

The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

VOL. 24.—No. 288.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., JUNE 18, 1919.

2s 6d Per Annum, Post Free.
Single Copy, 3d.

AN OUTSPOKEN CORONER.

The following letter appeared in the "Stratford Evening Post":—

A SOCIAL QUESTION.

"As an outcome of a recent inquest at which he was Acting-Coroner, Mr C. D. Sole has forwarded a letter to the Minister of Internal Affairs, of which the following is a copy: 'The Hon. Minister of Internal Affairs, Wellington. Dear Sir,—At a recent enquiry into the death of an illegitimate child, the jury passed a rider that I should communicate with you in regard to the share of the stigma the father should bear. First: Would it be possible to raise the age of consent to 18 years? Second: Would it be possible to revise the Criminal Code so that "mental defective females" could be classed as under the age of consent? From many years' experience on the Hospital Board, we find feeble-minded females become a victim to the lust of a class of "man," and they bring children into the State that are a constant care and burden to all concerned, and will perpetuate their species unless the law is amended. The "man," as a rule, is received into society, attends social gatherings, and is looked on by some as a fairly decent man—probably a more contemptible blackguard is not in existence—he destroys the moral life of the girl, brings untold sorrow on the parents and relatives, and finally marries some girl, who, in his eyes, must be like Caesar's wife—clean and above suspicion. Would you be prepared in all cases of proved parentage to amend the law so that the child shall be registered in the name of the father and the registration Gazetted, so that the father shall bear his share as well as the

woman? The days are at hand when we want big men to deal with big events, and as a lesson of the War, we want the world made better for the coming generations. See that you men who hold the key to the moral legislation of this country give the women of this country a good chance, and make life better for them. Why should the woman pay every time, and become a social outcast, while the man goes scot free, and is still regarded as a respectable citizen. Trusting you will give this your favourable consideration. Yours obediently.—C. D. SALE, J. P., Acting-Coroner."

How refreshing to find a jury intelligent and courageous enough to add a rider to their verdict demanding that a father bear his share of responsibility for the death of his illegitimate child. The Coroner's letter does him much credit, and his plea for justice to the weaker sex is a brave protest against our dual standard of morals. Whenever an illegitimate child dies from neglect (either criminal or careless), then the fact that the father has made no provision for the birth and care of his child should be taken as evidence that he is an accessory to the neglect, and he should stand beside the mother in the dock.

Public opinion should scorn the coward who begets a child and leaves it to the charity of others, and the law should force such men to shoulder their responsibility as parents. The fact that parents are unwedded should not be allowed to lessen their responsibility to their child, and a man should be forced to train, educate, and provide **equally** for all his children, whether born in wedlock or not. It has been truly said 'There are no illegitimate parents.' There is no

reason why the father's name should not be registered as well as the mother's. It is only just that it should be so. When our M.P's. discussed this suggestion once it was turned down in the House. This was the style of argument used against it, viz., that it was well known the fathers of many of these children were married men, and it would not be advisable to place their names on registers where their wives might see them and discover their unfaithfulness. Not one word of protest was made about the mother being pilloried upon the register. Why should the woman pay every time, and the man go scot free? Well, men have made the laws to suit themselves. When women have seats in our Parliament, they will consider the rights of the child of the first importance, and our laws will not be framed to let evil men ruin girls of 16 and cast them and their children upon the mercy of a cold world.

Would it be possible to raise the age of consent to 18 years? Why not? The law protects the property of every boy and girl until the age of 21 years. Is person less valuable than property? Apparently the law thinks so. The W.C.T.U. has always maintained that the person of every youth and maiden should be protected as long as their property, viz., to 21 years. At the same time we would gladly welcome the raising the age of consent to 18 years as a step in the right direction, and believe this would do away with much evil.

Re mental defectives, these girls of weak intellect, the easy prey of any scoundrel, should be protected by the State. All mental and moral degenerates should be kept on farm colonies, where they can live in wholesome, healthy surroundings, and be

prevented from reproducing their kind.

Mr Sole is right. We want big men to tackle these questions. Our cities must be made safe for little children, and "nought that defileth" should be allowed to enter there.

Don't let us make a mistake—the dual standard must go. Either we must lift the standard of the man up to that of the woman, or we shall have a lowering of her standard to his.

TRUTH NEVER DIES.

Truth never dies. The ages come and go,

The mountains wear away, the seas retire;

Destruction lays earth's mighty cities low,

And empires, states, and dynasties expire;

But, caught and handed onward by the wise,

Truth never dies.

Though unreceived and scoffed at through the years,

Though made the butt of ridicule and jest,

Though held aloft for mockery and jeers,

Denied by those of transient power possessed,

Insulted by the insolence of lies—

Truth never dies.

It answers not, it does not take offence;

But with a mighty silence bides its time,

As some great cliff that braves the elements

And lifts through all the storms its head sublime,

And never dies.

As rests the sphinx amid Egyptian sands,

As looms on high the snowy peak and crest,

As firm and patient as Gibraltar stands.

So truth, unwearied, waits the era blest

When men shall turn to it with great surprise.

Truth never dies.

—Unidentified.

APOLOGY.

Dear Sisters,—

I owe an apology to the members of Convention, and especially to my colleagues, Mrs Peryman and Miss Henderson, for having inserted the report re Examination Syllabus for Organisers, without my signature. It was a pure oversight.—Yours in W.R. bonds,
KATE M. EVANS.

June 17th, 1919.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

REPRESSION OR EDUCATION?

One of the most vital questions in Britain at the present moment concerns the possible spread of venereal disease among the civil population through the demobilisation of the troops. Certain British Societies, in particular the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, and the Women's Freedom League, are working hard to ventilate the whole problem, and are holding public and private meetings, to which questions and open discussion follow a short lecture or speech by some person of special experience and knowledge. Miss Picton-Turberville has at more than one such meeting spoken of her recent experiences of the campaign instituted in the United States against commercialised vice. Her account of the wave of enthusiasm which has swept over every State in that vast country almost takes one's breath away. The reform, however, seems open to objections of the gravest kind. Extinction by order of the Red Light districts and the removing of all prostitutes from the streets in every city and township has evidently succeeded in repressing the evil for the present. But what of the future? The measure was purely a war one. The purpose, to make the men "fit." With their characteristic quick intelligence, the Americans have seen that vice does not pay, therefore as the war was to be won, vice must go.

The method of getting rid of the prostitutes is simple. Streets are patrolled and houses raided by an enormous force of plain-clothes detectives. If in any case a man acknowledges that he has given money to the woman with whom he has been co-sorting, she is taken to a place of detention (not a prison), but he goes scot-free. The moral degradation to the man seems not to be thought of. What is done to the prostitutes is not clearly known. Apparently they are detained till they are free from infection. No means seems to be provided by which they can earn a living in any way, though the numbers must be far greater than the existing reformatories can deal with.

It has surprised many women in Britain to learn that the examination of prostitutes, which is regarded with such loathing and detestation by them, is the accepted rule in America. Another surprise is to learn that this work

of repressing vice is wholly in the hands of men. Women appear to know nothing about it. On the local committees which are appointed to see that the Federal Regulations are carried out, there seem to be no women, except in the case of New York and Chicago, where there is in each case one woman, but she is along among fourteen or fifteen men.

Not a few thinkers in Britain consider that the forcible repression of evil for a material purpose involves a deeper moral degradation than even the vice itself. The wrong done to the soul is worse than the bodily disease. But by others forcible measures are advocated, and it is therefore well that the American solution of the question should be carefully considered and its results watched.

One grand advance has been made in America which we in Britain would do well to copy. I allude to the splendid campaign in the schools against alcohol. It will hardly be believed that temperance propaganda is prohibited in the Government schools of London. As indulgence in alcohol is always the most powerful factor in stimulating sexual immorality, we may hope that on the wise lines of education of the young, America will actually achieve the moral reform which repressive measures can never ensure.

About a year and a half ago, the Provincial Equal Franchise Board of Saskatchewan, Canada, circularised the constituent societies of the British Dominion Women Citizens' Union, regarding a campaign among the women of the Empire. But we have heard nothing more about it, except that one great South African society approved of the idea. Nothing will help more effectually to set such a campaign on foot than for New Zealand women to keep us in Britain and in the other Dominions thoroughly informed of what they are doing.

The current number (February) of the "International Woman Suffrage News" contains a fuller account of the American reforms from the pen of Miss Picton-Turberville herself, giving other features of deep interest.

HARRIET C. NEWCOMB,
Hon. Sec. British Dominions Women Citizens' Union.
London, February, 1919.

Never assume that the motive of your antagonist is one whit less disinterested than your own.

THE WORK OF THE GOOD CITIZENSHIP DEPARTMENT.

It has often been asked what is the object and special work of the Good Citizenship Department, and there has been a generally felt difficulty in knowing just what should be reported under this department. Every year the same difficulty arises, and the result is that it has never been possible to write an Annual Report which shows clearly what the work has been, on account of the overlapping of the different departments, and the failure to discriminate between the special work of each one. It is easy to understand the reason of this, for when we begin to ask what is the work of the Good Citizenship Department, we find there is hardly anything we can take up which is not connected with our life as citizens, and it becomes exceedingly difficult to lay down definite lines. In this paper I want first to speak of some of the general principles of Good Citizenship, and then to suggest special lines of activity to which these principles should be applied.

The aim and object of this Department, known in America as the Department for Christian Citizenship, is clearly implied in that name; it is to endeavour to bring Christian principle to bear upon everything which pertains to citizen life, to ensure that religion shall not be divorced from our political and civic duties, but that these shall all be guided and controlled by our religious principles. The first principle of Christian life, as it seems to me, whether for the individual or for the community, is the subordination of the part to the whole, of the lower to the higher, which in its highest aspect means the subordination of the human to the Divine. And the second, which is in fact the complement of the first, is that the mainspring of Christian, and therefore of citizen life, is devotion and obedience to the highest we know or can recognise. These principles seem to me to contain the essence of Good Citizenship, and it is only in proportion as we make them the rule of our life that we can lay any claim to be regarded as good citizens.

From these basic principles may be deducted certain practical aspects of citizenship, the carrying out of which in all our social relationships would tend to promote that justice, purity, and righteousness which alone can

make a nation truly great. "Righteousness exalteth a nation." (1) The practical application of the duties of citizenship bears mainly on the external regulations—the machinery, we might say—by which all civic matters are managed; one of the first essentials of citizenship is therefore an understanding of the laws and regulations for the ordering of the life of the community, and the effects of their operation, of anything which results in injustice or bears hardly on any section of the community, and of the methods which might be adopted for the prevention of such injustice.

