her health.

Keep your feet warm. More cold is taken through the ankles than in any other way, so do not run in low shoes all winter.

Keep away from drugs. Walk more and take medicine less.

Keep a curb on your appetite. Over-eating is the menace of the age.

Keep out of debt. There is nothing like money troubles to worry one to death. Care will kill the nine-lived cat, and what gives more care than a budget of debts with no money to settle?

Keep smiling.—From the "Continent."

**PALMERSTON NORTH SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE COMPETITIONS, 1916.**

PRIZE ESSAY.

HIGH SCHOOL.—FORM VI.

(Written by Miss Elsie Gawith.)

There should be temperance in all things, in our amusements and athletic games, in eating and drinking, and in every species of the work we do in our daily life. But the prevailing habit of intemperance is that of drinking, and this habit is made worse by the fact that a dangerous substance, known as alcohol, is present in that drink.

Drinks such as wine, beer, and spirits are not nourishing foods such as milk is. Instead of building up the tissues of the body, they wear them away; instead of giving bodily strength, they weaken us, and deprive us of great bodily warmth. This is due to the presence of alcohol, and this dangerous substance is more harmful than any other substance in the world.

Alcohol hinders every organ of digestion. It causes an excessive flow of gastric juice in the stomach, and in the absence of food this is wasted. The liver does its work badly too, for alcohol will at first cause it to swell, then it will shrivel up and become hard. The kidneys allow valuable products to escape, and retain the worthless ones. This waste matter becomes injurious; it sets up sickness and rheumatism, and finally may cause incurable Bright's disease. The lungs, organs which should be carefully looked after, become weakened, and are less able to resist disease. Alcohol also weakens the pumping power of the heart. It becomes swollen with fat, and flabby. Is it any wonder that so many drunkards die of heart failure? The brain will not receive its messages or control bodily movements so quickly, so gradually insanity and paralysis set in.

We wonder why people still persist in taking alcohol when they become such physical wrecks. If we were to ask a drunkard why he took his first drink of alcohol, he would probably say that he was thirsty, and had seen others drinking. The first step taken, there is always the danger for the desire for drink, and thus the craving

which causes so much pain and misery is set up.

Every arrest for drunkenness and the crimes committed under its baneful influence is the cause of unhappiness. Prisons, workhouses, and asylums are set up. This is only what we see. What is not seen is far more terrible. Each of these arrests is the cause of misery and shame for innocent people. If the father of a family is the drunkard, what becomes of his wife and little children? Their life is misery to them, and at last, to keep them from utter starvation, they find their way to the workhouse.

This is a burden to the nation. If it were not for alcohol, there would be not nearly so many prisons, workhouses, and asylums. The State must pay for these, and for the policemen and warders who look after them. Not one-tenth of the misery, shame, and unhappiness caused by alcoholic drink is presented to the public eye.

We know that alcohol is dangerous in every way, and we see that we keep upright ourselves. But that is not enough. We are indeed "our brother's keepers," and we should try to help others who are not so strong to resist temptation as we are. If each helped the other, and made it his duty to see that his friend was influenced against alcohol, would not the world be a pleasanter place to live in?

Alcohol is the cause of much unnecessary suffering. Loss of position, loss of happiness, loss of friends, even loss of life itself, are due to this dreadful poison. Why do I say loss of life? Many insurance companies are known to offer more to a person whom they know has "signed the pledge" than to another who is known as a habitual drinker. Those who take alcohol live much shorter lives than those who abstain from it.

Why does Lord Brougham say "Drink is the mother of want and the nurse of crime"? The money spent on alcoholic drinks is the cause of much distress in the home life. Every penny spent on them would buy some necessary article. It also means misery inflicted on the family. If one member of the family is a drunkard, can the others feel proud of their name and family? Each night, a tired, harassed wife will stay up until very late at night, waiting for, yet dreading the return of her husband. At last she hears his tottering step,

and waits to see if he is worse than on the previous night. She ministers to his wants with gentle hands, and for her kind actions will perhaps receive scornful words, and even blows. No man in his proper senses would strike a helpless woman, so well may we say that drink causes madness. The little children cannot learn to look up to and to respect their father; instead of that, they learn to dread and fear him. They, like their mother, dread his homecoming.

Drink causes crime. When under the baneful influence of alcohol, men, and even women, will commit crimes, never done when in possession of their right senses. Not only are crimes done, but accidents will often happen. A drunkard will stagger across the street, never thinking to look out for traffic. Within a few minutes he may be knocked down, and perhaps killed. This will mean more suffering for those depending upon that man for their daily bread. In his craving for alcohol, no man realises the extent of the misery and shame he brings upon his relations.

People who abstain from liquor are much more able to stand hardship than others. They are stronger in body, clearer in mind, happier in soul. When the State wants some great work done, a man who has taken alcohol would never be chosen. Captain Webb, who swam across the English Channel, had never touched it; nor had any other person who has performed such feats of strength. Why do explorers to the Pole forbid their men to take alcohol? Simply because they could never endure the cold if they once took it.

If then we are aware that alcohol causes so much suffering, and that two-thirds of the prisons and asylums would be closed if alcohol were abolished, why do we not look after those who are nearest and dearest to us? Let us be "our brother's keepers"; let us look after our relations; let us give friendly advice, and then we'll know that:

"Happy is the State whose people learn in youth,  
To conquer evil with the Sword of Truth."

The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men should do nothing.—Burke.



**WORLD'S W.C.T.U.**

Rest, Cottage, Evanston,  
Illinois, U.S.A.,

December 7, 1916.

My Dear Comrade and Friend,—

At the opening of the new year of 1917 members of the World's W.C.T.U. feel the thrill of a high and holy purpose. Earnestly do we desire to fill its golden hours with sacrificial service for our blessed cause. We are appalled at the continuance of the European war. Never has our white ribbon tie seemed so sacred or so tender. Sore bereavements have stricken many of our sisters in the countries affected by the war. To each of these our hearts go out in affectionate sympathy, and we bless God that in the W.C.T.U. we are united by a bond so strong that it cannot be severed by the awful strain of war.

We had all looked forward with happy anticipation to the joy of our triennial World's W.C.T.U. Convention in 1916. I sincerely hope that when we meet at the close of the war, the place selected may be the city or adjacent to the city where the World's Peace Conference will assemble. Out of war's awful gloom shines the temperance uplift it has brought about. This glowing flame of total abstinence and prohibition must be kept at white heat until every nation is freed from the iniquitous traffic in strong drink.

The past year records many marvelous victories. We glory in the agitation for prohibition now in progress in Great Britain. Canada has driven the traffic in brain poison out of nine of her ten provinces. Newfoundland's battle for freedom was victorious. Eighty per cent. of the territory of the United States is under prohibition. Big business is teaching the efficiency, the safety, and the dignity of sobriety. Boards of Health in cities still cursed by the legalised liquor traffic are giving out thousands of circulars to the masses of the people with sentiments like the following:—"Think before you drink; after a beer or a highball you cannot think so well." "You don't need alcohol for health, you don't need it for strength, you don't need it for food, you don't need it for drink; it never does you any good; it always does you harm. Let it alone. Get on the water wagon." Railroad corporations and the industrial world

have discovered that total abstinence must safeguard the soldier, the sailor, the aviator, the crew of the submarine, the engineer, the autoist. When beer rises to explain that it is a sober drink and a liquid food, the great scientists of England, Europe, and America hit it the sledge-hammer blow of the scientific fact that beer is intoxicating. The church and the temperance societies to-day have a host of influential allies, and the time has come when we may safely predict the speedy coming of nation-wide prohibition for America. Already we see the bright dawn of a sober world.

In the beloved and honoured President of our world-wide organisation we have a brilliant and sagacious leader. Lady Carlisle's generous gifts to the missionary fund of the World's W.C.T.U., with those of Mrs Caroline McDowell, of the United States, have made possible the extension of our organisation in many lands.

Recently we have lost from our Executive Committee membership a valued comrade, Dr. Louise C. Purington, superintendent of the department of co-operation with missionary societies. Dr. Purington has lifted to a higher level the temperance and missionary thought of the world. We shall sadly miss her from our ranks. One of her associates, Mrs Caroline McDowell (Baum and Rebecca Streets, Pittsburgh, Mass.), has accepted this superintendency, now known as "Temperance and Missions" in the National W.C.T.U., and will gladly reply to any letters concerning methods of work that World's W.C.T.U. women may desire to write her. Mrs Ella A. Boole, 1429 Avenue H., Brooklyn, N.Y., is also an associate in this department.

Eagerly may we grasp the inspiring opportunities for service in the year to come. The memory of our White Ribbon pioneers and leaders will ever be lovingly cherished. Loyal to them and to the sacred heritage they have left us, may we triumphantly go forth into the new year, remembering that we are engirdled with God's power, and that in Him are to be found the needed inspiration, steadfastness, zeal, measureless comfort, and sustaining confidence.

May your special work be prospered, dear comrade, and may we together help humanity's chorus catch the keynote of total abstinence, now

vibrating the world around, until we shall hear in the psalm of each life the glad harmonies of hope and happiness. Wishing for you the blessings of peace and of health, with the ability to push forward the mighty programme of the World's W.C.T.U.—Affectionately,

ANNA A. GORDON.

**THE FOOD PROBLEM.**

The case against expensive confectionery is weak compared with the case against beer. Sir Alfred Mond spoke yesterday of over three quarters of a million acres of land devoted to the purpose of growing barley for the brewers. Besides those figures could be placed others equally striking in respect of the sugar consumed in brewing. If this scandal is permitted to continue unchecked at a time like the present, the Food Controller and the Government behind him, will have to answer insistent and searching questions on privileged discrimination in favour of a particular trade.—"Daily News," November 17th.

