

The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

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MAKING HISTORY.

A very large and influential deputation assembled in the old chamber of the House of Representatives to present to the Premier and the Finance Minister the large petition asking for a Referendum upon the Efficiency Board's proposal for ending the Liquor Trade.

The deputation was introduced by Mr L. M. Isitt, and the speakers were Rev. R. S. Gray, President of the N.Z. Alliance; Mrs Don, President of the W.C.T.U.; and Rev. F. A. Bennett, Superintendent of Maori Missions.

Rev. R. S. Gray spoke clearly, concisely, and temperately, and with masterly skill framed his indictment against "The Trade." He spoke of the size of the petition, the largest ever presented to Parliament. The deputation came to them as patriots, not as Prohibitionists. But there was now a consensus of opinion amongst statesmen that the question of Prohibition must be dealt with in the interests of national efficiency. The time had gone past when they had to convince members that the liquor trade was an enemy, not only to the individual, but to the nation. They held that the war had amply demonstrated that the liquor trade was the enemy of the nation, and they now asked them to introduce legislation to banish the liquor trade in the interests of economic, physical, and moral efficiency. They, together with the business men, urged the Government to carry into effect the recommendation of the Efficiency Board. The N.Z. Alliance, after grave deliberation, had abandoned its opposition to compensation, and had agreed to the

recommendation of the Efficiency Board for reasonable compensation to the liquor trade. The Alliance did not believe that the liquor trade had either legal or moral right to compensation, but had accepted it because they believed it was the only way to get legislation to deal speedily with the traffic. They understood that on the lines of the Efficiency Board's report they would have immediate prohibition by a bare majority.

He characterised the Liquor Petition as dishonest, because while professing to try to discover the will of the people, it took special precautions to defeat that end. It was a case of "Heads they win, and tails we lose." They asked for a vote on three issues: Continuance, National Ownership, and National Prohibition. No person to vote on more than one issue, and no issue carried except by an absolute majority of the votes cast. If 100 votes were cast, 50 for prohibition, 49 for State ownership, and 1 for continuance, continuance would win because neither of the other issues secured a majority (51) of the votes cast.

The speaker pointed out that large as the petition was, a much larger one could have been secured for Prohibition without compensation, and if the Government did not grant this petition, we should come next year with a petition for Prohibition without compensation, which would be overwhelming.

The Labour Party were also presenting a petition asking for four issues on a preferential vote. The Labour Party were the custodians of democracy. If more than two issues were put upon the ballot paper, there was no way of ascertaining the will of

the people save by preferential voting or a second ballot.

Before State Ownership was put upon a ballot paper, we wanted to know how much the trade wanted to buy them out; whether the national liquor trade was to be run for profit or to promote temperance; what type of civil servant was to sell the liquor, whether they were to be the present licensed victuallers, barmen, and barmaids?

In conclusion, all they asked was that the public should have a fair chance of expressing their will at the ballot box.

Mrs Don feelingly and eloquently presented the woman's point of view. The long tragedy of the war had led all people to see the harm of alcohol. It was evil only, and science showed that it disqualified humanity from the cradle to the grave, and no class knew this better than the women did. She had met mothers who had given their sons to the Empire, and these sons were now sleeping on the slopes of Gallipoli or in the cemeteries of France, women whose sons were in the danger zone, women whose sons had been returned mutilated, and they had made no moan. All they complained of was that sons who had left total abstainers had returned with a craving for alcohol. She urged the Ministers now, when war had so sadly depleted our man-power, to do all possible to conserve what was left.

Compensation had been a bitter pill for the women to swallow; they did not see that a trade which had always brought ruin in its train should be compensated. They emphatically objected to compensation, but so strongly did they feel the menace of

the liquor trade that they were prepared to ask the Government to pay compensation and give them prohibition without waiting four and a-half years for it.

The Rev. F. H. Bennett presented a petition signed by 4146 members of the Maori race. They had no vote, and they came as children to a father asking for protection from this deadly evil. He pleaded eloquently for protection for a "dying race."

The Premier, in reply, said that the liquor question must be dealt with. The petition would be referred to Cabinet. He had no desire to postpone legislation. Legislation must follow at the earliest possible date. For himself and on behalf of Cabinet, he promised them a straight run for their proposals.

Sir Joseph Ward said that the suggested compensation to the Trade had cleared the way for many public men; it had for himself. He believed it had made the way open for the expression of public opinion, and made possible a straightforward decision as to whether the liquor trade should continue in this country or not.

The prospects look rosy for a Referendum being taken in the near future, and then will come the tug-of-war. Get to work at once to place voters on the roll, always carry enrolment forms in your bag. We cannot afford to lose one vote through carelessness or lack of effort.

Muster all our forces, and make this a fight to a finish.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

On the evening of October 31st the Christchurch Union celebrated the golden wedding of one of its oldest members, Mrs Israelson. There was a large attendance of members and friends. Mrs T. E. Taylor presided, and welcomed Mr and Mrs Israelson in the name of the Union. Congratulatory speeches were delivered by Miss Henderson, Mrs Bunt, Mrs Wilson, and Rev. J. Cocker. An enjoyable programme of musical and elocutionary items was given. Supper was dispensed, after which the wedding cake was cut and handed round. Mrs Israelson was presented with an autograph album, in which were inscribed the names of the officers and members of the Union. The gathering closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

AUCKLAND CONVENTION.

The District Convention was held on Wednesday, October 30th, in the Central Mission Hall. Mrs Cook presided. The influenza epidemic made a difference to the attendance, but there was a very good gathering of delegates.

Mrs Reuben Bailey conducted the devotional meeting at 10 in the morning. Mrs Cook welcomed the delegates, and spoke a few inspiring words. After the roll call and minutes, reports were received from the following Unions:—Auckland, Onehunga, Devonport, Ponsonby, Otahuhu, Birkenhead, Takapuna, Avondale, Papatoetoe, Eden, Grey Lynn, Tauranga, Opotiki, Warkworth, Matakana, Pakiri, Henderson, and City and Avondale Y Unions. Several Unions did not send reports.

The reports were of a most encouraging nature, and showed good work had been accomplished. All had done a great deal of patriotic work in connection with minesweepers, hutment, sending cakes to the boys in camp, days at the Soldiers' Club, Red Cross, etc. All had been busy canvassing with the petition. Tauranga Union has collected £70 for minesweepers.

A vote of sympathy was passed to Mrs Witten, President of Matakana Union, in the lamentable death of her husband and son by drowning.

The afternoon session opened at 2 p.m. Mrs Jory, of Birkenhead, conducted devotions.

Mrs W. J. Taylor, Recording Secretary, read a splendid paper on "How We Won the Franchise," written by Mrs Lill, of Ashburton. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs Lill for her excellent paper.

A discussion followed, several taking part. The following resolution was passed, to be forwarded to the Premier and members of Parliament:—"That the Government be asked whether it will cause such an alteration in the law as will give electorates the right to elect a woman representative to Parliament."

Adjutant Gordon, of the Salvation Army, and Mrs Moody then gave addresses on the social question. Afternoon tea was dispensed.

During the day the following resolutions were passed:—

"The members of the Auckland District Convention wish to thank Sir James Allen, Minister for Defence, for the legislation passed closing the

liquor bars on the arrival of a troopship, but would earnestly plead that the area of prohibition be extended, and that all hotels be placed out of bounds."

"The members of Convention disapprove of the sentiments expressed by the Minister of Justice in regard to women police. Knowing that in the Salvation Army and other organisations there are women whose special training fits them for that work."

"The Convention views with satisfaction the change of attitude in regard to the women of England, when the House of Commons voted 274 to 25 that they should be eligible for membership to Parliament."

"That this District Convention urges upon Parliament the great need of giving to the people an early opportunity of voting by ballot upon the recommendations of the Government-appointed Efficiency Board. Even while we fail to see why the Trade should receive compensation for not being allowed to continue its work of destruction, we are so anxious to give Prohibition a trial that we will agree to the Efficiency Board's proposal for reasonable money compact in lieu of the four years' time now provided for in the Licensing Act."

The evening session was held in the W.C.T.U. Headquarters at 7.30. We had a very interesting evening with the "Y" Unions. Miss Parkinson, ex-President of the city "Y," presided after devotions.

Musical items were given by Mrs Chapman and Miss Thomas, and a recitation by Miss Stevens. Miss Stevens, President of Avondale "Y," read a paper on "Industrial Womanhood and the W.C.T.U." Miss Bottrill, Corresponding Secretary City "Y," read a paper on "Women and Economics." Both were very instructive. A very helpful discussion on the work among young people followed, several taking part.

The President of the new "Y" Branch at Papatoetoe spoke a few words. This Branch was just the new baby organised by Mrs Napier, and has a membership of 38. The members are full of enthusiasm, and anxious to grow and become a power in the district.

Mrs Cook, District W.C.T.U. President, spoke a few encouraging and inspiring words to the girls, urging them to consecrate their lives to the uplifting of humanity. A very pleasant and profitable evening, and Convention was then brought to a close.

MR JAMES SIMPSON, OF CANADA, ON STATE OWNERSHIP.

It was a telling address that Mr Simpson delivered in the Town Hall on Friday evening, October 25th, on the occasion of the Alliance Conference, held in Wellington. His argument was clear and logical, and briefly stated was this: Every department of the Government, directly or indirectly, is affected by, or is compelled to make regulations against, the Liquor Traffic; therefore the Government cannot with any consistency become the manufacturer or supplier or vendor of liquor. Treating then the principal departments in turn, he showed in what special ways each was affected by the question, drawing illustrations from his own wide and varied experience. Having filled various public positions in connection with education and the industrial world, he had made it his first duty to see that the best all-round development was made possible for the children. Statistics showed that the mentally defective were chiefly the children of drinking parents, and that taking intoxicating liquors reduced the intellectual powers. Careful investigation in Austria, where children were in the habit of drinking wine and beer, etc., had shown that only 42 per cent. of such children qualified for scholarships; of those who were "habitual occasional" drinkers, only 32 per cent. qualified; and of those who drank once a day or twice a day, the percentage dropped to 29 and 25 respectively. There was now in the Dominion of Canada a most efficient medical examination of children to ascertain their fitness for assimilating knowledge. Moreover, in all the schools Scientific Temperance was taught, and this had been a great contributing factor to the success of Prohibition. Children ought to know the nature and character of alcohol, ranking as it does with opium, morphine, and cocaine, three of the deadliest drugs known. They ought to be taught about their bodies and the effect that alcohol has on the various organs, and especially on the brain. The New Zealand Government has done something in this direction; how then could it consistently become the manufacturer of so dangerous a poison?

The Health Department, recognising that preventive measures were

safer and better than curative, had no hesitation in curtailing the liberty of the subject where necessary in the interest of health. In Canada war was waged against the fly and the mosquito as carriers of disease—witness what was done in the Panama Canal zone—against dirty yards and footpaths. In the same way, in Toronto, a monthly health bulletin was issued advising abstinence from intoxicating drinks; while in every part of the world it was being recognised that alcohol had more than anything else to do with the prevalence of venereal disease. How could any Government that was endeavouring to maintain the standard of health among the people, go in for the manufacture of that which was recognised as a deadly menace to the health of its citizens?

