

The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

Vol. 25.—No. 289.

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STATE OWNERSHIP.

"When from the throne of God, that throne where the weary have refuge, Where in the midst of distress, there is calm, that mandate is uttered, Mandate not uttered alone that day for the thousands of Judah, But to all ages addressed, and to all generations—"Go forward!"— Forward, when all seems lost, and the cause looks utterly hopeless; Forward, when brave hearts fail, and to yield is the rede of the coward; Forward, when friends fall off, the enemies gather around thee; Thou, though alone with thy God, alone in thy courage, go forward, Help, though deferred, shall arrive; ere morn the night is at darkest."

The reformer's watchword—"Go Forward." Once more it has been heard by the temperance forces of this Dominion, and once more we are preparing for a great advance. Never before have we had two battles in the space of one year, and never before have we faced the foe with such calm trust and confidence in the God of Battles. Jehovah of Hosts is our Leader and in His name we have set up our banners for the last grim fight with the organised forces of the liquor trade.

But at the beginning of the fight we wish to sound a note of warning. Some may be led astray by the fact that there are three issues on the ballot paper, and think that State Ownership may prove a good half-way house. To all such we would say despite the three alternatives on the ballot paper the issue is as sharp and clean cut as it was last time. It is the old question "Alcohol or no Alcohol." The fact that Strong Drink is sold by Government officials instead of

private owners does not lessen its power to do evil. Even if sold by an archangel it would still rob men of their senses and degrade and debase humanity. It is the "devil in solution" whoever sells it, let us keep this fact well in mind.

Mr Asquith when interviewed on this subject said that as an old chancellor of the Exchequer he had given the subject much thought. There were trades which the Government could take over and run, but the liquor trade was not such a one. No Government could afford to touch this trade with the tips of its fingers.

We are all familiar with the old story from the classics of the devoted wife who wove her web throughout the day and each night secretly unpicked the work of that day. Now if our Government owns and runs the liquor bars they will be repeating the old story: Building through the day and by night pulling down the structure they are attempting to build.

Why run a Health Department to build up and conserve the health of the Dominion, and then an alcoholic department to disease and debase every organ of the body?

Why employ an army of experts to study the habits and to circumvent the doings of the lively little microbe, and then employ another set of men to sell the poison which drugs the white blood corpuscles—nature's own expert germ destroyers.

Why build and equip St. Helen's Hospitals and employ Plunket nurses to ensure that our babies get the best possible start in life and then sell their parents the deadly drug which by alcoholising the life germs renders them incapable of producing healthy, normal children?

Why take such pains to send doctors to inspect the health and physique of our public school children, and then take from their fathers his wages to swell our State coffers, while his children go underfed and ill-clad?

The same argument holds good in every department. Why import a railway expert, at £3000 per annum, to keep our railways up to the highest point of efficiency, and then allow another department to sell a poison pronounced by all Labour experts as the "Greatest foe of efficiency?"

Why run a Labour Department, on the one hand, to watch the interests of Labour, and on the other hand run a department which competent men pronounce as the greatest foe to organised Labour?

Mr Asquith is right; no Government can afford to touch this trade with the tips of its fingers.

There are other aspects of this question. The present Act provided that if Prohibition had been carried last April the sum given in compensation must not exceed 4½ millions. Should the people at next poll decide in favour of State Ownership, there is no maximum sum stated in the Act, and quite a modest estimate is 12½ millions. The liquor licenses belong to the State, they all expire at the end of next June. Why should the Government buy what is already its own? All the Government need do is to announce that after next June it will not issue any more licenses, but will keep the sale of intoxicants in its own hands.

Is there any reason why the Government should purchase palatial hotels, and huge buildings, which cater to feed and lodge the travelling public? Their owners can still run these places, it is only the bar which is to be closed.

ed. We feel convinced that a majority of the electors of this Dominion will turn down the proposal that the State should expend huge sums to buy properties which it does not want.

But the crowning iniquity of this Act is that it allows one proposal (Continuance) to be carried on a minority vote. To secure either Prohibition or State Ownership it is necessary that a majority of the valid votes be cast in favour of the proposal. In the very improbable, though not impossible event of half the electors voting for State Ownership, and the other half voting for Prohibition, neither proposal would be carried, but Continuance, without one vote in its favour, would still continue in force.

State Ownership has very little chance of being carried, but all electors who contemplate voting for it should bear this fact in mind, that in the event of State Ownership failing to secure a majority of the votes, then every vote cast in its favour is practically a vote for Continuance.

The Moderate League has pronounced for State Ownership. Of course it has Continuance. It does not want votes. It can be carried by default. So long as they can secure enough votes for State Ownership they will defeat Prohibition, and carry Continuance.

Be wise in time. Don't let the Moderate League or any other League draw a red herring across the trail. The liquor trade is the enemy we are out to fight, and Prohibition is the only weapon strong enough to kill it.

IN MEMORIAM.

MISS JANE COUPLAND-HARDING.

Miss Harding was one of the oldest members of the Napier Union. Members of the late Convention will remember meeting her there. She was an ardent temperance worker. While assisting to cook at the Technical School last November for victims of the epidemic, she was herself struck down by it, and this doubtless hastened her death, as she never properly recovered from the infection. The members of the local Union sent a beautiful wreath, with a white bow made and wired to rest across the centre.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Mrs Kate S. Wilder, Treasurer of the North Dakota W.C.T.U., has been elected Commissioner of Police of the city of Fargo, North Dakota.

