

The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

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CONSCRIPTION + OR — PROHIBITION.

During this great world struggle it has been laid down as an axiom by our Government, and accepted as a fact by most of our people, that in order to win the war they have the right to conscript all that may help and to prohibit all that may hinder victory.

Conscription.—The Government has not hesitated to conscript the young life of our Dominion, and in the main they have been loyally supported by the people. Thousands who hate the sound of the word conscription, and hate yet more the thing itself, have consented to it because they believe the representations of our rulers that the alternative to conscription is German World Dominion.

Prohibition.—But when the wives and mothers of this Dominion acquiesced in the conscription of their husbands and sons have they not the right to demand that the Government prohibit all that hinders or delays victory. Now by the universal testimony of statesmen, doctors, admirals and generals we know that the liquor trade is hindering victory. How have our National Government dealt with this hindrance? Very tenderly. Cabinet is continually telling us that our first aim should be to win the war, and that we should grudge no sacrifice to that end. We would remind these gentlemen that "actions speak louder than words," and however loudly their voices may declare that their main object is to win the war, in yet more stentorian tones their actions

thunder "Save **The Trade**, and win the war, but if you cannot do both save **The Trade**." Let us look how they have placed a shield over it. When war broke out, White Ribboners wrote



SOME OF OUR MAORI WORKERS.

Standing: Mrs Hemana (Pahi), Mrs Nathan (Auckland). Sitting: Mrs Noda (Batley), Mrs Walker (Gisborne), Superintendent of Maori Work; Mrs Manakau (Pahi).

and asked the King's representative here if he intended to follow the example of his sovereign and banish strong drink from the Vice-regal Lodge. The reply to their request came from the Secretary, and stated that "their letter had been received."

The Parliament was petitioned to banish liquor from Bellamy's. This petition was recommended by the Committee to the favourable consideration of the House, but nothing was done.

Then a petition for six o'clock closing of hotel bars bearing 60,000 signatures was presented; favourably reported upon then talked out.

The following session, one bearing 100,000 signatures was presented and met the same fate as its predecessor.

When the House divided upon closing hotel bars at 8 p.m. the Minister of Education was the only member of the Cabinet who voted for it.

The Government gave us anti-shouting with a flourish of trumpets and how is it enforced? Almost at any time if you watch you can see a group of men, and one handing sixpences round before entering the bar. It is done so often that the only wonder is that policemen so rarely see it, and take action. A vessel arrived at a New Zealand port, and a fireman drew his pay, £45. He spent eight days in the hotel, then was carried drunk on board without a penny. Query. Did he drink £45 worth of liquor in eight days, or did he shout for all his friends, or was it a case of "lambling down?" It would be interesting to hear the reply of the Sergeant of Police in that port to this query.

A hospital ship was waiting to sail from a New Zealand port, but the fire-

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.

ACT, ACT IN THE LIVING PRESENT.

A leaf will show the direction of the wind, a straw the course of the tide or current—two very insignificant things when applied to such mighty forces as wind and water, yet so commonplace as to be unnoticed. The same may be said of many other things around us. Take, for instance, the power and influence of the **trade** in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. We see on every hand the effect, but it takes a coal strike, with all its alarming possibilities, to bring home to us what power and influence it exerts even in our little Dominion. Our daily newspapers have drawn attention to the fact that during the past few weeks Beer, in the matter of transit, is preferred to necessities of life, and it is not an uncommon sight to see, when steamers are loading for coastal ports, the wharves and approaches blocked with barrels waiting shipment, to the exclusion of foodstuffs, which have been frequently shut out, but Beer, **never**. Shall this state of things continue? Is it not time some drastic steps were taken to not only prevent a recurrence of the matter referred to, but to compel, as we are advised to do, viz., practise economy all round for the purpose of helping to win the war, and one of the first steps should be to shorten the hours during which the trade is permitted to operate. The licensee holds a license to retail only, and should be on the same footing as every other retailer, whether it be butcher, baker, grocer, or chemist. Never in the history of our Dominion has there been such a golden opportunity for us to show our power, and use our influence in this direction. What is wanted?

A celebrated orator among the ancients being asked what was the first requisite in eloquence, replied, "action"; and being asked what was the second, replied "action"; and being asked what was the third, replied "action." So say we. Action is what we require to spread the principles of Temperance, and give them that ascendancy and moment to which they are entitled. It is action, repeated action; action without a pause, to which, as temperance reformers, we must have recourse, if we would see our cause make headway in spite of every barrier reared against us by stolid indifference, the unyielding ten-

acity of custom, and the concentrated might of interest, appetite, and authority. Our watchword, in its attainment, should be that of the great agitator whose monster meetings have never been surpassed, and are the best illustration of his principle: Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!

POSTERS WARN FRENCH CITI- ZENS AGAINST ALCOHOL.

On the walls of every post office in France is to be hung a poster telling of the evils and dangers of the use of alcoholic beverages. This is being done by the French Society for Action Against Alcoholism, of which M. Raymond Poincare, President of the French Republic, is Honorary President. The poster, which is illustrated by one of the noted artists of France, reads, in part, as follows:—

THE ALARM

To French Women and to Young Frenchmen;

Drink is as much your enemy as Germany.

Since 1870, it has cost France in men and money much more than the present war.

Drink tickles the palate; but it is a real poison that destroys your constitution.

Drinkers age quickly. They lose half their normal life, and fall easy victims to many infirmities and illnesses.

The cordials of your parents reappear in their offspring as great hereditary evils. France owes to cordials a great many mad men and women and consumptives, without counting sufferers from gout, scrofula, rickets, premature softening of the tissues, and most of our criminals.

Drink decreases by two-thirds our national production; it raises the cost of living, and increases poverty.

Mothers, young men, young girls, wives! Up and act against drink in memory of those who have gloriously died or suffered wounds for the Fatherland! You will thus accomplish a mission as grandiose as that of our heroic soldiers.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson says that "you never can quite tell what alcohol has done to you till the post mortem, and then the question will not interest you much."

A FABLE FOR THE TIMES.

THE BELEAGUERED CITY.

There was once a city which, though its arms were victorious, was in dire straits for food.

The General Officer Commanding and the Civil Authorities knew well that it would be re-victualled in a certain number of months, but it was doubtful if they had food enough to last till the re-victualling. So they made strict search to ensure that nothing which could be used for food should be wasted. Soon the General came upon a great store of barley and many barrels of sugar.

"Thank God! we are saved," said he. "Here is enough barley and sugar to ensure our safety. We can hold out now till the re-victualling. This barley, mixed with corn, will make excellent bread, and the sugar will save the children."

"Alas!" said the Civil Authorities, "you are mistaken. All this barley and sugar is going to be turned into Beer. We dare not touch it."

At these words the General, who was a simple soldier, and did not understand politics or agriculture, grew very angry.

"God bless my soul!" said he, "you are not serious! Nobody can be allowed to turn into Beer what might be made into Bread, and so save the city! This is a town of sane people, and not a lunatic asylum!"

"You evidently don't understand the situation," said the Civil Authorities. "Even when it is a question between Beer and Bread, Beer will win."

"What, in war time, and when famine threatens? Nonsense!" said the General.

"You will find it's true, all the same," said the Civil Authorities.

And so it proved. The barley was not used for Bread. The city fell, and the conquerors drank the Beer.

Moral: When Beer comes before Bread, the people perish.—"Christian Commonwealth."

Y.M.C.A. FUND.

Wanganui, £4 15s; S. C. Thomas, 4s 6d; Mrs Parkinson, £4 14s; Mrs Waldolf, £7; Mrs Jopp, 6s; Mrs Findlay, 10s; Mrs Scott, for Nurse Meech, £13. Total £30 9s 6d.

B. L. COWIE.

AUCKLAND CONVENTION.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

The public reception to the members of Convention was held on Wednesday evening in the Baptist Tabernacle, Queen Street.

In the unavoidable absence of the Mayor, the chair was occupied by the Deputy Mayor, Mr Entrican, who, in a few words, extended a hearty welcome on behalf of the City of Auckland. There was need these days, more than ever, to work for the good of the country, for men, especially the soldiers, for women, and above all, for children. He wished the Convention most successful meetings.

The hymn, "Our God, Our Help in Ages Past," was then sung, after which Mrs Cooke, the President of the Auckland District Union, welcomed the visitors in the name of the local Unions; and Mrs Gunson, the Mayor-ess, offered Convention the good wishes of her husband and herself.

Rev. P. Smallfield spoke on behalf of the Auckland branch of the N.Z. Alliance. The W.C.T.U. was one in aim with the Alliance, both working on similar lines for the good of humanity. Much educative work was being done for Temperance during this time of war, the results of which would be seen later. He bespoke the help of the Union this year again for working the 6 o'clock closing petition. He felt there was no room for despair, and the women would rise to the occasion, as in the past.