Turning next to the Department of Justice, which has for its aim to minimise crime, statistics had been brought forward times without number proving that by far the greater proportion of crime was due, directly or indirectly, to Drink. A large percentage of divorce cases, alike in New Zealand and in America, had their origin in this evil. On the other hand, everywhere restriction of drinking had led to reduction in crime. If, then, the direct business of the Government was to promote the prosperity, the health, and the morality of the people, how could it have anything to do with a business which is admitted to have the very opposite tendency?

Look at the regulations made by the Defence Department; the dry canteens, the anti-shouting law, and the latest effort for the protection of the returning soldiers, the closing of the hotel bars on the days when transports arrive with troops. Surely a Government that had done all this for the purpose of safeguarding its soldiers could not so far stultify its action as to become owner of the industry that rendered these regulations necessary. In America they had gone much further. In U.S.A., it was a crime to give or sell liquor to a soldier, and in Canada newspapers were forbidden to publish liquor advertisements. There were many facts proving that alcohol retarded the recovery of wounded soldiers; indeed, had been sometimes responsible for their death.

The speaker proceeded to give various illustrations of tragedies resulting from the Drink Traffic. A woman spending all her military pay on liquor, till one day the house caught fire during one of her drinking bouts, and her three little children were burnt to death; a Canadian boy, who had come from a dry camp, but falling a victim to the drink habit, died a drunkard's death in a London street with a harlot by his side.

Recently the lecturer had had occasion to travel on one of the great Atlantic liners, and observed the precautions taken, the captain scarcely sleeping during the six days of anxiety, the 60 different watchers on the look-out for submarines, the care taken to prevent a ray of light escaping—yet with all this an open bar on the steamer, and one night a drunken man fell in a doorway so as to keep the door open, thus exposing the whole ship, with its hundreds of passengers and crew, to the risk of getting torpedoed.

One most important Department was Public Works and Railways. In America, it was now usual for employers to enquire as to the drinking habits of those who seek employment, for they recognise that it was a question not merely of morals, but also of economics. Similarly all the great Labour organisations agreed that those who drink should not get the same benefits in the sick and other funds as those who were abstainers.

In face of all this it was impossible that any State should, with advantage to itself, take up the work of manufacturing and selling alcohol. A commodity that shortened life and interfered with insurance risks, and particularly New Zealand, a State that had already gone so far in the direction of Life, Fire, and Accident Insurance.

The financial aspect of Prohibition had received great attention in America, and everywhere investigation showed that it was a splendid success. Taking one striking instance from Toronto. It was decided, at the beginning of the war, to insure every boy who enlisted for 1000 dollars. As there were 75,000, it was expected that at the end of 1917 five million dollars would be required to meet the insurance, and it was proposed to issue debentures; but it was found the increase in revenue had

been such that the whole liability could be met by only a slight increase in the taxes, without raising anything by debentures. In Massachusetts, from 25 years' statistics, it was found that municipal debts were 8 per cent. less in No-License districts than in License; cost of police was 22 per cent. less; vote for education was 40 per cent. more; 48 per cent. less was given to charity; 25 per cent. more to good roads. No statesman who studied these and similar facts would dare argue on any public platform that the Liquor Traffic was needed to supply the revenue of a community.

We spend money on Education, that our children may be properly equipped, yet the Liquor Traffic robs us of a great deal of their value. This could be shown in a striking way. Under the existing legislation, 4½ years must elapse before a poll carrying Prohibition could be effective. Taking the same ratio of loss of lives through drink as was found to act in Canada, 850 would be lost each year, making a total of 3800. Each life may be reckoned as worth £700 to New Zealand. Therefore the total loss in productive power would be £26,500,000, to which must be added the loss occasioned by drunkards who would lose at least one week's work each year.

Referring to the petitions before the people of New Zealand, Mr Simpson explained the attitude of the Alliance in accepting the Efficiency Board's recommendations, and pointed out the undemocratic nature of the Trade petition, with its three issues, and its claim that to carry prohibition there must be a clear majority over the other issues. In a most striking way he put the matter in a nutshell. "There is my friend Bell in the chair; I want to get there, so does my friend Gray; 100 votes are taken; Gray gets 50, I get 40, and Bell, who gets one, stays on in the chair. That's Democracy as interpreted by the Trade."

The Labour petition, he went on to say, was truly democratic, with its four issues and preferential voting, but for the sake of the workers, he, as a Labour man, would urge that the Efficiency Board's proposal should be fought for with all their might.

Mr Simpson concluded his address with a very fine peroration, and the singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

REVIEW.

HISTORY OF PROSTITUTION IN EUROPE.

(By Abram Flexner.)

This book is the second volume published by the Bureau of Social Hygiene. This Bureau was created as a result of the work of the Special Grand Jury which investigated the White Slave Traffic in New York City in 1910. They despatched a young journalist, Abram Flexner, to study the subject of Prostitution in Europe. Mr Flexner was a man without any prejudice, and with no previous opinion to sustain. He was fettered by no instructions, and given no thesis to prove or disprove. He was given the fullest facilities for enquiries, was directed to make a thorough and impartial examination, and to the work of enquiry and writing the book he devoted two years. He travelled all Western Europe, and found that from Glasgow to Buda Pesth the evolution of prostitution was the same in all cities. It was essentially an urban problem. In the Middle Ages all the great cities were Islamic. In medieval Europe the cities were small, and the prostitute was a marked woman. They were of two kinds, resident (in bordells) or itinerant (attached as camp followers to the great armies, temporal or spiritual). In Mediaeval Europe prostitution was limited and definite, but in modern Europe it is huge and vague. Our great cities, with their large floating populations, with many women detached from their families, render concealment easy, and at least half the prostitutes are clandestine and unregistered. In one city over 50 per cent. of diseased women were employed as waitresses, barmaids, etc. There were no segregated districts in Europe, but it was noteworthy that prostitution tended to associate itself with the sale of alcohol. Separate sections of the book deal with the questions of demand and supply. On the Continent the demand was almost universal. Most German men have had gonorrhoea, and about one in five syphilis. During the Middle Ages it was so universally allowed that chastity was harmful for males, that a sufficient supply of women was always obtained by way of entertaining church congresses. This is now questioned, and all modern scientific opinion states that chastity is not harmful, but beneficial to male

and female alike. Touton writes: "Europe has been a man's world, managed by men, and largely for men—and cynical men at that—men lacking in respect for womanhood. According to medical opinion, continence is not harmful. Even where neurotic disturbances occur, they are not comparable to the damage, corporal and moral, which attends irregular intercourse. In short, all the talk about manifestations due to abstinence is thus far, with few exceptions, a hodge-podge of superficial observations and uncritical interpretations."

Neither in Europe nor in Great Britain is there any systematic or general instruction in Sex Hygiene in the State Schools.

The supply comes chiefly from the lower working classes, and is mainly unmarried women. They are mostly uneducated, and detachment from home, and slum conditions, are mainly responsible for their downfall.

In dealing with prostitution, two opposite policies have been followed—regulation and abolition. The regulationist says that as a matter of fact prostitution exists; it cannot be summarily wiped out, but it makes for decency to get it to submit to police control. The abolitionists say that regulation fails to achieve its purpose, that it places the State in the position of authorising or legalising vice. That it is a compact with vice.

Systems of regulation differ in different countries, but all agree in stipulating that prostitutes registered with the police must heed certain restrictions placed upon their conduct in the interest of public order and decency, and that they must present themselves at regular intervals for medical examination in the interest of public health.

In Berlin inscription is either voluntary or compulsory; minors under eighteen cannot be inscripted, but in certain cases girls between 18 and 21 may be inscripted. Certain prominent thoroughfares, places of amusement and resort are interdicted to prostitutes. Their dwellings are under complete control, and all regulations are enforced by the morals police.

As the young girl under eighteen is most dangerous to health, the writer says: "If minors are not enrolled, the system collapses; if minors are enrolled, then society perpetrates an infamy."

Regulation has not improved the order of the streets. It prevents the

perfect cleansing of the streets by allowing street-walking. Opinion in Europe is increasingly hostile to licensed houses. Segregation, that is the confining prostitutes in one locality, or a few definite localities, is not undertaken in any European city from Budapest to Glasgow. Clandestine prostitutes are more numerous than registered ones, and even these can never be segregated. Registered houses prosper only where trafficking is permitted. Dr. Baumgarten, of Vienna, says: "The Bordell is inseparable from traffic in girls." Without bordells there would be no white slave traffic. This traffic has lately been so sternly suppressed in Europe that the trafficker now seeks the safer pastures of Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres.

Though the sale of liquor is forbidden in bordells, it is yet carried on. "The business could not be carried on otherwise," said a madame.

With the extinction of the bordell, street conditions in Europe have improved. The few towns whose streets are strikingly free from prostitutes are, without exception, towns in which neither regulation nor bordell exists.

The bordell gives to sexual vice its most prominent advertisement. By working on the curiosity of the young and of strangers—its main patrons, by the way—it substantially increases demand; by requiring constant service of its inmates, it virtually increases supply. It is a most flagrant instance of exploitation for the benefit of third parties. For keeper's profit, men waste their substance and are infected by disease, while women are dragged down to the lowest depths of degradation and excess. The bordell is therefore something more than futile, something worse than inhuman. This is the conclusion, not of sentimentalists, but of police officers all over the Continent, many of whom are still administering the system. As far as order goes, it is impossible to make out a case for regulation.

In regard to regulation for disease, all prostitutes who are registered have to present themselves for examination, and clandestine (which on the Continent simply means unregistered) prostitutes are examined at the discretion of the Bureau Chief. The compulsory examination varies in frequency in the different centres; some insist upon weekly, others fortnightly, or even monthly examinations. In some cities the hospitals are good, and the

treatment up-to-date; others, such as Paris, are like a mediaeval prison. The quality of the examination also varies widely, but mostly it is very perfunctory. At Paris, when the author was present, the examining doctor gave from 15 to 30 seconds to each woman examined. Regulation implies the absence of any expectation of male restraint; it is society's tacit assent to laxity. There can be no question that State regulation of vice increases the volume of irregular intercourse and the number of those who participate in it. Regulation tends to increase miscellaneous sexual congress, and to whatever extent it increases irregular commerce by diminishing individual and social resistance, to that extent it tends to increase venereal disease. Is more congress with regulation not likely to result in more disease than would result from less congress and no regulation. The author held the view that intercourse with regulated women was safe, but when he studied the subject he saw no safety at all. There is no inspection of minors, as "no civilised society can permit a minor to brand herself as a professional prostitute, authorised by the community to earn her livelihood as such." Yet minors are the most attractive and dangerous, and clandestine prostitutes are the chief source of infection.

Regulationists all admit the failure of regulation. A Vienna Professor says: "As far as the good of regulation goes, I can speak from experience; the good can't possibly amount to much." Professor Messer: "The present system of regulation rather operates to increase the volume of venereal disease." Dr. Julius Engel Reimers: "It is absolutely clear that these diseases are no less common where regulation exists than in places where prostitutes enjoy unrestrained freedom to ply their trade." Verdict of history is against regulation. Many women pronounced healthy act as carriers, and transmit the disease from one patron to another.