Women entered the college and elevated it; she entered literature and hallowed it; she came into business life and ennobled it. She will come into the Government and purify it; she will enter politics and cleanse its Stygian pool. Woman will make homelike every place she enters, and she will enter every place on the round earth.

A motion, "That in the opinion of this House, the sex qualification for the exercise of the Parliamentary Franchise should be removed," passed the South African Parliament by a vote of: Ayes 44, Noes 42.

The Woman's Emancipation Bill, which removes all sex disabilities and gives women the same voting qualification as men, passed its second reading in the British House of Commons, in spite of the opposition of the Government. It will probably be modified in the Upper House.

The Attorney-General for New South Wales, Mr D. R. Hall, has introduced into the State Parliament a Bill entitled the Women's Legal Status Bill, which, if passed, will enable a woman:

(a) To be elected or appointed as a member of either of the Houses of Parliament.

(b.) To be elected as Lord Mayor or Alderman of the Municipal Council of Sydney; as Mayor, President, Alderman, or Councillor of any municipality or shire under the laws relating to local government.

(c.) To be appointed a special Magistrate, having jurisdiction only in Children's Courts, or a Justice of the Peace.

(d.) To be admitted and to practise as a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, or to practise as a conveyancer, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Bill has been introduced into the Lower House of the United States Legislature by Mrs Mary M. Lilly, Democratic Assemblywoman, of Manhattan. Its object is to give an il-

legitimate child the name of its father, and to secure for it his care, maintenance and support, as well as an equal share with legitimate children in his estate. Failure of the father to comply with the provisions of the Bill may be punished by a term in gaol.

A Bill has been passed by the Assembly of New York State providing that no more children are to suffer the stain of prison birth. An expectant mother shall be removed to a suitable environment before the birth of a child, and shall remain a sufficient time afterward for her to regain her health.

FREEDOM.

Men! whose boast it is that ye
Come of fathers brave and free,
If there breathe on earth a slave,
Are ye truly free and brave?
If ye do not feel the chain,
When it works another's pain,
Are ye not base slaves indeed,
Slaves unworthy to be freed?

Women! who shall one day bear
Sons to breathe sweet Freedom's air,
If ye hear, without a blush,
Deeds to make the roused blood rush
Like red lava through your veins,
For your sisters now in chains—
Answer! Are ye fit to be
Mothers of the brave and free?

Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake?
And with leathern hearts forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! true freedom is to share
All the chains that others wear,
And with heart and hand to be
Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth that needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

—Lowell.

Rejoice when thou dost see
God take thy things from thee;
For the greater the loss,
And the heavier the cross,
The greater the gain shall be.
When props are laid low,
And friends turn to foes,
'Tis but because now
God seeth that thou
No longer on crutches must go.
Whom here He setteth alone
Himself is always most near.

—Selected.

SOME THOUGHTS ON OUR SHORTCOMINGS.

We may find legitimate pride and satisfaction in the thought that, during four years of quite unparalleled industrial activity, the industries of this country have been so largely carried on by feminine hands. But it will also be useful, especially in view of the problems bound to occur during the period of demobilisation, to consider what are the defects most commonly attributed to the female employee; to consider, moreover, just how far these may be due to a natural disability, and how far they may simply be due to faulty training and environment, which we may hope to see remedied.

My own experience is that the average employer is extremely well pleased with "his girls"; and that, when he grumbles, his grumbling invariably follows one or two well-worn lines. Either he complains that the girls take too much time off on account of sickness, or else he says that they do not "settle down to their job," as a man would do; that, even when he, their employer, would be glad to regard them as permanent hands, they persist in regarding themselves as purely temporary workers, whose business prospects are liable to be upset or cancelled altogether at any time; he "never feels quite sure of them."

Now there is some truth in this, and the cause is not far to seek. For generations past every girl has had indurated into her head that the highest summit of a true woman's ambition is to become a wife and mother. Even if the girl herself has no particular aptitude or inclination for domestic duties, her imagination is continually worked upon through the medium of gossip and stories, plays and novels and cinema films, until it is no wonder if her mind runs, at times, upon her own matrimonial prospects. And if she intends to get married, and has every reason to expect that she will be married in a year or so, it is plain common-sense upon her part not to waste her time over the acquisition of knowledge which will be of no use to her in the future. But of course there are hundreds of girls who are perfectly content to remain single, or who have other claims upon them which exclude the idea of marriage—and here, I think, we come to the reason which lies at the root of all the alleged feminine lack of "keenness" and business ambition. For a working girl with

no prospect of matrimony before her is still expected to be perpetually at the beck and call of all her relatives at home; and if her mother wants her help about the house, or if one of her sisters is ill, or if her father gets work in another part of the country, or if her brother needs a housekeeper, she may be called upon at a moment's notice to throw up her own job in order to oblige them. Indeed, if she hesitates she is commonly considered a very selfish and hard-hearted young woman. How many valuable careers have been wrecked in this way will never be known; nor how many women have contrived to struggle through somehow against incredible handicaps, carrying on their business or their course of study, and acting as unpaid cook or nurse or charwoman in their leisure time. Dickens has described with wonderful fidelity (in "Bleak House") the unsettled frame of mind, the aimlessness, and the final deterioration of character in a promising lad who lives in continual expectation of some violent change in his own fortunes. There is hardly any modern young woman who does not suffer to a certain extent in the same way, and for the same reason. Even if she is the child of fairly prosperous and enlightened parents, even if her path in life appears clearly mapped out before her, there may always be the lurking thought at the back of her mind: "If such and such a domestic crisis occurred, I should have to give all this up!" The wonder is, in these circumstances, that she does so well and goes so far.