The limitation of non-necessary imports is another matter. The chief class of non-necessaries which has hitherto been privileged, is that of raw materials for the brewing industry. If the Government could screw up its courage to do a little less "pussy-footing" where the great brewing interests are concerned, a large tonnage could be diverted to-morrow from the service of national weakness to that of national strength.—"Daily Chronicle," November 14th.

That in view of the grave statement of the President of the Board of Trade as to the shortage of corn, sugar, and other food supplies, this House is of the opinion that the manufacture of intoxicating liquors should be abolished.—Motion on Order Paper of Imperial Parliament.

Life is too short for any bitter feeling;

Time is the best avenger if we wait. The years speed by, and on their wings bear healing,

We have no room for anything like hate.

This solemn truth the low mounds seem revealing

That thick and fast about our feet are stealing,

Life is too short.

## NATIONAL SACRIFICE.

### SIR GEORGE FOSTER TO ORGANISED WOMEN OF CANADA.

(From the War Zone.)

France has lost so many of her adult men, that women, perforce, have been obliged to take up the burdens of life formerly borne by these men and by other men who have been taken from all fields of service at the call of the war. So we find women at work in almost every vocation formerly pursued by men—in the factory, in the home, in the field, and otherwise—doing work with an efficiency and a cheerful spirit which surprises as well as satisfies. It is said that two women out of every three in France wear signs of mourning, which indicates what the homes have suffered and what grief has been borne by the women of the homes. But they go about their work with an even, steady courage, without complaint, and even with cheerfulness. How many pleasures have been cut off, how many little extravagances so dear to womenkind have been foregone, how many real privations have been suffered, is known only to themselves, and can never be computed by arithmetic or described by tongue or pen. In their hearts the iron of war has been sunk to its deepest, and every hour of their lives passes under a sense of loss and loneliness, that cannot be described, and is, in fact, impossible for one to imagine.

Do you wonder that, under these circumstances, the women of France have bowed to a discipline and risen to a conquest over self and learned a depth of sacrifice that have within two years of war practically recreated their ideals and their purpose?

Almost the same can be said for the women of England, though they are separated by miles of sea and land from the actual scene of warfare, and do not hear every day, sounding in their ears, the battering of enemies who, if they were successful, would bring speedy ruin on themselves and their homes. Yet, with the increasing numbers of British soldiers at the Front, the increasing lists of casualties, the increasing line of maimed and wounded, and still more the silence in death of so many of their bravest and best, the same work is

being done for British women that has already been done for French women.

They are learning what sacrifice means, and in every vocation of life, from all ranks, women are taking up the burden of service formerly performed by men, and in the factory, the field, the hospital, and the counting room, are pouring out their best, and a precious and valuable best it is. No history will ever record the wealth of unselfish service that the women of Great Britain are performing to-day, nor the sacrifices in habits of life, in pleasures, and in the luxuries of living which they are foregoing, and are cheerfully foregoing.

## WOMEN'S NEW OCCUPATIONS.

In Scotland, women are now being employed in the Broxburn oil works for the first time, and are receiving a three weeks' course of training in candle-making, after which it is said they will be paid piece rates on the same scale as the men. In the boot trade, which normally employs many women, they are now for the first time being employed as clickers. "Clicking" is the cutting-out of boot and shoe uppers, and calls for more skill than any other process. As in the case of many other skilled trades, women are now doing, after a few weeks' training, work hitherto only done by men after three or four years' apprenticeship. With regard to baking, great opposition is being shown in Edinburgh by the operatives to the admission of female labour.

In Washington Territory the women enjoyed equal suffrage from 1883 to 1887 by Act of the Territorial Legislature, and they also served on juries. They were disfranchised by two successive decisions of the Territorial Supreme Court, which was generally believed to have yielded to pressure from the gambling and liquor interests. When the decision was announced the liquor-sellers and gamblers lit bonfires and rang bells. When British Columbia had a Suffrage Bill pending, Mr Robson, a member of Parliament, said: "The women are voting the gamblers and black-legs out of Washington Territory, and they are all coming over here." He declared that British Columbia would have to adopt woman suffrage in self-defence.

## IN THE FIELD.

During my visit to Invercargill I ran up to Gore and met the friends there, finding they had not been meeting regularly for some time. Like all other branches, they are very busy with patriotic work, but it is a pity to let the interest in what the Hon. Lloyd George considers the patriotic work, i.e., fighting the drink traffic, die down.

Rangicra has for some time been in difficulties for lack of leaders. After spending a few days there, visiting the members and ascertaining their opinions, I called a meeting, and it was decided that the Union go into recess until election year. A very encouraging feature is the absolute loyalty of the members, one and all deciding that they would keep up their membership, and rally around a leader when one appeared.

Crossing the Straits, I found myself in Wellington during the progress of the Methodist Conference, and before boarding the Main Trunk train the same night attended the tea, and had the pleasure of greeting many old friends.

I am now working up a new Branch at Hamilton East.

M. S. POWELL,  
Dominion Organiser.

Miss Powell's address: C/o Miss Dewar, 4, Pompallier Terrace, Ponsonby, Auckland.

## MAORI FUND.

The thanks of the Union are due to the following Branches for donations: Dunedin (March) £2 15s 9d, and (Dec.), 11s; Winchmore (Jan.), 15s 9d; Gisborne (June), £1 17s; Stratford (June), 6s 9d; Nelson (July), 14s; (Dec.), £3; Waipawa (Aug.), 5s 3d; Napier (Aug.), £1; Pahiatua (Aug.), 14s; N.E. Valley (Sept.), £1; Wellington Central (Sept.), £1; Christchurch (Nov.), 14s; New Plymouth (Nov.), £2; Kaiapoi (Nov.), £2; Waipukurau (Nov.), 9s; Tuatapere (Dec.), 9s; Ngaere (Dec.), 5s; Hawera (Jan.), £2; Auckland (Jan.), £1; South Invercargill, £1 12s 6d; Mrs G. Plummer (donation), £1; Miss Gausted (collecting card), 17s; Mrs Paterson (Wanganui, collecting card), £1 17s; Mrs Little (Devonport, subscription to literature fund), 12s. Will all those who had collecting cards from me last year kindly return them, whether filled or not, or notify me that they wish to keep them for next year.



## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

President Wilson: "What does this great force mean? If you ask anybody that knows, he would say that it has not only come to stay, but it has come with a conquering power. I sometimes get a little impatient by a discussion of the channels and methods by which suffrage is to prevail. It is going to prevail. That is the vital fact. Its growth has gone on not because women are discontented. It is because women have seen the vision of duty. And that is something which we not only can't resist, but if we be true Americans, we do not wish to resist. What we have to realise in dealing with a force of this sort is that we are dealing with a question of life itself. What I felt as I sat here to-night was the wholesome contagion of the cause. I have come to suggest, among other things, that when a force of this kind is steadily working, and the tide is rising beneath a full moon, you need not be afraid it will not come to its flood. I feel the tide, and I rejoice in it, and I shall not quarrel in the end as to the method of it. I have not come to ask you to be patient, because you have been. I have come to congratulate you because there is a force behind you which will prevail, and you still have time to wait a little while."

Mrs Carrie Chapman Catt: "Organise in every assembly, district, and every voting precinct. It is the only way to make our appeal invincible. Swell the army, then set it upon the trail of every legislator and Congressman, for they alone hold the key of our political emancipation. Compel this army of lawmakers to see woman suffrage, to think woman suffrage, to talk woman suffrage every minute of the day, until they heed our plea. All this is mere preparedness. The great war will bring untold changes in its wake; it presages a total change in the status of women. In Europe, from the Polar Circle to the Aegean Sea, women have risen and taken the places made vacant by men, and in so doing they have grown in self-respect and in the esteem of their respective nations. What will happen after the war? Will the widows left with families to support cheerfully leave the well-paid posts for those commanding lower wages? Not without protest! The economic axiom, denied and evaded for cen-

turies, will be emblazoned on every factory, counting-house, and shop: 'Equal pay for equal work,' and common justice will slowly but surely enforce that law. The European woman has risen. She may not realise it yet, but the woman 'door-mat' in every land has unconsciously become a 'door-jamb.' She will become accustomed to her new dignity by the time the men come home. She will wonder how she ever could have been content lying across the threshold now that she discovers the upright jamb gives so much broader and more normal a vision of things."

Premier Asquith (August 14, 1916): "The moment you begin a general enfranchisement on lines of state service you are brought face to face with another most formidable proposition. What are you to do with the women? I do not think I shall be suspected—my record in the matter is clear—of having any special desire or predisposition to bring women within the pale of the franchise, but I have received a great many representations from those who are authorised to speak for them, and I am bound to say that they presented to me not only a reasonable, but I think, from their point of view, an unanswerable case. They say they are perfectly content if we do not change the qualification of the franchise to abide by the existing state of things, but that if you are going to bring in a new class of electors, on whatever ground of State service, they must point out—and **none of us can possibly deny their claim**—that during this war the women of this country have rendered as effective service in the prosecution of the war as any other class of the community. It is true they cannot fight in the gross material sense of going out with rifles and so forth, but in armament factories they are doing the work which the men who are fighting had to perform before; they have taken the places of these men; they are the servants of the State; and they are aiding in the most effective way in the prosecution of the war. What is more, and this is a point which makes a special appeal to me, they say when the war comes to an end, and when these abnormal and, of course, to a large extent transient conditions have to be revised, and when the process of industrial reconstruction has to be set on foot, have not the women a special claim to be

heard on the many questions which will arise directly affecting their interests, and possibly meaning for them large displacements of labour? I say to the House quite candidly, as a life-long opponent of Woman Suffrage, **I cannot deny that claim.**"

## THE HOUSE OF TOO MUCH TROUBLE.

In the House of Too Much Trouble  
Lived a lonely little boy;  
He was eager for a playmate,  
He was hungry for a toy,  
But 'twas always too much bother,  
Too much dirt and too much noise,  
For the House of Too Much Trouble  
Wasn't meant for little boys.