(2) Then must follow the endeavour to foster in the public mind a sense of the need of regulating one's own individual life strictly in accordance with the regulations laid down for the ordering of the life of the community. It is only as each individual strives in everything to conform to such regulations, even at the cost of some personal inconvenience, that there can be a balanced, well-ordered civic life, and it is only such individual conformity that gives the right to initiate needed reforms in all such conditions, habits, customs, and general conduct, as are not conducive to the well-being of the whole.

(3) Another most important point which should be a first consideration with all possessing the rights and responsibilities of citizenship is the education of the citizens of the future to secure that the influences surrounding the children, whether at home or at school, are such as are calculated to develop all the good that is in them, and to eliminate all evil tendencies, and that their occupations, whether at work or at play, shall be wholesome, elevating, and health-giving; setting before them, almost unconsciously, high ideals and principles, upon which their after lives will be based and their characters developed in a perfectly natural manner; and recognising the need of right physical conditions in order to ensure right mental and moral development.

Bearing these points in mind, it should not be difficult to trace the lines upon which Good Citizenship work should be carried on, and they may be classified under four headings.

1. Study of the Constitution and Laws of our Dominion, both Parliamentary and Municipal. A general knowledge of National Law is necessary for the proper understanding of Civic Law, though it is the latter we

specially need to make a study of for our citizenship work; but the two are closely connected, and cannot be separated. Under this heading should also be included a knowledge of Parliamentary Procedure, Rules of Debate, the conducting of public meetings, and everything connected with the proper conduct of all kinds of classes and study-circles.

2. Electoral Reform. This includes an understanding of the principles of representation, of the defects of the present methods, and the best way to remedy them; also everything that has to do with the carrying on of an election, the methods of voting, and how they could be improved; and the details of work in preparation for a poll. One point needs to be specially emphasised here, the existence of the two rolls, the Parliamentary and the Municipal, and the distinction between them. This might almost appear to be superfluous, but for the fact that even now many of our women do not know of the existence of the Municipal Roll, and the necessity of seeing that their name is placed upon both rolls in order to ensure the exercise of their full rights as electors; consequently, at every Municipal election, a certain number, who have voted at the last General Election, and therefore imagine they have done all that is necessary, find themselves unable to vote because their name is not on the roll. Specially connected with this also is the question of the representation of women, the importance of women's presence and influence on all local bodies, and the need for women possessing the necessary qualifications and having the time at their disposal, to offer themselves as candidates for all civic positions, not only on school committees and Hospital Boards, but on Education Boards, City Councils, and any other local body on which they feel there is work for them to do. Why should anyone feel that electoral work cannot be looked upon as Christian work; there is nothing in life that is worth doing that cannot be brought into touch with our religious life. It is only so far as this is the case that our work is of real value, and it is because women have the power to emphasise this religious touch, that it becomes of such special importance for them to take a part in all matters equally affecting both men and women. But in doing so every care should be taken not to arouse a feeling of antagonism by seeming to advocate a

policy in opposition to that so long adopted by the opposite sex, but simply to bring forward the woman's point of view, working in co-operation and not in opposition.

3. Educational conditions and reforms, including everything that affects the welfare of the children, and also of the teachers: the condition of the schools and the playgrounds, and also of the homes of the children, the moral and physical influences that play upon them and are helping to mould their characters and shape their lives; all these things should be of vital interest to the citizens of the present, as affecting to so large an extent the character of the citizens of the future. There is a wide field of work, and one in which women are specially fitted to take a large share of responsibility, by their intimate knowledge of the needs and requirements of children, and of the conditions most conducive to their free development.

4. Sanitary and hygiene conditions, just so far as these are not provided for or are not taken up by any other department of our Union work. This heading will include such matters as food supplies, pure milk, clean streets, housing reforms, town-planning, public recreation ground, etc., with the careful carrying out of any regulations laid down in reference to these things. These four headings seem to embrace the special points to which the Good Citizenship Superintendent should give her attention, and which should be reported upon under this department by the Unions. It is in the fourth class that the difficulty of the overlapping of the different departments is mainly felt, but a little careful discrimination should get over the difficulty. In every Convention number of the "White Ribbon" there is a list of the departments of Union work, and a little book has just been published, price 4d, "A Handy Booklet of the W.C.T.U.," in which the work of each department is outlined. By reference to these it will not be found difficult to decide to which department any particular piece of work belongs and should be reported; anything which does not seem to belong elsewhere should be reported as Good Citizenship work. If Union Secretaries will bear this in mind, it will greatly facilitate the work of the Dominion Superintendents at the end of the year, and will also make it possible to gain a much clearer idea of the work of the Union as a whole.

MARIAN JUDSON.

INTER-ALLIED WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

The Inter-Allied Women's Conference in Paris, called by the French Woman Suffrage Societies, of which I wrote last month, was a marked success. A series of most interesting meetings, attended by delegates from Belgium, Italy, Britain, the British Dominions, and U.S.A., was interspersed by even more interesting interviews with all the chief representatives of the Powers, assembled for the Peace Conference. President Wilson, in particular, gave a warm welcome to the women, and strongly supported their claim that a committee of representative women should be appointed to sit in Paris during the Peace Conference, in order that their advice may be sought in matters specially relating to women and children. Such a committee has now actually been chosen, and is sitting in Paris. Though it is merely an advisory body, and its recommendations have no force or claim to be heard beyond that of courtesy, yet it is a step in advance for women to have secured even so small a share in the momentous decisions on which the fate of the world depends.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously, without discussion, by the Women's Conference:—

That in every one of the Allied countries—

- (a) Women shall be granted the vote on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men.
- (b) Married women shall not be deprived of their nationality against their will.
- (c) All existing inequalities in the law as between men and women shall be removed, all offices and employments shall be open to men and women equally, and payment for work done shall be independent of sex.
- (d) The moral standard shall be equal for both sexes.

These resolutions were sent by the British Dominions Women Citizens' Union, and were moved by the delegate of that Union, Miss Atkinson, of New Zealand, by the request of the French President, Madame Schlumberger. They form, as it were, a Confession of Faith, a programme upon which the leaders in the allied countries are agreed, without discussion.

HARRIET C. NEWCOMB,
Hon. Sec. British Dominions'
Women Citizens' Union.

HINTS FOR OUR REPORTERS.

1. Be brief.
2. Don't state that the meeting was opened with devotion and the minutes were read. All our meetings are opened with devotions; if a meeting is opened without devotional exercises, it will be so unusual that it should be reported.
3. Report all resolutions passed unless they are of purely local interest. Votes of thanks, etc.
4. Report new plans of work, which are likely to be of help to other Unions.
5. Don't report things twice over, i.e., don't report one month all that you have arranged for next month, and then next month report it as done.
6. Don't give a summary of the address or paper, we have no space to publish all addresses or papers read at monthly meetings. If you have a paper of outstanding ability or helpfulness send a good summary on a separate sheet to the report.

WOMEN ON H. and C.A. BOARDS.

Timaru returned Mrs Raymond at the head of the poll.

Nelson, Mrs Watson was re-elected.

AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

Wanganui, Mrs McKenzie and Mrs Goodie.

Invercargill South, Mrs Garrett was elected Secretary, and Mesdames Garrett and Parkins Delegates to School Committee Association. Both ladies are White Ribboners.

Kaitangata, Mrs G. A. Clark (Secretary of our local Union), and Mrs Mackie.

Kaukatea-Okoia (Wanganui) elected a full Committee of ladies, with Mrs McLeod as Chairwoman. We believe this to be unique.

PERSONAL.

Mrs Don, our Dominion President, is at present recuperating at New Brighton. She was very unwell, the Convention having tried her strength. We are sure all White Ribboners will join with us in praying for a speedy recovery to health and strength, that she may once more take her place in the forefront of the battle.

W.C.T.U., CAPE PROVINCE.

(To the Editor.)

Dear Editor,—A promise made to the Executive of our Cape Province W.C.T.U. constrains me to send you this letter. I was asked to send to your paper a report of the twenty-ninth Convention, which was held in Cape Town during the month of October, 1918. Before the business sessions were over many of the delegates were laid low by the terrible epidemic of Spanish influenza, and in less than a fortnight the dread disease had spread all over the Union. I did not reach my home in Port Elizabeth, a distance of over six hundred miles, for three weeks, owing to the difficulties of travelling, and then found many duties in nursing relatives and friends. So time passed, and I felt that through the columns of our own "White Ribbon" you would have learnt much of the Convention doings, and that it was not necessary to repeat these.

I may just say the Convention was felt by all to be a time of mutual encouragement and blessing, and an education to many of the delegates who attended for the first time. The deputation appointed to wait upon the Superintendent-General of Education to urge the teaching of Hygiene and Scientific Temperance in schools met with a cordial and sympathetic reception, and a promise that these subjects should be introduced into the teachers' training courses. It was pointed out that unless teachers were qualified to undertake this instruction it would be of little use placing it upon the school curriculum. Our Parliament, which is now sitting, has under discussion the recommendation of the Roeth Committee. This Committee was appointed by the Government last year to consider the Transvaal liquor laws, especially in regard to the illicit liquor traffic along the Witwatersrand. The proposal to establish Government canteens, where natives can be served with beer and natural wines of 10 per cent. alcoholic strength, has raised a storm of opposition from all parts of the country. It is hoped that the measure will be thrown out of the House, and it may not come to a vote. It has the strong support of the wine farmers of the western portion of the Province, who are eager for further markets.

The Public Health Bill, which is being debated in Parliament, is also giving great dissatisfaction; protests are being made by many prominent men

and women against certain clauses, which not only involve but extend the principles of Part I of the C.D. Act, the repeal of which the W.C.T.U. has for years worked strenuously. A meeting of women's societies has been called by Mrs John Brown, Superintendent of Purity and Moral Education, W.C.T.U., to call the attention of the Ministers and Legislators to these objectionable clauses, and to protest against their inclusion in the Health Act.