Probably this state of things will persist for some time yet; a "change of heart" is what is required, and a change of heart takes time. But as it undoubtedly originated in the tendency to consider a girl's work, a girl's brains, and a girl's ambitions as things of very small account, everything which raises the general status of wage-earning women is a move in the right direction.

With regard to the other charge against the female employee—the excessive time lost through sickness—it also has a certain foundation of fact. The average level of health amongst women is undoubtedly slightly lower than it is amongst men. This again is partially due to the fact that so many working women are burning the candle at both ends, and going straight from the shop or office or factory to housework and laundry work at home. Then they are less well fed than their

brothers; they are, as a rule, very badly and insufficiently clothed and shod; and, far too often, they never have the leisure or opportunity for properly regulated physical exercise. But, apart from admittedly dangerous trades—which are equally unhealthy for both sexes—our recent experiences seem to have established the fact that manual labour, especially manual labour in the open air, actually suits the feminine physique better than some sedentary employment indoors.

It may be that we shall have to revise a good many of our grandmothers' ideas upon this important subject. It may even be best for the future welfare of the race that the man shall come back to the counting-house and the ribbon counter, keeping himself fit by football or allotment gardening in his off hours, whilst the woman continues to drive motors and build ships. The Waacs, the Wrens, and the girls employed on Government munition work, are all now required to "pass the doctor" before their services are accepted; we therefore have a great many of our women workers definitely grouped in "Class A1." And this is a fact that should be carefully borne in mind in considering their future occupations when they come to be disbanded. It would be as foolish to put the A1 girl on to the C3 job as to put the C3 girl on to the A1 job. At present the ordinary employer gets an undue proportion of C3 girls; but there is no reason why he should do so in normal times. Nor is there any reason at all why the proportion of C3 girls should remain at its present level. Better housing, better food, a healthier environment in childhood, and youthful recreation which shall no longer be confined to playing about the streets, running errands, or nursing the baby, will make a wonderful difference in this respect. The growing girl needs every bit as much consideration as the growing boy; but it is important that she should receive this, not solely because she may some day become the mother of a British citizen, but first and foremost because she is a human being, with a right to as much happiness as her life upon this troublous planet can afford her.—From "The Common Cause."

What good got here, my brothers, but
it came
From search and strife and loving sacrifice.

NEW USES FOR OLD BREWERIES.

Clarence True Wilson, says: "When Prohibition is enacted the brewers do not go out of business they go into business. We voted our saloons closed in Oregon. One great brewery is going to manufacture furniture. Here-tofore we have raised the lumber in Oregon, shipped it to Michigan, and bought our furniture from there at a third more than it ought to cost us. Another brewery is going to become a shoe factory. For seventy years Oregonians have purchased their shoes in Boston, although we raise the hides and everything needed for shoes in Oregon. The conversion of these two breweries into a furniture factory and a shoe factory will cause them to employ from twelve to sixteen times as many men as they formerly employed, and incidentally the Western price on shoes and furniture will be reduced, possibly by a third.

* * *

UNIQUE STORAGE VATS.

The Borden Milk Company at Randolph, N.Y., has purchased a number of big tanks formerly used by the F. W. Cook Brewing Company, of Evansville, Indiana, to store beer, and will use them as storage vats for baby food.

* * *

ANOTHER TRANSFORMATION.

Huebner-Toledo Breweries Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in Ohio, will devote its 3,000,000 dols. plant to the manufacture of temperance beer, and will continue to operate 175 saloons as social centres is the report from Toledo, as published in a Chicago paper. The Huebner saloon properties in various parts of the State will be used in like manner. The company will also manufacture ice on an extensive scale.

* * *

Many breweries are being used as ice cream factories, says an Exchange. "When a long dry spell settled down upon a certain eastern city it had three prosperous breweries. That city had been drinking about 300,000 barrels of beer yearly, worth 2,100,000 dollars wholesale, including revenue tax, and retailed for about 3,300,000 dollars. To-day this city is eating 3,000,000 dollars worth of ice cream yearly, while wholesale about 3,600,000 dollars and retailing for 4,200,000 dollars. One brewery which employed about 50 people when converted into an ice cream factory employed 130.

MOTOR CYCLES REPLACE BEER.

A section of the Pabst Brewery, where formerly 150 brewery workers were employed, has been leased for a long term by a prominent motorcycle manufacturer who will employ between 300 and 400 highly skilled men to make motorcycles. And still they say Prohibition will throw so many men out of work. Rather will it tend to make men hustle to become skilled workmen.

* * *

BREWERY BECOMES RICE MILL.

New Orleans is not waiting for the Prohibition amendment to go into effect before beginning to dispose of brewery property. The Farmers' Co-operative Rice Milling Company, Inc., of Donaldville and New Orleans, has bought the first large brewery property to be sold before the Prohibition amendment goes into effect, and is converting it into a rice mill, with a capacity of 1,200 barrels daily, at a cost of 75,000 dols. Another brewery plant recently erected a four-storey chocolate products manufacturing plant on land it owned, and is now planning to convert its brewing plant into a fruit and vegetable de-hydrating plant.