And sometimes the little fellow  
Left a book upon the floor  
Or forgot and laughed too loudly,  
Or he failed to close the door.  
In the House of Too Much Trouble  
Things must be precise and trim—  
In the House of Too Much Trouble  
There was little room for him.

He must never scatter playthings,  
He must never romp and play;  
Every room must be in order,  
And keep quiet all the day.  
He had never had companions,  
He had never owned a pet—  
In the House of Too Much Trouble  
It is trim and quiet yet.

Every room is set in order—  
Every book is in its place,  
And the lonely little fellow  
Wears a smile upon his face.  
In the House of Too Much Trouble  
He is silent and at rest—  
In the House of Too Much Trouble  
With a lily on his breast.

—Albert Bigelow Payne.

Major Stuart, the Camp Commandant at Mitcham, stated that he was not in a position to say whether six o'clock closing had benefited the training camp directly, but it was significant that for the last fortnight, out of a camp of 3500 men, the orderly room had been reduced to an average of two men a day, and for the last fortnight only 15 men were brought up for offences against military laws, and these all for very minor breaches. The average number of offences used to be from forty to fifty a fortnight.

**WOMAN'S WORK.**

The number of medical women now working in military hospitals at Malta is 80. The Royal Army Medical Corps are asking for 50 more medical women for service at Home.

In the Central Telephone Office at Petrograd there are about 1000 women employed. The Imperial Bank employs women by preference, and in the department dealing with the cutting of coupons women are employed exclusively, and the head of the department is also a woman. Women are largely employed at the War Office, at the Ministries of the Interior, Agriculture, Education, Means of Communication, and at the Chancelleries of the Imperial Court and Crown Property.

The Sydney "Sun" says that Mrs Kate Dwyer, who has a seat with life tenure on the Senate of the University of Sydney, is the first woman to fill such a position in the British Dominions.

Mrs Mabel Gilmore Reinecke, of Chicago, has been appointed Secretary to Charles Ringer, recently installed as a member of the Chicago Board of Assessors. This is the first time that a woman has been appointed to such a position in this office.

The Adjutant-General of the Forces of the United Kingdom makes the following statement:—"Women have shown themselves capable of successfully replacing the stronger sex in practically every calling." They are succeeding them in 25 processes in the furniture trade, 78 in beet and shoe-making, 19 in grain milling, and 53 processes in paper making. In some munition factories women labour amounts to 95 per cent. of the total. A well-known member of the Institute of Automobile Engineers says he could build a battleship from keel to aerial, in all its complex details, and ready for trial, entirely by women's labour.

The town of Montpellier has thrown open its higher commercial schools to girls.

The next Montana House of Representatives will have two women members. Both were suffrage workers in the Montana campaign, and one is a well-known member of the W.C.T.U.

Board of Trade figures show that up to last July, 1916, 766,000 women had directly replaced men in the main occupations of Great Britain. The total number of women employed, not including those nursing the sick and wounded, those in domestic service, or small dressmaking establishments, is 3,220,000. Women are employed in light blacksmith's work, loading and discharging trucks, weighing material in copper and sulphur works, moulding, turning, and carrying timber in timber yards. They are employed making gunpowder kegs; they work the cordite presses in gunpowder factories.

The War Office has inaugurated a scheme for employing women in war work in France. They are to be mainly employed as clerks, waitresses, domestics, motor transport checkers, and on telegraph and postal work.

On January 24th, for the first time, a woman presided as Speaker over the Oregon House of Representatives. Speaker Robert Stanfield retired shortly after the session opened, and turned the gavel over to Mrs. Alexander Thompson.

Miss Jeanette Bates has recently been appointed assistant-Attorney-General of Illinois by Edward J. Brundage, the newly-elected Attorney-General. The duties of the new position pertain to the prosecution of violators of State factory laws, and will be particularly interesting to women, as so many children are concerned. The State of Colorado is the only other State which confers a position of this character on a woman.

A Bill enabling women to practise as solicitors was read a second time in the House of Lords this month.

**HOT LAKES OF NEW ZEALAND****Brent's****BATHGATE HOUSE,****ROTORUA.**

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"Purity Advocate," quarterly, 6d per annum  
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**MRS DEARLOVE,**  
**BOWER STREET, NAPIER.**



**WOMEN'S**  
**Christian Temperance Union**  
**Of New Zealand.**

Organised 1885.

"For God and Home and Humanity."

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TREASURER:

MRS. BENDELY, Aratonga Avenue,  
 One Tree Hill, Auckland.

Official Organ:

"The White Ribbon."

Editor: Mrs Peryman, Port Chalmers.

Associate Editor: Mrs Evans, M.A.

Business Manager: Mrs Peryman,  
 Port Chalmers.

**The White Ribbon.**

For God and Home and Humanity.

WELLINGTON, MARCH 19, 1917.

**HICHER IDEALS.**

Ever before us shines the ideal, always untouched, but always calling to noble endeavour. "Hitch your waggon to a star" is good sound advice. Lower your ideals, and your character becomes debased. Do you wish to elevate the race? Then give it higher ideals. Raise those ideals from good to best.

Much concern lately has been expressed over the moral depravity and its resultant physical taint. The cause of this depravity is the double standard of morality. To whom should we look to give young men higher ideals? Surely to the doctor (the physician of the body) and to the preacher (the physician of the soul). Yet many preachers act on the assumption that a young man must sow his wild oats. And now for the first time in our recollection, a doctor stands forth publicly in defence of prostitution. The "Medical Journal" reports an address by Dr. Molesworth,

of Sydney, and the discussion thereon. He says: "We must come back to the recognition of the fact that the communal sexual desire is a constant force; that this desire will find gratification if the heavens fall and hell gape in consequence." And so this learned doctor calmly condemns a class of women to be sacrificed to satisfy this desire. The two strongest forces in a man's nature are self-preservation (the desire to save his own life) and race-preservation (the desire to reproduce his kind). Now, the first of these passions has ever been held in check by a healthy public opinion. If a man deserts a comrade in danger to save his own life he is branded at once as a coward. We never hear it said, "Oh! he was only yielding to the strong passion of self-preservation; he really could not help running away; he must save his own life." No such excuse is made. He is branded as a coward, and is shunned by all his fellows. Now, why not bring the same healthy public opinion to bear, and brand the man as coward who deserts the woman who has erred for love of him, and often, too, deserts his unborn child? Is he not doubly a coward? Why, then, receive him, and flatter him, and say, "Poor fellow! he sowed some wild oats"?

Let us clear away the accumulated rubbish of years, and get down to facts. Either this passion can be controlled or it cannot. Now, all doctors of standing agree that chastity is conducive to health. There is no physical necessity for a man to sin. If he lives cleanly he lives healthily. If we admit the position of our medical friend, then if it is necessary for men to sin, it is necessary that women be set apart for them. Why then look down upon these women? The whole thing had its origin in the low estimation in which women were held. If the prostitute is a necessary evil, then these women are condemned to a life of misery and suffering, an early death from a loathsome disease, all to gratify man's desire for pleasure. What matters the woman's suffering? She is only here to serve the lordly male and minister to his pleasure. Men may think this, but that any woman should agree with them is to us unthinkable. Yet we have women of the ruling class at Home asking for compulsory examination of all prostitutes, and also of girls from 15 to 18 years of age. What

a dreadful thing it is! Here are women willing to create a slave class (for that is what it amounts to). To supply man's lust, let the White Slaver trap and steal the girl of tender years. Let him herd them in houses as slaves, get the law to compel them to be regularly examined; never mind what horrors you inflict upon these girls (they are without the pale); do all you can to make sin safe for men, and God Himself mocks all your endeavours, and cries, "The soul that sinneth shall die." Men may devise all ways to sin and not to suffer the consequences, but "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he reap."

The cry of these poor outcast women goes up to God continually, and the man who forced them to a life of shame shall not go scathless.

Women of our land! what is the remedy for this moral scourge? Legislation may help and act as a palliative, but education is the only certain cure. Create a healthy public opinion. Set up the same standard for the boy as for the girl. Expect your boys to live as purely as your girls. Don't forgive his moral lapses more easily than hers. Set up higher ideals for marriage. Teach that the reproductive powers are God-given, and only to be used for the purpose for which they are given. Not in a day or a year or a generation can it be done. But let us start by taking the youth up on to the Mount of Vision. Give him a glimpse of the grandeur of purity; teach him self-reverence and self-knowledge. Raise the status of women. Not man's superior, nor yet his inferior, but his equal. Man and Woman together create the ideal home. So together they will create the ideal State.

**OFFENSIVE POSTERS.**

Invercargill Union sent a protest re hoardings on town walls. The following letter is the reply received:—

"Further to yours dated 9th inst. I have to inform you that the Borough Council are taking steps to put a stop to picture posters of an offensive or indecent character being shown on the hoardings throughout the town. The Inspector has been instructed to **take immediate action** under the By-laws when any objectionable poster is shown."

**EXTRACTS FROM A SPEECH DELIVERED AT SYDNEY TOWN HALL BY SIR THOMAS ANDERSON STUART, M.D., DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.**

Does alcohol prevent a man from becoming a good soldier? I answer that it does, and I proceed to give my reasons.

Discipline is the first quality of a soldier; it is the foundation of all military efficiency. Unless the soldier obeys the orders of his superior officers, and acts promptly and intelligently in support of his fellows, no plan of military operations can be carried out, and the man is a nuisance and a danger. Now, this is the kind of man produced by the influence of alcohol, for even a single dose—and that not a very large one—lessens self-control and will-power, and with these we may take prudence, with the sense of responsibility and conscientiousness—in a word, the higher functions of the brain.