The greetings of the Ministers' Association were conveyed by Rev. Miller, who said it was generally recognised that woman's sphere had been extended in recent years. Her work was of the highest value alike in the church and in the Temperance cause. The W.C.T.U. was an organisation of world-wide importance, and had done magnificent work in many lands, but there was still much to do in other ways as well as in the Prohibition movement. Our Empire compared unfavourably with all the Allies, for the Drink Bill had gone up—204 millions for the past year, as compared with 182 millions the preceding year. More personal aggressive work for total abstinence was needed, especially in view of the end of the war and the return home of the boys.

Mr Kelly, representing the Y.M.C.A., supported Mr Miller, and

wished, on behalf of the National Committee, to thank the W.C.T.U. for their generous gift of nearly £2500 raised in last year's campaign.

Mrs Don returned thanks for the royal and most gracious welcome that had been accorded to the Convention, and was pleased to hear Mr Miller pray for a blessing upon "our" Convention. Seeing so many soldiers and sailors in the train on the way up reminded her that, important as is their work for the Empire, no less important is the work of protecting the home and of training the children to be good citizens. What the home is that the citizen will be, and it was to discuss great questions that bear on that matter that they had come from all parts of the Dominion. Going back to the foundation of the W.C.T.U., she reminded her hearers that it had begun in a baptism of prayer, and at first confined its attention to the Liquor Traffic, but soon found that so many other evils sprang from this that it had to extend its work. She was glad the reception was being held in the church, for it carried her back to the great Triennial Conference she had been privileged to attend in U.S.A., and to the grand inspiring music from organ and choirs, when all joined in singing "A Mighty Fortress is Our God." We had come with faces looking towards God, and in His Name to see how best to work for His cause, and she trusted that the result would be added interest and fresh enthusiasm—red-hot enthusiasm, that would burn in us and out of us, and kindle in the Dominion a fire that would not be extinguished till we had Total No-License all over our country. The world was ripe for it, and she had a deep-rooted conviction that the power was ours, but it must be done in the name of God, in the spirit of prayer through faith and trust in God. She thanked all for their kindly words of welcome, and she prayed that such glowing enthusiasm as animated the great founder of our Union might be kindled in every member and every sympathiser.

Mrs Lee-Cowie rose to second the President's motion of thanks, but before she was allowed to speak, came an item that was not on the printed programme. Bouquets were presented to Mrs Don and to Mrs Cowie, the latter by an old sailor-soldier of 87, who testified to the great good Mrs

Cowie had brought to him when through her appeal he was induced, six years ago, to give his heart to the Lord. Deeply touched by the old man's gratitude, Mrs Cowie then proceeded to describe the movement in Southland for endeavouring to obtain National Prohibition as a war measure, and stated that she bore a remit to that end from the Temperance bodies down South. Such was urgently needed, as was shown by the difficulty that employers who were asked to give preference to returned soldiers had in finding suitable employment for those with a craving for drink. The time had come for putting the axe to the root of the tree, and she trusted that victory would crown their efforts.

During the evening several delightful vocal items were contributed by Miss Rivers, who sang "Come Unto Me"; Miss Muriel Barr, "Coming Home," and as an encore, "Where My Caravan has Rested"; and Mr Macdonald, "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby." After announcements with reference to the coming meetings, the Doxology was sung, and the large gathering dispersed.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A well-attended public meeting was held during Convention on Tuesday evening, when the woman's question was discussed, with special reference to the appointment of women police, women jurors and magistrates, and the admission of women to Parliament.

The first resolution was moved by Mrs Lee-Cowie as follows:—"That this meeting urges the Government to yield, without further delay, to the widespread and frequently pressed demand for the appointment of women police, in order that the young people in our community may share in the proved advantages of the protection so afforded in many parts of the Empire and in other countries."

The speaker referred to the numerous cases of assault on young girls and to the wreckage of girl-life everywhere going on, in proof of the necessity for further protection of our young people of both sexes. The system of women police had proved successful wherever it had been tried, for their special work was to warn and counsel those in danger.

Mrs Napier supported the motion. She had worked for 14 years in Edinburgh, and though she had not worked with the women police, she had done a little of such work on her own account. She related how on one occasion she had seen two lads from a man-of-war standing near a public-house, and two girls behind trying to attract their attention, so she had stepped in between, followed them when they went down a dark alley, and had not left them till they were safe. This was the kind of police work that could be done so well by tactful women. Like the chauffeur who, when the motor-car was stuck, invited all to "get out and push," so to carry this and any other reform she asked every one to "get out and push" for legislation to be passed.

Miss Melville quoted from a copy of the "Dreadnought," just received, that "the Minister for Munitions had appointed some hundreds of women police to visit the factories where women and girls were working, and they were doing splendid work."

Mrs Atkinson gave a brief resume of the efforts made last year to get women police appointed. Mr Mark Cohen, editor of the Dunedin "Evening Star," had investigated in 26 States or places, and in not one was any objection raised to women police, but everywhere admiration was expressed for their valuable work. The Minister for Justice had the report containing all this information, yet still he refused to move in the matter, though in these warmer climates and free outdoor life it was the more necessary to have protection for the boys and girls.

Mrs Don said that the W.C.T.U. had for years advocated this reform, in spite of the cheap jokes made against it. Dr Sheldon, on his visit to New Zealand, had told her about the work of the police women in Kansas, where it was recognised they must be the best educated that could be found—college graduates—the very best all-round women. She referred to her own experience in Dunedin, where, being an official visitor and connected with various committees, she knew by sight almost all the young people, and was often able to help and protect. Still better would police women get to know the girls that were giddy and allowed to go unrestrained, and armed with authority, could watch them, and shadow them about, go

into all sorts of places, and thus guide and guard them from evil. The reports from other places show that the work of police women is always preventive, and the male police force have testified that everywhere they have been appointed they have proved their value.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

A collection was then taken up, and an appeal made for new members to join the Union.

The second resolution was moved by Miss Melville, member of the Auckland City Council: "That, whereas women have, during the present war, proved their capacity to fill every position to which they have been appointed, and whereas the right to elect logically carries with it the right to be elected, this meeting earnestly urges the Government to take without delay steps to remove the obstacles in the way of women entering Parliament; and also to clear the way to their serving as Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, and Jurors."

Miss Melville, speaking to the resolution, gave a masterly review of the present position. Referring first to New Zealand, she pointed out that in 1914 this matter had been brought before the Houses of Parliament, without direct request from the women. When the Legislative Council Amendment Bill was before the Lower House, Dr. Newman moved that women be included, but the Upper House took exception to the amendment, on the ground that it ought to have been initiated in the Upper House, and it was sent back to the Lower House with the objection. Later on Mr McCombs moved to delete the word "male," and was defeated, after but slight discussion, by only 2 votes. Afterwards he again moved a similar amendment, but it was ruled out of order, as being the same as one already lost. But many members were in favour of the principle, and the speaker believed that if the women of the Dominion organised and put a definite request before Parliament, it would be passed without much opposition.

Passing then to other advanced countries, she stated that in the compact little democratic country of Finland, there were at present 19 women in Parliament. Finland had had to struggle for its national existence, and

could not afford to leave out half of its best people, but started by educating them to use their power rightly. In Norway, women sat in Parliament, and the general opinion is favourable to it, the main support coming from the Socialist Labour bodies, one of whose chief planks is equal rights for all citizens, irrespective of sex. In some of the United States are women Senators; but little authentic information re the women's movement is to be obtained through the papers. In China, in one of the provincial Parliaments, are five women. Since 1901 women have the right to sit in the Federal House, though no one has yet been elected. Miss Goldstein, an able, highly educated woman, has stood and polled well, but not believing in Party Government, she refuses to stand for any party, will stand only as an Independent.

As regards full voting powers, note that women exercise them in New Zealand, Iceland, Denmark, 12 States of the U.S.A., 3 Provinces of Canada, and Australia. In some this legislation has been passed since the war. It is interesting to note the attitude of different types of mind towards this question. Some maintain that women, by nature coercive, would place on the Statute Book too many "must nots." But the more women know, and the more they wish to help make the laws, the less likely they would be to make this mistake, and it must be confessed that in many cases it is necessary to prohibit. At present our only means of expressing our views is by asking from outside, through deputations, but we should have women there where the laws are made. There should be co-operation, not antagonism. The woman's point of view should prevail in making laws, seeing that women have to pay as well as men. Some think that the wrong women might get into Parliament, faddists, but we can trust public opinion to prevent the election of such.

Referring to the last clauses of the motion, Miss Melville stated that in Australia there are women Justices working in conjunction with women police; and as to women jurors, one Judge had testified of a certain mixed jury that he "had never had a more capable, candid, unbiassed jury"; another that he "had feared the jury system was rotten, but with the advent of the mixed jury, this fear had passed from his mind."