The true inwardness of regulation on the Continent is the desire of the police to keep in touch with criminals and others who exploit women.

Voluntary treatment has been a success so far as the women are taking advantage of it.

In summing up, the author says that in so far as prostitution is due to

alcohol, to natural impulses denied legitimate expression, to mental or moral defects, laws are useless; the conditions must be altered.

"Civilisation has stripped for a life and death wrestle with tuberculosis, alcohol, and other plagues. It is on the verge of a similar struggle with the crasser forms of commercialised vice. Sooner or later it must fling down the gauntlet to the whole horrible thing. This will be the real contest—a contest that will tax the courage, the self-denial, the faith, the resources of humanity to their uttermost."

WELCOME SERVICE FOR THE RECEPTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

1. New members are called forward by the President, and introduced to the Branch. Members standing.

2. Secretary then reads the Declaration of Principles, the candidate having previously signed the pledge.

3. President welcomes them as follows:—On behalf of all here present, I welcome you into the ranks of those who are working for God, home, and every land. By the signing of the pledge and payment of membership dues, you are now a part of the largest organised body of women in the world, and have thus multiplied your influence and effectiveness in Temperance work a thousandfold. As members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, we love and wear the white ribbon bow.

It is the beautiful badge of our organisation, heaven born, to promote a holy cause. It is also a blessed bond of fellowship, of which we are proud; a plea for purity of life; it is a pledge for total abstinence; it teaches the prohibition of the liquor traffic; proclaims the Gospel of Peace; is a prayer for home protection, predicts a safe path for the children's feet, and is an emblem of patriotism. It promises hope for the tempted, and help to the suffering; it prophesies the coming of Christ's Kingdom into all hearts, homes and governments.

The members will then rise, and the President will give the right hand of fellowship to the new members, and pin on the bows. All will then unite in singing "Blest be the Tie that Binds" (in "The White Ribbon Hymnal"), or some other suitable hymn, closing with "The Lord Bless Thee," etc.

PROHIBITION DEPUTATION.

The Whangarei Branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union were represented at a Prohibition deputation that waited upon Mr Mander, M.P. Mrs David W. Miller, who is also the Organiser of the Loyal Temperance Legion for Whangarei, submitted the following address:—

Honoured Sir,—

I am pleased to have the great privilege of expressing the strong feeling of the women of the W.C.T.U. and other citizens of this district.

We are not here as the feeble fanatical advocates of a scheme which is cranky and intolerant; but as devoted patriots. Many of us have given our husbands, sons, and brothers to fight for freedom on the battlefield, and we women look upon the prohibition movement as a progression of the patriotism which is keen to take a hand in the glorious reconstruction which is to follow in the wake of the war.

We have a great faith in New Zealand, and recognise that an unique opportunity is before us to be in the forefront of this inevitable wave of advanced legislation. We are zealous for the honour of this country, that she should be in the forefront of the battle for freedom from the admitted greatest enemy of mankind.

It is unnecessary to quote statistics impeaching alcohol, as its destructive and damnable work is now freely recognised. Perhaps the most powerful impeachment is in the fact that many under the tyranny of alcohol would welcome the complete destruction of their mightiest enemy. The plea of the petitioners is not for personal favours, nor for the unjust imposition of the will of a noisy and unrepresentative section of the people, but for the emphatic support of the principle that this country is rotten-ripe for a clean sweep of the wasteful and evil traffic.

We look to you, Sir, to give effect to this unselfish patriotic prohibition movement, and we have confidence in your sense of fairness, not to mention enthusiasm, for this disinterested measure, to make abundantly clear in Parliament that the people are enthusiastically behind this movement.

There are times when feeble support of a good and timely proposal is to be false to the highest, and to miss the psychological hour for advance;

and we respectfully and earnestly suggest that the present is one such golden opportunity to strike for reform.

An unrepresentative but selfishly organised minority are subtly working to continue their own profit-making at the expense of the people's sobriety and progress; but we look to you, as a gentleman, and our respected representative, to adequately interpret our will in the House.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT WELCOMES MRS K. PARKES.

Mrs Houlder presided over a well-attended meeting held in Constable Street Rooms, on the occasion of the reception given to Mrs Kington Parkes, who had done so much work in England before the war in the Suffrage cause.

Mrs Parkes showed how instantaneous was the response of the suffrage societies to the necessities of the war. The Women's Emergency Corps was in the field of action in London at once, organising the great output of women and girls from various trades affected by the war, and forming them up ready for the munition and other requirements.

In New Zealand, the speaker said, she was surprised to find that many people did not know that the vote had been granted in England to women over thirty years of age. The Bill did not fulfil all their demands, but the many suffrage societies agreed to it, as they wanted it to go through, but they would continue to educate women to use their vote.

Even in New Zealand she felt there was need of some society to follow legislation and see how it affected women, and urged all societies to be affiliated with the National Council of Women.

Mrs Evans, M.A., moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs Parkes for her very interesting address.

Mrs Phillips sang two solos very artistically, and an enjoyable afternoon was brought to a close by afternoon tea being served.

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

WOMAN'S WORK.

Mrs C. W. McCulloch, legal adviser of the National W.C.T.U., is the first woman in the U.S.A. to be appointed a Master in Chancery. She was also the first woman Justice of the Peace in any State east of the Mississippi.

Japan requires a very high property qualification for suffrage in national elections, but the women who come up to it vote on the same terms as the men. There are three women in Tokio who have voted for years.

The Wesleyan College, Georgia, U.S.A., has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Mrs Mary Harris Armor. She has the distinction of being the only person, male or female, upon whom this conservative faculty of trustees have ever bestowed an honorary degree. At the same time, her youngest daughter, Miss Mattie Harris Armor, received her A.B. Degree, and graduated in painting.

The General Assembly of the Victorian Presbyterian Church has decreed that women shall have the church franchise, right of election to church bodies, and association with church sessions, for consultative purposes only.

Miss Sessions has been chosen as City Councillor for Gloucester, the first woman to take a seat in the Guildhall. She is a member of the B.W.T.A.

President Wilson has appointed Miss Katherine Sellers as Judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Colorado.

At the Dutch Parliamentary elections there were 22 women candidates, representing 9 different parties.

Mrs J. W. Gale, Calgary, is the first woman Alderman of any city in Canada.

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

We are pleased to note that the British House of Commons has followed up the granting of the Franchise to women by its logical issue, and by a large majority has affirmed that women are eligible for election as members of the House. Hurry up, New Zealand! or you will fail to get a place in this race, and will be ticketed as an "Also ran."

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.

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CHRISTCHURCH.

OUR ENGLISH SISTERS.

SEEN THROUGH COLONIAL EYES.

Miss Ruth Atkinson, late Vice-President of our Dominion Union, is at present in the Mother Country, and as a fraternal delegate attended the Annual Convention of the B.W.T.A. The following extracts from a letter received from Miss Atkinson gives her impression of that Convention.

Through Miss Henry, I received a message from Miss Agnes Slack (the World's Corresponding Secretary) asking me to attend the B.W.T.A. meetings in London as a fraternal delegate. This, I am glad to say, I was able to do, and was given a seat on the platform. I introduced myself to Miss Slack, by whom I was most kindly received, and in turn was presented to the President, the Countess of Carlisle. I regret that the introductions were not carried further, as I should have liked to talk to the officers of whom one has heard and thought so much in W.R. circles; but in spite of the war, which has done much to break down many formal barriers, there still lingers the feeling that English women do not speak to each other without being introduced. The effect on a colonial from the Antipodes is somewhat chilling, but if the war lasts much longer, this superficial reserve will no doubt disappear, with other artificialities, leaving the women, with quickened sympathies, freer to act, freer to speak, and less tramelled by conventionalities. With many of the delegates I had many interesting talks. The President, like some others of us, is not so young as she once was; her hair is white, but she has a commanding figure and voice. Her opening speech was full of fire, and rang as a clarion call to all delegates to do their utmost to help our nation in her hour of greatest need.

As you will get full reports of the meetings, resolutions, etc., I shall not

take up your space by repeating what you will probably have already received in the Convention number of the English "White Ribbon," but I will just mention one or two points of special interest. What struck me as being the most hopeful sign for the future success of our work was the eager desire shown in tackling the problem of the "Y's." They here, as we overseas, feel the imperative need of getting hold of the girls and training them to take the places of us older ones in the coming years. They have the same difficulty as we have in finding a suitable time for the girls to meet. Practically all are engaged in work all day, and many attend classes, meetings, etc., in the evening. War work occupies the time and energies of the patriotic girlhood, as well as the manhood, of the nation. They are now experimenting by abolishing the "Y's" as a separate branch, and combining it with the Mother Union, more as a department than a separate society. It will be interesting to hear the results at next Convention. The Superintendent of the "Y's" is a charming woman, enthusiastic in her work, fully fitted to occupy the important position she holds. She will, I am sure, make the Y. Department a success if any one can in the present difficult times and circumstances.

The resolution which aroused some controversy and considerable feeling was the one which pledged the delegates to refrain from voting at the next general election for any man who would not support all their demands on the Temperance question. I have not the resolution with me, but you will see it is practically the pledge used in New Zealand for the Pledge-taking Campaign. Those who signed or voted for it were under promise not to vote at all if they could not get a candidate to promise them all that the party had decided to ask for. Having a very lively remembrance of our own experiences in this campaign, I was deeply interested to see how the

members would discuss and vote on the resolution. Democratic institutions like the B.W.T.A. and W.C.T.U. invite rather than fear criticism on their actions, so I need hardly apologise for making a few critical remarks in an entirely friendly spirit. This resolution certainly was one of the most, if not the most, important brought before Convention. The fact that it was not on the agenda sheet led to the presumption that it had not come before the B.W.T.A. branches in the United Kingdom. Presumably the National Committee or Resolution Committee must have drawn it up after full consideration, but it is undoubtedly a pity that a question affecting the fundamental principles of the Association should not have been fully and freely discussed in the local Branches before being brought up at Convention. The resolution was carried by a very large majority, the immediate result being the withdrawal from re-nomination of Mrs Runciman and Mrs C. C. Reed, two of the leading members of the Executive, who have so ably filled the posts of V.P. and Recording Secretary. It was quite evident, from the remarks made afterwards that a considerable number of those who voted for the resolution did not realise what they had pledged themselves to, and it would not be a surprising fact if a considerable number of unions, after mature consideration, found they were unable to support the vote of their delegates on the vote-abstaining resolution. If a majority of them turn it down, the B.W.T.A. will not stand for a non-voting policy in spite of the decision of Convention. In which case the sacrifice of two such valuable officers as Mrs Runciman and Mrs Reed was unnecessary. If, on the other hand, the majority of the Branches decide on following the lead of Convention, the thoroughness of their organisation will be tested to the utmost for a strenuous campaign is before them. Every worker that can be secured, every force that can be used, will be

needed. Women have at last been given the right to vote. Their opportunities and their responsibilities are great indeed. In ordinary times the Temperance question is to us the all-important one, and we are justified in making it so, especially at a general election. Whether we have the right to make it now the **only** thing worth voting for is a different question, in view of the national crisis through which we are passing. Women for years and years have demanded and pleaded, worked and prayed for the vote. They have won it at the most critical moment of the world's history. Have they now the right to withhold their influence, their support, their vote—in any way to stand aside while the forces of righteousness are fighting the powers of darkness for their very existence and for the freedom of the whole world? During the war the women of England have used their powers with magnificent success, and now they have the added one of the vote there is little doubt but that they will eagerly use the ballot-box as a means to ensure and hasten that complete victory which alone can bring us a lasting peace. God speed that day.—Yours sincerely,

RUTH ATKINSON.