Alcohol acts on the body as a chemical substance, just as you have seen acid eating into iron, and in the action of alcohol on the body it first attacks the brain, and first of all that part of the brain the development of which distinguishes the man from the brute. That is why alcohol debases a man and reduces him to the level of the beasts that perish. In the course of the development of man—that is, in the course of evolution, in what is called “the ascent of man”—it was this part of his brain which was last developed; in the process of degeneration set up by the action of alcohol, it is the first to go. The case is entirely paralleled by that of many insane persons, who, as to their mere bodies, are strong enough, and may live for many years, nevertheless society has found it necessary to shut them up in a madhouse. Now, the man who is “in liquor” is temporarily insane, unsound, and that is not the kind of soldier we require. Thus the ascent of man, which occupied untold millions and millions of years, is undone, and the descent of man is accomplished, it may be in a few minutes. Then, again, still speaking of the moral qualities, alcohol excites the sexual passions at the same time that it lessens the self-control of the individual, so that Bacchus and Cupid and Venus so often go together in pictures and statuary. The drink-shop, indeed, is

a common entrance to the brothel. One in every three prostitutes is infective, and so venereal disease is the frightful source of shame and inefficiency among soldiers, chiefly, of course, the young men and recruits. The men from the country and the backblocks, unused to the temptations of the city life, are those who are most ready to fall victims to the lure. The statistics of the segregation camps are sorrowful reading, and of this the indirect cause in a large proportion of cases is alcohol.

Some time ago I said that alcohol was the most soul-destroying, body-destroying, nation-destroying, substance that had ever been known. The first part of this I have already dealt with here. And now about nation-destroying. Is any argument really necessary? The nation is a group of individuals. If the component individuals are largely poisoned they are no longer efficient, and such a nation is bound to go down before a more efficient nation. The Kaiser knows this. On November 24, 1910, while addressing the military cadets in Berlin, he said: “Victory in the next war will go to the nation with the least consumption of alcohol,” and he urged his hearers to become abstainers. In the beginning of the war, the Russians recognised this, and by the act of the Czar, the manufacture and sale of vodka (Russian spirits) was abolished in the Russian Empire, and every account that comes to us from our Ally shows that the Czar was right, his people more prosperous and better in every way, and the army more efficient than anyone ever dreamed was possible. The French have followed in prohibiting the manufacture and sale of absinthe for all time, and the English, in spite of “the trade,” have restricted the sale and consumption of intoxicants to a very considerable extent.

**A NEW YEAR THOUGHT.**

Build on resolve and not upon regret,  
The structure of thy future. Do  
not grope  
Among the shadows of old sins, but let  
Thine own soul's light shine on the  
path of hope,  
And dissipate the darkness. Waste  
no tears  
Upon the blotted record of lost years,  
But turn the leaf, and smile, oh!  
smile, to see  
The fair white pages that remain  
for thee.

**FRENCH WAR MINISTER AND DRINK.**

At a meeting of the French Chamber, during a discussion on a demand for the regulation of the drink shops in the areas occupied by the armies, a petition emanating from the publicans of Marseilles in favour of less stringent regulations was referred to. General Gallieni, the Minister for War, made short work of this and other appeals, and spoke with soldierly directness on the drink evil. He said: “When I read manifestos like that of the publicans of Marseilles I am compelled to tell you that I am, as Minister of War, the guardian of the health of our soldiers, and also of that of the young men of the 1917 class, just called up, for whom the Chamber and the Senate unanimously demanded that special measures of precaution and hygiene should be adopted. I wish to speak frankly, and to give my clear opinion. I consider that the vendors and the publicans in a large number of localities in the interior are among those people profiting by the war who deserve the least consideration. For my part, I shall always do what I can to place obstacles in the way of their pernicious activity. All the worse for them if their war profits are not what they expected! It will be a great benefit to our race, and a great benefit to our army and our country.”

**ORGANISING FUND.**

**TREASURER'S REPORT.**

The following amounts have been received for the Organising Fund since the last report:—

Branch Donations.—Pahiatua, £1 11s; Port Chalmers, 15s; South Invercargill, £2; Morrinsville, 10s; Waipawa, 7s.

Per Miss Powell.—Mesdames Linda Ferguson, R. Glendinning, and Haynes, of Dunedin, £1 1s each; Mesdames A. S. Paterson and W. Brown, of Dunedin, £1 each; Mesdames McGruer and John Taylor, £2 2s each; W. D. Hunt, £2; and W. Henderson and J. Hensley, £1 1s each, all of Invercargill; Messrs A. F. Hawke, £2 2s; J. E. Watson and J. McQueen, £1 1s each, all of Invercargill; Mr I. McGibbon (Gore), £1 1s; Mrs W. Sherman, £1; smaller sums, £3 10s.

Total receipts, £28 7s. Expenditure for the same period, £8 10s 8d.

NELLIE BENDELY,

N.Z. Treasurer Organising Fund.  
Auckland, 5th March, 1917.



## RETURN OF AN OLD FRIEND (MRS NAPIER).

At last meeting Dunedin Union had the pleasure of listening to an address from Mrs. Napier, who was at one time an active member of the Union, and one of the foremost workers in the great crusade for Woman Suffrage in New Zealand. Mrs. Napier has returned to our Dominion after an absence of 14 years, spent mostly in Edinburgh. She has been an active worker in Scotland, and holds the position of Secretary for Edinburgh and the Lothians, and in addition is President of two Branches. Mrs. Napier has concluded the business that brought her to our shores, but on going to secure a passage back to the Old Land, she finds that she will not be allowed to leave New Zealand until the embargo is lifted. However, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and as a result of Mrs. Napier's enforced detention we are hoping to have the benefit of her charming personality, her wide experience, her inspiring words, and her great enthusiasm at our Convention in Auckland.

Mrs. Napier gave a most interesting address. She said that never had women done more work, and never was there more need of it. At the outbreak of the war our Union was urged to amalgamate with the patriotic societies. But they decided that as the largest body of women in Scotland, they should do aggressive work, and not sink their identity in a larger organisation. The work was varied, as they tried to minister to the temporal, physical, and spiritual needs of the soldiers. Our women had done nobly. Never had they been called on in vain, and the work had been done at a cost of splendid sacrifice and self-denial on their part. Great reforms had been made in the sale of drink in Scotland; the hotels no longer open at 6 a.m., but at 9.30 a.m., and close not at 11 p.m., or even 10, but at 9.30 p.m.; also they close for certain hours every day, and during those hours drink was not obtainable at all. And the women were working and praying that soon drink would not be obtainable at all in Scotland. A letter had just been received from a gentleman, who was not on our side, and he said: "I expect you will be pleased to hear that we

are to be on short rations, only half as much beer and spirit is to be allowed to be manufactured."

In Scotland the White Ribboners number about 19,000; there are 11 Unions. The constitution of all Unions is the same, but their work is very varied. In Edinburgh the Unions established rest rooms for soldiers, which are splendidly patronised. The favourite fare of the boys was porridge. At first they only made porridge for supper, but at the request of the men it was made for afternoon tea, and boys by the dozen come in asking how soon the porridge will be ready. They sell a plate of porridge and milk for 1½d. Six fires are kept going continually, and the men can read and write and be comfortable all the time. In Glasgow, two Branches set up a canteen and catered for hundreds of workmen. They provide splendid meals at a nominal cost, and the Government allows them a subsidy to erect buildings to house the men. It is no trouble to get Branches to organise in Scotland. After speaking to an audience in Canongate, Edinburgh, every hand in the room was put up to signify their willingness to join our Union, and over 100 joined that Branch. A flourishing young people's branch was also started. Down in the slums it is a scandal to any nation to allow licenses to be so thickly planted. In some slum parts almost every other house is a public-house or a licensed grocer. The Edinburgh Union took a keen interest in the movement for national insurance. They opened an office for women to register, and gathered them in by thousands. Over 30,000 women joined the women's society for national insurance. Our hope lies in the young. One branch formed of business girls numbered 200 members. When they were asked at the outbreak of the war if they could give some time to work for the Belgian Red Cross Fund, they at once agreed to work three nights a week, and a letter received lately told her that they were working just as earnestly in her absence as they had done when she was among them. The Union had taken a plebiscite of Scotland urging Government to grant them Prohibition. They pointed out that it was a scandal to use good food to manufacture poison for the brain at a time when all the best brains were

needed. The women of New Zealand should work earnestly, and endeavour to create an atmosphere favourable to prohibition. Some time ago, when taking a motor trip through rough country, it was the cry often heard when the 'bus got into difficulties, "Passengers get out and push." We should get out and push. Our cause was worth fighting for. We shall not get anything unless we are in deadly earnest. Let us remember to get out and push.

## SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS

Judge Lindsey, during his visit to Europe with the Ford Peace Mission, made a special investigation in the various countries into the conditions of the war orphans. Interviewed by the "New York Times," Judge Lindsey said that the main obstacle in taking care of the war orphans was the necessity for getting both sides to agree to allow milk and other food for children to pass the lines.

"More than 500,000 children have perished for lack of nourishment in the fighting countries," said Judge Lindsey.

"In some parts of Poland, practically all children under six years have died, and all through that country few children of three years or under are still alive."

During the recent deportation and massacre of the Armenians, a German woman in charge of an orphanage entreated that the children at least might be spared. The representative of the Turkish Government answered, "The extermination of the Armenians is ordered, and the children must go with the parents."

In France, in Belgium, in Hungary, in all the warring nations, the children have perished like flies. Even in neutral countries the high price of milk has been fatal to "the poverty baby." And still the hosts of little graves go on multiplying.—Boston "Woman's Journal."