Mrs Atkinson, seconding the resolution, said that a long time ago, before women had the franchise, she had studied books on the question, and one sentence had always remained with her as aptly expressing the principle, "a right to elect without a right to be elected is a knife without a handle." She had not thought much then, but since that time she had been driven to see that women must be admitted to Parliament, for both the Parliament at Home, and the Parliament here had shown such blindness, such want of common-sense in dealing with the Liquor Traffic. For example, in 6 o'clock closing movement, the petition of 60,000 electors received short shrift; that of 100,000 electors had no chance of being granted. But it was impossible to get out of Parliament anything better than you put in; and a Parliament so largely composed of brewers and their supporters could have little sympathy with reform. Would a mixed Parliament have refused to restrict gambling and race meetings in this time of stress? In Auckland alone, during the Christmas and New Year races, £257,958 went through the totalisator, an increase of £21,000 on the previous year. People can spend money in gambling! Yet these things we could cut off without difficulty. No trade is so beggarly to labour as the Liquor Traffic. Brewing gives £7 to labour, where mining gives £50. The speaker concluded with an impassioned appeal for united, effective action in dealing with these evils for the sake of our boys who have gone to the Front, many of whom have made the supreme sacrifice for the Empire. With an eloquence that went straight to the heart of every one that heard her, she pleaded that the sacrifices of the fathers and the mothers must not be disregarded, nor the sufferings and loss of their sons go for nothing, but that we for whom they had given themselves should see to it that the Dominion, the Empire, was worth such sacrifice, and that the land should be a purer, nobler home for them to return to when the great struggle should be over.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously, after which an initiatory service was held, when about a dozen joined the Union.

The meeting then closed in the usual way.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NATION MOVEMENT.

Beloved Comrades,—We are having the mightiest stirring since Convention that we have ever had, I think. Our Manifesto has appeared in every important paper in the Dominion. We have had one donation of £10, and have spent £84. Of course, I am not going to let our W.C.T.U. exchequer bear any of the burden, but we look to God in the financial, as well as the other phases of our great advance movement. Here is a little of work done during the month:

Manifesto and letters printed and despatched to all parts of North Island. Interviews with Mayors, doctors, Efficiency Board member and Chairman, Sir James Allen, and others. Fine meeting in Wellington called by the Mayoress, another in Theatre. Manifesto printed in large size in "Herald," "Star," "War Cry," "Vanguard," "Methodist Times," "Outlook," Wellington "Post," "Dominion," "Press," "Lyttelton Times," "Otago Daily Times," "Otago Star," "Southland Times," and "Daily News."

South Island organised, finishing with fine Working Bee in Invercargill on May 2nd, when Manifestos were sent to Mayor and Councillors, headmasters of schools, Patriotic Committees, Friendly Societies, ministers of every denomination, and every organisation we could reach.

The Presbytery of Scoych Dinnes graciously granted me audience, and promised every help. Our prayers have begun in all directions, and in a few days God may lead us out of homes and churches to pray as our brave pioneers had to do—in streets and public bars.

I have spoken to Commissioner Hodder, and he has promised the help of the Army in our fight against Drink, so if we have to go forth to show how desperately in earnest we are, we may have not our own 5000 women, but 20,000 to hold up praying hands to God, and break down the awful walls of Drinkdom in New Zealand.

Sisters, there must be no turning back now. "Our God shall fight for us." "Whatsoever He saith unto you do it."

I am willing to go to prison and to death for God and our people. **Are you?**

We have so often sang "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus." Will you stand now in this time of testing that is coming, or will you fail Him just when He needs you? **Pray, Pray, Pray.** Call your neighbours together. Get your little ones around you, or pray alone; but Oh! Comrades, pray with such passionate pleading that you will shake heaven and earth. Read Psalm 18, and cry unto God as David did, till God shall bow the Heavens and come down.

BESSIE LEE-COWIE.

TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

Wellington,

18th April, 1917.

Dear Madam,—With reference to the representations made by the deputation from the N.Z. Women's Christian Temperance Union, which waited upon me at Auckland on the 29th ultimo, urging that scientific temperance instruction in public schools be made compulsory instead of optional as at present, I desire to inform you that one of the amendments to the syllabus recently gazetted specifies that all teachers are to make a special record in their work-book of temperance lessons given to their classes. This will ensure that such lessons are duly attended to. During the complete revision of the syllabus, which will take place later in year, it is hoped to outline a definite course of temperance instruction.

With respect to the request of the deputation that students in Training Colleges should be thoroughly grounded in the subject of scientific temperance before being sent out to teach, you will be pleased to learn that the Department has recently ordered a large supply of charts and instruction books from the W.C.T.U. of Illinois, and it is proposed to forward some of these to the Training Colleges in order that young teachers may be shown how to deal with the subject.—Yours faithfully,

J. A. HANAN.

Miss Henderson,
Corresponding Secretary,
Women's Christian Temperance
Union,
Fendalton, Christchurch.

MAORI DEPARTMENT.

Since I arrived home from Convention, I have received nice letters from Mrs Hamana and Mrs Manakau, our first Maori delegates to Convention. They express themselves as having been very pleased with the kindness of our Auckland sisters, and also of all the members assembled there, and much interested in all the work, of which they now feel that they have a better understanding. They wish to tell us that they heartily support the resolutions passed at Convention against drink and other evils, and that we may now depend upon their Unions for support in this work. They have already talked over this amongst themselves. Mrs Nathan reports that Mrs Lee-Cowie most kindly held a meeting amongst the Maoris before she left Auckland, and that she herself and Miss Weymouth hope to carry on the good work begun there.

N. F. WALKER,

Supt. Maori Dept.

Pahi Kaipara, Aperira 2nd, 1917.

Kite tumuaki o nga ropu katea on o he nei iroto ite temini ona o Niutireni huitahi ki oumena honore enoho maihei iroto ioou where ariki iroro ingamana aki tanga ato tatou ariki mana nei tatou imana aki kinga mana a ki tanga ate Wairua. Ko matou kote roopu kaumatua otenei takina kawhaka mihi atu kiteroopu imana aki tia ai o matoa wahine iuru. Nu kite hui kuinganui o nga roopu ote motu kua kua hoki ora mainui kia matou irunga ite rangi marie ite atauhahi ite aroha nutepone kua ronga matou. Ngatake ote huinga nui ote roopu ara kote takahi ite waipiro menga mahi he katoa keite tautako katoa matou genei take komatou Ronga kaumatou menga taitamariki kua tua katoa hei karakia iroto ite haaka Weteriana tautoko ingamahi ate ropu. Kia ora, Nate roopu kaumatua.

WIHIRIWHI HEMANA.

CORRECTION IN SUPERINTENDENT'S LIST.

Y's and Medal Contests: The Superintendent of this department is Mrs Griffin, 40, Buller Street, New Plymouth, and not Mrs Evans, as printed in Convention number.

MONGA MATI RIRIKI.

Kei nga wahine hoki, te kaha kite arai atu inga mate e pa mai ana kite tangata. E hoa ma kia mahara kito tatou ture ahu-whenua. Ara kia ma te marae, kia ma nga mea katoa ote kainga.

Ko tetahi putake ote Taipo Piwa, he paru. Tena pea kote wai keite paru; na reira kaua e tuku kia inu nga karerehe ite wai e meatia ana motu whare. Kaua hoki nga ngeru me nga kuri e tukua kia mitimiti inga rihi kai ate tangata. Kei enei mokai te putake o etahi mate kino e pa ana kia tatou. Ko nga wai paru ote whare, me tanu, me riringi ranei ki tetahi wahi tawhiti atu ite toiapa ote whare. Konga turanga miraka me horoi kite wai koropupu ite ata ite po. Ka kore e ma nga turanga, ka tere te kino ote miraka. Mehemea he mate-rere kei te kainga maori me kohua te miraka imua ite kainga. Kote take ko nga ngarara ote mate e rere ana i roto ite hau, a ka takote ki runga ite miraka. Matuakohua raano ote miraka ka mate ai nga ngarara.

Mare Mare—Ko tetahi mea pai mote tangata e paangia ana ete maremare (rewharewha) me hoatu he kotahi pune nui matete kite peihane wai, kaha te wera ka mea ai inga waewae ki roto ka hipoki ai kite parakete, kia kore ai te hau-matao etae kinga waewae. Kia tekau meneti i roto ite wai, ka tango ai nga waewae, ka kuhu ki roto ite moenga. Kaua e tuku kia makariri tia nga waewae a muri i tenei mahi. Kite pa he mare kite uma ote pepe, ote tangata hoki, me pani kite hinu Oriwa, me tetahi tapena taina kia nohinohi. Me whakamahana ite tuatahi ka pani ai kite uma. Ka mutu, me whakakakahu te uma kite paranene.

He pai hoki te kai ariana, ina paangia te tangata ite maremare. Kite paangia nga pepe nonohi ete mare-ngengere, a ko taua mare, he kino atu ite mare-whakao, me mea kia toru maturuturu hinu Oriwa ki runga ite tipune huka, ka hoatu ai tetahi wahi kita pepe.

He Motu—Kite motu te waewae te ringa ranei ote tamaiti, ko tetahi mea pai, he tipune houa me mea ki roto ite wai mahara, ka horoi ai te wahi i motu ai.

He Wera—Kite wera te ringa, te tinana ranei, me riringi kite katoroera (Castor Oil) ka here ai te wahi mate

kite kareko tawhito. Ha pai hoki te runa, mo runga ite hinu. Kaua e hoatu he kareko hou kite motu, kite wera ranei. Kote take he mea kino kei roto inga kakahu hou a ka huri kite paihana ite wahi mate. He pai hoki te wahi ma ote heeki me mea ki runga ite wera.