9 Scarsdale Villas,

Kensington, W.E.,

July, 1918.

THAT MAN IS KING WHO KNOWS THAT LOVE IS GOD.

Seeking love is seeking God. Love is double-sided—Godward and manward. It is the same love flowing from, or arising in the soul of man. When a man develops love to God, he at the same time develops love to man. A man cannot love God and hate man. Hatred of man kills love to God. All men are more or less under control of the opposite of love. Man in the making passes the point where love and its opposite limit each other. There are many stages before man knows that love is God, and love is king. With man love is a thing of degree, constantly varying in manifestation; but with God it is a steady stream all the time. Humanity's closest earthly relations are marked by extremes, ebbing and flowing showing changing moods and circumstances. But we are sure that at last love will be on top. Love was made by God to be King.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

The following questions were asked the Premier by the Rev. R. S. Gray, President of N.Z. Alliance, on the occasion of the presentation of our petition to the Cabinet:—

1. Did a transport, which came recently in the harbour, carry a cargo of 50,000 cases or casks of whisky?

2. Was that cargo broached during the passage, and as a consequence of this broaching of cargo, were some of the firemen and crew so drunk that the ship was delayed two or three days, and did some of the passengers have to help in the working of the ship?

3. Was legitimate cargo kept out of this ship at the other end to accommodate the whisky?

4. Would Ministers, as the responsible heads of the Government, refuse to allow whisky to be brought into this country at the present time? Whisky was a non-essential, and essential things were being kept out of the country.

5. Were any of the soldiers on the transport referred to court-martialled because they would not consent to act as guards over his liquor?

6. Was it not true that the captain of another vessel, which, on a recent trip to this country, brought whisky and men out, said when he arrived here, "I am prepared to risk my life in mine-strewn and submarine-infested waters to bring men back to this country, for which they have risked their lives; I am prepared to risk my life to bring food supplies; but I am not prepared to risk my life in these dangerous waters to bring whisky to this country"? And was it not true that this captain had resigned upon his return, absolutely refusing to bring out another cargo of whisky?

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WOMEN'S
Christian Temperance Union
Of New Zealand.

Organised 1885.

"For God and Home and Humanity."

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Omnia Organ:

"The White Ribbon."

Editor: Mrs Peryman, Port Chalmers.
 (Telephone No. 1).

Associate Editor: Mrs Evans, M.A.

Business Manager: Mrs Peryman,
 Port Chalmers.
 (Telephone No. 1).

The White Ribbon.
For God and Home and Humanity.

WELLINGTON, NOV. 18, 1918.

PEACE.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

"For mine eyes have seen the salvation of our God."

After four years of mortal conflict, Peace. With hushed voice and bated breath we waited for the news; scarcely did we dare to hope that the long agony was over. Hushed the sound of the mighty cannon swept from the ocean the deadly submarine, gone the heavy burden of anxiety, the trembling waiting for the fateful telegram with its awful news. Finished the years of heroic sacrifice, of seasons of confidence and trust alternating with periods of depression and dread. Our souls go forth in glorious thanksgiving to the Eternal Father, who "maketh the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He restraineth."

First we think of our hallowed dead, and pay our tribute to their heroic self-sacrifice. At the call of duty, they forgot self, and went to the rescue of others. Short and sharp was their conflict. They have passed from the church militant below and have joined the church triumphant above. They mingle with the great multitude around the throne, and have heard the welcoming voice of introduction, "These are they which came out of great tribulation."

Next we send a thought of sympathy to and a prayer for help for the brave women whose dear ones will return to them no more. They sent them forth with a smile and a blessing; they wrote them words of cheer; they watched patiently for news, and they bore bravely the terrible tidings. Life for them will never be the same again, because of those "who are not." Oh, aching, lonely hearts! look away from the gloom and darkness of the tomb to the glorious heights where your loved ones dwell in the city of which the "Lamb is the light thereof."

Their life of service was short, ours may be long; they fought the foe without our walls, we wage warfare with the deadlier forces of evil within. Both they with us will rejoice in a glorious victory over the forces of the devil.

"Measure thy life by loss instead of gain,

Not by the wine drunk, but the wine poured forth,

For love's strength standeth in love's sacrifice;

And whose suffers most has most to give."

"It were not hard to suffer by His hand,

If thou could'st see His face; but in the dark!

That is the one last trial: be it so.

Christ was forsaken, so must thou be too;

How could'st thou suffer but in seeming else?

Thou wilt not see the face nor feel the hand,

Only the cruel crushing of the feet,

When through the bitter night the Lord comes down

To tread the winepress,—not by sight, but faith,

Endure, endure,—be faithful to the end!

REPORT! REPORT! REPORT!

PLEASE READ AT NEXT MEETING.

Will all Unions kindly note that their local superintendents of departments should send their reports to the Dominion Superintendents by December 31st. All work done should be reported to the Superintendent of the Department. In Unions where there is no local superintendent, the Secretary should report work done to the Dominion Superintendent. Kindly note that it is not enough to send report only to N.Z. Corresponding Secretary, but any Union wishing its work to be included in the Departmental Reports printed in Convention number of "White Ribbon," must send the report to the Dominion Superintendent. The following is the list of Superintendents to whom reports should be sent:—

Evangelistic, Home and Mothers' Meetings.—Mrs Johnston Wright, Constable Street, Wellington S.

Maori.—Mrs Walker, "Gortgowan," Fox Street, Gisborne.

Social and Moral Hygiene (Purity).—Miss McCarthy, 18, Albert Street, St. Clair, Dunedin.

Literature.—Mrs Houlder, 108, Wallace Street, Wellington.

Work Among Seamen.—Mrs Nimmo, Arawa Street, Hataitai, Wellington.

L.T.L., Cradle Roll, and Band of Mercy.—Mrs Clara Neal, Regent Street, Pahiatua.

Y's and Medal Contests.—Mrs Napier, c/o Miss Henderson, 26, Tui Street, Fendalton, Christchurch.

Scientific Temperance Instruction.—Miss Helyer, Tonk's Grove, Wellington.

Good Citizenship.—Mrs Judson, 16, Van Dieman Street, Nelson.

Prison and Reformatory Work.—Sister Moody-Bell, Runanga, Greymouth.

Legal and Parliamentary and Anti-Gambling.—Miss Henderson, 26, Tui Street, Fendalton, Christchurch.

Narcotics.—Mrs Boxall, 40, Pirie Street, Wellington.

Home Science (Hygiene, Thrift, and Domestic Science).—Mrs McDonald, Huia Road, Hataitai, Wellington.

Bible-in-Schools and Sabbath Observance.—Mrs Cobb, 200, Ferguson Street, Palmerston N.

Flower Mission and Relief Work.—Miss E. C. Cole, 590, Cashel Street, Linwood, Christchurch.

Rest and Refreshment Booths.—Mrs Upton, Victoria Avenue, Wanganui.
Education Bureau.—Mrs Young, No. 4 Line, Fitzherbert W., Palmerston North.

Back Blocks and Work Among Railwaymen.—Mrs Moyse, 27, Halifax Street, Nelson.

Notable Days.—Mrs X. Jones, Ngaere, Taranaki.

Peace and Arbitration.—Mrs Judson, 16, Van Dieman Street, Nelson.

Press.—Mrs Peryman, Port Chalmers.

Military Camps.—Mrs Whincop, Gasworks, Greytown.

Medical Temperance.—Mrs C. Neal, Pahiataua.

"White Ribbon."—As the year does not expire till December 31st, will all "W.R." Agents send report to Mrs Peryman, Port Chalmers, by January 31st, 1919?

MAORI REPORT.

Dear Sisters,—Since publishing the list of donations received in the August number of the "White Ribbon," the following Unions have sent contributions to this fund, and our thanks are due to them for their interest in this department of our work:—Wanganui East, 13s 6d; South Dunedin, 10s; Oxford, £1; N.E. Valley, 27s; Oranawhero, donation to Soldiers' Fund, 10s.

Though no regular paid Organiser is at work just now, in many centres of the North Island we have good voluntary workers doing all that is possible in their respective districts. Mrs Lee-Cowie has also kindly written a leaflet for our Maori sisters, which will be translated and circulated.—Yours in Union service,

N. F. WALKER,
N.Z. Supt. Maori Dept.

DELAY IN PUBLICATION.

Owing to the influenza epidemic in Wellington, our mechanical staff has been seriously depleted, most of the men, including the two principals, being prostrated. We are sure our readers will, under the circumstances, excuse the delay in publication.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

(Address delivered at Gisborne W.C.T.U. by Mr F. Rowley, headmaster of the Gisborne School.)

Let us look for a moment on the present conditions of our education, considering first the children, then the teachers, then the conditions surrounding the school. 1. The children. The State begins to look after the children at five, and refuses to have anything to do with them before that age. If the conditions of the home, the work of the parents, or the surroundings, demand that the child under five should be looked after away from the home, the State refuses to do it. The child, the future citizen, may be left, to be cared for by unwilling neighbours, may play in filthy backyards, or streets, picking up diseases of body and of mind, and the State cares not, until he is five. Private philanthropy may establish kindergarten schools for such children if it wishes, but if not, the children may go bang. Then the State provides free education up to the passing of Standard VI., and compulsory education to the age of 14. After that the brainy child may, if his parents wish and can afford it, go on to a secondary school or a technical school. Does not the slower child need the care of the State even more than the brainy one? Fourteen is just the age when the child needs control. He is just bursting into the adult condition, his whole system full of energy uncontrolled by experience. It is just then that he knows more than his teacher, and his father is one of these conservative old fossils who have to be submitted to because an antiquated law passed by similar old fossils says so. Just at that time we loosen the bonds of control when we ought to hold them more firmly till the danger period is passed. Again the old idea that it is necessary to develop manual dexterity while the child is still young is being disproved by the war when the educated men and women are showing in the munition and other factories that their increased mental alertness more than compensates for the lack of manual training. Thus from two points of view we see that by raising the leaving age of our children we are going to benefit the nation (1) from the moral, and (2) from the efficiency standpoint.