The movement for Woman's Suffrage is slowly gaining ground in our Parliament. A Parliamentary Committee, composed of members of all political parties, has been formed in the House, and it is hoped we may see the enfranchisement of women ere long. Though South Africa seems to be the most backward of all the British Dominions in the matter of liquor reform, still one is cheered to find that a temperance sentiment is growing up that used not to exist. The children are being taught in our Junior Branches, and through prize essays in connection with the Scientific Temperance Department, that alcohol is a poison and not a food, they are passing this thought on to their parents, who realise that it is necessary to abstain from intoxicants if they wish to enjoy good health. My husband and I are now on holiday on what some twelve years ago was a large wine and brandy farm. The present owner, on purchasing the property, rooted out 153,000 vines, which covered about 40 acres of ground, replanting it with wheat and lucerne seed, putting in currant and sultana vines, and many kinds of fruit trees, so that a large fruit industry has been built up. The distillery (the building) is now used for the making of vinegar. Ostriches and cattle roam in the lucerne "lands," as they are called here, and prosperity has come to the owner, who has given a practical lesson to his neighbours of good management and good living. It is said, by the way, that the wine farmer seldom grows rich. I fear this letter will be too lengthy for insertion in your paper, if I do not stop! I feel I must say how we rejoice in the prohibition sentiment in New Zealand that has closed all bars at 6 p.m., and I hope that prohibition of the liquor traffic will soon be enforced in your country. With greetings to all White Ribbon comrades.—I remain, yours in the cause we hold dear,

A. L. GEARD.

CARE FOR THE CHILDREN.

To every child belongs the right to be well born. In Russia, one baby in every four dies before completing the first year. In the United States, about one baby in ten; that is better than the Russian record. But in New Zealand, only one baby in twenty dies in the first year of its life. This is the result of an educational campaign, the care of the expectant mother, and instruction given her on the care of the little babe.

To every child belongs the right of an education, which will probably equip him for his place in the world. In future years, in all schools, children will be weighed and measured monthly, medical examinations of throat and nose given, hot lunches will be furnished at noon, and both city and country schools will have supervised playgrounds with play leaders and play equipment. The public school must have its big part in child care and adequate compulsory education laws must be passed.—"Exchange."

"Do you hear the children weeping, oh my brothers?

Ere the sorrow comes with years,
They are leaning their young heads
against their mothers,

And that cannot stop their tears.
The young lambs are bleating in the
meadows,

The young birds are chirping in
their nests,

The young fawns are playing with the
shadows,

The young flowers are blowing from
the west;

But the young, young children, oh, my
brothers,

They are weeping bitterly;

They are weeping in the playtime of
the others,

In this country of the free."

The temperance cause started out well nigh alone, but mighty forces have joined us in the long march. We are now in the midst of the Waterloo battle, and in the Providence of God the Temperance Army will not have to fight that out all by itself. For science has come up with its glittering contingent, political economy deploys its legions, the woman question brings an Amazonian army upon the field, and the stout ranks of labour stretch away as far as the eye can reach. As in the old Waterloo against Napoleon, so now against the Napoleon of the liquor traffic, no force is adequate except the "Allied Forces."

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CHRISTCHURCH.

ECHOES OF CONVENTION.

Another Convention has come and gone, and we are on the eve of entering upon another campaign, even if we may not say it has already begun. Meanwhile we may take a short breathing-space, and looking back over the doings of Convention, there are a few points that it might be worth while to note, for which neither time nor space was available in the Convention number.

One of the necessary details of work for the next Poll is the instruction of our people in the method of voting on the three-issue ballot paper. A good suggestion made by Miss Henderson was that an election should be held frequently at an ordinary meeting of the Union. It would not be difficult to obtain or prepare a few specimen papers, and a vote could be taken among the members present. The papers should be carefully scrutinised, and with the help of a black-board, any mistakes or informalities could be explained, and if many such had been made, a second ballot could be held, giving the opportunity for correction.

Some suggestion was made for doing away with the well-known "Strike out the top line." But it seems a pity to throw away the result of so much energy spent during past years in drilling prohibitionists in this simple method of securing, almost automatically, the desired casting of the vote. A slight modification of the familiar line will bring it up-to-date; and "Strike out the **two** top lines" can be made to fit the same melody by singing the words "**two-top**" to short notes in place of the one long note for "top," this advantage also being gained, that the word "**two**" can have a strong accent put on to it, thus calling attention to the important change in the voting. Apropos of singing, Miss Henderson made a further suggestion that should appeal to all music-lovers, that at the meetings of Unions more use should be made

of campaign songs, set to well-known popular airs.

Several points of interest were brought out in the Question Box. The value of Provincial Conventions was emphasised, as it was also in one of the closing paragraphs of the Corresponding Secretary's report. Every District Union should endeavour to hold a Provincial Convention for the education and benefit of the smaller Branch Unions, which are not always able to send a delegate to the Dominion Convention, or two or more neighbouring District Unions may often combine with mutual advantage. Referring to Unions not being represented at the Dominion Convention, one speaker stated that in some countries it was compulsory for Unions to send a delegate, and Mrs Don expressed the opinion that the travelling expenses of a delegate ought to be regarded as a first charge on the Union's funds, to be met before any money was voted to an outside organisation, however laudable the object of the latter. Every Convention our President speaks in terms of strong disapproval of the action of any Union in voting sums of money from its funds to objects that are outside the activities of the W.C.T.U., when there are so many channels within the Union into which loyalty would prompt that surplus monies should be diverted. On the other hand, Unions that are too poor to afford the delegate's expenses from the ordinary funds, could get up an entertainment for the purpose; this is the method adopted by some. In answer to questions, the President stated that an individual Union has not power to get up a petition without reference to the Dominion Executive; that the President of a Union is justified in refusing to take a resolution she considers ultra vires; that a Union should not get up a presentation without the knowledge or consent of its Executive; and that a Union may ask help from other Unions in the way of funds for an institution run by the W.C.T.U., provided it has

obtained the consent of the Dominion Executive.

Attention of Unions is drawn to the matter brought up in the discussion on Military Camps report, namely, the advisability of getting in touch with the young wives of returned soldiers coming from Home. Several delegates promised to see to this in their own districts, and here is certainly an opportunity for showing a little real sisterly sympathy that will help to make the young brides feel at home in their adopted country.

Miss McCarthy's motion to add Superintendents of Departments to the Dominion Executive was lost chiefly on the ground of its undemocratic character in discriminating between the Departments. The new form given by Mrs Field's notice of motion, that Superintendents who are present at Convention be given a seat on the Executive for that Convention, may possibly appeal to delegates, as it is not open to the same charge. Mrs Peryman's motion re proxies was lost, and immediately handed in again as notice of motion for next year. It was admitted that the time is hardly ripe for it, but its purpose is to a great extent educative, that Unions may be led to realise more fully the necessity for each one being represented directly at the Dominion Convention by a delegate who knows something of the special needs or conditions of the district.

The meaning and origin of the term "Somerset" members was explained at Convention for the benefit of some to whom the term was new. "Somerset" members, or members not attached to a Branch Union owing to their residing in places where no Union exists, were so named from Lady Henry Somerset, formerly World's President; but it was suggested that a term more readily understood in New Zealand would be "National" members, as their fees are paid direct to the National Treasury.

Speaking of liquor licenses on coasting steamers, Mr Peters related a

little incident that came under his notice. He was travelling by boat, and happened to hear a young man, also a passenger, ask the steward for a cup of tea for supper. He was informed that tea was not served for supper; and apparently there was nothing available except what could be obtained at the bar, alcoholic beverages or soft drinks. Mr Peters made it his business to inquire and to remonstrate, with the result that the desired cup of tea was soon forthcoming. In how many little ways are young men almost compelled to form the drink habit!

A point made by our Legal and Parliamentary Superintendent was that Unions and members could often materially assist the carrying of reforms if they would adopt a method very common in America, and bombard their M.P. with telegrams when a matter comes up in Parliament for discussion or for voting, that is of special interest to the Unions, particularly if it has been the subject of a resolution forwarded to Cabinet or to Parliament. This is one of the most effective means of influencing members to take a decided stand.

One last word to Unions re the White Ribbon Hymnal. This is such a beautiful little collection of hymns that it is a great pity all our Branches do not use it. But, at least, will those who do use it try to learn some of the beautiful hymns that are not quite so familiar? On one occasion our President wished to have Hymn No. 85 during the Convention, but finding that hardly any of the delegates knew it, she was compelled to change it. Let us see to it that next year this hymn at least shall be known to the majority of delegates present!

LOST LEADERS.

"Lost Leaders" no, they are not lost, Like shrunken leaves the wild wind tost.

Them only shall we mourn who failed When came the fight—who faltered, quailed.

Not lost, not lost the noble dead— By them our doubting feet are led. Stars of our dark, sun of our day, They guide, they light the climbing way.

Who for their fellows live and die, They the immortals are. Oh, sigh Not for their loss, but rather praise The God that gave them to our days.
—Richard Watson Gilder.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. JAS. FULTON.

Mrs Fulton, one of our oldest members, has just been called home, after a pilgrimage of over 90 years. She was the first President of the Dunedin W.C.T.U., and was afterwards National President. The accompanying sketch was written by her son, Mr C. A. Fulton:

Mrs. Jas. Fulton, and the Original W.C.T.U., Dunedin in the Early Seventies.

Mrs Fulton became a teetotaler through hearing a lecture by Mr Jno. Jago at Woodside I.O.G.T., when forming the "Welcome All" Lodge there. Her sister, Miss Valpy, also took the pledge with others at the same time in the early seventies, and became an ardent worker in the Temperance cause. The visit of Mrs Leavitt led to my mother's appointment as President of the Dunedin W.C.T.U. and her regular visits to the meetings in town through all weathers. Mr Fulton used to say that "the ladies were learning business at these meetings," and he was always ready to help and support the female franchise.

From small beginnings much was developed, and agricultural shows had "temperance tents" run by the W.C.T.U., and the Sailors' Rest was an outcome of their persevering efforts, and support of Mr Falconer's work for the seamen.

Lectures in the city were promoted, and Mrs Fulton became gradually accustomed to preside in public, though against the grain, unless my father was with her on the platform.

Correspondence increased enormously when she was appointed National President for the whole of New Zealand, and she resigned entirely on the death of Mr Fulton in 1891. Since then her interest and prayers have been with the temperance movement, and she went in person to vote in April at Woodside, and was greatly rejoiced at the first results of the poll.

"She rests from her labours and her works do follow her"; and "Her children arise up and call her blessed."
—Proverbs 31:28.

MRS PATTERSON (Christchurch).