Hakihaki—Kia ma tonu te hiako. Kite pa mai tenei mate ki o tamariki me mutu to ratou kai miiti me nga kai katoa e tote ana. Me whangai ki nga kai penei mete puha, kapiti waatakerahi (watercress) inga huarakau, inga purini miraka-ara raihi, heeke, i ena kai katoa. Mate kore kai miiti ka ora ai tena mate. Kite tae kite marama o Hepetema me meatia he tirikara, he Sulphur, me korori kia pai, a ka hoatu ai he tipune o tenei kai ki nga tamariki, inga ata. Ko tenei rongoa, he mea kia ora ai nga toto.

He tikanga e mate ai nga ngarara oroto ite whare imuri mai inga mate kikino penei ite: Taipo Piwa Kohitu, Mitara, me etahi atu aua mate. Ko etahi mea pai hei patu inga ngarara o roto ite whare i peangia engu mate e mau i runga ake nei, me hoatu he wearo wera ki runga ite tini its hapara ranei ka mea ai he huka, he kawhi (Coffee) ranei ki runga. Ka waiho atu ai kia ngi ha ki roto ite ruma i reira nei te mate. He pai hoki te Sulphur.

He pai atu me heroia nga mea katoa o taua ruma kite "Jeyes Fluid" kia tino matau ai e, kua mate nga ngarara. Ko nga kakahu ara hiiti, pera keihi me kohua, kia tino roa e kohua tia ana.

ORGANISING FUND.

Treasurer's Report.

The following amounts have been received for the Organising Fund since last report of March 5th:—

Branch Donations—Belfast, 16s; Feilding, £2 14s; Henderson, £1; Lyttelton, £1; North East Valley, £3 11s; Waipawa (additional), 3s; Warkworth, £1; Winchmore-Greenstreet, 5s.

Private Donations—Miss McCarthy, 8s; W.C.T.U. Member, 10s; Per Miss Powell, Mr Squires, £10; Anon, 7s 6d. Total Receipts, £21 14s 6d.

Expenditure for March, £12 7s.

April, £9 14s 8d.

NELLIE BENDELY.

N.Z. Treasurer, Organising Fund.
Auckland.

7th May, 1917.

PALMERSTON NORTH SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE COMPETITION, 1916.

PRIZE ESSAY.—FORM III.

(Margaret Shaw.)

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

Drink is one of the worst evils of this world, and we must all do what we can to abolish it. If every one did his little bit this evil might soon be done away with.

All drinks are not foods as milk is, for they do not give nourishment to the body. They do not help the growth of the body, but rather tend to wear it away; also they do not increase the strength and warmth of the body, as many people think.

Spirits contain a substance called alcohol, which is very dangerous to the body. Alcohol in small quantities is a stimulant, but a stimulant is not necessary to a healthy, vigorous person. As the whip and the spur are not natural to a horse, so alcoholic liquors are not to a person; corn and grass are the natural foods of a horse, as meat and bread are to us.

Alcohol decreases the power of a person to resist disease, fatigue, or hardships. The white corpuscles in the blood become less active by coming in contact with alcohol, and so cannot fight so nobly against the germs. Thus a person who is given to heavy drinking may die of a disease which with a total abstainer would mean only a short illness. We find that men who do not drink are always the best soldiers on the march. Polar explorers forbid alcoholic liquors, as they cause a person to succumb quickly to the cold. Athletes, when in training, do not take any spirits.

Heavy drinkers do not, as a rule, lead long or healthy lives. Life insurance agents have found this out, and do not offer such favourable terms to a drinker as to total abstainers.

Those people who drink think that spirits help to quench the thirst, but this is not so, for they only tend to make a person wish for more. There is always a tendency for this desire to become irresistible. Most people find that the first glass of beer is not too

pleasant a beverage, but they endure it, for they see others taking it, and they soon begin to like it.

Money spent on spirits is money wasted, and often we find that a home is ruined because the breadwinner spends his money on drink instead of on food and nourishment. Beverages such as cocoa or milk, though they cost less than spirits, contain flesh-forming and warmth-giving substances. Thus a man would get a fair amount of nourishment in a loaf of bread which would be lacking in a glass of beer.

It is always found that most of the crimes committed are the result of drink. Often a man commits a serious crime when he is under the influence of drink. Insanity is often the result of heavy drinking.

Intemperance is likely to render a person liable to many diseases, chief among which are consumption, cancer, inflammation of the lungs, and brain disease.

Spirits of any kind should not be given to children, unless by the doctor's express orders, for they help to stunt the growth.

If we could take away from this sinful world all the vice, wretchedness, poverty, and ill-health which is caused by heavy drinking, how much happier and brighter this world would be.

OUR BOYS IN ENGLAND.

Miss Agnes Slack wishes the names of all New Zealand soldier friends of White Ribboners to be sent to her, with an address to reach them. Miss Slack will try to put them in touch with some kind White Ribboner's hospitality and home life. Miss Slack's address: Caxton Buildings, Ripley, Derbyshire, England.

HOT LAKES OF NEW ZEALAND

Brent's BATHGATE HOUSE, ROTORUA.

Being a **FIRST-CLASS TEMPERANCE HOTEL**, is replete with every comfort. It is adjacent to the Sanatorium, and thus affords special facilities for the Baths.

Terms **Moderate.** J. T. BRENT, Proprietor.

N.Z. W.C.T.U.

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"What a Young Boy Ought to Know," 5s

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"White Ribbon Hymn Books," words only, 1s 6d per doz.
Pledge Books for Non-Members, 6d each.

Badges may be obtained from Miss Powell at 3d and 8d each, or 2s and 6s per dozen, prepaid.

Will friends please note prices, and send stamps or postal note with their order? The prices quoted include postage in every case.

MRS HOULDER,
108, WALLACE ST., WELLINGTON.

WOMEN'S Christian Temperance Union Of New Zealand.

Organised 1885.

"For God and Home and Humanity."

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C/o Miss Henderson, 26, Tui Street,
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VICE-PRESIDENT:

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MRS. W. A. EVANS, M.A., Hiropi
St., Wellington.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:
MISS HENDERSON, B.A., 26 Tui
St., Fendalton, Christchurch.

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, MAY 18, 1917.

ELECTIONS.

We are pleased to see that women are being returned to Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards in increasing numbers. At Invercargill, Mrs Cruickshank and Mrs Berse topped the poll. At Palmerston North two ladies headed the poll, the second being Mrs Crabb, President of the local Union, and Vice-President of the Dominion Union. At Wanganui, Mrs Siddells was returned, and at Nelson, Mrs Watson; at Timaru, Mrs Raymond, all of these being White Ribboners. Dunedin elected three ladies, one at the head of the poll, and Wellington has four ladies on its Board. Christchurch also returned three ladies.

In School Committee elections many White Ribboners have been elected. N.E. Valley, Mrs Begg; Ashburton, Mrs Watson and Mrs R. P. Begg; Newtown (Wellington), Mrs Wright and Mrs Webb; Wanganui, Mrs Siddells and Mrs McKenzie; Palmerston North returned Sister Jean to West End Committee, and Mesdames

Crabb and Gill to College Street. Wanganui East has two ladies, both White Ribboners; and Cargill (Dunedin) also returned one lady; North Canterbury, 20 ladies; while Invercargill elected Mrs Morrison, Mrs Parkin, and Mrs Garrett.

One lady has been elected a member of the Christchurch City Council.

"THE WHITE RIBBON."

Up to date our Unions have redeemed the promises made at Convention. They resolved to get 500 new subscribers during the year to cover the increased cost of publication. That meant 125 each quarter. In the six weeks from Convention, there have been sent in 125 new subscribers, which is most encouraging, and we heartily thank those Unions and members who have so readily come to our help. Our old friend, Miss Powell, heads the list with 25 new subscribers. She says: "You shall not have to use common paper if I can help it." Wellington Central, 13; Palmerston N., 10; Mrs Lee-Cowie, 9; Auckland, 7; Christchurch and Mosgiel, 6; Ashburton, Morrinsville, Mrs Black (Waitoa), and Hikurangi, 4; Wanganui E., Mrs Neal, Lower Hutt, Port Chalmers, Stratford, Warkworth, Dunedin, and Mrs Evans, 2. The following Unions each sent one new subscriber: — Greymouth, Nelson, Kaiapoi, Norsewood, Cambridge, Woodville, Devonport, Waihi, Otahuhu, Waipawa, Henderson, Gisborne, Manaia, Wanganui, Alexandra, Waipukurau, and Nelson Y's. Several Unions have written promising to get the six new subscribers which Convention asked for, and as many more as possible. Will every Union do its best to help by circulating the "White Ribbon"?

We hope all Unions who can afford 10s a year will advertise their meetings on the last page of the paper. It helps the paper to have a complete list of Unions, and it also helps the Union by letting any visiting White Ribboner know when and where they meet.

A brewer in America who recently went out of business said: "There is no money in the brewery business. The liquor business is dying a natural death."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN CANADA.