2. The teacher. To say that for the efficient education of our children we need as teachers the very pick of the race is to state a truism. But is the Government of the day making any serious attempt to reach this ideal? Do the best boys and girls take to the teaching profession? If not, why not? In the whole Poverty Bay district there is one young man a pupil-teacher. About one-third of the teachers of New Zealand are uncertificated, because there is not a sufficient supply of certificated teachers. Of course, the war has had much to do with this. But even before the war there was a large percentage of uncertificated teachers. Years ago a goodly number of candidates applied for every position that was open, even though the pay was much lower. Now there is difficulty in getting a sufficient number to apply to fill the vacancies on the pupil teacher and probationer staff, even though the number required has been very much reduced. It does not pay to become a teacher; the pay is too poor at the start and through the whole system to the very top. It pays a boy or girl better to go into an office than to be a teacher and it pays an experienced teacher to leave the profession and become an inexperienced lawyer. The country must be prepared to pay for its education. I believe the country is prepared to pay for it. But the men at the head of the Government, instead of being leaders, have to be pushed. Other countries are recognising the value of education, and are paying the price. New Zealand is lagging behind. England is proposing to introduce compulsory education to the age of 18.

3. The surroundings of the school. Too many of our schools have playgrounds too small. The central school in Gisborne has three acres. That is not big enough. There is no room for football or cricket, and our neighbours are constantly annoyed by the children invading their yards after balls. Our girls' ground is smaller than the boys', and the infants have less still. Far too many schools have much less. The game, which used to be considered a luxury at school, is now considered a necessary part of the child's school life, and the means for carrying on the games should be provided by the school, so that there should be no call on the children to provide funds, which may shut out

the poorer children, and there must at least be room in the school grounds.

The buildings.—Many of our buildings are unsuitable. They were built years ago by Boards of Education, consisting of laymen, and designed by architects who knew nothing at all about the requirements of a school. In many cases the lighting and the ventilation are bad, and this undoubtedly has a bad effect on the health of the children. Our schools must be made comfortable and home-like and attractive. They must be better cleaned. The school committees are responsible for the cleaning. Can they do it with the means supplied them?

The next point I wish to stress is the size of our classes. Here again an improvement has been made, but we have not gone far enough yet. I can well remember the time when I considered myself very fortunate if my class roll number did not reach 70. Now the average class in our large schools is about 54. That does not mean that the largest class is 54. Classes cannot be made all alike; some of necessity are larger than others. Moreover, it is hardly right that a junior teacher with small experience and small pay should teach the same-sized class as a senior teacher. It is generally recognised that 40 children should be the maximum number for a teacher—not the average—giving an average of say 35. At present it is impossible to pay proper attention to the individuals in a class, to give proper supervision to their work, and proper individual attention to the backward. . . . You are recommended to concentrate on: (1) Continuation classes.—Continuation classes aim at making some form of education compulsory for those children who leave the primary school at the age of 14, and who do not go to any other school. The classes are intended to meet the pressing needs of the community—(a) Vocational; (b) civic; (c) moral. (2) Primary schools: For these the Institute asks for improved buildings and playgrounds, and a more adequate supply of teachers. A tour round the primary schools will show that children are being taught, often in badly ventilated and badly equipped buildings, in classes consisting of from 50 to 80 pupils and more. It is felt that if the Government could only be induced to increase as soon as possible the supply of tea-

chers, thereby lessening the size of classes, a great advance would be made. Anybody can see that a continuance of the present state of affairs is having a harmful effect on the children, and therefore on the future nation. . . . It is already within the power of the Education Boards to make attendance at continuation classes compulsory up to a certain age, provided the local school committee has first recommended this. But strong exception is taken by some parents to their children, especially the girls being taken out at night. It is also urged that when a growing boy or girl of 14 or 15 has put in a day's work of seven or eight hours he has done enough from the point of view of health, and I am inclined to agree with this. I am far from recommending that children of that age should be allowed unlimited freedom to ramble about the streets at night. These continuation classes should be able, however, to inspire in the young people sufficient interest in their study to make them do a little reading in the evenings. The suggestion is that employers should by law be bound to allow these boys and girls half a day a week to attend continuation classes, and that these classes should be of a two-fold nature, having the object of (1) improving the child in his work, and (2) making him a better citizen. Classes would have to be set up to study the technique of their trades or professions, to deal with such subjects as civics and history, i.e., the duties of citizenship, and the growth of the nation, its past trials and failures and successes, and also with subjects of a moral nature. Here again history lends itself. The reading of good standard novels, and the committing to memory of poetry or verse would aid in such a study. The evils of alcoholic drinking could be dealt with by a study of health and sexual instruction might be introduced. These suggestions are my own, and have not been even outlined by the N.Z.E.I. There are two planks in the N.Z.E.I. platform upon which you are not asked to concentrate your activities, that I should like to say a few words about—more adequate medical inspection, and free dental treatment for children in public schools. . . . I therefore urge as strongly as I can the necessity of as thorough a medical inspection of school children as possible. Since

the introduction of medical inspection some years ago the local schools have been visited twice by medical inspectors. That is almost useless. I must admit, however, that the last to come, Dr. Irwin, came with different instructions and different objects from the first one. She examined the schools from top to bottom, dealing specially with Standards II. to IV. She wrote to parents, notifying them of medical or dental attention needed, and got some of them to interview her. She also selected a number of cases that needed special drill treatment for slight deformities. Subsequently a nurse (Nurse Jenkins) appeared on the scene, and made sure that the advice of the doctor had been followed; if not, a personal interview with the parents followed. Finally a drill instructor came to the schools to give special instruction to the selected teacher in drill necessary to put right the deformities. I am very glad to be able to report on these activities of the medical side of the Education Department. By far the greatest number of cases needing attention were dental cases, and while I think all the parents were willing to sacrifice themselves, if necessary, to get the children's teeth attended to, still I have no doubt that if dental treatment were free parents would grow into the habit of watching the teeth of the children more carefully, and even of sending them at regular intervals for inspection. I would go further, and say that all medical treatment for children should be free. To my mind it is just as essential to the State that the children should grow up as healthy as possible as that they should be educated, and just as education is free and compulsory for all children, so should medical examination and treatment be.

WHITE RIBBON HYMNALS.

Will all Unions please note that at last a supply of hymn books (words only) has arrived from Home? All orders can now be fulfilled at slightly increased cost. Instead of being 1s 6d per dozen, they are now 1s 9d per dozen. Unions requiring more books should order early from the Literature Superintendent, Mrs. Houlder, 108, Wallace Street, Wellington.

CANADA LENDS US MR BAYLEY.

Canada's National Temperance Society Royal Templars of Temperance.

Office of Grand Secretary: 260,
Young Street.

Winnipeg, June 7, 1918.

To the Temperance Forces of New Zealand.

Greeting,—

We desire to commend to your confidence and esteem our good and worthy brother, Mr W. D. Bayley, junr., who is about to visit your Dominion to assist you in a campaign for the abolition of the liquor traffic.

During our campaign in Manitoba, which culminated in the overwhelming defeat of the liquor interests on March 13th, 1916, Mr Bayley was one of our most active workers, and contributed not a little to the splendid victory which we obtained at that time.

When the fight was on in British Columbia, they secured the services of Mr Bayley, and it was largely owing to his splendid leadership that such a large majority was secured for the enactment of prohibition. Our friends in British Columbia would have been cheated out of their victory had Mr Bayley not proceeded to Great Britain and France to superintend the taking of the vote amongst the soldiers belonging to British Columbia. Grave irregularities were being permitted, and prompt action was necessary to secure their correction.

We believe that you will find in Mr Bayley one who is up-to-date in all matters pertaining to the abolition of the liquor traffic, and one who is well qualified to take a leading part in the direction of the campaign necessary to secure that much desired end.

We can assure you that the elimination of the liquor traffic, even to the limited extent which we had previous to April 1st of this year, has been of untold benefit to our people and to the Province at large. Now that we have secured an enactment from the Dominion Parliament prohibiting the export of liquor from a province where its sale is permitted to one where the sale is not permitted, we expect a much greater improvement in this connection.

We sincerely hope and pray that your efforts to secure the abolition of the liquor traffic from New Zealand may be entirely successful, and the results exceed your most sanguine expectations.

May the day speedily come when the liquor traffic shall be driven from Great Britain and all her dominions and dependencies.—Yours in the work,
Manitoba Grand Council R.T. of T.

(Sgd.) JAS. E. ELLIS,
Grand Councillor.

(Sgd.) J. MABEL HALL,
Grand Secretary.

A WORD FROM OUR CANADIAN SISTERS.**Resolution Passed at Dominion W.C.T.U. Re Prohibition.**

The delegates of the Canadian Women's Christian Temperance Union, from the various Provinces, assembled in Convention at the city of Ottawa, June 18-22, 1918, wish to place on record their gratitude for Provincial Prohibition Laws and for enactment of Dominion Law, which makes them more operative.

We note with much satisfaction many benefits already brought about by these measures, especially to women, children, and the home; also the decrease in arrests, the absence of intoxicated men on our streets, the general peaceable atmosphere under all circumstances, the increase in saving accounts, and the betterment of the poorer classes generally.

Therefore resolved, that we heartily recommend the prohibition of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, by statutory measures, and express a hope that very soon not only the British Empire, but the whole world, will be under such laws.

(Sgd.) S. G. S. MCKEE,
Convener of Resolution Committee.

A Y OAST.

A health to the girl that can dance
like a dream,
And the girl that can pound the
piano;
A health to the girl that writes verse
by the ream,
Or toys with high C in soprano;
To the girl that can talk, and the girl
that does not;
To the saint, and the sweet little
sinner;
But here's to the cleverest girl of the
lot,
The girl that can cook a good
dinner.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL W.C.T.U.

Winnipeg, June 13, 1918.

In speaking of the benefits of Prohibition to the Province of Manitoba, one or two things stand out prominently, and appeal specially to us as a woman's organisation. One is the fact that the greatest increase in trade has been in children's boots and clothing; another, that savings bank deposits have greatly increased. These two things are direct results of Prohibition, and will speak for themselves. Among other things very noticeable is the absence of drunkenness on the streets, whereby our children are saved from many degrading, and in pre-prohibition times common sights; the decrease of wife beating and cruelty to children cases in the Courts, and the general air of prosperity all over our Province. The absence of drunkenness on our streets is all the more noticeable in these military times, when our towns are filled with soldiers. When comparing with military towns of other days, we are thankful indeed that Prohibition is a fact, and that at least one temptation is removed from the path of the boys who are sacrificing everything to fight for our liberty, homes, and womanhood. Therefore it is with very thankful hearts that we testify to the benefits to Manitoba brought about by Prohibition.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following payments have been received since last report:—

N.Z. FUND.

Franchise Day Collections.—Waimate, 15s; Nelson, 10s; New Brighton, 5s 6d.

WORLD'S MISSIONARY FUND.

Willard Day Collection.—Waimate, 15s.

ORGANISING FUND.

Wellington Central, £5 3s; Pakiri, £1; per Miss Weymouth, £13 13s 6d. Total, £19 16s 6d.

Expenditure for the month, £50 3s 3d.

NELLIE BENDELY,

N.Z. Treasurer.

Auckland, 9th November, 1918.

In 63.6 per cent. of the equal suffrage States there are minimum wage laws.

Y's Reports.

AUCKLAND.

Oct. 30. As this was the finish of the District Convention, a "Y" evening was held. Papers were read by Misses Stevens and Bottrill, and musical items rendered by Mrs Chapman and Miss Thomas, also a recitation was given by Miss Stevens. Mrs Cook spoke a few words of encouragement, and the meeting closed with the Benediction.

