

MINE-SWEEPERS' FUND.**HONOUR TO WHOM, ETC.**

Mr. Macdermott, of Auckland, writes to say that the sum of £7 16s sent by Mrs Fountain and credited in his name in the January number of the "White Ribbon," as a donation to the above, should be credited to the Sisters of the Ponsonby Road Church of Christ, as the result of an entertainment promoted by Mrs A. Mason.

WHERE IS YOUR SIGN?

Liquor signs are everywhere. Go about the country in the railway trains, and large posters proclaiming the merit of "good Scotch" are staring at you in every station. Walk along city streets, and liquor signs meet the eye on every side. Magazines and newspapers are full of liquor advertising. Walking signs, the direct product of the enterprising advertisers and sellers of liquor, are all too frequent in country and in town. People come and go, and you wonder who of all this throng are the victims, who the supporters, and who the opponents of this great business. Where are the signs? Where do the temperance people keep their signs? The W.C.T.U. women have a most excellent one—the white ribbon. Why is it seen so seldom? If the women only could and would see the importance of wearing it! This bow of white ribbon is not an ornament, although it adds something and detracts nothing from the dress of the wearer, nor is it a mere sentimental fad. It stands for a principle. It is the silent protest against a shameful wrong to God, to home, to native land. It requires no time, no appreciable sum of money, no eloquence, no education, to do this little thing—to wear the white ribbon sign faithfully. This is something every woman can do. Where is your sign?—"W.C.T.U. Bulletin."

The Spokane Daily Chronicle condenses a whole page of argument for Prohibition into the following paragraph: "The Chronicle did not fight for Prohibition in 1914, but it is ready on 10 seconds' notice to-day to fight its part against any serious effort to repeal or cripple the Prohibition law."

WHERE THE SUGAR GOES.

A great London caterer feeds 40,000 working people every day, and he ordered an enormous quantity of sugar from the Philippines. It came here at tremendous hazard; it reached our docks in spite of submarines, and its owner sent to the docks to fetch it. But the sugar was held back from him, and he was given this note:—

"Port of London Authority,

"March 3, 1917.

"The annexed order cannot be executed for the following reason: 'Delivery of this sugar stopped by Food Controller, unless for brewers. If for brewers, certificate to that effect required.'"

The "Daily News" (London) asks: "How long is our food to be stolen from the people and given to the brewers? The 10,000,000 barrels of beer still to be allowed will waste up sugar enough to last all our children under six for six months, and bread enough to last them still longer. So the Government throws away the reserve strength of our children at a time when famine looms ahead."—"The Spectator," June, 1917.

DRINK AMONG NATIVE RACES.

"The Missionary Review" of the World" is careful what it says or quotes concerning temperance. Therefore the following, from its columns, may be taken as an accurate statement:—

DRINK FOR THE DARK CONTINENT.

The amount of liquor passing Madeira, a port of registry for the coast of Africa, in one week is reported as follows:

28,000 cases of whisky
30,000 cases of brandy.
30,000 cases of Old Tom
36,000 barrels of rum
800,000 demijohns of rum
24,000 butts of rum
15,000 barrels of absinthe
960,000 cases of gin.

In Sierra Leone during one-fourth of a year 250 tons of liquors were unloaded at a "dry town" to be transported to towns of the interior.

Strong drink has stolen from every home in England one pound of food for every day of the war.

TWELVE REASONS FOR WAR PROHIBITION IN THE U.S.

(American Issue).

1. It would save in one year more than 2,000,000,000dols. now spent for liquors; enough to pay the interest on our seven billion dollar loan for eight years, or to pay the principal in less than four years.

2. It would put out of commission a traffic that has been denounced by the British Premier as a more dangerous foe than Germany or Austria.

3. It would disarm an enemy that every year kills, wounds and renders inefficient hundreds of thousands of men who ought to be enlisted in the army, navy, or ranks of industry and make recruiting much less of a problem.

4. It would release for the protection and conservation of our national strength, an army of men who are at present manufacturing a habit-forming drug that eats away the physical and moral fibre of our people.

5. It would stop what is now almost an utter waste of not less than 110 million bushels of grain, and 152 million gallons of molasses; enough, say distinguished economists, to feed 7,000,000 men for a year.

6. It would remove from the workers of the nation their greatest handicap, to efficiency, and place them on a par with soldiers and sailors to whom liquor cannot be lawfully sold.

7. It would remove from the nation the reproach of depending for revenue upon the debauching of citizens.

8. It would result, as has everywhere proven true when tried, in a great moral, physical, social and economic uplift.

9. It would save the nation from the insanity of trying to make legally right what is morally, socially, politically, and economically wrong.

10. It would speed the end of the war—and all war.

11. It would release and make effective the great spiritual forces of the Church, to a degree hitherto unknown.

12. It would help along the Millennium.

The reasons given for the U.S. are good for US.

THEY WON'T CARRY BEER.

One railway in U.S.A. is refusing to carry beer on the ground that the beverage is not a necessity.