

men were short. She drew out into the stream about 6 p.m. and waited. The hotels were searched, and the drunken firemen were taken out to her, in a tug before midnight, after causing a delay of several hours. Another ship left port with drunken firemen aboard. She made barely two knots an hour the first night. Luckily German submarines were not about or her fate would have been sealed. A workman was drawn in the ballot, and his employers appealed, as he was essential to their work, which was of military character. If this man was so necessary that he could not be spared to go to the fighting line, why is he allowed to spend several hours a day in the hotel, and leave it often incapable of doing any work?

When the railway goods service was disorganised by the coal strike, and merchants could not get necessary goods carried, the trucks were used to carry beer. When the railway authorities were interviewed, they said their orders were to carry only food and liquids. So while boots, clothing, etc., for women and children could not be carried on the railway the publican could get all his beer carried.

The Government places a shield over this trade, and says all must sacrifice for the common weal, only the liquor trade must not be called upon to give up even an hour's trading.

Boys from the Prohibition camps of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand were compelled to have wet canteens in their camps in England. Canada protested, but to no purpose. Had the Dominions combined in a protest, and refused to allow a soldier to go to England unless their camps were as dry as the camps in their own land, this protest might have been effective.

Canadian wounded soldiers went to the wet canteen in their camps in England. The liquor drove them mad, and they were sent home. A Canadian officer justly incensed said: "Don't be surprised if you lose Canada over this."

It is time the electors woke up. Sir James Allen refused to give the Dunedin deputation a straight out answer when they demanded six o'clock closing, and the deputation informed him that if this were not granted a movement would be set on foot to compel the Government to take a poll next

December. No Government has a right to flout the will of the people as the National Government has done.

Unless New Zealand conquers the liquor trade, the liquor trade will conquer her.

Join the W.C.T.U. Crusade Movement, and insist that as we have allowed Conscription to assist in winning the war, so we demand Prohibition to remove the hindrance of the liquor trade.

"TRYING."

What matters the thing you have failed to do?

The breeze is cool and the skies are blue,

The streamlets sing, and the plains are wide.

What matters it that you failed—you tried?

You tried to do it, and failed, that's all;

You tried to climb, and you had a fall.

There yet are prizes for you to win, And there's fight in you. Sail in!

What matters the goal you have failed to make?

Pass by the grieving, forget the ache; The winds are cool and the skies are blue,

And those who loved you believe in you.

And there are goals you yet may attain,

And there are heights that you yet may gain;

Go to it laughing and eager-eyed; The men who fail are the men who tried.

The men who fail are the men who went

At a thing worth doing till they were spent;

And it wasn't a failure; you'll try again.

And you'll win to the goal, and then

You will see how deep are the skies and blue

When the ones you love shall be proud of you.

And what will your failure be to you then?

Men never fail who dare try again.

PENNSYLVANIA MUNITION WORKS.

"No person," reads the code, "upon whom the odour of liquor can be detected shall be allowed upon the premises of a plant manufacturing or using explosives, or in any explosive building."

WOMAN'S WORK.

Both the "Times" and the "Manchester Guardian" pay a high tribute to the courage of the women workers in a munition factory where an explosion occurred, killing 26 and wounding 30 women. The other girls in the factory remained at their work perfectly cool and perfectly disciplined. There was no panic and no collapse. The "Manchester Guardian" recommends that these women and girls should be given the medal for war service.

From the annual report of the Medical Research Committee it will be seen that over a score of women have been employed in the highly scientific work of pathology, and their numbers are constantly increasing. It may be of interest to mention that it is the invariable practice of the Committee to make grants to women upon precisely the same scale as those given to men. In determining the amount of a particular grant, the Committee state that they are solely guided by their judgment of the nature and value of the work done, without reference to the sex of the scientific worker concerned.

The London Hospital, perhaps the most conservative of all hospitals in regard to the recognition of women, has now admitted seven women doctors to their medical staff. There are at present five hospitals in London entirely officered by women.

The names of sixteen women are mentioned for "specially distinguished service" in a despatch from Sir John Murray from Egypt. The devotion to duty, zeal, and skill of the nursing services of these sixteen women voluntary helpers who are unconnected with the military organisation, are described as "beyond praise."

The medal for valour has been conferred on Countess Helena Gleichen and Mrs Nina Hollings. Both these ladies belonged to the British X-Ray section at the Italian front.

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