We deeply regret to hear of the passing away of Mrs Patterson, Treasurer of the Christchurch Union. She was the mother of the Rev. J. Patterson, of St. Paul's, Christchurch, and

was a woman of fine spirit and a devoted worker for church and social reform.

She had been ailing for some time, but the call was sudden at the last.

Retiring in her usual health, she was reading in bed when she complained of feeling unwell, and in less than half an hour "She was not, for God took her."

THE LITTLE BOY SCOUT.

The little Boy Scout goes marching out

In a khaki suit of tan,
And a broad felt hat with a silver cord,

Just like a grown-up man.
He feels so big as he swings along
In step with the line of boys,
That he knows he never again will cry
Or play with his childish toys.

The little Boy Scout is only eight,
And his eyes are blue and bright;
His mother kisses and tucks him up
In his pretty white bed each night.
Tramp, tramp, tramp, on the weary road,
He is tired, and hungry too,
But to fall behind in the dusty march
Is not what a man would do.

The little Boy Scout is home again;
To bed in the dark he goes,
No more afraid of the bogey-bears
That lurk on the stairs, he knows.
He has learned to conquer the pain of life,
As only a brave heart can,
And his mother steals to his cot to say,
"Good-night, my dear little man."
—Selected.

THREE GATES OF SILENCE.

If you are tempted to reveal
A tale some one has told
About another, make it pass,
Before you speak, three gates of gold:

These narrow gates: First, "Is it true?"

This, "Is it needful?" In your mind
Give truthful answer And the next
Is last and narrowest: "Is it kind?"
And if to reach your lips at last
It passes through these gateways three,

Then you may tell the tale nor fear
What the result of speech may be.
—"Texas White Ribbon."

Marble and granite are perishable monuments, and their inscriptions may be seldom read. Carve your names on human hearts; they alone are immortal.

Correspondence.

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

(To the Editor.)

Madam,—As a member of the recent Convention, will you allow me to make a protest against the practice of delegates occupying their time and attention with fancy work during the progress of business?

I am aware that the habit was introduced during the war period, when every woman was anxious to fill up every spare minute of her time with work for the soldiers, but that is now a thing of the past, and surely when we meet together once a year from all over New Zealand for the purpose of arranging plans of work for God, Home, and Humanity, we ought to give all our attention to the matter in hand, instead of dividing it between the manipulation of a crochet hook or set of knitting needles and the counting of stitches and measuring of inches.

Some persons excuse this practice by saying that they can listen better if they are doing something. That, however, is quite a mistaken idea. Fancy work, however simple, requires a certain amount of attention; it is soothing to the nerves, but is the reverse of sharpening to the wits, and the measure of attention given to it is so much divided from the subject under discussion.

Then, surely we are not sent to Convention solely to listen. It is also our duty to contribute, where possible, to the debates, and as these are always on subjects of great importance, and as the decisions arrived at concerning them constitute the basis of the work of the Unions all over the Dominion for the coming year, it is of the utmost importance that we should bring to bear upon them all the concentration and application of which we are individually capable.

Thanking you in anticipation.—I am, etc.,

DELEGATE.

(To the Editor.)

Madam,—Now that we are all anxious to start work for the coming poll, it might be well if you would explain, through the columns of the "White Ribbon," what a splendid result can be obtained by increasing the circulation of our paper. As it is only half-a-crown a year, it is within the reach of most, and as an educating medium cannot be excelled. At Convention you told us how much easier it is to organise where the "White Ribbon" has been circulated. "White Ribbon" agents (and others, of course) have a splendid opportunity of doing active, lasting, and solid work for Prohibition and the other big reforms which we will achieve in

the name of God and humanity. Perhaps you could give agents a few hints for setting about the work. After the enormous amount of energy you put into your work, it is a great pity to have any home without a copy. It is not necessary to only ask women. Many a husband enjoys the paper as much as his wife, and of course the man without a wife may as well be given an opportunity to subscribe. If we are tactful, even a refusal will be given nicely. Any way, let us try our best for the sake of help it will be to the next poll.—Yours for victory.

M. MARTINDALE.

Hastings, May 18, 1919.

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Treasurers' Slips and Removal Notes for Corresponding Secretaries, 4d per doz., can be had from Miss Henderson, 26, Tui Street, Fendalton, Christchurch.

MRS MOWLEM,
Constable Street, Wellington.

WOMEN'S Christian Temperance Union Of New Zealand.

Organised 1885.

"For God and Home and Humanity."

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Ravensbourne, Dunedin.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

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The White Ribbon.

For God and Home and Humanity.

WELLINGTON, JUNE 18, 1919.

THE WHITE RIBBON.

The "White Ribbon" is the official organ of the W.C.T.U. in New Zealand. It tells of its organisation, its aims, and its activities, not only here, but all over the world. It gives up-to-date information upon the Temperance Campaign, upon Social Reform, and upon Women's Work and Women's Questions. To increase its circulation is to make our platform and our work more widely known. Our organisers always find it easier to start a Union if the "White Ribbon" has been circulating in the place for a time.

Convention urged Unions to go in for a big membership campaign, to endeavour to link up all temperance women in one large organisation. To circulate our paper will help in this effort, particularly to circulate it among non-members. Our Business Manager is asking for 1000 new sub-

scribers this year. Does it look too big a proposal? Certainly not. We have 106 Unions and 21 Y Unions. If each Union would secure one new subscriber per month it would easily be done. Don't leave all the work to the Agent; whenever you can get a subscriber give her name and address at once to the Agent. It can be done. The Hastings Agent went home from Convention determined to do her best, and in four weeks sent in 11 new subscriptions. During the same period Miss Earnshaw was successful in gaining 14 new subscriber in Hastings and 18 in Napier. So within six weeks of the request being made, Hastings has got 25 new subscribers more than twice its quota of one per month for the year, and Napier, with 18 new subscribers, is well over the quota.

Here is work for quiet workers. Try to get our paper into homes where the education on Temperance and Social Reform is needed. We have distributed much free literature, but people often will read a paper they pay for when literature distributed goes into the waste paper basket.

Don't say it can't be done. Do it. We want a few women of this type in every Union.

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF THE MALE.

At the meeting of the Otago Branch of the Educational Institute, one of the women teachers had the temerity to propose that the salary of infant mistress in large schools should be equal to that of the first male assistant. This natural and modest request called forth a storm of indignation from several of the male teachers. It is a long time since we have heard men argue so decidedly in favour of the divine right of the male to receive an extra salary because he is a male, and not because he earns it.

The old argument (dead as the dodo) was advanced, viz., that men had families to support. Now, if the gentlemen had suggested that teachers should be paid according to the number of their dependants it would at least have been a logical proposition. The Methodist Church recognises this principle, and while their church pay a fixed salary to their ministers, a Church Fund supplements this fixed amount with a bonus of £9 per annum

for every child until it reaches the age of 18 years.

Let the male teachers, if they wish, ask for a bonus to each teacher (male or female) of so much per head for every dependant. Why should a bachelor draw a larger salary than the bachelor girl, who goes through the same training, passes the same examinations, and does the same work as he does? All who know school work from the inside, will admit that the position of infant mistress demands skill, patience, devotion and training at least equal to that required for first male assistant. We don't hesitate to maintain that while many women teachers could do the work of the first male assistant, it would be very difficult to find a male assistant who could manage an infant room with skill and ability. Why then pay our infant mistresses a salary equal to third male assistant? One gentleman waxed indignant at any women, even after years of training, being able to draw the princely salary of a first assistant. He would like these women teachers to go before a Committee of Mothers. So would we! The mothers of this Dominion are not so short-sighted as this gentleman imagines. They know that when their daughters compete in the open labour market, the only just law is "equal pay for equal work."

We quite expect that these male teachers wax eloquent to their pupils over the injustice of the Test and Corporation Act, which debarred all but members of the State Church from serving as officers of State. They see the justice of "no sect in politics," can they not see the equal justice of "no sex in citizenship?" Differentiate salaries on the ground of ability, experience, etc., differentiate if you like for the number of dependants, but in the name of common-sense, don't attempt to differentiate upon the ground of sex.

We believe the highest office in the State (the Throne) pays equal emoluments to a King or a Queen.

We should advise the male teachers to cultivate their sense of humour, and then they will see how ludicrous it is to argue for extra pay, just because they are Men. (Spell it with a capital, Mr Printer.)

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

CARRY ON.

(An Address given in Queen's Hall, London, to V.A.D.'s and other workers, by K. J. Saunders, Y.M.C.A. Council.)

There is a striking American poster, which depicts a bright field of poppies dotted thickly with wooden crosses. A girl is standing by one of them, and the words which she seems to hear ringing in her ears are these: "We shall not sleep unless you carry on." This is the theme upon which I am to speak to-night. Let us imagine that we are standing on one of the great battlefields either at Ypres, where 500,000 of our best Englishmen lie buried, or at Verdun, where three-quarters of a million of France's noblest and best lie guarding the heights they defended so nobly.

What would be the message that came to us from these great fields of death? Would they not ask us to see that the great task to which they had put their hand was not allowed to remain unfinished, that the great principles for which they died should be established for ever on the earth?

What are these principles except the great principles of what we so strangely call "Foreign Missions?" Let us think of them one by one. There is first the determination to put an end to war, to establish peace and goodwill. Is it not true that these men died that their children and grandchildren might not suffer as they have done? Secondly, the war was a great stirring of the human spirit towards freedom and democracy. They felt it intolerable that any autocratic power should be free to impose its will upon others, however weak and small. It was for international righteousness that they died, and they lie buried in Belgian soil as a great protest that there are no contemptible little nations, and that all have their right to a place in the sun. Then, again, the war was a great and shining example of human service; we are our brother's keepers, and for the joy that is set before us we may well endure the cross, despising the shame like that great leader of the world's youth, who has been called "The Young Prince of Glory." So they died for the sake of those at home, and those abroad—a great victorious army.

Now I think that whilst women are doing their part at home and on the field, many of them, perhaps most of

them, longed that they might have the privilege of sharing to the full the suffering, and so, to-day, I think these men would say to us all: "There are these principles still infinitely worth living for, and they are the principles for which we have died. You may yet claim your share in sacrifice."