* * *

SOFT DRINKS AND DOUGHNUTS REPLACE BEER AND PRETZELS

Commander Evangeline Booth, it is reported, has announced that the Salvation Army in New York is planning to take over saloon leases and fixtures, converting the deserted saloons into workingmen's clubs. Soft drinks and doughnuts will have a prominent place.

* * *

"The first step is to see if the brewery might not be diverted into an industry so like brewing that its equipment could be kept practically intact. There is a field for brewed non-alcoholic beverages. Then comes beer like soft drinks made without malt, followed by fruit juices, soda water, carbonated water and aerated drinks generally. The fermenting facilities of a brewery can be utilised, partly at least in the making of malt vinegar, yeast, malt, flour, malt extract and diastase preparations for use in bakeries. Malting facilities are adapted to the manufacture of breakfast foods, which get much of their flavour from malt."

* * *

In some cases country breweries have been turned into creameries, and the old cow has been colonised round them.

SALOONS CLOSED BY AGREEMENT.

In Christian County, Kentucky, an agreement was entered into by the wets and dries that if the Prohibition election scheduled for October, 1918, be called off, all the saloons would be closed April 1 of this year. Consequently, on April 1 the saloons were closed. Several of these have already been remodeled for restaurant, billiard, and soft drink purposes. Because of the great demand for stores, there will be practically no vacant buildings.

* * *

"Among new uses for breweries reported recently are: Cold storage of eggs, meats, fruit, dairy products and furs, fermented milk beverages, soft drinks, manufacture of prepared foods, fruit and vegetable canning, vinegar making from molasses, dehydrated fruits and vegetables, yeast, oleomargarine, malt syrup and malt sugar."

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD JOIN THE W.C.T.U.

BECAUSE it is a home department organisation. It works directly for the interests of the home, for the safeguarding of the boys and girls, the good of society and future welfare.

BECAUSE it is a Christian organisation. It is morally uplifting to its members; it means growth in that which makes better wives and better mothers.

BECAUSE it brings together the workers of the different churches, and so helps to a closer acquaintance, a broader conception of what the other woman is doing, a union of thought and action which makes not alone for the world's uplift, but for that of the individual.

BECAUSE it affords splendid opportunities for service. With its many departments or lines of work, there is an appeal to every mother heart along the lines of community needs.

BECAUSE it is the recognised enemy of those vices which afflict society and endanger the home, and it proposes to fight them to a finish.

BECAUSE it stands for civic righteousness and the larger participation of women in public affairs.

BECAUSE this work needs YOU, and YOU NEED THE WORK.—Exchange.

SUPERINTENDENTS' LETTERS.

NOTABLE DAYS.

Ngaere, July 2, 1919.

All Unions should endeavour to celebrate in some fitting manner 27th July, the day set apart in honour of the late Mr T. E. Taylor, that great and good man, who did so much for the Temperance cause in New Zealand and for political and social reform.

We recall the words of the Rev. L. M. Isitt as he stood at the open grave of his friend: "The one lesson we are going to learn from Mr Taylor's life is that we must struggle on. Amidst all difficulties we must struggle for Christ-likeness in word, thought, and spirit. I want to say to those who are Mr Taylor's comrades in arms, his co-workers in the great cause that was of all causes dearest to him, not because he was narrow enough to believe that there was no greater, but because he was so clear-sighted, he recognised that Temperance Reform would pave the way for every reform we wish to see accomplished—to those comrades I wish to say that if there is a man or woman among them timid enough of soul to bury in the grave before us one ray of hope, or one grain of confidence, let them step down out of the ranks until they learn a nobler courage.

"T. E. Taylor was a great man, but our cause is greater than any man, and because God has taken him from us, it does not mean that the inspiration of his life is not still with us. If we catch his spirit, the collective enthusiasm of the greater number will be more effective than that of one man. Are we, with an example like his to follow, going to despair? Here we consecrate ourselves afresh for the struggle. We vow to our Lord and Master that we will work as we have never worked before, and we will pray and plead as we have never prayed and pleaded, until the hope of the life of our brother and comrade is consummated, and the people of New Zealand are freed for ever from the degrading influence of strong drink."

July 27th: T. E. Taylor Day. Collection for object to be decided by each Union. Observe Red Letter Days. Hold social meetings. Speak brightly of the work and workers. Gain members. Report.

A. C. JONES, Dom. Supt.

MAORI DEPARTMENT.

Dear Sisters,—I hope that all Unions have remembered that the collection for this department of W.C.T.U. work is authorised to be taken up in June. May I suggest to those Unions who have not already done so, the need for keeping in touch with our Maori sisters, and helping to build up a strong fund for that purpose?

I hope to be able to report a definite forward movement in this department. —Yours in Union Service,

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

"Gortgowan," Upper Fox Street,
Gisborne.

MILITARY HOSPITAL WORK.

There is still need for work among our returned men who are in the Military Hospitals.

There is a great want of literature amongst the men detained in the V.D. camps at Featherston. Will any of our readers who have books or magazines to spare kindly forward same to Mrs Whincop, Greytown, who will see that they are given to the men through the Chaplain-in-Charge.