INVERCARGILL.

Nov. 4. Miss Allan (President) presided. Attendance small, on account of wet weather. Good report was given re social gift evening held in October for the soldiers at the Front, parcels to be sent. Six new members were initiated; our roll number now stands at 153. Decided to ask Mrs Napier, "Y" Organiser, to visit and address our Union. Mrs Pasley (President of the South Invercargill Union) gave an interesting address on the Conference which she had attended in Wellington, and explained what had been done there. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded her for her instructive address.

L.T.L. Reports.

ARAMOHO.

Oct. 5. The meeting took the form of a practice for the entertainment to be held at the beginning of November. The Responsive Exercises and Company Rule were gone through, and the Leader then led in prayer. The birthday of Miss Frances E. Willard was celebrated. An interesting lesson, "The Conqueror Conquered," was given by one of the "Y" members, and the meeting closed with the Benediction.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

The year is wearing fast away, but there is still time for Unions to redeem their pledge to Convention and gain their six new subscribers to the "White Ribbon." Several Unions have sent no new subscription for the whole of the year, and many have not yet sent the six asked for by Convention. Will all members make a final effort to help the Business Manager by a canvass for new subscribers, and so help us to present a credit balance to Convention. Hearty thanks to those who have so loyally helped us in the past.

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.)

ONEHUNGA.

Oct. 10. Mrs Cook (District President) in the chair. Mrs Musket and Mrs Horlock elected delegates to District Convention. Regret expressed at illness of Mrs Logan and Mrs Hunter. Resolution re closing hotel bars when troopships are in port was forwarded to District Convention for discussion. Mrs Cook spoke on the Prohibition Campaign work, and urged all to be diligent in this great cause.

TIMARU.

Oct. 20. Mrs Trott presided. Votes of thanks for donations to Sailors' Rest, and of sympathy to bereaved and sick members. Socials had been held at Sailors' Rest for men off the Ionic, and also a Sunday evening service. The monthly report showed 60 visitors paying 133 visits. Report of Provincial Convention by our delegate was read.

WELLINGTON CENTRAL.

Oct. 18. Mrs Atkinson presided. Mrs Evans gave an interesting account of the Masterton Provincial Convention. Mrs Crabb's presidential address at Provincial Convention was read by Mrs Atkinson.

BALCLUTHA.

Oct. 14. Mrs Jas. Clark presided. Miss Weymouth was present, and there was a fair attendance. The Corresponding Secretary (Miss M. McKay) handed in some literature from Mrs Nimmo, Dominion Superintendent, regarding the second appeal for warm woollen comforts for minesweepers. Decided to advertise in local papers to see what could be got. Arranged to hold meetings first in the evening, and next in the afternoon, to give members in the country a chance to attend. Mrs Peryman will address the next meeting. One new member initiated. Several new members for the "White Ribbon" since last meeting.

HAWERA.

Oct. 31. Mrs J. S. Young presided. Collected for W.C.T.U. Hutment Fund £10 17s 6d. Resolutions, asking the Government to allow women to be elected to Parliament, were passed. Decided to give eight prizes for the best essays written by the school children on the Temperance Wall Sheets. One new member. Decided to give a tea and distribute attendance prizes to the L.T.L.

LEIGH.

Oct. 5. Meeting held, with fair attendance, Vice-President in the chair. Received letters of thanks from Private K. Matheson and Private W. Greenwood for fountain pen. Decided to commence work for minesweepers by organising a concert and a "Bottle Day" to raise funds. Suggested to consider the purity question in a more practical manner. Meeting closed with a hymn. Afternoon tea.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

Nov. 1. Mrs Crabb presided, and expressed gratitude to God for the good news of Turkey's surrender and the hopefulness of the outlook towards a speedy peace. A letter was received from the Educational School Committee asking for the presence of W.C.T.U. members for Monday night's meeting. The chair subscribed by the members had been purchased and sent to the Old People's Home. Afternoon tea was handed round. Miss Gray, matron of Willard House, was farewelled. A presentation of a handsome hand-bag from the W.C.T.U. was made to Miss Gray.

WANGANUI.

Nov. Mrs H. Smith in chair, attendance fair. Mrs Bott (War Correspondent) read a large number of replies from relatives of fallen soldiers, the Union passing silent vote of sympathy and regret that the women of New Zealand are at present in such deep sorrow. Re women in Parliament: Decided to pass on the resolution to Mr Veitch, M.P. Our Minesweepers' Sale was a success; £45 in cash, and goods to value of £9 8s collected.

WANGANUI EAST.

Oct. 25. President occupied the chair. Poor attendance. Decided that a copy of "White Ribbon" be placed in the Ladies' Rest Room each month. It was also agreed that a pay-up social for members and honorary members be held on Saturday evening, November 23rd, in Anglican Schoolroom, honorary members to provide programme, and members a basket. The Secretary read most interesting extracts from "Vanguard." A silent vote of sympathy was passed with Mr and Mrs Dabinett and family in the loss sustained through their elder son Frank being killed in action.

LOWER HUTT.

Nov. Annual meeting, 16 present. Two new members enrolled. Report by Secretary and balance-sheet by Treasurer read and adopted. President reviewed the work of the past year, and urged all to do their utmost in the fight for Prohibition. All officers were re-elected except "W.R." Agent, Mrs Burn having left the district. Mrs Taylor was appointed Agent. Decided to entertain L.T.L. at a social afternoon, and then close down for the holidays. Mrs Ballantyne gave report of the N.Z. Alliance Convention lately held in Wellington.

DUNEDIN.

Nov. 5. Mrs Hiatt presided. A resolution was passed to forward a letter to the City Council asking that a request be sent to all landlords of hotels to close their premises during any future celebrations of victory on the same basis as other places of business. Mrs Peryman gave a most interesting account of the deputation to Parliament and the presentation of the N.Z. Alliance's petition. Resolution passed at Annual Convention re women in Parliament was affirmed, and sent to the member for the district.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Oct. 23. Mrs T. E. Taylor presided. Reports of heads of departments in connection with luncheon rooms at A. and P. Show. Vote of sympathy with Mrs Blythe in loss of her son.

Oct. 30. Business meeting in connection with Show. Resolution passed by National Convention re urgent need for women in Parliament was endorsed, and ordered to be sent to local M.P.'s.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

Sept. 17. At the headquarters the officers of the District and Branch Unions had the pleasure of meeting Mrs Kinton Parkes at morning tea. Mrs Garraway, Vice-President, presided over the gathering. Mrs Parkes gave a most interesting talk on women's work, and a pleasant social half-hour was spent.

Sept. 25. Decided to hold the District Convention on October 30. Also decided to help on "Our Day" for the Red Cross Fund. Mrs Napier gave a very interesting address on the work among women of the B.W.T.A. in Scotland.

Oct. 9. Decided to send a letter of appreciation to the Acting-Premier for the touching and reverent appeal sent to the churches to observe Sunday as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the recent glorious victories of the Allies. Mr Fortune, of Canada, gave an interesting and inspiring address on how Prohibition was won in Canada.

Oct. 23. Mrs Cook presided. Cakes for Featherston Camp to be sent following Tuesday. Final arrangements for the District Convention, to be held on October 30th.

"Our Day."

The Union took charge of one of the stalls in Queen Street on "Our Day." We were allowed to sell flags only. Owing to so many of our "Y's" and W.C.T.U. members being ill with influenza the staff of sellers was much smaller than was anticipated. The few did their best, and we were pleased to report the result to be £52.

AVONDALE.

Oct. 15. Mrs Stevens presided. Good attendance. Address by Mrs Garraway. Motion passed of appreciation of Sir James Allen's action in requesting religious bodies to hold

thanksgiving services for victories of the allied forces. Delegates to District Convention appointed.

SOUTH INVERCARGILL.

Sept. 10. Large attendance of members. Mrs Pasley presided. Four new members received.

Sept. 20. Successful social in Knox Hall, Mrs Pasley presiding. Most interesting address by Captain-Chaplain Lopdell, lately returned from the Front. An interesting part of the programme was the exhibition of souvenirs, curios, and objects received at various times from the Front by members who have boys there. Music and supper concluded an enjoyable evening.

Oct. 8. Good attendance, Mrs Pasley (President) presiding. Delegates appointed to wait on Central Union to arrange for our Branch running rest tent at annual A. and P. Show. Resolved to obtain copies of Constitution, and give a copy to all new members joining.

NELSON.

Franchise Day was celebrated at the monthly meeting on September 10th, when an address was given by Mrs Field on the 25th anniversary of this day, specially calling to mind the aims and hopes of the women who worked for the Franchise, and the responsibility of the women of to-day for their realisation. A collection was taken up for the N.Z. Fund. It was resolved that congratulations be sent to the American W.C.T.U. on the closing of all American breweries, to take place on December 1st of this year. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs Peryman for all her work during her visit to Nelson.

Oct. 8. A gift afternoon for the annual Sale of Work. Afternoon tea was handed round, and a pleasant social half-hour was spent. Mrs Hockey's resignation as Cradle Roll Superintendent was accepted with much regret. The following resolutions were passed:—"The Nelson W.C.T.U. desires to thank Mr F. G. Gibbs most heartily for his admirable address and his clear explanation of the aims of the Educational Institute, and would assure the members, through him, of its entire sympathy with them. The Union would be very glad to consider any suggestions the Institute might lay before it as to the way in which those aims may best be furthered." "That in the event of any alteration in the method of electing Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards, the Council be asked to use its influence to ensure at least one seat on each Board for a woman. That the same request be made of any other local body or organisation that may be asked to endorse the Wellington City Council's proposal, and also of the members for the districts of Nelson and Motueka." Mrs Watson was appointed to represent Nelson Union at the Conference in Wellington on October 24th, in connection with the Prohibition Campaign.

The Prohibition petition was presented to Mr Field, M.P., at a public meeting on October 14th, by Mr F. G. Gibbs. Rev. E. Patchett also spoke, and Mrs Watson on behalf of the women. The petition was numerous signed, containing about 3000 signatures.

The Annual Sale of Work was held on October 23rd. There was a large attendance, and good business was done at the various stalls, a substantial sum being realised for the Union funds. A musical and elocutionary programme was given in the evening.

RAKAIA.

Sept. 11. President in the chair. A report of the Provincial Convention held in Oxford was read. Correspondence re petitions and a letter from Mrs Nimmo, Wellington, acknowledging woollens and money sent for mine-sweepers.

Oct. 10. A large gathering to meet Mrs Lill, our District President, who gave us a very interesting talk upon ourselves (W.C.T.U.), our aims, what we had accomplished, and what we are now trying to do. The St. Helen's nurses' work was explained. Afternoon tea was served.

Oct. 17. Owing to a strong north-west gale, the mine-sweepers' afternoon, presided over by Mrs Lill, had only a moderate attendance. The speaker briefly referred to the dangers surrounding the work of the men in question, and quoted statistics showing what had been done to help them. An excellent programme was much enjoyed by those present, and a pleasant time spent over a cup of tea. Votes of thanks to all taking part were passed, also to Mrs G. Bowman, Superintendent, who had spared no pains to make the gathering a success. The sum of £4 and a number of woollen garments received.