These are the central principles of what we call "Foreign Missions." May we not say that our men went to France on a great Foreign Mission, to proclaim the principles summed up in the Premier's phrase, "Everybody's World?" The world is one; the only race is the human race. Those who do not believe in Foreign Missions do not really believe in international righteousness, or in the rights of the smaller peoples, or in the great brotherhood of man, or in the essential goodness of human nature. What is far more dangerous, they do not really believe in Christ or in His Church. To those within the Christian fold who would say to us: "The Church has failed at home, why should she throw out her outposts into Asia and Africa?" I would reply in the words of that great man of faith and vision, Marshal Foch. In April, when the cause of the Allies seemed lost, they came to him and told him, "Marshal, we cannot hold on." "I cannot hold on," he cried, "then I advance." And so it is with the Christian Church; assailed by a storm of criticism, cursed for not having prevented the war, blamed because she has not spoken with one clear voice during the long years of the world's agony, she replies: "I cannot hold on, then I advance." It is only in proportion as she has faith to see the world's need as a whole, to do her part in helping the devastated countries and the great needy continents, that she will get the vision and strength to solve her problems at home, and the fire to cleanse our slums and rookeries, of which we are so ashamed to-day. We cannot really set out our own house in order unless we have a world wide horizon, and a passion that no race should be left outside the Kingdom of God.

We are realising every day that the world is one world; an opium scandal in a London den reminds us of our guilty past in our relationships with China; we find that what we do 10,000 miles away reaches at the heart of the Empire; a glance at a French town shows us how men have come together from all the ends of the world—white, red, brown, yellow, black men

—from all continents. We see there that the inferior races have been good enough to help us in our hour of need; that tens of thousands of brown men and yellow men, not called by Christ's name, have given their lives for a great Christian principle, and we see dawning the vision of a world unified and made new by the spirit of Christ. Let us think of some of the great needs of the world as they call upon us to come and help them. Think of the women and children of Armenia, for example, where a million have been killed in cold blood. Think of the virile, attractive peoples of Arabia and Mesopotamia. Under Turkish misrule, the population of these lands has dwindled from 11 million to less than a million, and children die like flies. Again, are not Russia and Serbia calling to us to help them? Poor Russia! Or there is the great continent of India, where to-day women are coming into their own, where ambition and the longing for service is stirring in them so that the Women's Colleges, newly started, are full to overflowing. What a call for leadership there is from the women of India, and they ask us in the words of one of their women poets:

"When the terror and tumult of hate shall cease,
And life be refashioned on anvils of peace,
And your love shall offer memorial thanks,
To the comrades who fought in your dauntless ranks;
And you honour the deeds of the deathless ones,
Remember the blood of my martyred sons!"

There is attractive and fascinating work for the young girls of India now open to such movements as that of the Girl Guides. India is to-day rising to new heights, seeing new visions, filled with new longings, asking for new friendships. She has a glorious past; yet she is poverty-stricken and in need. She asks for men and women of the West to come out in no spirit of patronage or of dominance, but as servants and friends. When one thinks what women have done under the Red Cross, and realises that only 5½ million of India's 300 million people get proper medical attention, one thrills with the thought of a great Expeditionary Force of skilled doctors and nurses from the West going out in the name of the Great

Physician to give life, and light, and health.

Or to think of China, which during the war has sent us a great army of labour. There in that great and wonderful country, which has seen the rise and fall of Babylon, Assyria, and Nineveh, or Greece and Rome, which has a great tradition of culture, and of art, and which to-day contains a quarter of the world's population. One of China's leading patriots has thus described her dire need: "The outlook for China is exceedingly dark and very seriously dangerous. The whole country is torn by factions. As a result there is really no spot in China which you may call safe, where life and property are adequately protected. Whether China will live as a nation I do not know. We need Jesus Christ to-day because we need more light. There is utter darkness, and it is largely the ignorance of the people that has been the cause of all the great trouble in China. We need Christ because of the richer life which He brings, and I do not believe that richer life can come to China unless we have a penitent life with which to begin. The root of all evils in China is the love of self; the evils produced by such sins as concubinage, gambling, seeking power and wealth, are largely due to selfishness, and to the ideal that man himself is the most important. Christ comes and teaches us to think in terms of God, and terms of humanity. This is the only hope so far as I can see."

And as if to prove it, the little Christian Church in China stands firm when all about it is breaking up. As in the great days of the Renaissance of Europe, it is the Church of Christ which shows men how to live, and how to carry on. I think it is fair to say that the patriots of China are saying what the great poet and patriot of India said just lately: "Our lamp has gone out; will not Britain let us light it at hers?" In these great lands the lamp of Confucius, the lamp of Buddha, and the lamp of Mahomet are all burning dimly and fitfully, and in spite of all our sins in the West, we have the wonderful asset of the life and death of Jesus Christ telling us what God is like, and this is what the world is hungry to know.

Think of Africa, again, with all its dim, child-like peoples, in the grip of fear and suffering unnameable things. Think how one nation after another from the West has gone in and exploited these simple peoples. We

think of the terrible record of the Germans in German South-West Africa. It is not worse than that of our allies, the Belgians, in the Congo, and neither we nor the gallant French are without blame in the way we have exploited the weak peoples of Africa. But when they meet with Englishmen, who are also Christians, they show us, as they showed to Livingstone, how magnificent is their loyalty and their child-like faith.

When the body of Captain Selous, that mighty hunter, was lying out in No Man's Land, two brave men went out to bring it in. One was his African servant, and the other was a young Englishman, and side by side they fought for it, and brought it back. The young Englishman has given us his name as one who wishes to go back immediately as a missionary to that great dark continent, because he realised as in a flash what sterling qualities there are in African hearts, and because he knows that his Master needs the gifts that Africa has to offer.

And so I think we may say that His Kingdom will not be accomplished nor His heart satisfied until He sees the idealism and the spiritual vision of India, the cheery optimism and the practical genius of China, the loyalty and rugged faith of Africa laid at His feet, and made available for the great Commonwealth of Nations. The task offered to you is to help, whether at home or abroad, in building up that great Commonwealth, and the needs of these countries for people of sympathy and vision are clamant to-day; for in China, as in the West, in India, even in Africa, a new world is being born, and Christ is making all things new. Let Him speak to our hearts through the lips of the great dead, His challenge to us to carry on.

They have won the war; it is for us to win the world. Not to dominate, but to serve; so will Britain carry to a worthy end the great word of the past; so will she complete the great struggle for the freedom and democracy and righteousness of the world.

It is not for nothing that the Anglo-Saxon race controls one-third of the habitable surface of the globe; that it handles half of the world's wealth. It is a great stewardship from God. Let us use it in His Name, and for His Kingdom. And the lives He has given us—shall we not dedicate them in His service.

WAITARA.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

Will the lady from Waitara who sent 5s in payment for "White Ribbon" up to June, 1919, please send her name, as the letter was unsigned.

VALEDICTORY.

Mrs Napier, who has laboured among us for over a year is now on the ocean hastening back to Old Scotland. She entertained a party of W.C.T.U. Officers at the Savoy, Dunedin, on Saturday, May 31st. The opportunity was taken to present Mrs Napier with a book as a small memento of her work among us. Mrs Hiett, Mrs Driver, Mrs Cowie, and Mrs Peryman voiced appreciation of Mrs Napier's work, and wished her a pleasant voyage and a speedy return to New Zealand.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

Some of the facts stated by a deputation representing the shearers, which waited upon the Minister lately, make interesting though most unsavoury reading. According to their statements, the worst features of Slumdom are to be found on large stations around Gisborne. Where the owners live in palatial residences, the quarters of the shearers are "indescribably filthy, alive with vermin," and in some cases both sexes were sleeping in the one room. Mention was made of at least one station where several married couples were sleeping in the men's dining-room.

The speakers did not ask for luxuries for the men; their demands were for (1) comfortable sleeping quarters; (2) decent sanitary arrangements; (3) facilities for bathing. The big squatters are the chief offenders, smaller farmers as a rule obeyed the law, and provided the common decencies of life. Evidently the Government does not compel the "big man" to comply with the law. Is this fair to the smaller farmers?

Even the most conservative members of our famous National Government will admit that the home is woman's sphere. Why not appoint a few capable women inspectors, and send them round armed with powers to enforce the law, and see that "homes" are provided for the workers on stations.

News of the Unions.

(The Editor cannot promise to insert anything in the next issue that does not reach her by the 8th of the month. Correspondents are requested to write their Reports as concisely as possible, on one side of the paper only. Newspaper cuttings are unsuitable.)

WANGANUI DISTRICT.

April 11. President in the chair. A paper, entitled "Why we have a devotional part at our meeting," was read. A silent vote of sympathy was passed with Mrs Samson at the death of her husband. Reports from various workers on April 10th were received, and a very hearty vote of thanks was passed to all who had helped. A resolution was passed, to be sent to Conference, that Women and Girls' Homes or Hostels be opened in the various centres, and that they be named "Willard Homes." Other resolutions were passed, and the delegates instructed how to vote.

WANGANUI.

May 9. The President presided over a large attendance. A photograph of Miss Arnott, of Capetown, was placed on the table, and it was decided that a letter of appreciation be sent to her for her kindness to our boys. Full report of Convention was given by Mrs Smith and Mrs McAlister. A delegate was nominated to attend Conference in Wellington for Town-Planning. Two of our members were elected on the Committee.

RAKAIA.

May 13. Mrs Boag presided over a very good attendance. The past No-License Campaign was discussed, and also plans for the future, including the Band of Hope. The discussion was adjourned until the next meeting, which would take the form of a pay-up social. Afternoon tea was dispensed.

NGAERE.

May 13. Meeting held at Mrs Morrison's, Finnerty Road. There were eleven members present, and Mrs Wickham, a life member from Auckland. Mrs Whittam, delegate to Convention, read a splendid report, and the meeting closed with the Benediction.

WANGANUI EAST.

May 30. Silent votes of sympathy were passed to Mesdames Bissett, Brown, and Walker in their recent bereavements. Decided that the Annual Provincial Convention be held at Wanganui East on July 9th and 10th. A time of encouragement and helpfulness is promised to all who attend. Arrangements are well in hand, and the Union desires this Conference to be a record one. All were pleased to receive Mrs Don's "Pray On, Work On, and Carry On," ready for the

coming campaign, when the three issues submitted are to be decided by a bare majority vote—no compensation—and to come into operation, if carried, the following July. No need to be down-hearted.

PAHIATUA.