March 5th, 1917.

(To the Editor "The White Ribbon")

Dear Mrs Peryman,—I know your readers will rejoice to hear that a great victory for the cause of Woman Suffrage has just been won in Canada. Everybody knows that during the last year Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia granted this measure of justice to their women. But the more densely populated Eastern Provinces still lagged behind. The news has just reached me from the President of the Canadian National Suffrage Association that the provincial franchise was granted to the women of Ontario on March 1st. The only province of importance now left unfranchised is Quebec, and though in that province public opinion is extremely conservative, it is difficult to believe that Quebec can long resist the influence of the rest of the Dominion. The Federal Franchise for the Dominion will follow naturally. This means that in three of the self-governing Dominions the women have their energies free for the great work of reconstruction which is awaiting us all. The women of Great Britain and South Africa will look upon this new gain to the cause as a fresh stimulus to them in their struggles for the same freedom.

Should any of the leaders in other Dominions wish to send their congratulations direct to Canada, the address is:—Dr Margaret Gordon, President, National Canadian Suffrage Association, 726, Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

She sent the message to me that I might send it on to you.

A victory such as this is another link which binds the women of the Empire together.

Yours with all good wishes,

HARRIET C. NEWCOMB,

Hon. Secretary.

MAORI MISSION FUND.

Will all Unions kindly remember White Ribbon Day, June 15th? Collection for Maori Mission Fund.

N. F. WALKER,

N.Z. Supt. Maori Dept.

"Gartgowan," Upper Fox Street,
Gisborne.

A TRAMP.

THE TRUE STORY OF A MAKER
OF SADDLES IN PROHIBITION
NORTH DAKOTA.

There was an irresolute knock at the back door. "I'll answer it, Mary," said Jackson, getting up from the breakfast table as he spoke.

"Can you give me something to eat, Mister?" asked a middle-aged man, in a quavering voice; "I'm almost starved."

"Why don't you fellows go to work, instead of begging and beating your way?" asked Jackson, the rancher, banker, and all around successful Western business man.

"There isn't anything that I can do in this forsaken country; there is nothing doing in my line," answered Dillon.

"What is your line?" demanded Jackson.

"I am a saddler, sir; I can make as fine a saddle as any man ever rode," said Dillon.

"Why did you come to this country?" demanded Jackson. "You certainly did not expect to find saddle factories on North Dakota ranches nor in towns of one hundred people."

"Mister, I came to North Dakota to get away from drink; when I learned that I could escape from the drink devil by coming here, I did not stop to inquire about work, but came at once. I paid my fare as far as I had money. Since then I have walked and walked, and starved and shivered until I can go no further."

"Come in and have some breakfast, and get warm," said Jackson, with an uncomfortable lump in his throat, which made further speech difficult.

After Dillon had finished his breakfast, Jackson said to him:

"I am going to test the truth of what you say; there are a lot of cowboys on my own and on the neighbouring ranches; they are always buying good saddles; there is a vacant room in the rear of the building in which our bank is located. I'll buy whatever you need to begin work in a small way; if you do what you say you can do, I'll finance you further."

Jackson wired Minneapolis for leather, tools, and other necessary equipment for the proposed saddler's shop. Two days later the one hundred and ninety-nine inhabitants of Sentinel

City were on the qui vive concerning the outcome of Jackson's new venture. He was always starting some new thing, but setting up a tramp in business, and that a saddlery shop in Sentinel City, was certainly the craziest undertaking of them all. Any man with average intelligence should know that the saddler's business belongs to the big city.

"Jackson is dead easy," said one man. "If he knew men, he never would have financed that tramp."

"Jackson is a young ambitious idealist," said another. "He'll be more practical after he loses a lot of money."

On Saturday morning Dillon called Jackson into the shop to show him his first saddle.

"Splendid!" he exclaimed. "I should like a saddle as fine as that for myself. The cowboys will be in town this afternoon, and I'll bring a dozen of them in here to see your sample."

"She's a beauty," exclaimed Bill Jones after he had carefully examined the new saddle. "I'll give you twenty dollars for it," he said, taking out a roll of bills.

"Hold on, there; not quite so fast, if you please, Mr Jones," shouted Ed. Smith. "I'll give twenty-five dollars for that saddle. This isn't bargain day at the saddle counter; you can't bluff the gentleman out of the profits on his goods while I am around."

"Gentlemen," said Dillon, "this saddle sells for eighteen dollars, and no more; I'll take orders for as many saddles as you care to place at that price."

The boys stared at the speaker, as if to make sure of his sanity; then there was a general rush for orders.

Some months later Dillon said to Jackson:

"I can't keep up with the orders."

"Then we will get help," was his prompt reply. "This is a paying business. The thing that pleases me most, Dillon, is that you have made good your promise."

"Thank God for a State where you can't get liquor," said Dillon. "I have always made money; but the drink got it away from me, and I was left poor. My employers always said, 'Drink is your besetting sin; get away from drink, and you will do well.'"

"You have a good-sized bank account, Dillon; we will organise a company, and you can take as much

stock as you like. 'My tramp has made good.'"

The Jackson Saddlery Company, Limited, was organised under the laws of North Dakota, with a paid-up capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. Since September, 1914, they have had contracts with the British Government for all the saddles they can make.

"Doesn't it beat all how everything that man Jackson touches turns into money?" said one of the former wise ones to his companion, as they stood looking at the new factory.

"Yes," said the other, "and to my mind the biggest thing he has made is not money, but that man Dillon, who came to this town a tramp, and now he is a successful business man."

—Rev. Frank Hampton Fox, D.D., in "Christian Endeavour World."

ARE ALL THE CHILDREN IN?

The darkness falls, the wind is high,
Dense black clouds fill the western sky,

The storm will soon begin;
The thunders roar, the lightnings flash,
I hear the great round raindrops dash—
Are all the children in?

The future days are drawing near,
They'll go from this warm shelter here,

Out in the world's wide din;
The rain will fall, the cold winds blow,
I'll sit alone and long to know—
Are all the children in?

God knows it all; His will is best;
I'll shield them now, and yield the rest

In His most righteous hand;
Sometimes the souls He loves are riven
By tempests wild, and then are driven
Nearer the Better Land.

If He should call us home before
The children to that blessed shore,
Away from care and sin,
I know that I shall watch and wait
Till He, the Keeper of the Gate,
Let all the children in!

GOD-SPEED!

For us—The parting and the sorrow;
For Him—"God-speed!"
One fight—A noble deed—"Good-night!"
And no to-morrow.
Where he is, in Thy peace, Time is not,
Nor smallest sorrow.

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.

IN THE FIELD.

The day before leaving Takapuna a meeting—to which the residents of the neighbourhood were invited—was held on the spacious verandah of Mrs Penning's house. The attendance was good. One or two new members were secured, and also a Cradle Roll baby.

April 18th found me at Ohakune to take part in the campaign against Sunday picture shows, which was conducted with great vigour, the Rev. W. Weller (Anglican) taking the lead. Unfortunately, the referendum, which was taken simultaneously with the Mayoral election, showed a majority for pictures of sixty. Whether this really represented the minds of the voters it is impossible to tell, as the voting-paper was so clumsily worded as to be absolutely misleading. We educated our side as far as we could, but only a small section could be reached with the mock ballot-paper. I wish the Government would appoint a committee of sensible women to draw up the voting-papers!

About half-way through the campaign, I fell off my cycle, severely spraining my left wrist. My kind hostess, Mrs Brownlee, bathed and rubbed and bandaged according to the latest ambulance rules, and I was well taken care of. The arrangement with Patea had to be cancelled, as cycling was for some time out of the question. Something might have been done in Te Kuiti on foot, but a wire, "not convenient," settled that.

So on 26th I travelled to my City of Refuge, Lower Hutt, meeting with a loving welcome from Mrs and Miss Knight.

Tuesday found me at the ordinary meeting of the Petone Union, when arrangements were made for a campaign in that town, and on Thursday I attended the meeting of the District Union. In each case the delegate gave her report, both being bright and not too long.

M. S. POWELL,

Dominion Organiser.

Miss Powell's Address: Care Mrs Hopkirk, Waipukurau.

In re badges, Miss Powell states that she is at present unable to supply those at 8d each, as the war-work is monopolising all the manufactories in England, so badges have to wait. Fortunately, plenty of cheaper ones are available, but in future these will have to be sold at 4d each (3s per dozen when pre-paid).

THE LONG LINE.

Here your own row, it's the only row
for you,
From first flush of morn till evening's
dew,
There's never another your work can
do

On that one line.

Murmur not, sigh not, long not for
rest,
That is the way to be happy and blest;
He does well, brother, who does just
his best

On the long line.

What! would you till in the green
gardens near,
Old rows, fenced snugly so soft and
so clear?

Nay! up and at it! thou faint pioneer,
On the long line.

Sing while you labour, though weary
the day,
Life is a song, though the skies may
be grey,
Listening sad hearts shall be cheered
on the way

Of that long line.