Nov. A fair attendance, President in the chair. Reports re next drawing-room meeting, also temperance essay competition, received. Three new members were enrolled. Rev. A. T. Thompson, of British and Foreign Bible Society, spoke on the work accomplished, but more particularly war work. The speaker closed by reminding hearers that behind the new and spiritual offensive against evil in every form to-day the Bible stood unrivalled. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Rev. Thompson for his excellent address.

MATAURA.

Aug. President presided, nine members present. Proposed by members that we pack a box for Dr. Barnardo Homes in October.

Sept. Proposed to send for one dozen pledge cards of membership and one dozen booklets entitled "What W.C.T.U. Is."

Oct. Members met and packed box for Dr. Barnardo's Homes, President providing afternoon tea for all present. We thanked her for her kindness.

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

At the September meeting the advisability of holding quarterly meetings in different centres was discussed. Franchise Day was celebrated at the October meeting, and "Work for the Enfranchised" was the subject of the address. South Dunedin Cradle Roll members are invited to take part in the social arranged for the end of November by the District Union.

PAHI.

Oct. 26. I whakapuaetia te mitingi ate roopu karaitiana ite 26 Oketopa o mutunga o karakia ka tu te perehiti ka whakamahi kite roopu ote hunga kua wehea atu nei ia ite mate iroto i tenei roopu ite mutunga ote mihi. Ka whakautua ano o tera ahua mihi na muri inga mihi ka tu te perehiti. Ka whakamahi kite roopu haere mai e okia hoa haere mai i runga ite ngakau tumanako ki nga mahi pai e hara ite mea ihoki noa mai ta tatou tamaiti kia tatou na te whakapono ka hoki mai ia kia tatou hoi e ooku hoa kia kaha tatou kia manawa nui tatou kite ta kahi inga raruraru e pa ano kia tatou kite mutunga o te perehiti ka whakaae nga mema katoa ka tu Hore Manukau: Kia ora te roopu kei te pai takou tou mahi kia u mate atua tatou e tiaki whakamutua kite Karakia.

IN THE FIELD.

On October 10th I visited the Marton Union, and we had a chat over the work, when the annual meeting was arranged for. It was decided to ask the "Y's" to co-operate in an effort to raise money for the hutment. It was refreshing to hear of the activity of these young people. The branches at Taihape and Taoroa were organised in June last, and as it was desirable they should be re-visited, meetings were duly arranged. Owing to a misunderstanding, which I greatly regret, that at the latter place was cancelled. The dauntless three who joined the same month at Pukeokahu, having decided that it was impossible to run a separate Branch, have united with Taoroa, and although the distance is considerable and the difficulties many, they will doubtless manage to attend occasionally.

We had a small meeting at Taihape on the Tuesday, and on Friday night I addressed the Band of Hope. This is a very flourishing institution, but on this occasion the attendance was small. Influenza is no assistance to our work. A little visiting had been

done in Bunnythorpe, and on Saturday I returned thither. The township boasts only two churches—Anglican and Methodist—and Mr H. Dixon, who took the Sunday morning service at the latter, kindly suggested that I should, in place of the sermon, set forth the claims of our work. This gave me a fine opportunity, and at the close several expressed their appreciation of the insight thus gained, as well as their surprise at the wide area covered by our activities. On the Wednesday a Branch was organised, officers being elected as follow:—Pres., Mrs Brookie; Sec., Mrs Dixon; Treas., Mrs Malmo; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Scheidt; "W.R." Correspondent, Miss Morris. Membership, 19.

The last two days' campaign was carried on under very adverse weather conditions—rain, hail, and a gale of wind, which resulted in a severe chest cold, confining me to bed for almost a week. The second meeting arranged for Bunnythorpe, and the American supper at Feilding, had regretfully to be abandoned, but neither suffered in the capable hands of our chief Vice-President. I hoped to have concluded my work as organiser by visiting Woodville once more, but that also is out of the question.

It is over twenty-one years since I organised my first branch, and close on fifteen years since I took the position of paid Organiser, which I now resign, having been appointed Principal of the Presbyterian School for Maori Girls at Turakina, North Wanganui. I need hardly say that my interest in the W.C.T.U. will remain unabated, and I shall hope still to do good work for the Union. The kindnesses I have received from comrades all over the Dominion will always furnish pleasant memories, and I hope still to keep in touch with the life-long friends I have made.—Still yours in the work,

MARY S. POWELL.

Palmerston N., October 26, 1918.

Auckland District, 2nd & 4th Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. W.C.T.U. Headquarters, Wellesley Chambers, Wellesley Street (entrance Lorne St.); Pres., Mrs Cook, Point St.; Mt. Eden; Cor. Sec., Miss N. Dewar, Pompallier Terr.; Ponsonby; Rec. Sec., Mrs J. W. Taylor, Sentinel Rd., Ponsonby; Treas., Miss J. Dewar, Pompallier Terrace; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Nelson, 78 Esplanade Road, Mt. Eden.

Avondale, 3rd Tuesday, 2 p.m. Brown Street Methodist Church. Pres., Mrs Stevens; Rec. Sec., Miss B. Gittos; Cor. Sec., Mrs Proctor; Treas., Mrs Walker; W.R. Agent, Mrs Morgan.

Auckland, Y's.—Last Monday at 7.45 p.m. in W.C.T.U. Headquarters. Pres., Miss Alice Parkinson; Vice-Presidents, Misses I. Cook, and O. Scott; Supt., Mrs Perrett, Market Road, Epsom; Rec. Sec., Miss Hazel Patterson; Cor. Sec., Miss M. Bottrell, 31 Arthur St., Ponsonby; Treas., Miss D. Stubbs, Shoal Bay Rd., Devonport; "W.R." Supt., Miss I. Sussex.

Ashburton, 1st Tuesday, 2.45 p.m. in Baring Square Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs W. T. Lill; Cor. Sec., Mrs C. Holland; Rec. Sec., Miss Trevurza, 163 Peter Street; Treas., Mrs W. J. Brown, Walnut Av.; "W.R." Supt., Miss Butterick, Wakanui.

Avondale Y's, 3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m. in Ante room, Town Hall. Pres. Miss Elsie Stevens, Vice-Pres. Misses Ada Adams, Lilla Russel & Rowley Rec. Sec., Miss G. Wright; Cor. Sec., Miss L. Morey Treas., Miss A. Douthwaite; W.R. Supt. Miss R. Thomas; Y. Supt. Mrs Pirrett, Market Rd., Epsom.

Blenheim District, 1st Tuesday, 3 p.m. Pres. Mrs A. J. Litchfield, Livermere; Sec. Mrs H. S. Horn Springlands, Blenheim; 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 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs A. T. Watson; Sec. Mrs Clark, Methodist Parsonage; Treas., Miss Clark, Hall Street; Cradle Roll, Mrs W. Hogan; W.R. Agent, Mrs A. T. Watson.

Christchurch W.C.T.U. Rooms, 247 Manchester St., opp. His Majesty's Theatre. Second and fourth Wednesday, Pres., Mrs T. E. Taylor, Cashmere Hills; Cor. Sec., Mrs R. Day, Milford St.; St. Albans; Rec. Sec., Miss Bishop, 12 Bealey St.; Treas., Mrs Patterson, 346 Worcester St., Linwood; Asst. Treas., Miss Gordon, Holly Lea, Manchester St.; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Drinnan, 11, Brown St., St Albans.

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 Hiett, 72, Heriot Row; Cor. Sec., and Press Cor., Mrs Macartney, 156, Eglinton Road, Mornington; Rec. Sec., Nurse Williamson; Supt. WARR RABON, Mrs Anderson, 52, Duke St; Treas., Mrs Young, Bishopscourt, Roslyn.

Devonport, Second Thursday, Wesleyan Schoolroom, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Barr, Victoria Rd., Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Budd, Elliot, Sheppard, George and Young; Sec., Mrs Burnett, Jubilee Av.; Treas., and Supt. W.R., Miss Le Roy, Waterview Rd., Stanley Bay; Supt. Cradle Roll, Miss Lillwall.

Fitzroy, last Friday, 2.30 p.m. Methodist Church Pres., Mrs A. Hayward, 834, Devon Street, Fitzroy; Sec. Mrs L. Gray, 638, Devon Street East, New Plymouth; Treas., Miss Tolme, Chilman St., Fitzroy; W.R. Agent, Mrs J. Kibby, Clemow St., Fitzroy.

Feilding, 1st Thursday, 8 p.m., St. Paul's Hall; Pres., Miss Moore, c/o Mr. W. H. Bain, Feilding; Rec. Sec., Miss Jordan, c/o Mr H. Feild; Cor. Sec., Mrs C. J. Thompson, Denbigh Street; Treas., rs 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, Gasworks; Secretary, also W.R. Agent, pro tem., Mrs Banks, Humphreys St.; Treas., Mrs Boucher, Humphreys St.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Quin and A. Haigh.

Hamilton District, first Thursday, Wesley Class Rooms, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs J. T. Horne, Clifton Road; Sec., Mrs W. H. Paul, Clandlands; Treas., Mrs E. J. Davey, London Street; W.R. Agent, Mrs Gaulton, Rostrevor Street

Hamilton East—3rd Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. in Methodist Hall. Pres., Mrs Gillies, Nixon St; Sec., Mrs Ogilvie, Fifth St; Treas., Mrs Jack, McFarlane St; Cradle Roll, Mrs Mears; W.R. Agent, Mrs Day

Hastings, 2nd and 4th Thursday, St. Andrew's Hall, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Moore, Stortford; Vice-Pres., Mrs Boyle, Mrs Burr; Sec., Mrs M. R. Lovell Smith, 803 Edison Road; Treas., Mrs J. Wilson, Box 273, Hastings; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Cameron.

Hawera meets in Wesley Hall, R. gert Street, on the last Thursday, at 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs J. S. Young, Cameron Street; Vice Presidents, Sister Nellie, Mesdames Bone, Dixon, Gray, and Miss Maunders; Rec. Sec., Miss Bischoff, Turuturu Rd; Cor. Sec., Mrs White, Argyle Street; 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., Mesdames Williams and Wright; Secretary, Mrs McKay, Great North Rd.; Treas., Mrs W. Williams, Gt. North Rd.; W.R. Agent, Mrs J. Platt, Gt. North Road.

Invercargill District, 1st Tuesday, 3 p.m. in Allen's Hall; Pres., Mrs James Baird; Vice-Pres., Mesdames C. H. Macalister, McKenzie, Lopdell, Peters, Hunter; Rec. Sec., Mrs Kennedy, Gladstone; Cor. Sec., Mrs Parsonson, Princes St, Enwood; Treas., and "W.R." Agent, Mrs F. Lilliecap, Earn St.