FLORENCE WHINCOP,

Supt. M.H.W.

MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE.

BALANCE-SHEET.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Credit Balance, 1918 ...	6	9	2
Sales Books ...	5	6	9
Leaflets, Pamphlets ...	2	5	11
	£14	1	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Vir Publishing Co. ...	3	9	9
Do. ...	0	7	9
National W.C.T.U. ...	2	0	6
W. Suffrage Federation ...	0	9	6
Brit. M. and S.H. Society ...	0	12	6
ChCh M. and S.H. Society ...	1	0	8
W.F.A., Sydney—			
Per Mr S. Stewart ...	2	16	0
Per Mrs Collison ...	0	10	1
Grant Dominion Library ...	2	0	0
Postage ...	0	12	1
Balance ...	0	2	9
	£14	1	10

M. McCARTHY, Superintendent.

Examined and found correct.

EILEEN PATTISON.

(The above balance-sheet reached us too late for insertion in the Convention number.—Editor "W.R.")

TOWN PLANNING CONFERENCE.

This Conference met in Wellington. It was a very large Conference, brimful of interest the whole week of sitting. Mrs W. R. Don read a paper prepared by Mrs Jessie Field, of Nelson, who favoured the establishment of public recreation grounds as public peace memorials, the funds to be provided by the local bodies, with perhaps State and private help.

Mrs T. E. Taylor spoke of matters of interest to women and children. It was not realised as it should be how difficult it was for any woman to do what was expected of her as a wife and mother under modern conditions. The community itself, if it valued its existence, must come to the assistance of the mother. In the discussion on this paper, one energetic lady rose to deplore the "spoon feeding" that women just now were asking for. "A good range, a galvanised iron tub in from of it to bath her children in, such as one's mother had before us, and what more could one want?" Needless to say, most of the women present had other views on the waste of time and energy in filling and emptying a tub when hot water can be procured so easily in the bath-rooms of to-day.

Among the many committees set up was one which consists of all the women delegates to the Conference, who are to consider women's and children's welfare in relation to town-planning. Mrs Corliss, President of the W.N.R., was appointed convener, and the matter was discussed at a meeting held after the day's session. A sub-committee of six, with Mrs Baume as Chairwoman, was appointed. Most of those present felt that the subject was so big and far-reaching that it might well occupy a whole Conference itself.

WOMEN ON SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

Gisborne.—Mesdames Walker, Church, and Hooper, all members of the W.C.T.U.

North-East Valley.—Mrs Begg (4th year), Mrs Pear (2nd year), Mrs Wright. All three ladies are officers in our Union.

Wakanui.—Mrs Begg (2nd year).

Auckland.—Mrs D'Arcy Hamilton and Mrs Swan (a daughter of Mrs Dewar, one of the first White Ribboners in this Dominion).

Mt. Eden Auckland).—Mrs Muller.

Ladies' Home Journal Patterns for Easy Dressmaking.

A very large number of these Patterns are sold, and because of their simplicity, and the excellent results that are obtained from them, they are most popular with New Zealand women. Clear directions are given with each Pattern. Designs for every description of clothing for women and children.

All Patterns 9d each, post free.

BEATH & CO., LIMITED

CHRISTCHURCH.

EX-SENATOR BLAIR'S TRIBUTE TO THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The W.C.T.U. never had a warmer friend, nor the cause of prohibition a more devoted champion than ex-Senator Henry W. Blair, who introduced in Congress the first resolution for National Prohibition. The following tribute paid to the W.C.T.U. by Senator Blair years ago is of special interest as we rejoice in the fulfilment of its prophecies.—Editor.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is the leading force in the temperance reform. It is the greatest exclusively woman's association that exists, or ever has existed, in the world. As woman and woman's possessions—child, husband, home—are the prey of alcohol, it is fitting that her sex should organise en masse for defensive and offensive warfare against the destroyer of all that she holds dear. The Women's Christian Temperance Union is both a religious and a secular organisation. In this respect it differs from any other with which I am acquainted. It can do anything of which God will approve, within the powers of humanity, to accomplish its great end.

It can preach, and sing psalms; it can watch and pray; it can lecture, print, and raise money; it can command all times and all seasons, the Sabbath or the week day. There is no hour when its work is not in order, nor in which it is not proceeding. All agencies belong to it, every profession and every occupation pay it tribute when the Union summons for assistance in its work of exhortation, enlightenment, administration, and charity. As woman is a part and force in everything, the Union seeks to utilise all that she is or can be made to be, and all that she can appropriate from the world around her, in the great conflict that is to make her free indeed.

The National Women's Christian Temperance Union, with its thousands of active members, has become the great rallying and directing force of

church action for the cause of temperance in this country; and already existing, expanding, and rising like a city of palaces, or a universal republic in the air resting upon the pillars of the earth, is the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the world.

This organisation sounds the death knell of the liquor traffic, and of its associated vices and crimes. Never before had the traffic met such a foe as educated, organised Christian American womanhood. This is the great embarrassment to those engaged in the drink business. None realise as they do the certainty of its destruction. They feel and know it to be sure, for woman is against it, and you will be told by any candid and intelligent man in the trade that he believes, for this reason, if for no other, the traffic to be doomed, and its disappearance to be but a question of a comparatively brief time.