Never a rest when the work is begun,
Never a prize till the goal has been
won,
Then God shall whisper, "Thou
servant, well done,"

Seeing that line.

"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."—New York City Board of Health.

Y.M.C.A. HUTS FOR WET CANTEENS.

The Liquor Trade in England, not satisfied with running wet canteens in camps, has now made a start to commandeer the huts of the Y.M.C.A. for its own use. These huts are subscribed for by those who love our soldiers, and are run as a counter-attraction to the wet canteen. They provide a place where the boys can go and read and write, and get hot tea and cocoa, etc. But when boys don't get drunk the regimental funds suffer. The profits of wet canteens go to these funds. And again, the old story, liquor must be sold, even if soldiers are ruined. It is almost incredible, and yet the "British Weekly" records the fact that one hut has been taken, and Lord Derby, when interviewed, gave a very weak reply.

Surely we will not submit to this. We have allowed wet canteens to be placed in our camps in England, though we forbid them in our own Dominion. Are we going now to allow this arrogant trade to banish the Y.M.C.A. from the camps, because it tries to keep the boys from the wet canteen?

Here is a Government which preaches efficiency to win the war, whose leader acknowledges **Drink** as the cause of inefficiency; and yet they not only allow liquor to be sold at camps, but are going to allow the only place where boys can get non-alcoholic refreshment to be snatched away and used for alcohol. Mothers have subscribed for these huts to help their boys, and are they to be used to assist in their ruin? It would be a screaming farce if it were not so grim a tragedy.

In the midst of one of John B. Gough's lectures, a man jumped up and shouted, "How can you say that a thing is a stimulant and not a food?" "You step into a hornet's nest," retorted the quick-witted orator, "and you'll find out."

Correspondence.

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

(To the Editor.)

Madam,—In recent numbers of the "White Ribbon" reference has been made to the report on the education of girls adopted by the Council of Education and endorsed by the N.Z. Women Teachers' Association at its annual meeting.

May I, as one of your readers, and as representing a large body of women teachers, give your members something of our point of view?

The criticism against the report is, I believe, largely the result of misconception of the facts. The days when girls had to "do nothing but wait for some man to come along and provide the house for them to keep" are past, and—we sincerely hope—never to return. Girls are being trained—and rightly so—to become capable wage-earners, but while we remember that they must be able to maintain their independence, we must not forget that the great majority of them will eventually marry, and that the home life of the nation will depend on them. It is true that differentiation in the education of girls is stressed in the report, but that is because it is realised that such a policy is in the interests, firstly, of the girls themselves, and secondly, of the nation.

The aim of education should be to fit boys and girls for the duties of mature life, and a system can only be successful in so far as that aim is assured. It has long been the custom to consider mainly, in planning educational systems, the needs of boys. Is it not time that more serious thought was given to the educational needs of the mothers of the coming race?

No amount of argument will alter the fact that the girls in our schools will become the mothers of the nation—that into their hands will come the work of rearing and training the next generation. I am one of those who believe that no other task that falls to the lot of frail humanity equals this one in importance and in far-reaching results. Is the present system providing girls with the best equipment for undertaking this task? We think there is room for improvement, and that the report points the direction in which improvements may be made. Shall we send girls away from our schools ill-equipped to face these responsibilities, that will most surely devolve upon them, or shall we give them a helping hand, as far as we may, in preparing them for these duties?

There is nothing revolutionary in the report, and one would expect that the proposal to widen the home aspect of a girl's education, and to place around her during the years of adolescence the influence of a capable woman teacher, would have received

nothing but approbation from women who are interested in the national welfare. For this is but one phase of education, not the whole. No one proposes to rob girls of a sound education in a literary sense, nor to prevent them from qualifying for any trade or profession they may wish to follow. But we are deeply concerned with the home life of the nation, for we know how much depends upon it, and if we are to be loyal to our womanhood, we cannot disregard it.

There may be a few people who would forget that boys and girls have not all the same duties to perform. Such look askance at any ideas of "sex differentiation in education," but I think there are very few indeed who would recommend that in all our schools there be no differentiation; that boys and girls alike be taught needlework, laundry, cookery, woodwork, and every other subject contained in the primary school syllabus.

The great human wastage that is now going on makes it more than ever necessary that the coming race shall be fit and virile, and we must use every means in our power to that end. The education of both boys and girls is a matter of the deepest moment. In considering that of the girls, there are three aspects to be noted:

- (1) The **citizen** aspect.
- (2) The **home** aspect.
- (3) The **wage-earning** aspect.

Our women must be trained to be good citizens, good mothers, and capable workers. A system that weaves these three strands into a harmonious whole is what we are striving after, and if the aim is an exalted one, we have good authority for saying that "Who aims at the sky shoots higher far than he who means a tree."

The Dominion Conference of Women Teachers, representing various Associations from Auckland to Invercargill, met in Wellington recently and passed, with only one dissentient, the following motion:—"That this Conference of delegates from the Women Teachers' Associations heartily approves of the principles embodied in the report of the Council of Education on the education of girls, and trusts that the Minister of Education will put these principles into operation as soon as possible."

I would therefore ask that your readers, and the W.C.T.U. generally, will consider carefully the underlying principles of the report of the Council of Education on the education of girls. The experienced women teachers at the Conference were all agreed as to the wisdom of the proposals, and they spoke with considerable practical knowledge. I know, too, that the women members of the Council of Education did their share of committee work in framing this report with a deep sense of responsibility, and I feel that an Association of Women workers having for its motto, "For God, and Home, and Humanity," cannot but give sympa-

thetic attention to such a report as this.

I append a copy of the report, and hope I may be pardoned for taking up so much of your space.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am, etc.,

EMILY A. CHAPLAIN,

President N.Z. Women Teachers' Association (also member Council of Education).

ON THE CONVENTION.

(To the Editor.)

Madam,—I read your fine Convention number with interest, but if you will kindly allow me to say so, I would like to have seen some remarks on:—

(1) "The Rights of the Children" emphasised. That is the right of these little immigrants to our world to full citizenship of our State immediately they come. The right to full food, clothing, lodging, medical attendance, education, and training, and land, with a State guarantee that they get them.

(2) "On thinking good thoughts." Is it not the faith that is in us that tells? Thoughts are from two sources (a) our own personal experiences, including what we are told and read; (b) outside impressions from our Creator, and our fellows' faith. Thoughts may be anything—but faith only can remove mountains. If we set our faith it continues to work even though we may be thinking about other things.

(3) "The cost of living." I would like to have seen the basic principle of living and its relation to the land affirmed.

"The earth is the Lord's"—**not the landlord's**. "The earth is the Father's table," and it is the **artificial** divorce of three fourths of "The Father's children" from the land that makes the cost of living burdensome.—I am, etc.,

SAM. A. BROWNE.

Clevedon, Auckland,
April 30th, 1917.

(To the Editor.)

Dear Madam,—At our meeting of the committee in connection with the Manifesto held to-day, it was decided that we keep Empire Week as a special week of prayer for our new Campaign. That all the ministers be asked to preach special sermons on Sunday 20th, and that the congregations be asked to pass a resolution asking for Prohibition during the period of the war, and for six months thereafter.

During the week following, either in the evening or afternoon, we arrange special prayer meetings at the different churches to pray for Prohibition on the lines of the Manifesto. It was suggested that it would be a good thing if that week could be kept by our Unions throughout the Dominion. Trusting that great success may attend our efforts.—I remain, yours sincerely,

N. DEWAR.

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.)

AUCKLAND.

April 4. Attendance large. Mrs Lee-Cowie outlined the scheme for securing National Prohibition during the war. Mrs. Cowie announced that cables had been sent to Mr Lloyd George, Hon. Massey, and Sir Joseph Ward. Seven new members.

April 25. Preceded by a prayer meeting. Letters of sympathy sent to bereaved members. Miss Weymouth reported having received a letter from Bishop Averill introducing her to clergy and laity in his diocese, and bespeaking support for her in her temperance crusade. One member from each Branch Union appointed Special Committee for campaign work.

May 21. Mrs Taylor gave a full report of Convention, and was heartily thanked for same.

STRATFORD.

April 4. Unanimously resolved: "That a letter be sent to the President of the A. and P. Association asking that the liquor bar and travelling shows of a doubtful character be excluded from the Stratford Annual Show. Six o'clock petitions being freely signed, and opinion expressed that the time is ripe for a mighty effort for total prohibition.

May 2. Resolved: "That the Stratford W.C.T.U. invite the Christian women of all denominations to meet in the Methodist Church on Tuesday afternoons to pray for the abolition of the drink traffic." Two members transferred from other Unions.

DUNEDIN.

April 3. Mrs Adams presiding. Fair attendance. The need of putting women on School Committees was emphasised. The members were urged to take interest in the municipal elections, and return members opposed to the liquor trade.

May 1. Splendid attendance, Mrs Hiatt presiding. Attention called to Municipal and School Committee elections. Mrs Hiatt spoke of necessity of securing new subscribers to the "White Ribbon." Arrangements made to distribute the Manifesto.

NGAERE.