June 5. Mrs Webster (President) presided. Our delegate, Mrs Spackman, brought forward a most interesting report of Convention. Members decided to donate 10s to Mrs Peryman towards Convention expenses. Seven members present. A collection in aid of Maori Missions of 6s 3d was taken. Members decided to make a big day of T. E. Taylor Day. Collection in aid of Union funds. Mrs Wilson assisted with four items. The meeting closed with prayer.

PAKIRI.

May 4. Mrs Rennie in the chair. Eight members present, one sister from Hokianga, and two visitors. Readings by Mesdames Salt and Rennie. Decided to purchase magic lantern for entertainments, also to change the day of meeting from the first Thursday in the month to the first Saturday.

FEILDING.

May 1. Mrs Barton in the chair. Good attendance. Members expressed their satisfaction at the election to School Committee of four ladies nominated by the W.C.T.U. The President spoke of the Referendum vote, and urged all members to press forward courageously in spite of seeming failure. Resolved that ministers be asked to resume Scripture lessons in schools, discontinued during the epidemic. A letter of sympathy was sent to a member who had sustained a double loss. A paper on Education Reform was read by the President. One new member was initiated.

LEIGH.

April 24. Fair attendance. President in the chair. Three visitors present. Several vocal items were rendered, and a reading was given on the "Action of Alcohol on the Human Body." Discussion on results of the poll, especially the splendid results for Prohibition in our district and all surrounding booths. Afternoon tea was dispensed.

FEILDING.

April 3. Mrs Beattie in chair. Vote of sympathy to relatives of the late Mrs J. C. Thompson, for many years our Secretary. Invitation to attend the memorial service. A committee appointed to take charge of Creche on polling day. Nurse Wallis elected delegate. Mrs Shute, of Taihape, spoke a few words of encouragement and cheer. Votes of thanks to those who helped with Prayer Meeting, and the Children's Temperance Demonstration. Inspiring address by Mrs Bogle on "The Reconstruction of the World." Two members initiated.

TURAKINA.

May 29. A letter of congratulation was read from Miss Henderson. Mrs Wilson in the chair. Mrs Lethbridge wrote declining the position of President, and a ballot being taken, resulted in Miss Powell being elected in that office. Arrangements were made for commencing a branch of the L.T.L. in the village, and another in the Maori Girls' School. Mrs Duxfield to be invited for June 13.

BLUFF.

April 4. The Band of Hope children gave a most successful entertainment in the Drill Hall, which took the form of a Patriotic Pageant, compiled by Mrs Lee-Cowie, and published in the "Outlook." The thanks of the Union are due to Mrs H. Johnson and Mrs Moody for so ably training the children.

May 2. Mrs H. Johnson handed over to the Hall Building Fund the sum of £8/19/6 as part proceeds of the Drill Hall entertainment. Arrangements made to hold a Harvest Festival and Sale of Work on June 4.

DUNEDIN DISTRICT.

May. Mrs Driver presided, and gave an interesting address on first 15 verses of I Kings, 19th chapter. It was unanimously decided to ask Mrs Peryman to represent the Union at the Town Planning Conference to be held in May in Wellington. Mrs Downing was appointed to act as delegate to the National Council of Women during the absence of Miss McCarthy from Dunedin. Resolved that owing to the increased dangers to young girls we again appeal to the Minister for Justice, urging the appointment of women police. The Legislature and Parliamentary Superintendent was also instructed to write asking for particulars respecting health patrols.

INVERCARGILL DISTRICT.

Mrs Macalister presided. A letter was received from North School thanking the Union for prizes in connection with temperance essay competition. Mrs Bissett reported on the splendid work done by members who assisted with the luncheon on polling day, and also the generosity of the Efficiency League in financing same. Two members volunteered to assist in collecting for Leper Mission. Mrs Lillicrap to go to Edendale and give Convention report, and present the banner. Miss Buss spoke in reference to the new Children's Home. Decided to give stall in aid of it on Violet Day.

HENDERSON.

May 21. Miss Duncan presided. Decided that report of Convention be studied during month, and fully discussed at next meeting. Mrs Williams reported on day at Soldiers' Club. Mrs Bodley and Miss K. Duncan to attend the No-License Convention in Auckland, and report on same. The President's resignation, owing to ill-health, was again read. It was decided to appoint Mrs Attwood acting-President, hoping that Mrs Gil-

berd may shortly recover and be able to resume work. One new member was initiated.

OXFORD.

March 26. Mrs R. H. Gainsford presided. Resolution of regret at losing Mrs Whyte, and sympathy with Miss Whyte in her illness. Miss Henderson gave a cheering address, and received a hearty vote of thanks.

April 30. President in the chair. Resolution of sympathy with Mrs R. H. Gainsford and Mrs T. Gundry, who are ill. Greetings received from our delegates at Convention. Mrs Ryde appointed to represent district at Town-Planning Conference. Decided to donate £1 to N.Z. Fund. Mrs Comyns, delegate to Peace Celebrations Committee, gave details of arrangements made.

EDEN.

April 16. Miss Wilson in the chair. Mrs Fowlds gave a report of the display made by Eden W.C.T.U. in the Alliance procession on April 5th. Mrs Scanlen gave a report of Mrs Cowie's meeting. A discussion arose on the failure of the present system of voting, and a resolution was passed asking Convention to consider other methods. The Cor. Sec. was instructed to write to the N.Z. Alliance re the Australasian system of Electors' Rights. Mrs Scanlen elected delegate. One new member.

INVERCARGILL SOUTH.

March 11. Mothers' meeting. large attendance of members and friends. Paper on "The Woman of Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow," written and read by Mrs Garrett, and listened to with intense interest. Prizes for Temperance essays on view, and winners announced. Music and afternoon tea.

April 8. Good attendance. Mrs Fairbairn presiding. Mrs Pasley appointed delegate to Convention.

SAWYER'S BAY.

May 13. Fairly well attended. Some interesting remarks were made by the acting-President regarding our work for the coming election, and Mrs A. Prattley read a very full account of the doings at Convention. A resolution was passed to try and increase our membership during the coming year. Resolved to hold a social evening during the month.

TIMARU.

May 27. At the annual social Mrs Rylands Brown presided over a good attendance. Report of visits was given by the Hospital Visitors, and fresh visitors were appointed. Mr Woodward reported 50 visits paid by seamen to the Sailors' Rest, and one social had been held. A collection was taken up for the supply of games for the Rest. Farewell message received from Mrs Frank Smith, one of the oldest members of the Union, who has left Timaru. Much regret

was felt at her departure. A vote of sympathy was passed to Mrs Wallace and family on the death of Mr Wallace, one of Timaru's most active workers for Prohibition. Reported that Mrs Raymond was returned head of the poll for Hospital Board. One new member was received. Mrs Rylands Brown, our delegate to Convention, read a most interesting report of the Convention. Mrs Minifie, delegate to the Town-Planning Conference, gave a brief account of the work done there. Supper was handed round.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

May 9. Attendance good, Mrs Crabb presiding. Decided to send a delegate to the Alliance Conference in Wellington, and also to the Town Planning Conference. Arrangements made for the Cradle Roll Anniversary. Mrs Crabb reported that the Bank of New Zealand had given the use of two rooms for the Union's relief work. The question of ways and means of raising funds for the new Children's Home, which the Union is establishing, was fully discussed.

May 19. Social. Mrs Crabb presided. Mrs Cobb read the report of the Annual W.C.T.U. Convention, and Mr Grinstead a report of the Alliance Conference held in Wellington. President of the Prohibition League spoke on the recent Licensing Pool, and Mr Bayley took for the subject of his address "Are we downhearted?" Musical items and recitations and refreshments were provided.

NELSON.

March 11. Resolution passed: "That the Nelson Union desires to express its great appreciation of Mrs Knapp's services as Secretary for the past nine years, and its deep regret that she has been obliged to resign the position, and would further mark its appreciation and gratitude by electing her as a Vice-President of the Union." Mrs Field elected delegate to the Town-Planning Conference. £10 voted to Prohibition Campaign Fund.

April 8. Resolved: "That this Union heartily thanks the Editor of the "Evening Mail" for his splendid and encouraging article in favour of Prohibition." "That Convention be asked to consider the following: 'That Local Bodies having the necessary powers be asked to consider the suggestion that public recreation rooms be opened and maintained as permanent peace memorials.'"

May 13. Mrs Watson presided. Resolutions of sympathy passed to the families of Mrs Hayes and Mrs Worley, who passed away after years of membership and service. Resolved to congratulate Mrs Graham on her election to School Committee, and Mrs Brown expressed the Union's gratification at Mrs Watson's re-election on the Hospital Board.

May 20. Special meeting to receive reports from delegates to Convention. Mrs Evans, M.A., of Wellington, also addressed the meeting.

TAURANGA.

May. Mrs Chappell presided. Five members present. A paper was read on the "Life of Frances Willard."

BALCLUTHA.

April 7. Mrs Clark presided. Eight members and two visitors present. A prayer meeting was held. Several workers appointed to assist on Polling Day.

May 12. Mrs Clark in the chair; seven present. Discussion on the recent poll.

June 2. Mrs Clark presided; five members and one visitor present. Suggested to alter day of meeting to be discussed at next meeting. Two new members.

GREYMOUTH DISTRICT.

March 25. Reported that Sale of Work and concert for Sailors' Rest realised £33.

April 16. Special Executive decided to ask for proxy at Convention. Resolution against notice of motion discarding proxies and in favour of giving Superintendents of Departments a seat on Executive at Convention; also favouring women on School Committees.

April 29. Mrs Parkinson presided. Desired to give praise to God for enabling us to completely wipe out the debt of £150 for renovation scheme for Sailors' Rest. One new member.

May 27. Mrs Parkinson in the chair. Extracts from Convention report read and discussed. Three new members.

KAITANGATA.

March 17. Branch organised by Mrs Peryman with 18 members. Officers elected: Pres., Mrs Russell; Vice-Pres., Mrs McDowell; Sec., Mrs G. A. Clark; Treas., Mrs Mundy; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Frazer. Mr Peryman gave an address on the work of the Union.

May 8. Mrs Russell presided. Decided to ask Mrs Don to visit us and give an account of Convention. Decided that members help with Band of Hope each month. Three new members brought our total membership up to 30, which we consider very encouraging.

N.E. VALLEY.

April. Mrs Peart presided. Decided to hold every third meeting in the evening, to enable young members engaged in business during the day to attend.