Invercargill South. Meets every second Tuesday, in Amethyst Hall, at 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs Pasley, Centre St, Gorge town. Sec., Mrs Garrett, 195 Ness St.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Morrison, Parkins, Morris, Hughes, Clements, Ewart; W.R. Agent, Mrs Pate; Treasurer, Mrs Aitken; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs Parry

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

Kati-Kati, 2nd Wednesdays, 2 p.m. in Public Hall. Pres., Mrs Baines, Vice-Pres., Mrs J. Hume Tres., Mrs Woolford, Sec., Mrs Jack Hume, W.R. Sp. Miss McCutchan, Cradle Roll, Misses Dickey and Andrews, Organist, Mrs N. Johnston.

Lower Hutt, 1st Tuesday, Church of Christ, Queen St., at 2.45 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Ballantyne, Belmont Rd.; Sec., Mrs Chittenden, Bridge Street; Treas., Mrs Bayley, Queens Rd.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Heyes, Brunswick St.; W.R. Agent, Mrs Burn Aglionby Street.

Lytelton, 1st Wednesday, Presbyterian Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs Wilson; Sec., Mrs Bromley; Treas., Mrs Clark; "W.R." Agent, Miss Elsie Clark, "Waratah," W. Lytelton.

Leigh, 1st Saturday, Leigh Hall, 2 p.m. Pres., Mrs C. Wyatt; Vice-Presidents, Mrs D. Matheson and Miss C. Matheson; Sec., Miss E. Matheson; Treas., Miss A. Matheson; Cradle Roll, Miss J. Wyatt; W.R. Agent, Mrs R. Matheson.

Manaiia, 2nd Friday, Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs T. Tait; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Parkinson and Hunt; Treas., Miss York; Sec., Miss Craig; Cradle Roll, Miss Ricketts; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Hunt.

Masterton, 1st Tuesday, Knox Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Devonport; Sec., Mrs M. Flanagan, 4 Cole Street; Treas., Mrs Sutherland; White Ribbon Supt., Mrs Ross, High Street.

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

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

Morrinsville, meets 2nd Tuesday. Pres. Mrs Davies; Vice-Pres., Mrs Black; Sec. and Treas. Miss Beeson, c/o Private Hospital, Morrinsville.

Napier District, 1st Wednesday and 3rd Thursday, in St. Paul's Presbyterian Schoolroom, 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs G. W. Venables, Ashbridge Rd; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Dodds and Fawcett; Sec., Mrs A. Cheliew, Macdonald St.; Treas., Mrs Grayling, Faraday Street; Asst. Treas., Mrs Chapman; Evangelists, Mrs Dodds; Hospital Visitors, Mesdames J. Walker and W. Findlay; Cradle Roll, Mrs Walker; W.R. Agent, Mrs Mens; Supt. Drawing-room Meetings, Mrs Fawcett.

Ngaruawahia, 1st Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. Presbyterian Church; President, Mrs Bycroft; Vice-Pres., Mrs Vincent; Sec., Mrs J. S. Colhoun; Treas. Mrs C. Rogers; Supt. Cradle Roll and W. R., Mrs Nicholson

New Brighton, 3rd Thursday in Methodist Schoolroom. Pres., Mrs Hall, 36 Wainui St., New Brighton; Secretary, Mrs W. Smith, 344 Wainoni Rd., Christchurch; Treas., Mrs Nicholas, Brooke St., Bexley, N.B.; Evangelistic Supt., Mrs Strand, Bexley, N.B.; W.R. Agent, Mrs Langley, Park Rd., New Brighton.

New Plymouth District, last Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Good Templar Lodgeroom; Pres., ; Sec., Mrs Griffin, Gilbert Street; Treas., and W.R. Agent, Miss Taunt, Victoria Rd.

Normanby, Second Wednesday, 2 p.m., Social Hall; Pres., Mrs Scott, Rural Delivery, Normanby; Vice-Pres., Mrs Bevan and Mrs Clement; Sec., Mrs Dickson, Hurstlands; Treas., Mrs Lynn; Cradle Roll, Miss Clement; White Ribbon, Mrs Dickson.

Norsewood, 3rd Thursday, 2 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Speight; Vice-Pres., Mrs Gatman; Sec., Miss A. E. Olsen, "Willow Park"; Treas., Mrs S. Frederickson; "W.R." Agent, Miss Olsen, "Willow Park"; Cradle Roll, Mrs Gatman; Evangelistic, Mrs Todd; Home Meetings, Mrs Jensen.

North East Valley, fourth Thursday, 2.45 p.m. Young Men's Institute. Pres., Mrs Peart, 4, Pine Hill Ter.; Sec., Miss M. Begg, 45, Selwyn Rd.; Treas., Mrs Sanders, 43, Frame St.; W.R. Supt., Mrs Wright, 78, Main Road.

Nelson District, Second Tuesday, Temperance Hall, 3 p.m.; Acting Pres., Mrs Watson; Cor. Sec., Mrs Knapp, Alfred St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Judson; Treas., Mrs A. Brown, Weka St.; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Whitford, Mount St.

Opetiki, 2nd Friday, St. John's Hall, 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs Jas Thompson; Sec., Mrs J. Gordon; Treas. and Supt. "W.R." Mrs Francis; Supt. Cradle Roll, Mrs Pearson.

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

Pakiri, 1st Thursday, Pakiri Hall, 2 p.m. Pres., Mrs Rennie; Vice Pres., Mrs Wyatt; Sec., Mrs Gozar; Treas., Miss Dyer; W.R. Agent, Mrs Witton

Palmerston N. District, 1st Friday, St. Andrew's Schoolroom, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Crabb, 128 College St. W.; Cor. Sec., Mrs Hills, 64, Cuba St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Hodder, Allan St.; Treas., Miss Hodder, Allan St.; White Ribbon Supt., Mrs Holbrook, 41 Waldegrave St.

Palmerston N. Y's.—Pres., Miss Lorna Hodder; Cor. Sec., Miss Aline Rowlands, 21 Victoria Street; Rec. Sec., Miss Winnie Crabb, 128 College Street; Treas., Miss Maud Randall; White Ribbon Supt., Miss Cassie Bruce

Petone, 1st Tuesday, Church of Christ, Sydney St., 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Ashby, 64 Britannia St.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Corner, McPherson, Murgatroyd, Collins; Rec. Sec., Mrs Burd, 57 Cuba St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs Eason, 82 Richmond St.; Treas., Mrs Donaghue; White Ribbon Agent, Mrs Barrow, Hutt Road.

Picton, 2nd Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. Presbyterian Church. Pres. Mrs Arthur Broadway; Vice Pres. Miss Jennings; Sec. & Treas. Mrs Wilkes, York St. Supt. Cradle Roll; Mrs Tregruthen, Taranaki St., Band of Hope; Mrs Jacques & Miss Jennings; W.R. Agent, Mrs Jacques, York St.

Ponsonby, 2nd Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Queen's Hall, Paget Street; Acting-President, Mrs C. R. Vickers, Millais Street; Vice-Pres., Mrs A. Thorne; Sec., Mrs Plummer, Coronation Rd., Epsom; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Plummer; Treas., Mrs T. Walker, Rose Rd.

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

Rakaia meets on the 2nd Thursday in the month in the Methodist Church, Anglican S.S., and the Presbyterian S.S. alternately; Mrs Boag, Pres.; Mrs Jenkins, Treas.; Mrs Hopwood Sec.

Sawyer's Bay, 2nd Tuesday in Methodist Church. Pres., Mrs Allen; Sec., Mrs Booth, Rose-neath; Treas., Mrs Mains; W.R. Agent, Mrs J. Perry; Supt. Home Meetings, Mrs Horn.

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

Stratford, 1st Wednesday, 5 p.m., Methodist Church; Pres., ; Vice-Pres., Mrs White and Mrs Phillips; Sec., Mrs J. McAlister; Treas., Mrs Birdsall.

Takapuna, 1st Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Takapuna Methodist, and Milford Baptist, alternately. Pres., Mrs Fulljames, East Coast Rd.; Vice Pres., Mrs Veais, Hurstmere Rd.; Sec., Miss Rushbrook, Kitchener Rd; Treas., Mrs Penning, East Coast Rd.

Tauranga, Meets in Presbyterian Hall, on last Wednesday, at 2.45 p.m. Pres., Mrs F. N. Christian, 6th Ave. W.; Sec., Mrs Weston, 3rd Ave.; Cor. Sec., Mrs A. Turner, Devonport Rd.; Treas., Mrs J. B. Chappell, Cameron Rd.; W.R. Agent Mrs A. Christensen, 5th Ave.; Cradle Roll, Mrs A. Christensen, 5th Avenue.

Timaru District, last Tuesday, 7.30 p.m., Sailor's Rest, Pres., Mrs Rule, North St.; Sec., Miss M. Avison; Victoria St.; Treas., Mrs Cave, Raymond St.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Grant and Miss Evans; White Ribbon Agent, Mrs Brocker, 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 3 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 Foston, Bott and Robertson; Sec., Mrs James Bibby, Rose St.; Treas., Miss Johnson, Rose St.; W.R. Supt., Mrs S. Bott.

Wanganui East meets last Friday at 2.30 p.m. in Anglican Schoolroom. Pres., Mrs Duxfield; Okoia, Wanganui E.; Vice Pres., Mesdames Blair, and McLeod; Sec. and Treas., Mrs Andrew, Mackay St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Dowsett, Nixon St.; W.R. Agent, Mrs Melvin, Young St.

Wanganui District, 1st Friday, 2.30 p.m. Trinity Church Parlour. Pres., Mrs H. Smith, 89 Liverpool St.; Sec., Mrs J. Upton, 165, Victoria Av.; Treas., Mrs Siddells, Gnyton St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs R. Smith, College Street; "W.R." Supt., Mrs W. R. Grant, Harrison Place.

Warkworth, last Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Schoolroom. Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs Buckingham; Treas., Mrs Ellis; "W.R." Agent, Mrs T. H. Wilson; Press Reporter, Mrs McKinney.

Winchmore, 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Frost; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Prebble, and Mrs McIlroy; Sec., Miss Shearer, Ashburton; Treas., Mrs Moore; White Ribbon Agent, Mrs Glassey.

Wellington District, 1st Thursday, 2.45 p.m., Rooms, Constable St.; Pres., Mrs Boulder, 108 Wallace St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Keene, Island Bay; Cor. Sec., Mrs Evans, 19 Hiropi St.; Treas., Mrs Boxall, 40 Pirie St.; White Ribbon Supt., Mrs Webb, Hall St. L.T.L. Rooms, every Wednesday at 7 p.m. Y Branch, Rooms, alternate Thursdays at 8 p.m.

Wellington Central, 3rd Friday, 3 p.m., Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Willis St.; Pres., Mrs A. R. Atkinson, Wadestown; Acting Pres., Mrs McDonald, 8 Huia Rd., Hataitai; Cor. Sec., Miss Helyer; Rec. Sec., Mrs Clark; Treas. Mrs Helyer, Oriental Bay; White Ribbon Supt., Mrs Port, Austi Street.

Waipukurau, 2nd Friday, St. Andrew's Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs J. E. Reid; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Hopkirk, Hardy, Stage; Sec., Mrs H. French, Main St.; Treas., Mrs Robinson; Organist, Mrs Harris W.R. Supt., Mrs Mercer.

Woodville, meets 4th Tuesday, 3 p.m., i 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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