The advent of woman upon the battlefield has planted the bloody ground all over with flowers of hope, and filled the murky air with the ascending incense of prayers and praise, which are answered by the descending balms and perfumes of paradise. It is a war for life—not against it; the great enemy we seek to destroy is death.

Out of the Woman's Crusade of 1874 grew the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The Crusade was a miracle. There is no precedent for it in history; and, as I read the account of its birth and growth and career, I am impressed with the feeling that this thing was supernatural. Here was a new force, or an old one operating under new conditions, impelled and guided by a head and hand that I wot not of. It has not been repeated. There does not seem to be necessity for its repetition, because the Women's Christian Temperance Union is abroad in the world. The Union can perform the field-work of the Crusade even better than the mother,—but how could the Union ever have been organised, how could it have come to exist at all, but for a movement like the Crusade?

More and more, to my mind, the Crusade ceases to be primarily an assault upon the liquor traffic. Was it not rather a new creation which, when the fullness of time had come, was born into the world, and were not the strange, rapt, and enthusiastic labours in which man took no part save only as an attendant, the maternal struggle by which the whole sex brought forth a new institution, a woman force which should be perpetual, and should work out the higher, the supreme life of the womanhood of the future? I feel sure that this institution is as permanent as the church; its work will never be done, because it turns its hand to everything which improves the nature and promotes the happiness of the race, assailing and destroying first that which injures most.

Such an institution will wax more and more unto the perfect day, when the finer and more spiritual powers of woman shall be the directing influence to elevate both sexes to higher standards of conduct and to more abundant fruition of a better life.—"Union Signal."

TO MY SON.

Do you know that your soul is of my soul such part
That you seem to be fibre and core of my heart?
None other can pain me as you, dear, can do,
None other can please me or praise me as you.

Remember the world will be quick with the blame
If shadow or stain ever darkens your name.
"Like mother, like son," is a saying so true,
The world will judge largely of "mother" by you.

Be yours, then, the task, if task shall be,
To force this proud world to do homage to me;
Be sure it will say when its verdict you've won,
"She reaped as she sowed, lo, this man is her son."

—Selected

PROHIBITION PARS.**ARMY SURGEON AND ALCOHOL.**

An army surgeon recently stated that he had conducted 4,000 surgical operations and dealt altogether with 14,000 cases during the war. He had never once administered alcohol and had never lost a patient.

* * *

DRINK, LUNACY AND VENEREAL DISEASE.

Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, R.A. M.C., said: "It had been the idea of the Lunacy Commissioner that if alcohol were abolished the solution of the question of insanity would be found. They did not say that drink was the only curse but they did say that it was the short cut to all the other curses. There was a certain disease—a communicable disease—which was an absolute and positive danger to the country, and to that disease alcohol was a short cut."

* * *

ALCOHOL THE ENEMY OF EFFICIENCY.

Winfield Scott Hall, M.D.: "Investigations in University laboratories of Europe and America have shown that while brain activity is increased with small doses of alcohol, the judgment is less sound, the reasoning less accurate, the perception less clear, the thinking less logical, the will power weakened. Thus activity was gained at the expense of control and of efficiency.

"Recent researches, therefore, have demonstrated that alcohol profoundly influences physical efficiency—decreasing strength, agility and skill of muscular action, interfering with judgment, reason, will power and logical thinking. Alcohol is the great destroyer of physical efficiency.

* * *

COWBOY FEARS PROHIBITION.

The cowboy looked worried. "There's one thing about this prohibition that I'm afraid of," he remarked. Stranger: "Why, you all look better for it as far as I can see." "Ah, yes, but the death-rate will go up. We're all so steady in the nerves. We shoot much straighter."

* * *

Surgeons innumerable have testified the abstinent soldier more promptly and more surely recovers from wounds and returns sooner to the firing line.

LIQUOR AND DRUGS—ALLIES.

In response to a cable message from Mr Thomas E. Varley, a Jesuit father in Austria, as to the statement that Prohibition increases the drug habit, the following reply was cabled back by Arthur Capper, the former Governor of Kansas, and Henry J. Allen, the present Governor: "Records in Kansas and throughout country show Prohibition decreases drug habit. Liquor creates desire for drugs."

* * *

According to Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Treasury Department to investigate the use of narcotic drugs, "dope fiends" are increasing in numbers faster in wet than in dry cities. There are in the United States 1,500,000 drug addicts, but the greatest increase in the use of such narcotics has been in such wet cities as Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

* * *

PROHIBITION AND MORTALITY.

One naturally associates the war with the enormous number of those killed in action. Consequently it is with somewhat of a surprise and a shock that we read the mortality figures which the New York Life Insurance Company gives of its policy holders in Germany during the four years of war from August 1, 1914, to July 31, 1918. These figures have just been compiled by the Company's chief actuary and show that the mortality, including deaths on the battlefield, was 12 per cent. less for the war period of four years than for the eleven years of peace immediately preceding. The Company's chief actuary says: "It is probable that this has been the result of restriction in diet, limitation in the consumption of alcoholic beverages, and a large amount of exercise which the Germans of middle life, the bulk of our insured, have had to stand." Then he adds that these facts "point a way to longer life for the average man, to wit: restricted diet, total abstinence from alcoholic drink, proper exercise."

* * *

BEER AN ENEMY OF THE INTELLECT.