## NATIONAL W.C.T.U. PATRIOTIC FUND.

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## 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.)

### WANGANUI EAST.

Feb. 23. 23 members present. Mrs Duxfield presided. Mrs Ambury's resignation as Recording Secretary, owing to removal from the district, was accepted with regret. Correspondence was received from Mrs Peryman, Mrs Bendely, Mrs Suisted, Mrs Chesswass, Mrs Judson, Rev. Dawson, and Mr Devonport, and the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were adopted. The present Dominion officers were nominated, and Mrs Andrew was appointed delegate to the Annual Convention. After voting upon the different propositions to be presented to Convention, and noting instructions to the delegate, the members entered with zest into the arrangements for canvassing for 6 o'clock closing, and forms and literature were distributed. One honorary member was received. Mrs Clinkard gave a pianoforte solo, and tea was dispensed.

### WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Meeting held 1st of March in Constable Street Rooms, when Mrs Houlter presided over a small attendance, on account of so many members attending the Conference of the Foreign Mission Auxiliary. Mrs Donnett was elected delegate to attend Convention. All arrangements for Willard Day, when we hope to have Mrs Lee-Cowie and Mrs Bannatyne present, were left in the hands of Mesdames Wright and Bott. Mrs Don's, and also Mrs Evans' letters in "White Ribbon" were read.

### FEILDING.

Feb. 19. First L.T.L. meeting. A good attendance of young people. Pastor Nicholls gave an address. The President pinned on the badges. After music and singing by the children, they handed round coffee and sandwiches to the visitors.

Feb. 26. Met again to say farewell to Miss Moore, and presented her with a silver vase. Miss Thompson takes charge for the present.

Feb. 28. The Union met at the residence of Mrs Mercer. After the ordinary business, afternoon tea was dispensed. A presentation was made to Miss Moore, who is removing to Palmerston North. Very great regret was expressed at her departure. The large gathering was a proof of the appreciation of Miss Moore's work. Miss Jordan appointed delegate to Convention. Decided to order twelve

copies of Convention number of "White Ribbon."

### WELLINGTON CENTRAL.

Feb. 16. Mrs A. R. Atkinson presided. One new member received. Remits for forthcoming Convention were discussed and voted on. Mrs A. R. Atkinson was elected delegate. A communication from N.Z. Alliance re 1917 petition for 6 o'clock closing was received, and petition forms distributed.

### NELSON.

Feb. 13. A good attendance, Mrs Watson presiding. A vote of thanks was given to Rev. W. E. Lambert for assistance given to the Treasurer, and the President said a few words of farewell to Mrs Lambert, whom we are losing from Nelson. A short address was given on Frances Willard's life. Mesdames Hill and Emmett were elected delegates for the Convention. Attention was called to the notices of motion, to be fully discussed at the next meeting; also to the Municipal and other elections to take place in April. The Secretary gave a brief report of Rev. J. Dawson's address to temperance workers on the previous Friday, and urged all present to attend the meeting called for February 22nd, to make arrangements for the 6 o'clock closing petition. Decided that Miss Weymouth should be asked to visit Nelson again during the present year. Rev. J. Dawson's meeting on February 9th, and the meeting on February 22nd were neither of them well attended, but a committee was formed for the working up of the petition, Dean Weekes being elected chairman.

### GREYMOUTH.

Feb. A gathering in the open-air of mothers and children, entertained by our members. We also welcomed back our President, Mrs Gaskin, who gave a most interesting address on training the young. We commemorated Willard Day by a well-attended meeting. Addresses were given by Rev. Archdeacon York, Revs. J. W. Smith and Captain Inglis (Salvation Army). Misses Hopkins, Lawn, and Truscott gave musical items. Afternoon tea was provided, and literature distributed.

### RICHMOND.

Feb. Meeting held in Wesley Hall, Mrs Fittall presiding. Resolved that a Red Cross box be placed on the table at each meeting, collections to be handed over to the local branch of the Red Cross. Resolved that the members pay a visit to the Old People's Home in Hill Street, distributing books, papers, and providing tea for the old people. One new member was initiated. The L.T.L. has now about 60 members; for this great credit is due to Nurse Field (our late President), whose departure we much regret, and who will be

missed very much. We wish her happiness and prosperity in her new home. On Wednesday last the Old People's Home was visited by several of our members with baskets, etc., who were very kindly received by the Matron. After a chat, tea was provided, and was much appreciated by the old folk. We were heartily thanked by the old folk.

### BLUFF.

Feb. Usual monthly meeting of the Branch was held in Willard Hall on Friday afternoon. Convention Agenda discussed and resolutions passed. Decided to hold a Harvest Festival, sale and concert on March 28th.

### TAURANGA.

Feb. In absence of President, Vice-President (Mrs Christian) occupied the chair. Attendance fair. Our delegate, Mrs Chappell, was empowered to use her own judgment on behalf of voting at Convention. Six o'clock closing was also discussed, and members decided to thoroughly canvass town. Some of the outlying districts have already been done.

### SOUTH DUNEDIN.

March 8. As Miss Austin was not present, there was no address given. Miss Henderson's letter re women police was read and discussed. Resolved: "That in view of the serious laxity of morals among young people, this Union strongly urges upon the Government the need for appointing women police, and for the introduction of legislation upon the subject without delay." That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Acting-Prime Minister (Sir James Allen), the Ministers in charge of Police (Mr Herdman), Public Health (Mr Russell), and the Minister for Justice (Mr Hanan).

### CHRISTCHURCH.

Jan. 24. Mrs McCombs presided, attendance good. Decided to ask wives of soldiers to a social on "Willard Day." Decided to ask members to contribute to the week-end sale to be held at Red Cross Depot. Superintendents of several departments were elected. Decided to ask Mrs Sheppard to give an address on Good Citizenship on Willard Day.

Feb. 12. Mrs McCombs presided over a good attendance. Arrangements made in connection with the Red Cross Sale. Votes of sympathy with Mrs Holland and Mrs Brown on losing sons at the Front, and with Mrs Money on the loss of a son. Mr McCombs gave an instructive address on "Proportional Representation," and a mock ballot was taken. The Mayor and Councillors of Christchurch are to be elected by this method next April. Mrs McCombs explained the meaning of Willard Day, and spoke of our great leader. Afternoon tea was dispensed.



## Ladies' Home Journal Patterns for Easy Dressmaking.

A very large number of these Patterns are sold, and because of their simplicity, and the excellent results that are obtained from them, they are most popular with New Zealand women. Clear directions are given with each Pattern. Designs for every description of clothing for women and children.

All Patterns 9d each, post free.

**BEATH & CO., LIMITED** - - **CHRISTCHURCH.**

Feb. 25. Mrs McCombs presiding, attendance good. In reply to a request from N.Z. Alliance to assist in securing signatures to a 6 o'clock closing petition, it was decided not to move in the matter till after the Annual Convention. Miss Henderson reported that £42 had been raised at the Red Cross Sale Depot under the charge of the W.C.T.U. Decided to nominate suitable women for the Hospital and Charitable Aid Board. Mrs Martin and Mrs Napier were elected delegates to Convention, and instructions given re notices of motion. Mrs Henderson and Mrs Patchett were received on transfer from other Unions. Red Cross meetings are held every week. The following articles have been sent to the Lady Liverpool rooms for our soldiers last month:—865 handkerchiefs, 65 shirts, 23 pairs socks, 7 pairs mittens, 2 scarves, 1 pair knee-caps, 2 Balaclavas.

Correction of last report: By a mistake, the name of Mrs Weston was inserted instead of Mrs Newton for selling so many tickets for lecture in aid of Red Cross Funds.—(Ed. W.R.).

### DUNEDIN.

March 6. President in the chair. Splendid attendance. One new member received. Vote of sympathy passed with Mr Webb on the death of his wife, a member of our Union. Mrs Napier, a visitor to New Zealand, one time an active member of Dunedin, now a member of the Executive of the B.W.T.A., brought greetings from Vancouver, also gave a very interesting address on the work in Scotland.

### SOUTH INVERCARGILL.

March. A most profitable and happy meeting at Amethyst Hall. Mrs Lee-Cowie introduced the resolution passed by the District Union and Reform Council re absolute prohibition during the war. It was carried unanimously, and has since been endorsed by the I.O.G.T., the I.O.R., and others. The measure has quite revived the temperance enthusiasm here, and the newspapers are helping with leading articles. Mrs Aitken and Mrs Pate were appointed delegates to Convention. Purity books were exchanged. New members enrolled, and a fine meeting closed with prayer.

### NAPIER.

Feb. 7. President in the chair. Attendance good. Two new members welcomed.

Feb. 15. Frances Willard Day celebrated by a gathering of Napier members and visitors from Hastings, held in the Botanical Gardens. The President read a paper on the life and work of Frances Willard. Mrs Martindale (Hastings) gave a helpful address. One new member admitted.

March 7. Mrs Venables presided. Notices of motion discussed and delegates instructed how to vote. Votes of sympathy passed to bereaved members. One new member enrolled. Union keen on advancement.

### NGAERE.

March. Members entertained by Mrs A. Walker. After the usual business, members present were asked to give their favourite quotations. Afternoon tea was then served, and the guests wandered through the beautiful gardens and admired the flowers. Votes of thanks to Mrs Walker carried by acclamation.

### KAIAPOL.

Feb. 28. Resolutions re Convention were passed; also votes of sympathy to those in our midst in trouble. Decided to open the Band of Hope season in April. Attendance was good.

### PETONE.

Feb. 21. "At Home" held at Mrs Corner's residence. A paper was read by Mrs Marshall.