May 22. Mrs Peart presided. Report of Convention read. June meeting to be held at 7.30 p.m.

TURAKINA.

Miss Powell organised a Branch here. In her opening address she clearly explained the aims of the Union, tracing its history from the first to the present. We resolved to be "not hearers of the word, but doers also." Sixteen women donned the white bow. Officers were elected: Pres., Mrs B. P. Lethbridge; Vice-Pres., Miss Powell and Mrs J. Wilson;

Sec., Mrs Thurston; Treas., Mrs Perry. We believe we shall grow in numbers and in usefulness.

MASTERTON.

May 21. A very pleasant "At Home" at the residence of Mrs S. F. Beard. Mrs Devonport presided over a good attendance. Report of Convention by Miss Wingate, and songs by Misses Bennington and Jones.

June 3. Mrs Devonport presided. Attendance small, and only routine business was done.

HASTINGS.

April 22. Special meeting to make final arrangements for Convention Garden Party. Mesdames Newton, Pickering, Gloyne, and Martindale were appointed Committee to attend to afternoon tea.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

April 9. Mrs Cook presided; attendance good. Delegates appointed to Convention. Representatives appointed to National Council of Women. Reported that the Union had been represented by two vehicles in the great demonstration.

April 16. Special meeting to meet Mrs Cowie, who gave a very cheery address, and spoke of need for welcoming soldiers' wives to the Dominion.

May 14. Regret expressed at the removal to Morrsville of Mrs Nelson, our "W.R." Agent, and Miss Davies appointed to succeed her. Reported that a number of soldiers' wives were welcomed at Headquarters on the arrival of a troopship. Regret expressed at the resignation of our Headquarters Superintendent. Miss Hayman appointed to the office. Report of Convention by delegates, for which they were thanked.

MANAIA.

May 14. Mrs Patterson presided; 12 present. Report of Convention by the delegate. Article on State Purchase read by Mrs Patterson, who spoke of the need of instructing people how to vote. Two new members, and two babies for Cradle Roll. Decided to reopen the L.T.L. Decided to pay off back subscriptions owing on "White Ribbon."

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

June. Mrs Wright presided. Mrs Spearman and Mrs Butler, delegates to Convention, read their reports, Mrs Spearman taking the business, and Mrs Butler the social meetings. The reports were very interesting, and the delegates received a hearty vote of thanks. Mesdames Wright and Webb were elected delegates to the Newtown Epidemic Committee, and also the Town-Planning Conference. Mesdames Wright and Nield were elected Superintendents for the L.T.L., which would be started at once. Arrangements were made to hold White Ribbon Day on Thursday, June 19th, when Mrs Evans M.A., promised to give a paper.

SAWYER'S BAY.

May 26. Social evening, Mrs Peryman presiding. Mrs Horn was fawelled, and a small gift presented as a token of appreciation. The Y girls supplied a fine programme, and the ladies provided supper. In spite of snow and rain, 40 were present.

June. Mrs Allen presided, and pleasure was expressed at her recovery from illness. Deep regret was expressed at the resignation of Mrs Tiffany, our Secretary, who is leaving the district. A small gift was presented as a token of affection. Afternoon tea was handed round.

Y's Reports.

INVERCARGILL.

April 7. A very interesting address by Miss Wilson on "Ideals." She urged girls always to keep the highest ideals before them.

May 7. Miss Buss presided, and gave a most helpful address on "Reforms and Reformers." Mr McFarlane has kindly given us a room, which we intend using as a club room, and a Club Room Committee was set up. A Musical Committee has been formed to choose and practise hymns for the meetings.—(A most excellent idea. Let our girls use their musical ability in the work, and to improve our meetings.—Editor.)—We are enrolling members for lectures on Dr. Kirk's treatment, to be held in connection with our Union.

AUCKLAND.

May 26. Weather bad. Attendance poor. Resignation of our Treasurer received with regret; she is to be married shortly. Nurse Chappell gave a fine address on how to keep the mind pure and the body clean. It was much appreciated by the girls.

FEILDING.

March 19. A fair attendance. Decided to help in the Children's Demonstration, and arrangements left in hands of Secretary and Treasurer. Delegate appointed for Convention.

NELSON.

Vice-President (Miss Hayes) in the chair. Deeply interesting report of Convention read by Miss Surberland. Miss R. Hay appointed "White Ribbon" reporter.

AN ACTIVE WORKER.

Mrs Corrans, a member of our Wanganui District Union, who is over 80 years of age, and quite blind, has knitted 98 skeins of wool into socks, etc., for our soldiers.

May her mantle of devoted energy fall upon many of the younger daughters!

L.T.L. Reports.

HAWERA.

April. First meeting for 1919. Distribution of prizes postponed owing to epidemic, now took place. Seven White Ribboners were present, and much enjoyed the songs and recitations given by the children.

Prizes for Our French Scholars, 2s and 1s.

The following was a piece of dictation given for primary instruction certificate to 10,000 girl candidates in France. We will give a first prize of 2s and a second of 1s for the two best translations posted the Editor before July 10th:—

L'Alcool.

L'alcool est certainement un **Meurtrier** et un **Faussaire**. Il prétend fortifier l'homme et il l'affaiblit, il prétend le réchauffer et il le refroidit, il prétend le réjouir et il le désespère, il prend le nom d'**eau-de-vie** et il donne la mort.

L'alcool est un **Voleur** infâme qui vide les poches de l'ouvrier—Il ruine aussi l'Etat en lui imposant la construction de nouveaux hôpitaux, de nouvelles asiles d'aliénés, de nouvelles prisons. Il coûte à la France plus d'un milliard par an.

L'alcool est un **Criminel** avéré. Il n'est pas de jour où ce meurtrier n'empoisonne des enfants, n'estropie des femmes, ne terrasse les hommes les plus forts et n'assomme les vieillards par l'apoplexie, sans compter les coups et les blessures qu'il occasionne sans cesse.

L'alcool prépare ainsi la **Banqueroute** matérielle et morale de la patrie en épuisant son sang généreux et ses réserves vitales.

AMERICA'S BONE DRY AMENDMENT TO BE TESTED.

The legislature of Rhode Island has adopted a resolution instructing its Attorney-General to begin action in the name of the state to test the constitutionality of the Eighteenth Amendment. So far as is known, no State has ever before asserted its sovereign right against its sister States. The purport of the resolution is that the Prohibition Amendment is an infringement upon the police powers of the State, hitherto exclusively exercised by them, and therefore is not an amendment to the Constitution, but an infringement of sovereign rights "contrary to the spirit and system of the dual form of government erected by the Constitution."—"Union Signal."

RED RAG TO A BULL.

At a conference of returned soldiers held in Christchurch, the question of V.D. was discussed, and a proposal was made to ask that the C.D. Acts be reintroduced. In the course of the discussion, one speaker remarked that to mention the C.D. Acts to some women was "like showing a red rag to a bull."

We wonder if these gentlemen realise the cause of women's strenuous opposition to these Acts. It may be briefly stated.

(1) They recognise a double standard of morality, and punish one partner in a dual sin.

(2) They practically admit that it is the duty of the State to provide "clean" women for the lust of men. There is no attempt to protect the women by detaining diseased men. The law does not even attempt to save wives from being affected by diseased husbands. It does not try to protect children from the awful heritage of a father's wild oats. All it does is to try to protect men and let all suffering fall upon the women and children.

(3) It demands a fearful tribute of the nation's girlhood. When women become diseased and are detained fresh girls have to supply their place. These are infected by filthy men, and more are called for, and so the vicious circle goes on. These girls are mostly under eighteen when they are first ruined.

Is it any wonder that the attempt to enforce this vicious system,—to allow beastly, foul men to debauch our girlhood, throw their victims upon the rubbish heap, and demand other girls—would drive the womanhood of this Dominion into open revolt? No Government would dare advance such an unjust and one-sided law.

The only way to stamp out disease is to stop the sin which causes the disease. Public opinion must outlaw the Male as well as the Female prostitute.

PROHIBITION FACTS.

In 1917, England spent £295,000,000 in liquor. The Commonwealth of Australia spent during the war on liquor £70,000,000. The beer brewed in England in 1917 was equivalent to 268,000,000 loaves of bread, and over 65,000 tons of sugar.

SUPERINTENDENTS' LETTERS.

NOTABLE DAYS.

A late Convention this year, and consequently a late notification of my re-appointment as Superintendent of the above department, are responsible for my delay in reminding Unions of White Ribbon Day—June 15th (not July 15th as my annual report reads).

However, the date is well known to most of the Branches, and I hope those who have not already observed the Red Letter Day when this appears in print, will celebrate it later on.

Collections go to the Maori Fund.

A. C. JONES,

Dom. Supt. Notable Days.

OUTBOUND!

"For I have heard it said that Youth, with face to the morning sunlight, full of eagerness, is like unto an outward bound ship with sails unfurled."

Outbound!
And we thank Thee, God,
For the sound
Of the wind in the sails;
For the sight
Of a Gull in flight;
For the spray on the rails;
The prow in the green;
For the glint and sheen
Of the sun on the way
That we take to-day.

Outbound!
And we thank Thee, God,
For the hound
Unleashed, and the world-wide trail
Of the utmost sea;
For the spread and the free
Wide sweep of the bulging sail;
For the joy unfurled
On the path of the world
Down the beaten track
To the sun and back.

Outbound!
And we thank Thee, God,
For the round
Of things in an eager life
For the joy we share
With our Friends so rare;
For the keen-edged strife;
For blessed work
That we dare not shirk;
For the big blue sky
That is flinging by.

—"The Epworth Herald."

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., Mrs Perrett, Market Road, Epsom; "W.R." Agent, Miss Davies, Onslow Rd., Mt. Roskill.

Avondale, 3rd Tuesday, 2 p.m., Brown Street Methodist Church. Pres., Mrs St-vens; 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 I. Sussex; Vice-Presidents, Misses L. Cook, and O. Scott; Supt., Mrs Perrett, Market Road, Epsom; Rec. Secretary, Miss J. Street; Cor. Secretary, Miss M. Bottrill, 31 Arthur St., Ponsonby; Treas., Miss D. Stubbs, Shoal Bay Rd., Devonport; "W.R." Supt., Miss Budd.

Ashburton, 2nd Tuesday, 2.45 p.m., in Victoria Hall; President, Mrs W. T. Lill; Cor. Sec., Mrs G. Bowman, Peter St., E.; Rec. Sec., Miss Trevurza, 169 Peter St.; Treas., Mrs W. J. Brown, Walnut Av.; "W.R." Supt., Miss Butterick, Wakanui.