One-half to one quart of beer is sufficient to distinctly impair memory, lower intellectual power, and retard simple mental processes, such as the addition of simple figures. This narcotic or deadening influence is first ex-

erted on the higher reasoning powers that control conduct, so that the lower activities of the mind and nervous system are for a time released. The every-day, well-poised, self-controlled man goes to sleep, as it were, and the primitive man temporarily wakes up.

* * *

ALCOHOL A HANDICAP.

Alcohol is a handicap for a nation at war. It is a handicap for an individual in the struggle for existence. This is not the judgment of scientists alone, nor of weaklings and faddists, but of the big-brained, strong-fibred men upon whom has fallen the tremendous burden of guiding great nations through the greatest crisis in history.

* * *

THE BEST SHOT.

As regards straight shooting, it is everyone's experience that abstinence is necessary for efficiency. By careful and prolonged tests, the shooting efficiency of the men was proven to be 30 per cent. worse after the rum ration than before.—Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe.

=====

GIVE THEM A PLACE TO PLAY.

Plenty of room for dives and dens
(glitter and glare and sin),
Plenty of room for prison-pens (gather
the criminals in),
Plenty of room for gaols and courts
(willing enough to pay),
But never a place for the lads to race;
no, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for shops and stores
(mammon must have the best),
Plenty of room for the running sores
that rot in the city's breast!
Plenty of room for the lures that lead
the hearts of our youth astray,
But never a cent on a playground
spent; no, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for schools and halls,
plenty of room for art;
Plenty of room for teas and balls,
platform, stage, and mart.
Proud is the city—she finds a place
for many a fad to-day,
But she's more than blind if she fails
to find a place for the boys to play!

Give them a chance for innocent sport,
give them a chance for fun—
Better a playground-plot than a court
and a gaol when the harm is done!
Give them a chance—if you stint them
now, to-morrow you'll have to pay
A larger bill for a darker ill, so give
them a place to play!
—Denis A. McCarthy, in "The Journal
of Education."

BOLSHEVISM.

"What do you think of your country now?" With this question I greeted a Russian shoemaker some time after the Czar had been deposed and Russia had ceased to be a fighting force in the great war. "What do I think of my country? My country will be all right," said he, "if you will just give it time. If you keep a dog tied up for ten years, and then suddenly let him loose, what will happen? Why, he will worry the sheep, kill the chickens, scratch up the flowers, tear the children's clothes, and get into all sorts of mischief. Well, that is just like Russia—she has been held down in slavery through all her history. The rank and file of the people were never allowed to think or act for themselves, and now that liberty has come suddenly, they do not know how to behave, but you just give the Russians time, and they will come out alright."

Now this incident lets us into the very heart of our modern situation. To those who have no education or training for it, liberty is interpreted as license. They jump to the conclusion that liberty means for every man to do, when and how he pleases, anything he likes; but such liberty would close up every church, pull down every altar, blot out every school, destroy every fireside, dismantle all Governments, and turn this old world into a veritable shambles.

Lloyd George has said that "The world must be safe for democracies," and by that he no doubt meant that the day must soon pass when any few despots could have it in their power to impose their will upon the great body of the people, and even drive them to the bloody slaughter of one another without their will or consent.

But someone else has said that "Democracies must be made safe for the world," which means that democratic peoples must learn the art of self-control, and to respect and obey properly constituted authority; to respect and obey their own duly qualified and elected leaders and representatives.

CORRECTION.

The address of the Secretary of the Marton Union is Hunia Street, not Haining Street, as given in the Convention number of "White Ribbon."

BREWERIES UNDER PROHIBITION.

When Prohibition is enacted the breweries do not go "out of business" they "go into business."

The Coors brewery in Colorado is doing twice the business making malted milk and pottery it did when it was a liquor-manufacturing establishment. The sales force has increased from one man to twenty-eight. The pay roll has increased from eighty persons to 200 receiving 25 per cent. better pay.

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Organised 1883

"For God and Home and Humanity."

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The White Ribbon.

For God and Home and Humanity.

WELLINGTON, JULY 18, 1919.

SOCIAL HYGIENE.

Among the evil effects of the war, one is the great increase of venereal disease. So many cases have returned to this Dominion that in order to deal with them, and to prevent the spread of infection, Government is to be asked to bring in a Bill next session giving the necessary powers.

The measure asked for differs from the old C.D. Acts in several points.

1. It treats both sexes alike.
2. It is to be administered by the Health Department, and not by the police.
3. Its object is to prevent the spread of disease, and not to regulate prostitution, or to make immorality safe.

We understand that the Bill is to ask for three things:

1. Compulsory Notification.—That means that if a doctor is consulted by a patient suffering from venereal disease, he is compelled to report the

case to the Health Department, not by name, but by key number.

2. Compulsory Treatment.—After a patient has consulted his doctor, he must continue under treatment until the doctor considers him cured. If he fails to come for treatment, then the doctor may report him by name. Should the patient think that his own doctor is detaining him too long under treatment, he has the right to ask to be examined by two doctors under the Department, but this only if he himself wishes it.