March 6. Mrs Rouse presiding. Mrs Hope reported many new names on the Cradle Roll, and proposed holding a mothers' tea shortly. Decided to send a delegate to Convention. One new member was initiated. Mrs Hope promised afternoon tea on the 21st.

### PORT CHALMERS.

March 8. Union resumed meetings after vacation. Notices of motion discussed, and proxy instructions prepared. A most interesting address given by Mrs Napier on our work in Scotland.

March. An evening meeting held, and nine young women initiated as members. Decided to hold an evening meeting for our younger members on the third Monday. The following officers of the Union were appointed to preside at the evening meetings:—Vice-President, Miss Grono; Assistant-Secretary, Miss Dodds; Assistant-Treasurer, Miss Isbister; "W.R." Reporter, Miss M. Olds; Social Committee, Misses Dodds, Peryman, War-kinshore, Isbister, and M. Olds.

### GISBORNE.

Feb. 27. Seventeen present, Mrs Goffe, the new President, in the chair. Mrs Goffe (as one of a deputation to the Borough Council) reported that the Council had acknowledged their responsibility in regard to keeping the Sievwright drinking fountain in order, and promised the work should be done. Decided to celebrate Frances Willard Day at our March meeting. Balance-sheet showed a paid-up membership of 66, and £9 18s 8d in hand. Votes of sympathy passed to Mrs Church and Mrs Toneycliffe. A donation of £1 to be sent to the Voluntary Bible Teachers' Association. Resolutions to be brought up at Convention were read and discussed, and Mrs Goffe appointed our delegate to same. Mrs Goffe also to be nominated for the Hospital Board. Mrs Israel urged that washable coverings for the extra mattresses used on steamers during crowded voyages be asked for. Resolutions re same to be sent to Health Department and head Union office. Enquiries to be made as to the law in regard to picture advertising on Sundays. Mrs Wilkes agreed to carry on the Secretarial work till Mrs Malcolm's return. A few departments of work were taken up.

### NELSON Y's.

March 2. A fair attendance. One new member initiated. A Programme Committee was appointed to assist in the L.T.L. meetings, also our own meetings. The delegate was instructed to secure some Convention numbers of "White Ribbon" for distribution. A helpful address was given by Miss Small on her ideals of womanhood. Preceding this meeting the L.T.L. was held, when there were about 40 children present. The officers were elected by L.T.L. for next three months.

### PONSONBY.

Feb. 8. Mrs Fountain presided. Attendance good. Agreed with pleasure to Miss Dewar's request to assist with catering for afternoon tea during Convention. Letter from Rev. Dawson re 6 o'clock closing petition. Decided to leave the matter over till we hear from the League. Mr Mee's article, advocating prohibition of the liquor trade, was read, also a reading from the "Patriot" in regard to the prohibition policy of South Australia for 1917. Afternoon tea was dispensed, and two new members initiated.

## ASHBURNTON.

February 6. Mrs Watson presided over a large attendance of members. Letters of sympathy to be sent to Mr and Mrs Brown on the death of their daughter, an active member of our Union; also to Mrs Munson in her illness. Mrs Jameson was cordially welcomed, and brought a greeting from Kaipoi Union. Mrs W. H. Robinson elected delegate to Convention, and Mrs S. Trevurza substitute. Instructions issued to delegate upon the notices of motion to come before Convention. Mrs Jameson appointed Superintendent for Moral Instruction.

March. Social afternoon to say "Good-bye" to Rev. and Mrs J. D. McArthur. Attendance good. Vocal and instrumental items were rendered, and an address given by Mr McArthur on "Some Notable Women." Mrs Watson thanked Mr and Mrs McArthur for help and sympathy during the last two years, and wished them success and happiness in their new home. Two new members received. Collection of £1 for World's Missionary Fund. Votes of thanks to speaker and performers and a cup of tea closed a pleasant afternoon.

## MANAIA.

Monthly meeting held. Membership 82, a slight increase. £5 sent to Y.M.C.A. Fund. Map of U.S.A. showing dry territory was inspected with interest. Resolution of appreciation for the life-work of the late Mr F. W. Isitt was passed, members standing. Mrs Craig gave a fine reading. Convention delegate chosen. Reported that a hon. member, Mr Parry, had given his life for his country; another, Lieut. Williams, has won "his wings." Miss Hughes has left for war work at Home, and Miss Ballantyne is a nursing sister in France. Four members, Mesdames Bennett and Hunt, and the Misses Patterson had charge of Red Cross stall in Hawera, and took £24.

## TIMARU.

February. Decided not to take part in six o'clock closing petition arranged by Alliance. Convention matters discussed, and instructions given to delegate. Decided to invite 1918 Convention to meet in Timaru. Decided to hold Cradle Roll picnic on March 15. Mrs Rule elected delegate. Reports received from Hospital visitors and from Sailors' Rest. Two socials for seamen were held at Rest.

## LYTTELTON.

Feb. 7. There was an attendance of 13 members. Our President read an article from the "Outlook," entitled "Canada Pleads with Britain for the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic." The article describes fully the terrible way in which alcohol is hindering the termination of the war. After a short discussion, the members decided to make every effort to obtain signatures for the 6 o'clock petition.

## GREYTOWN.

February 21. Special meeting. Decided to alter the day of meeting to the last Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Districts were allotted members to canvass with six o'clock petition.

February 27. Mrs Whincop in the chair. An "At Home" was held at Mrs Banks' on February 8, and Mrs Whincop held a social on February 15. Both were well attended, and funds raised towards the delegates' expenses. Resolved to hold a social on March 13.

## INVERCARGILL DISTRICT.

Feb. 6. Mrs Baird presided. Mrs John McKenzie moved a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of the Hon. Dr. McNab. The resolution was carried, all standing. Miss Powell, Travelling Organiser, addressed the meeting. Mrs Baird voiced the Union's appreciation of the work of Mrs Peter Cruickshank as a member of the Southland Hospital and Charitable Aid Board, and announced that Miss Helen Birss would be a candidate for election to the Board at next election, and it was hoped that both ladies would be returned. Mrs Cowie gave a most eloquent address on the life of Frances Willard.

At a special meeting of the Executive the following resolutions were carried:—"Resolved to urge the Department of Justice to appoint women police and profit by the experience of other places where the experiment has been tried and proved to be of great value." Also, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is most important that women protectors should be appointed without delay to serve the interests of women and children, and with the powers of Justices of the Peace, who would also attend the Courts; and for these reasons that women Justices could the better be appealed to by women who need help; also having the authority of Justices of the Peace would enable them to enforce necessary reforms."

Feb. 9. Special meeting. A letter was received from the Rev. J. Dawson asking the co-operation of the Union in the matter of a third campaign in re six o'clock closing. In connection, Mrs Cowie moved, "While cordially approving of every effort to minimise the power of the liquor traffic by six o'clock closing, anti-shouting, etc., we believe the day has come for a much greater movement, that is Total Prohibition for the Dominion for the period of the war and six months thereafter." Mrs Baird brought forward the following suggestion, to be put before the Convention by our delegate (Mrs Cowie)—That before an election for members of Parliament, committees from Unions wait on candidates and submit the following questions:—(1) Are you in favour of total prohibition? (2) Will you advocate for it? (3) Will you vote for it?

March 6. Mrs Cowie read the manifesto that the Reform Council

and W.C.T.U. have prepared in favour of National Prohibition and to be presented at the Convention. Several ladies of the W.C.T.U. waited on the Hon. Russell re a St. Helen's Maternity Hospital for Southland, and it is gratifying to report that the Government have now purchased the residence of Mr J. E. Watson, a building in every way suitable. A condition was that the ladies of Invercargill and surrounding district were to obtain the money to furnish same.

## PALMERSTON NORTH.

March. Good meeting. Mrs Crabb presided. Satisfactory report read by Treasurer on result of proceeds from Paddy's Market. Notices of motion for Convention were read and discussed, and delegates appointed. Decided to invite Convention for 1918 or 1919. Letter received from Mrs Outram congratulating our Union for its stand taken against gambling at the recent Paddy's Market. Notice was also taken of the efforts being made by the University girls in Christchurch and Wellington to assist in the cause of purity; their efforts were commended as being highly practical.

## HAWERA.

February 22. Sister Nellie presided, and thirteen ladies were present. Decided that we should help to work the six o'clock closing petition. Frances Willard Day was commemorated, and a history of the life and character of Miss Willard was read by Sister Nellie. Collection of 8s 9d taken up.

## WANGANUI Y's.

Feb. 26. President in the chair; 16 present. An interesting address was given by the Rev. F. H. Radford, who concluded his remarks by an appeal for workers to take the 6 o'clock petition forms around. Quite a number responded. Mrs Smith closed the meeting.

## AUCKLAND.

Feb. 14. Mrs Cook presided. Letters of sympathy to Mrs Don, Mrs Ogilvie, and Miss Bagnall on account of illness. Decided to ask the Mayor of Auckland to extend a civic welcome to the Convention. Notices of motion were discussed and delegates instructed. Resolved that the District Union ask the help of other Temperance organisations to make a special effort to secure the abolition of licenses for wine shops. One new member received.

A social afternoon was held to welcome our new Organiser, Miss Weymouth. Mrs Cook extended a hearty welcome, and Miss Weymouth replied in a bright speech. Recitation and musical items were given.

Feb. 28. Arrangements for programme and entertainment of delegates was discussed. Miss Dewar urged members to pray that Union work be extended, and that our Convention be a great success in every



way. Miss Weymouth gave a short address, and one new member was initiated.