April. A number of members assembled to say "Good-bye" to Mr Dyson Ellis, who was going into camp on active service. On behalf

of Union, the President presented Mr Ellis, who is an honorary member of the Union, with a wristlet watch, and wished him God-speed.

April 3. L.T.L. meeting to be arranged. Delegate's report of Convention read. Decided to make up flannelette garments for Red Cross.

May 1. At Mrs Wickham's. Nine present. Arrangements for canvassing with early closing petition. Paper from "White Ribbon" read by Miss Ellis.

TAKAPUNA.

March 5. Mrs Fulljames (President) introduced Miss Weymouth, who gave an address on the Social Evil. Letter of thanks from Navy League for parcel of 49 garments for mine-sweepers.

April 5. Mrs Duxfield spoke on work among young people. A programme of aggressive work was decided upon.

April 17. Home meeting at Mrs Penning's. Address by Miss Powell.

May 3. Mrs Fuljames in chair, 13 present. Mrs Penning read report of Convention.

MATAURA.

Feb. 23. Paper on Liquor Traffic read by the President. Letter from a soldier at the Front telling of the evil drink does there. Mrs Reid (former President) made a life member.

March 30. Address on temperance work given by Mr Poole.

NO NAME GIVEN.

March 15. Six members present, Mrs Lees in the chair. The President read article on temperance work. Discussion on L.T.L. work. Final arrangements for meetings postponed till next meeting.

NORMANBY.

March 13. Home Meeting at Mrs Barkla's. Address by Mrs Blamires. Five new members. £13 raised at refreshment tent, to be used for comforts for the boys at the Front. Afternoon tea served.

April 11. Nine present. Vote of sympathy to Mrs Cocker. Report of Convention given by delegate.

GREYTOWN.

April 24. Mrs Whincop presided. Mrs Banks gave a report of Convention. Mrs Lee-Cowie was asked to send copies of Manifesto for National Prohibition. Two new members for "White Ribbon."

KAIAPOL.

March 28. Letters of sympathy passed. Agreed to ask for proxy on the Canterbury Band of Hope Union. Two prizes offered for boy and girl who gain most recruits during the session. Miss Elsie Gawith's prize essay in March "White Ribbon" was read.

MORRINSVILLE.

April. A visit by Miss Powell greatly enjoyed by all. Glad to report a revival of interest and an increase of membership from 6 to 20.

TIMARU.

March 27. Mrs Brooker presided. Attendance, 33. Successful Cradle Roll picnic reported; also good month at the Seamen's Rest. Regret expressed at the resignation of Mr and Mrs Good, and Mr Moulton, a returned soldier, placed in charge of the Rest.

April 24. Mrs Rule gave a full and most interesting report of Convention. Reports received from hospital visitors. Reported that new caretaker has entered upon his duties at the Sailors' Rest.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

March. Special meeting, Mr C. M. Luke presiding. Mrs Lee-Cowie spoke on 6 o'clock campaign in N.S.W., and of temperance work in other parts of British Empire, and regretted that New Zealand had done so little to reduce the hours of sale of strong drink. Mrs Ballantyne spoke of mission work in Papua. Votes of thanks to the speakers heartily carried. Mrs Bott sang two songs during the evening.

May 3. Mrs Houlder presided over a good attendance. Mrs Dennett gave a good report of Convention. Decided that Mrs Evans speak on the resolutions of Convention at our next meeting. Superintendents elected: Home Meetings and Notable Days, Mesdames Wright and Bott; Cradle Roll, Mrs Logan; Backblocks and Sabbath Observance, Mrs Boxall; Railway Boxes, Mrs Briarley; Good Citizenship, Mrs Evans, M.A.; Evangelistic, Mrs Wright; Literature, Mrs Houlder; Patriotic Work, Mrs Mounter.

WANGANUI EAST.

March. Mrs Duxfield presided. President read an article on "Russian Savings Under Prohibition." Rev. Radford delivered an address on the Prohibition movement, and then presented prizes for Temperance essay to (1) Ernest Walpole, (2) Edna Andrew, (3) Elaine Hair. Delegates appointed to annual meeting of Prohibition League. One new member.

April 27. President in chair, 16 present. Reports on 6 o'clock closing petition very encouraging. Members urged to procure new subscribers to "White Ribbon." Manifestos distributed, and all decided to help. One member transferred, and one new one. Mrs Napier spoke fully on Strength of Nation Movement, and received a hearty vote of thanks.

HAMILTON EAST.

March 16. Branch inaugurated by Miss Powell. Mrs Lee-Cowie gave an address. Officers elected: Pres., Mrs Snow; Sec., Mrs Ogilvie, Firth

Street; Treas., Mrs G. Jack, Macfarlane Street; Vice-Pres., Mesdames McArthur and Meacham; Cradle Roll, Mrs Mears. Decided to meet on the third Tuesday. Mrs Auld and Miss Matthews also spoke. Membership, 23.

March 27. Attendance fair. Mrs Snow in chair, and gave a talk on Purity.

CHRISTCHURCH.

March 26. Mrs McCombs presided. Attendance good. Mrs Wicks appointed delegate to a meeting held to discuss management of picture shows. Mrs Dymond and Miss Gordon appointed delegates to Canterbury Provincial Convention.

April 25. Decided to take steps to further the election of women on School Committees. The President read an address on growth of prohibition in America. Parcels of socks, shirts, handkerchiefs, etc., were sent to Red Cross and Lady Liverpool Depots.

Meeting held and address given on Strength of Nation Movement by Mrs Lee-Cowie, and plans of work outlined. Deep regret was expressed at the resignation of Mrs McCombs, and decided to put on record the Union's high sense of Mrs McComb's services and noble personality, and its sorrow at her withdrawal from office.

WELLINGTON CENTRAL.

March. Mrs Atkinson appointed delegate to Convention.

April 20. Well-attended meeting, Mrs Atkinson presiding. Decided to affiliate with the National Council of Women. Mrs Atkinson gave a full report of Convention. Decided to join with the District Union in a weekly prayer meeting.

April 3. Home meeting at Mrs Port's. Address by Mrs Peryman, Editor of "White Ribbon," and former Vice-President of the Union, who spoke of the Convention decision to work for National Prohibition, also urging members to win the womanhood of this Dominion for the Temperance cause. She also spoke of temptations for soldiers to drink, stating that from her window at Port Chalmers were to be seen five hotels grouped round the railway station and wharves, where soldiers land or embark. Votes of thanks to hostess and performers.

BLUFF.

April 17. Band of Hope meeting, over 100 children present. Rev. Fowles in chair, and gave an address on "Evil Effects of Alcohol on the Body."

April 20. Farewell to Mrs Mathieson, an earnest worker for many years. President, on behalf of Union, presented her with handsome Doulton ware rose bowl. Afternoon tea and a short programme.

May 2. Harvest Festival and concert, Mayor presiding. Band of Hope children successfully rendered a pretty operetta, entitled "The Seasons," and signalling and ambulance demonstration by Boy Scouts. Songs and recitations. Proceeds, £13.

May 5. Decided to distribute Manifesto to all public bodies.

WANGANUI.

May 4. Mrs Smith presiding. Good attendance. Arrangements made for distributing the Manifesto. Mrs R. Smith gave a splendid report of Convention. Mrs Upton also spoke.

OXFORD.

March. Frances Willard Day celebrated. Vote of sympathy to Mrs Henderson. Decided to assist with petition for 6 o'clock closing. Mrs Comyns read a paper on Frances Willard, written by Mrs Don (President). One new member.

Feb. 29. Votes of sympathy to Miss Wilson and Mrs Bain.

KAIKORAI.

March. Mrs Dick presiding. Votes of sympathy accorded to Mrs Sessions and Mrs Somerville. Cottage meeting arranged for. Decided to nominate two ladies for School Committees.

April 28. Mrs Hiatt presiding. Five new members as a result of home meeting at Mrs Strong's. Decided to hold another meeting for young people.

WOODVILLE.

April 25. Mrs Perkins presided. Attendance good. President read a paper on "Effects of Alcohol on Liver and Kidneys." Decided to obtain signatures for 6 o'clock closing petition. Mrs Lawn, a visitor from Reefton, addressed the meeting.

GREYMOUTH.

Feb. Frances Willard Day. A brief outline of her life given by Captain Inglis, S.A. Rev. Smyth also spoke.

April 10. Resolutions re picture shows on Sunday, appointment of women police, the economic and industrial waste of the liquor trade, and cost of living problems were passed unanimously.

NELSON.

March 13. Mrs Watson presided. Resolved that representatives of Union should attend Brightwater meetings to assist. A letter of farewell and appreciation to be sent to Rev. and Mrs Lambert. Attention called to municipal elections.

April 17. Special meeting, well attended. Report of Convention given by Mrs Emmett and Mrs Judson.

OPOTIKI.

April. A well-attended meeting. Mrs Francis gave her report of Convention, which was extremely interesting. Mrs Goodall, also present at Convention, made some interesting remarks on what she had seen and heard. After tea was served, we were pleased to enrol two new members.

N.E. VALLEY.