Avondale Y's, 3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m. in Road Board Room, Blake Street. Pres. Miss Elsie Stevens; Vice-Pres., Misses Ada Adams, Lilla Russel & Rowley; Rec. Sec., Miss G. Wright; Cor. Sec., Miss M. Cottrill, New Wind-or Rd., Avondale; Treas., Miss M. McCarthy, Station Rd.; W.R. Supt., Miss R. Thomas; Y. Supt., Mrs Pirrett, Market Rd., Epsom.

Blenheim District, 1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.; Pres. Mrs A. J. Litchfield, Livermere; Sec. Mrs H. S. Horn, Springland, Blenheim; Treas., Mrs Hay, Stephenson St.; Mothers' Meeting and Cradle Roll, Madames Brewer and Hancock; W.R. Agent, Mrs W. Parker, Grove Rd.

Cambridge, 1st Tuesday, in month in Victoria Hall, at 5 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 E. Day, Milford St., St. Albans; Rec. Sec., Miss Bishop, 12 Bealey St.; Treas., Mrs Patterson, 846 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 Richards, Rec. Sec., Mrs McPhee, Princes St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs Wiseman, High St.; Treas., Miss Burdett.

Dunedin District, 1st Tuesday, No-license Rooms, Moray Place, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hiatt, 72 Heriot Row; Cor. Sec., and Press Cor., Mrs Chisholm, Rec. Sec., Nurse William; Supt., White Ribbon, Mrs Anderson, 82, Duke St; Treas., Mrs Young, Bishops Court Roslyn.

Devonport, Second Thursday, Wesleyan Schoolroom, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Barr, Victoria Rd., Vice-Presidents, Madames 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 Lilliwail.

Feilding, 1st Thursday, 2.30 p.m., St Paul's Hall. Pres., Mrs Barton, "Brabourne," Monmouth St; Cor. Sec., Mrs Clara Neal, 8 Fitzroy St; Rec. Sec., Mrs Cooke, Manchester St; Treas., Miss Svendsen, East St; "W.R." Agent, Miss Jordan, c/o Mr H. Feild, "Cloverdele," North Road; Literature, Mrs E. Bridge and Miss O'Neill.

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 Mallor'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.

Hamilton District, first Thursday, Wesleyan Rooms 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs J. T. Horne, Cliffo Road; Sec., Mrs W. H. Paul, Clandonald; Treas., Mrs E. J. Davey, London Street; W.R. Agent, Mrs Gaulton, Rossreor Street

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

Hastings, 2nd and 4th Thursday, Methodist Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Mrs Wilson, 703 Hastings St.; Vice-Pres., Mrs Boyle, Mrs Burr, Mrs Moore; Rec. Sec., Mrs Golyne, Cook Street; Cor. Sec., Mrs Lovell-Smith, 612 Heretaunga Street; Treas., Mrs Collinge, Charlotte Cres; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Martindale, Southland Road

Hawera meets in Wesley Hall, Regent Street, on the last Thursday, at 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs J. S. Young, Cameron Street; Vice Presidents, Mesdames Bone, Dixon, Gray, Liveridge, and Miss Maunders; Rec. Sec., Miss Bischoff, Taruturu Rd.; Cor. Sec., Mrs White, Argyle Street; Treas., Mrs Best, Milmo St.; W.R. Agent, Mrs R. Tait, Nelson St.

Henderson, 3rd Wednesday, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches alternately, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Gilbert, "Homeview"; Vice-Presidents, Mrs Wright and Miss Duncan; Secretary, Mrs McKay, Great North Rd.; Treas., Mrs W. Williams, Gt. North Rd.; W.R. Agent, Miss K. Duncan.

Invercargill District, 1st Tuesday, 8 p.m. in Y.M.C.A. rooms; Pres., Mrs C. H. Macanister; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Baird, McKenzie, and Peters; Rec. Sec., Mrs Rowland Lewis; Asst. Treas., Mrs A. Dewe; Cor. Sec., Mrs Parsonson, Princes St., Enwood; Treas., and "W.R." Agent, Mrs F. Lillierap, Earn St.

Invercargill South, Meets every second Tuesday, in Methodist Schoolroom, Ythan Street, at 2.45 p.m. Pres. Mrs Pasley, Centre St. Gorge-town; Rec. Sec., Mrs Garrett, 195 Ness St.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Smart, Morris and Fairbairn; W.R. Agent, Mrs Pate; Treasurer, Mrs Aitken; Cor. Sec., Mrs Parkin, Bowmont Street.

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 Wednesday, 2 p.m., in Public Hall. Pres., Mrs Baines, Vice-Pres., Mrs J. Hume, Treas., 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 Taylor, Tama St., Alicetown; 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, last Thursday, 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.

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

Masterton, 1st Tuesday, Knox Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Devonport; Rec. Sec., Mrs M. Jackson, Cor. Sec., Mrs M. Wingate; Treas., Mrs Sutherland; White Ribbon Supt., Mrs Ross, High St.

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.

Napier District 1st Wednesday and 3rd Thursday, in St. Paul's Presbyterian Schoolroom, 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs G. W. Venables, Ashridge Rd.; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Dodds and Findlay; Sec., Mrs Foote, Macdonald St.; Treas., Mrs Grayling, Wellesley Road; Evangelists, Mrs Dodds; Hospital Visitors, Mesdames J. Walker and W. Findlay; Cradle Roll, Mrs Walker; W.R. Agent, Mrs Mens.

Napier Y's. Pres., Miss Clark Thomson, May Av.; V.P. and Drill Instructor, Miss Cade, Vautier Street; Cor. Sec., Miss Walker, 145 Nelson Cres.; Rec. Sec., Miss Ennor, Paradise Road; Treas., Miss Smart, Nelson Cres.; Y Supt., Miss Collison, Marine Parade.

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

New Brighton, 3rd Thursday in Methodist Schoolroom. Pres., Mrs Hall, 36 Wainui St., New Brighton; Secretary, Mrs W. Smith, 844 Wainoni Rd., Christchurch; Treas., Mrs Nicholas, Brooko St., Bexley, N.B.; Evangelistic Supt., Mrs Strand, Bexley, N.B.; W.R. Agent, Mrs Langley, Park Rd., New Brighton.

Ngauruawahia, 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 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. Fredericksen; "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 Edmunds, Tory 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 Thomson; Sec., Mrs J. Gordon; Treas., Mrs Holman; "W.R." Mrs Francis; Supt. Cradle Roll, Mrs Pearson.

Oxford, last Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Coronation Hall; Pres., Mrs G. Kyde, Cooper's Creek; Rec. Sec., Mrs R. Comyns; Sec., Mrs R. Comyns; Treas., Miss Caverhill; "W.R." Mrs D. Hawke; Cradle Roll, Mrs Gainsford, Sr., and Mrs Roy; Evangelistic, Mrs U. W. Tritt; Flower Mission, Mrs Foot; Home Meetings, Mrs Jim Clark; Notable Days, Mrs Kippenberger and Mrs L. Ancall.

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

Palmerston N. District, 1st & 3rd 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, Aila St.; White Ribbon Supt., Mrs Holbrook, 41 Waldegrave St.

Palmerston N. Y's.—Pres., Miss Lorua 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, 37 Cuba St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs Eason, 82 Richmond St.; Treas., Mrs Donaghy; White Ribbon Agent, Mrs Barrow, Hutt Road.

Picton, 2nd Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. Presbyterian Church. Pres. Mrs Arthur Broadway; Vice Pres. Mesdames Smith and Miller; Sec. & Treas. Mrs Wilkes, York St.; Supt. Cradle Roll, Mrs Dry, Wai-kana; W.R. Agent, Mrs Jacques, York St.; President Band of Hope, Rev. G. K. Stowell.

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 Haslam, East St.; Treas., Mrs Wilson; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Stevenson; Cradle Roll, Mrs Mee.

Papatoetoe, Methodist Hall, last Tuesday in month, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Ashton; Sec., Miss Franks; Treas., Mrs J. Bryant; W.R. Agent, Miss A. Wyllie.

Richmond (Nelson), 2nd Wednesday, 3 p.m., Baptist Church. Pres., Mrs L. Sutton, Upper Queen Street; Vice pres. Mesdames Hunt, Field and Price; Sec., Mrs Cropp, Salisbury Rd.; Treas., Mrs Burrough, Hill St; W.R. Agent, Mrs A. Fittall, Salisbury Rd.

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 W. A. Tiffany; Treasurer, Mrs Findlay; W.R. Agent, Mrs J. Perry; Rust Home Meetings, Mrs Horn.

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

Stratford, 4th Wednesday, 8 p.m., Methodist Schoolroom. Pres., Mrs Phillips, Brecon Road; Vice-Pres., Mrs Madill and Mrs Foster; Sec., Mrs Fenwick, Cloton Road; Treas., Miss Everiss, Juliet Street; W.R. Supt., Mrs McMillan.

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

Tauranga, Meets in Wesley Hall, on third Wednesday, at 2.45 p.m. Pres., Mrs F. N. Christian, 6th Ave. W.; Sec., Mrs Weston, 3rd Ave.; Cor. Sec., Secretary, Mrs Petchell; Treasurer, Mrs J. R. 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., Sailors Rest. Pres., Mrs Rylands Brown, Gray St.; Sec., Miss M. Avison, Victoria St.; Treas., Mrs Cave, Raymond St.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Grant and Miss Evans; White Ribbon Agent, Mrs Trott, Cane Street.

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 Rangī, 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, "Okoiia." 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, 2nd Friday, 2.30 p.m. Trinity Church Parlour. Pres., Mrs H. Smith, 8 Liverpool St.; Sec., Mrs J. Bott, 73 Wicksteed St.; Treas., Mrs Siddells, Guyton St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs McKenzie, Wicksteed St.; "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 McKinnay.

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 Wright, 127 Constable St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Webb, 37 Hall Street; 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 Hopkirk; Vice-Pres., Mrs Hardy, Nurse Murphy; Sec., Mrs Reid; W.R. Supt., Mrs Bungey; Treas., Mrs Robinson; Organist, Mrs Haswell.

Woodville, meets 4th Tuesday, 3 p.m., Ormond St. Hall; Pres., Mrs Perkins, Rosa 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.