#### OTAMATEA.

Maehe 5. I tuano he mitini ma tenei roopu karaitiana wahine Otamatea ite 18 o nga ra o Pepuere. I roto ite whare karakia ite mutunga ote karakia ahiahi. Ka whakapuaretiate whare mote mitini ete Rev. F. Paikea a mano i karakia a ka puare te whare monga take. (1) Koohi marama moni awhina Karena 1s, H. Paikea 1s, W. Paikea 1s, Kerei Mu 6d. Kaati hore kau he take munui irono i tenei mitini heoi kote koohi marama a kote tumanako tonu hoki ote ngakau kinga mahi etikai o marae ara mate matua ano ite rangi e whaka a o tatou ngakau kite mahi inga mea tika kua homai nei eia he mahi ma tatou manga roopu wahine onga taki eoa katoa. Kaati whakamutua tenei huihuinga kite karakia e te Rev. F. Paikea.

I tuano he huihuinga ma tenei roopu wahine Otamatea ite 1st onga ra o Maehe. Iroto ite whare o Mareana Peraniko ite rua karakia ite ahiahi Nate Perehitini te karakia ka himenetia 23 onga himene whakamutua kite inoi ete Perehitini ka puare te whare monga take Perehetini kaati kia ora katoa tatou kua hui mai nei ano tatou tenei ano o wa tatou mitini heoi ano hoki te take nui ko tatou koohi marama anake kio ahau hore waku mate matua ano tatou emanaki, heoi i runga ite kore take kihai iroa whakamutua te mitini ete Perehitini a i mutu kite inoi.

#### SOME EXPLODED THEORIES ABOUT ALCOHOL.

"No longer can alcohol be regarded as a food. Its supposed valuable effect in keeping out the cold has been exploded, its traditional use as a stimulant to mental and bodily effort has been shown to be a complete fallacy and a self-delusion. Statistical study has revealed it as the chief fomentor and the constant accompaniment of all the worst social evils. Its value to the healthy person is nil; on the contrary, it has peculiarly severe effects on certain tissues, particularly those of the brain, liver, and stomach. Alcohol should never be given in first-aid treatment. There is no single value attributable to alcohol that is not obtainable in a more appropriate and efficient way. The highest physical fitness is possible only in the absence of alcohol."—"Victorian Education Gazette," August 22, 1914.

## Correspondence.

(The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents.)

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR CONVENTION.

Dear Sisters,—Our Union has greatly assisted patriotic efforts, so cannot pay for a delegate, and I have not the £.s.d. to pay for myself. In my absence, may I send various suggestions through your columns?

I have a seat in Convention as a National Superintendent, and much regret I cannot attend. But nevertheless, I question the advisability of passing the "notice of motion" (see "White Ribbon," January) to pay fares of Superintendents. And for these reasons: It would be necessary, because of limited treasury funds, to have a much smaller number appointed. This grouping of several departments would mean a much heavier responsibility for those women who were chosen. Also, there would be a disadvantage in shutting out some who are now being gradually trained for service on a larger scale. In a commercial undertaking, where money expenditure and money returns are the main concern, it would be "good business" to lessen the number of workers! But in our case the training of new workers and increasing the general interest is our true economy. Shall we not then say, "As you were"?

**Resolution Committee.** At present it seems that this Committee has too much power, in that it can (sans ceremony) throw out any resolution, which is never afterwards heard of. There is little doubt but that the Committee has generally good reason to disapprove, but it would be more gracious and more business-like to mention to Convention that some local Union or individual had sent a resolution, but after reading it out and giving some explained reason, they did not bring it forward for discussion. This would take only a few moments, and would satisfy the senders, and be a lesson to others not to make the same mistake in future.

**W.C.T.U. Notepaper and Envelopes.** Since the former well-known "pads" are not available, could not Convention order notepaper and envelopes with a plain but handsome printed heading for sale to local Unions at cost price? This would be economical, and help local secretaries, who feel that their correspondence, especially with public bodies, would be more respectfully received if this heading were used, and be more worthy of our W.C.T.U. as well.

**Convention Number of "White Ribbon."** If all the special resolutions of Convention were printed in a different type (and each one numbered), then they could be more easily looked up afterwards. Also, the National

President or the Superintendent of a department could more easily indicate them when instructing the local Unions during the year. At present, some of the important resolutions become practically "dead letters"; whereas, if our local Unions were instructed from headquarters to consider carefully certain ones, to pass them (after discussion), and then "snowball" our legislators simultaneously from all directions of New Zealand, our deliberations and resolutions of Convention would be more influential in the House. Our local members generally would then be better educated as to our important reforms, and of the attitude of Convention towards them.

**Our Various Departments.** When considering these, will not Convention, in grouping them and in revising their scope, endeavour to follow the lines, as far as possible, of the World's W.C.T.U., of which we in New Zealand form a part?

**Returned Soldiers.** In conservative old England, homes are opened freely and heartily to convalescent soldiers. Yet there are some lonely, sick, crippled boys returning here (and there will be more), who may not have the "home" welcome that most will receive! And so they are tempted to find fellowship among a set that will do them no good.

Will not our women everywhere be on the look-out for such, and do what they can to show a motherly concern for them.

Trusting you will all have "a good time" at Convention.—I am, yours cordially,

SISTER MOODY BELL.

Invercargill.

Always remember that Bible promises are like sunbeams—they shine as freely through the windows of the poor man's cot as the rich man's palace.

**Ashburton.** 1st Tuesday, 2.45 p.m., in Paring Square Schoolroom: Pres., Mrs W. K. Watson, Box 87; Sec., Miss Trevurza, 169 Peter Street; Asst. Sec., Miss A. C. Watson, 84, Cameron St.; Treas., Mrs W. T. Lill, Willowby; Asst. Treas., Mrs J. H. Dent, Wills St.; "W.R." Supt., Miss Butterick, Wakanui.

**Auckland District.** 2nd & 4th Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. Central Mission Hall, Albert St.; Pres., Mrs Cook, Point St., Mt. Eden; Cor. Sec., Miss N. Dewar, Pompallier Terr., Ponsonby; Rec. Sec., Mrs J. W. Taylor, Sentinel Rd., Ponsonby; Treas., Mrs McLean, Princes St. Grey Lynn; Org. Treas., Miss Dewar, 4 Pompallier Terr., Ponsonby; "W.R." Agent Mrs Ogilvie, Victoria St., Richmond.

**Blenheim District.** 1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.; Pres., Mrs A. Jackson; Sec., Mrs D. P. Sinclair, Box 27; Treas., Mrs Hay, Stephenson St.; Mothers' Meeting and Cradle Roll, Mesdames Brewer and Hancock; "W.R." Agent, Mrs W. Parker, Grove Rd.

**Cambridge.** 1st Tuesday in month, in Victoria Hall, at 8 p.m.; Pres., Mrs E. James; Sec., Mrs A. Wallace, Weld Street; Treas., Mrs C. H. Rycroft; Cradle Roll, Mrs Reeves; "W.R." Agent, Mrs A. T. Watson.

**Christchurch District.** Rooms, Manchester St., opp. His Majesty's Theatre. Second and fourth Wednesday; Pres., Mrs I. McCombs, 26, Tui Street, Fendalton; Cor. Sec., Mrs R. Day, Milford St., St. Albans; Rec. Sec., Mrs R. D. Martin, 572, Gloucester Street; Treas., Mrs Patterson, Latimer Square; "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, No-license Rooms, Moray Place, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hiatt, 72, Heriot Row; Cor. Sec., and Press Cor., Mrs Macartney, 156, Eglinton Road, Mornington; Rec. Sec., Miss Roseveare, Castle Street; Supt. **WHITE RIBBON**, Mrs Anderson, 32, Duke St.; Treas., Miss Reid, Bishops-court, Roslyn.

**Devonport.** Second Thursday, Wesleyan Schoolroom, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Cranch, Cameron St.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Budd, Elliot and Sheppard; Sec., Mrs A. Little, 31 Church St.; Treas., and Supt. **W.R.**, Miss Le Roy, Waterview Rd., Stanley Bay; Supt. **Cradle Roll**, Miss Lillwall.

**Feilding.** 1st Thursday, 8 p.m., St. Paul's Hall; Pres., Miss Moore, c/o Mr. W. H. Bain, Feilding; Rec. Sec., Miss Jordan, c/o Mr. H. Feild; Cor. Sec., Mrs C. J. Thompson, Denbigh Street; Treas., Mrs Williamson, The Hill; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Burnley; Railway Box, Mrs Shearer.

**Gisborne District.** 1st Tuesday, 2.45 p.m., Presbyterian Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs Goffe, Ormond Rd.; Sec., Mrs F. S. Malcolm, Gladstone Rd.; Treas., Mrs F. J. Wilkes, 466 Gladstone Rd.

**Greymouth District.** 1st Tuesday at 3 p.m., in Sailor's Rest Hall; Pres., Mrs Gaskin; Sec., Mrs Mason, Cobden; Treas., Mrs Sweetman; **White Ribbon Agent**, Mrs T. Brown; **Cradle Roll** and **Band of Hope**, Mrs Stewart and Mrs Perry.

**Greytown.** Last Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. in Presbyterian Sunday School. President, Mrs Whincop; Secretary, Mrs Banks, Humphreys St.; Treasurer, and **W.R. Agent**, Mrs Cox, 241 Main Street.

**Hamilton District.** 1st Thursday, Wesley Class Rooms, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs J. M. Jones, Clandelands; Sec., Mrs W. Auld; Treas., Mrs Jenkins, Clandelands.

**Hastings.** 2nd Wednesday, St. Andrew's Hall, 8 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Moore, Stortford; Sec., Mrs F. C. Griffiths, Market St.; Treas., Mrs Martindale, Market St.; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Cameron; Vice-Pres., Mrs Clapham; Asst. Sec., Mrs Boyle, Lyndon Road.

**Hawera** meets in Wesley Hall, Regent Street, on the last Thursday, at 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs Bone, Dive's Av.; Rec. Sec., Miss Bischoff, Turuturu Rd.; Cor. Sec., Mrs R. Browne, Ropata St.; Treas., Mrs Best, Milmoie St.; **W.R. Agent**, Mrs. Tonks, Campbell St.