March 26. Mrs Peart presided, and spoke earnestly of the necessity for work. Rev. Dawson spoke on six o'clock closing petition, and the meeting unanimously promised to assist with the canvassing. Mrs Robertson elected Rec. Secretary.

PORT CHALMERS.

April 16. Miss Grono presiding. 12 members present. Musical and elocutionary items were rendered, and an address by Mrs Peryman. Three new members.

AVONDALE.

April. Miss Weymouth gave an address on the W.C.T.U., its origin and work. 21 ladies present. Miss Entrican in the chair. It was resolved to form a Branch in Avondale, and following officers were elected:—Pres., Mrs Stevens; Vice-Pres., Mrs Morgan and Mrs Nesbitt; Sec., Miss Entrican; Ass. Sec., Mrs Greeves; Treas., Mrs Walker; "W.R." Supt., Miss R. Thomas.

GISBORNE.

April 24. 13 present. Arrangements made for distributing the Manifesto. Decided to send a small memento to Mrs Lee, an old and faithful member, who has gone to reside in Auckland.

HAWERA.

April 26. Mrs Bone presided. 17 present. Sister Nellie appointed Vice-President. Mrs Browne read the report of Convention sent by our proxy. Mrs Napier delivered an address on our work in Scotland. Mrs Blamires thanked Mrs Napier for her address.

ASHBURTON.

April. Captain Butterick, of S.A., delivered a most interesting address, dealing with the management of their Industrial Homes.

May. Mrs Watson presided. Attendance large. All agreed to throw their energies into the Strength of the Nation Movement. Mrs Robinson gave a report of Convention. The President presented Mrs Dent with a leather purse, and expressed the regret of the Union at losing her services by her removal to Marlborough. One new member. Mrs Lill presented Mrs Munro with a small gift from the Union.

FEILDING.

May 3. Attendance fair. Mrs Beattie presided. Miss Jordan gave a fine report of Convention. Mrs Napier spoke on our work in Scotland. Votes of thanks to Miss Jordan and Mrs Napier.

WAITOA.

April 18. At Mrs Perrott's. Attendance, 8; new members, 4; new subscribers "White Ribbon," 2.

May 2. At Mrs Black's. Attendance, 7; new members, 2; new subscribers "White Ribbon," 2.

May 1. L.T.L. started with 20 members.

WANGANUI Y's.

April 23. 30 present. One new member initiated. Mrs Napier gave a splendid address, and urged the girls to remember it was a Christian Union, and to keep close to our Heavenly Father. Collection, 10s 2d.

L.T.L.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

March 22. West End Branch. Address by Rev. Haslem on 'Honesty.' Good attendance. Part of collection donated to Sick and Wounded Fund.

Feb. 9. Campbell Street Branch. Attendance good, and officers elected. Mr Low, headmaster of College Street School, gave an address on "Food" on March 16.

March 3. United picnic. Games and afternoon tea filled in a pleasant afternoon.

March 14. Terrace End Branch. Officers elected. A Boy Scouts team was formed, and a Girls' First Aid Class.

The laboratory and the life insurance records simply give exact expression to what has long been a matter of common knowledge to the employer of labour, and to the leaders and commanders of men, to wit, that the influence of alcohol in any large groups of men, whether they be artisans or soldiers, is harmful and lowers the efficiency of the group. Individual susceptibility varies, but the man who thinks he is an exception and can indulge with safety may find that he is mistaken only after serious damage to the body has been done, and perhaps a definite loss sustained in happiness and achievement.—Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.

THE CLARION CALL OF THE
W.C.T.U.

Wanted, every man and woman to join our prayer campaign. Pray for Drink's removal to conserve the Nation's food, Shipping Space, Physical Efficiency, Moral Strength, and Spiritual Power.

Send your name, address, and subscription to nearest local Union, or direct to Mrs Lee-Cowie, Amethyst Hall, Invercargill. We want every woman of every creed and class to join us now. Sign our pledge, pay 2s 7d a year, wear our white bow, and pray with all your heart and soul and strength until we get prohibition.

The boys are calling to the lonely mothers on the distant hill,
The patient watcher by the silent mill,
The weeping maid who watched her lover go,
The stricken widow bowed with weight of woe,
The call comes loud and tense and clear—
Oh, women, save your boys, destroy the Beer.

By shattered nerves and missing limbs we cry,
Our blind eyes lifted up to God on high;
Oh, gentle women, work and pray and think,
To save us from the fell destroyer—
Drink.

The bullets whiz, the bombs are hurtling round,
For us on foreign soil no lull is found;
But deadlier far in power to wound and kill,
The product of the serpent liquor still.
Men of our Nation, women join to pray,
And sweep the cruel traffic right away.

"It's no use waving a neutral flag in front of a shark."—Lloyd George.

What about the liquor traffic?

"The sins ye do by two and two ye shall pay for one by one."—Kipling.

"Follow not a multitude to do evil."

"We treat this evil as though it were a tame cat, whereas it is a wild tiger."—Rev. Ross.

"We know the power of banded ill,
But feel that love is mightier still,
And organise for doing good
New Zealand's loyal womanhood."
—Whittier.

Banish the Beer, save our sons.

Friends and funds wanted for the Women's Great Prohibition Campaign. Join us now. "Cease to do evil, learn to do well."

BESSIE LEE-COWIE.

BANKRUPTED BY DRINK.

The following sad confession is given in a recent issue of the "Pittsburgh Dispatch":—

"A gripping sentence of eight words, telling apparently the story of a wrecked life and the squandering of a fortune, was detected yesterday on a dollar bill, by Paul Wentz, a jeweller, of this place. It read: 'The last of 100,000dol. Booze done it all!' Mr Wentz does not recall who gave him the bill. He has placed it on exhibition."

Government Control of Liquor Traffic.—We notice that Mr Lloyd George's policy is likely to include Government control of the liquor traffic. Russia had State Control, and to enable her to win this war it was not judged to be sufficient. She had to go beyond State Control, and adopt Prohibition. If the British State can control the liquor traffic, she will do what no nation, ancient or modern, has ever succeeded in doing.

Ashburton. 1st Tuesday, 2.45 p.m., in Barin Square Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs W. K. Watson, Box 97; 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, Pompaier Terr., Ponsonby; Rec. Sec., Mrs J. W. Taylor, Sentinel Rd., Ponsonby; Treas., Mrs McLean, Princeps St. Grey Lynn; Org. Treas., Miss Dewar, 4 Pompaier Terr., Ponsonby; "W.R." Agent Mrs Ogilvie, Victoria St., Richmond.

Blenheim District, 1st Tuesday, 3 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, first 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, Pendarton; 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.

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

Gisborne District, last 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, last 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, first 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, 8 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 8 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, Ettrick St.; W.R. Agent, Mrs Sullivan, 19, Canon St.; Cradle Roll Supt., Mrs Cooper, Oteranika Road, and Mrs Bruce Wallace, Ythan St., Appleby.

Kalapoi 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, 8 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Devonport; Sec., Mrs M. Flanagan, 4 Cole Street; Treas., Mrs Sutherland; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs Ross, High Street.

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., 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs G. W. Venables, Ashridge Rd.; Sec., Mrs A. Chellew, Maadonald 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, last Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Good Templar Lodgeroom; Pres., Mrs Allen Douglas, Pandarves Street; Sec., Mrs Griffin, 40, Buller Street; 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, last 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.

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

Ponsonby, 2nd Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Queen's Hall, Paget St.; Pres. 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, 8 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.

Rangiera, 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, Annet; Sec., Mrs Pettit, Kirwee; Treas., Mrs W. Kennedy, Annet.

Stratford, 1st Wednesday, 8 p.m., Methodist Church; Pres., ; Vice-Pres., Mrs White and Mrs Phillips; Sec., Mrs J. McAlister; Treas., Mrs Birdsell.

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, last Tuesday, 7.30 p.m., Arcade. Pres., Mrs Rule, North St.; Sec., Miss M. Ayson, Victoria St.; Treas., Mrs Cave, Raymond St.; Pres., Mrs Lamb; Cradle Roll, Miss Evans, Victoria St.; WHITE RIBBON Agent, Mrs Brooker, 11, Mere Mere St.

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 8 o'clock; President, Mrs W. Stewart; Secretary, Mrs Geo. Dash, P.O. Box 27; Treasurer, 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, last 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 Frost; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Prebble, and Mrs Melroy; Sec., Miss Shearer, Ashburton; Treas., Mrs Moore; WHITE RIBBON Agent Mrs Glassey.

Wellington District, 1st Thursday, 8 p.m., Rooms, Constable St.; Pres., Mrs Houlder, 108 Wallace St.; Sec., Mrs Dennett, 27 North Terrace, Kelburn; Treas., Mrs Boxall, 40 Pirie St.; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs Webb, Hall St.

Girl's 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 Moffa.

Woodville, meets 4th Tuesday, 8 p.m., in Ormond St. Hall; Pres., Mrs Perkins, Ross St.; Vice-Pres., Mrs T. Jackson; Sec., Mrs Thompson, Fox Street; Treas., Mrs Hancock, Fox St.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Cole; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Thompson, Fox St.

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