**Henderson.** 3rd Wednesday, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, alternately, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Gilbert, "Homeview"; Vice-Pres., Mrs Platt, Gt. North Rd.; Mrs Williams, Gt. North Rd.; Sec., Mrs McKay, Gt. North Rd.; Treas., Mrs Paltridge, Rathgar Rd.; **W.R. Agent**, Mrs J. Platt, Gt. North Road.

**Invercargill District.** 1st Tuesday, 3 p.m. in Allen's Hall; Pres., Mrs James Baird; Vice-Pres., Mrs J. McKenzie, Mrs C. H. Macalister, Mrs H. Lee-Cowie and Mrs Garrett; Rec. Sec., Mrs Frank Lillierap, Earn St.; Cor. Sec., Sis. Moody Bell; Treas. and "W.R." Agent, Mrs James Hunter, 110, Don St.

**Invercargill South.** Meets every second Tuesday, in Amethyst Hall, at 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs Pasley, Centre St., Georgetown; Sec., Mrs Parkin, 30 Bowmont St.; Treas., Miss Pyle, Amethyst Hall, Bowmont St.; Press Cor., Mrs Smart, Etrick St.; **W.R. Agent**, Mrs Sullivan, 19, Conon St.; **Cradle Roll Supt.**, Mrs Cooper, Oteramika Road, and Mrs Bruce Wallace, Ythan St., Appleby.

**Kaipoi W.C.T.U. Assembly Rooms.** Union meets last Wednesday in the month, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Brighting; Sec., Miss Blackwell, "The Willows"; Treas., Mrs T. G. Blackwell; **W.R. Supt.**, Mrs Ward.

**Lytelton.** 1st Wednesday, Presbyterian Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs Whitby; Sec., Mrs Bromley; Treas., Mrs Clark; "W.R." Agent, Miss Elsie Clark, "Waratah." **W. Lytelton**; Supt. **Cradle Roll**, Mrs S. Booth.

**Mania.** 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 Street; Treas., Mrs Sutherland; **WHITE RIBBON Supt.**, Mrs Russell.

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

**Mosgiel** Meets in Presbyterian Hall, 2nd Wednesday at 2.45 p.m. Pres., Mrs Pinfold; Sec., Mrs Eccersoll; Treas., Mrs E. Wilson; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Morton.

**Napier District.** 1st Wednesday and 3rd Thursday, Willard Institute, Carlyle St., 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs G. W. Venables, Ashbridge Rd.; Sec., Mrs A. Chelwell, Macdonald St.; Treas., Mrs Clare, Morris St.; Asst. Treas., Mrs Mens; Vice-Pres., Mrs Dodds; Home Meetings, Mrs Jenkins, Hastings St.; **Cradle Roll** and **Flower Mission**, Mrs J. Walker, Nelson Cres.; **W.R. Agent**, Mrs Mens, Nelson Cres.

**Ngaruawahia.** 1st Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. Presbyterian Church; Pres., Mrs G. Densem; Vice-Pres., Mrs L. Bycroft and Mrs Vincent; Sec., Mrs Kendall; Treasurer, Mrs C. Rogers; Supt. **Cradle Roll** and **W. R.**, Mrs W. Bycroft.

**New Plymouth District.** 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Good Templar Lodgeroom; Pres., Mrs Allen Douglas, Pendarves St.; Sec., Mrs W. Bruce, 251 Molesworth St.; Treas., and **W.R. Agent**, Miss Taunt, Victoria Rd.

**Normanby.** Second Wednesday, 2 p.m., Social Hall; Pres., Mrs Scott; Vice-Pres., Mrs Butler and Mrs Clement; Sec., Mrs Saunders; Treas., Mrs Lynn; **Cradle Roll**, Mrs K. Hall; **WHITE RIBBON**, Mrs Dickson; Literature, Mrs Hayward.

**Norsewood.** 3rd Thursday, 2 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Speight; Vice-Pres., Mrs Fountain; Sec., Miss A. E. Olsen, "Willow Park"; Treas., Mrs S. Fredericksen; "W.R." Agent, Miss Olsen, "Willow Park."

**Nelson District.** Second 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, 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs Jas Thompson; Sec., Mrs T. Fleming; Treas. and Supt. "W.R." Mrs Holman, Otara; Supt. L.T.L., Mrs Goodall; **Cradle Roll**, Mrs Evans.

**Oxford.** 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Coronation Hall; Pres., Mrs G. Ryde, Cooper's Creek; Sec., Mrs T. Gainsford; Treas., Miss Caverhill; "W.R." Mrs D. Hawke; **Cradle Roll**, Mrs Gainsford, Sr., and Mrs Clark; Evangelistic, Mrs D. Hawke; **Flower Mission**, Mrs Foot; Home Meetings, Mrs Clark; Notable Days, Mrs Comyns.

**Palmerston N. District.** 1st Friday, St. Andrew's Schoolroom, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Crabb, 51, College St. W.; 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, 87 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. Mrs J. Fountain; Vice-Pres Mrs C. I. Harris, Mrs C. R. Vickers, and Miss Caley; Sec., Mrs Plummer, Coronation Rd., Epsom; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Plummer; Treas., Mrs M. A. Bailey, Ponsonby.

**Pukekohe.** Methodist Church, 1st Thursday, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Vant, Beresford St.; Vice-Presidents, Mrs Stevenson and Mrs Wilson; Rec. Sec., Miss Usher; Cor. Sec., Mrs Haslem, East St.; Treas., Mrs Wilson; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Stevenson; **Cradle Roll**, Mrs Mee.

**Rangiora.** last Friday, ante-room of Institut Hall, 2.45 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Cobden Cox, High St.; Sec. and Treas., Mrs Patchett, Southbrook.

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

**Stratford.** 1st Wednesday, 3 p.m., Methodist Church; Pres., ; Vice-Pres., Mrs White and Mrs Phillips; Sec., Mrs J. McAlister; Treas., Mrs Birdsall.

**Takapuna.** 1st Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Takapuna Methodist, and Milford Baptist, alternately. Pres., Mrs Fulljames, East Coast Rd.; Sec., Mrs Carter, Lake Town Rd.; Treas., Miss Rushbrook, Milford.

**Timaru District.** 1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m., Arcade Pres., Mrs Rule, North St.; Sec., Miss M. Avison, Victoria St.; Treas., Mrs Cave, Raymond St.; Evangelistic and Pres., Mrs Lamb; **Cradle Roll**, Mrs Valentine; Maori Work, Mrs Butcher, Wai-iti Rd.; **WHITE RIBBON Agent**, Mrs Stead, Sailor's Rest.

**Tuakau.** 2nd Thursday, Methodist Church, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Hunter; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Madill, Lee, Long and Graham; Sec., Mrs C. Bycroft; Treas., Mrs Goldsmith; Supt. **Band of Hope**, Miss Worthington; Supt. **Cradle Roll**, Miss Burns; **WHITE RIBBON Supt.**, Miss Dwen.

**Waimate.** 2nd Wednesday, in Knox Church Hall, at 3 o'clock; Sec., Mrs Geo. Dash, Box 27, P.O.; Treas., Mrs S. J. Hitchens, "Te Rangi," Mill Rd.; "W.R." Supt., Mrs G. H. Graham, Rhodes St.

**Waipawa.** 4th Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.; Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs H. McLean, Waverley St.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Bott and Harding; Sec., Mrs James Bibby, Rose St.; Treas., Miss Johnson, Rose St.; **WHITE RIBBON Supt.**, Mrs S. Bott.

**Wanganui East** meets last Friday at 2.30 p.m. in Anglican Schoolroom. Pres., Mrs Duxfield; Mahoney St.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Blair, Aubury, and Andrew; Sec. and Treas., Mrs Andrew, Mackay St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Ambury, Mackay St.; **W.R. Agent**, Mrs Melvin, Young St.

**Wanganui District.** 1st Friday, 2.30 p.m. Trinity Church Parlour. Pres., Mrs H. Smith, 88 Liverpool St.; Sec., J. Upton, 165, Victoria Av.; Treas., Mrs Siddells, Guyton Street; Rec. Sec., Mrs Bott, Wicksteed Street; "W.R." Supt., Mrs W. R. Grant, Harrison Place.

**Warkworth.** 1st Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Schoolroom, Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs Attwood; Sec., Mrs Hamilton; Treas., Mrs Cox; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Tiplady; Supt. **Cradle Roll**, Mrs Miller.

**Winchmore.** 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hanson; Vice-Pres., Mrs Prebble, Mrs Blair and Mrs McIlroy; Sec., Miss Shearer, Ashburton; Treas., Mrs Moore; **WHITE RIBBON Agent** Mrs Glassey.

**Wellington District.** 1st Thursday, 3 p.m., Rooms, Constable St.; Pres., Mrs Houlder, 108 Wallace St.; Sec., Mrs Dennett, 27 North Terrace, Kelburn; Treas., Mrs Foxall, 40 Pirie 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., Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Willis St.; Pres., Mrs A. R. Atkinson, Wadestown; Cor. Sec., Miss Helyer, Tonk's Gv; Rec. Sec., Mrs J. H. Smith, 77 Austin St.; Treas. Mrs Helyer, Oriental Bay; **WHITE RIBBON Supt.**, Mrs Port, Austin St.

**Waipukurau.** 2nd Thursday, St. Andrew's Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hopkirk; Vice-Pres., Mrs Harding and Mrs Nicholson; Sec., Mrs H. French, Main St.; 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., Mrs Thompson, Fox Street; Treas., Mrs Davie, Station St.; **Cradle Roll**, Mrs Cole; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Thompson, Fox St.

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