3. Compulsory Examination of Suspects.—This has always been opposed by women, because it has placed all prostitutes absolutely under police control, and has been a menace to every woman. This was the crucial point of Regulation 40 D.O.R.A., which caused such an outcry in England that it had to be repealed. Under it, perfectly innocent women were arrested under the suspicion that they had communicated V.D. to a member of His Majesty's Forces. They had to submit to a degrading examination, and if innocent they had no redress. But the Act proposed to be introduced here is free from police control. A suspect can only be ordered to be examined by one person, and that is the Chief Health Officer of the Dominion. If several cases of infection can be traced to one individual, then the Chief Health Officer may issue a warrant compelling that person to be examined. At first the suspect is advised to go to his own doctor, and if that is done and he continues under treatment, he is not further molested. In the event of a suspect refusing to see his own medical adviser, then the Health Department compulsorily examines them. There is to be a provision that if the suspect is a woman she must be examined by a woman doctor if there is one within a radius of twenty-five miles.

Competent authorities tell us that this disease must be controlled in the interests of the health of the Dominion. It behoves our Women's Societies to study these provisions, and decide if they are the best means of dealing with the disease, which is already so rife in our midst. If they are not, we must consider what better suggestions we can put forward.

LETTER FROM WORLD'S SECRETARY.

My dear Comrade,—

You will be overwhelmed with sorrow and surprise to learn that our great-hearted, dearly-loved comrade, Mrs Katherine Lent Stevenson, of Boston, suddenly passed away on March 27 at the home of her nephew, Mr Cogswell, in Des Moines, Iowa. Three years ago this dear friend had quite a serious breakdown in health, from which she seemed to have recovered much of her normal strength and vigour. In her last letter to me, dated March 21st, she writes, "I am standing this trip splendidly, and am delighted this is true, for it is the longest piece of work I have undertaken in the past three years." As one of the national field representatives of our Jubilee Campaign, Mrs Stevenson was filling a series of engagements in our neighbouring State of Iowa. She had recently taken the leadership of our great National Department of Americanisation, and an appropriation for the extension of this special work is one of the important items of our Jubilee budget.

We cannot make it seem true that we are not to have this beloved friend longer with us in the activities of our great organisation. It soothes our hearts that she was spared prolonged suffering and that she could enter the activities of heaven without laying aside the amour of active service as a soldier in the Army of the Lord and of the W.C.T.U., which she so heroically and unselfishly served. For her it is all glory and light. How many of our own will greet her upon the other side. For us there is the heartache of separation and the loss of her splendid leadership in one of our greatest lines of work at a critical hour in our national and world life. We need her, the nation needs her, the world needs her. We share a great sorrow, but we are rich in a common heritage of happy memories of our fellowship with one of God's most faithful stewards—one who has tremendously helped in winning many moral battles in this and in other lands. A great soul has entered the Eternal Home. The melody of our comrade's consecrated life will sing on in our hearts and will inspire us to greater faithfulness as together we strive to "take the world for Christ's own kingdom some glad day."—With affectionate sympathy,

ANNA A. GORDON.

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

THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

On February 10th the Inter-Allied Suffrage Conference met in Paris, and it closed on April 10th, after the delegation, side by side with the representatives of the International Council, had been received by the Commission of the League of Nations, presided over by President Wilson. On April 10th, at 8 p.m., the deputation was received. On their entrance, President Wilson shook hands with each of the delegates.

Lady Aberdeen, President of the International Council of Women, thanked the members of the Commission for receiving the deputation, and said: "The International Council of Women has been ahead of you, created to carry out for women this unity of thought and action which aims at the well-being of humanity; it represents 22 federated national councils, which in their turn are federations of women's societies, working in each country for progress, and including about 20 million women. Can we not then be considered pioneers of the League of Nations?"

Mme. Suzanne Grinberg, advocate (France), pleaded the cause of Oriental women: "Since a new world is to arise from the war, it should be a better world. But an improvement in human life cannot be realised if women remain in future in the conditions which centuries of error and tradition have made for them. I am not here to plead our cause—the cause of Western women. Our civilisation is happily sufficiently advanced, although we are treated as inferiors from the civil and political point of view, for us to have, both according to law and custom the free right to the disposal of our persons.

It is not so everywhere in the world. There are countries in which written laws claim that the wife and child of a man who is unable to pay a debt may be taken as pledges by the creditor.

There are countries where paternal authority is so great that mothers can sell or hire their daughters—children of 12 or 13 years—or bind them by legal contracts for sums varying from 500 to 1000 francs, to make slaves of them or inmates of bad houses. There are laws to which millions are subject and which are all the more rigorous for having a religious character, which prescribe that the father,

master of his daughter, can marry her without her consent. In a great Asiatic country where marriage is obligatory and where the law gives a regular character to polygamy, the future wife is never consulted as to the choice of a husband.

There are countries where the law of man, the stronger, is exercised in all its horror, where the husband has the right to inflict upon his wife the severest corporal punishment; where he has the right to repudiate her, consequently to separate her for ever from her children for futile motives—where the law gives the man always the guardianship of the children in case of divorce, even when he is the guilty party.

Gentlemen, are you not indignant at such facts, of which I can only give you, alas, a faint idea, for lack of time?

After having established the first principle of human justice, that the peoples have a right to free self-determination, do you feel the higher duty affirming that every human being, man and woman, has the right to choose freely his own destiny.

It is true that we have received no mandate to plead this cause by those whom it concerns. There is something more imperious that imposes on us the obligation to speak of these miseries and horrors: it is the duty of every human being who knows these injustices and iniquities, to denounce them, in order to have them righted. In the interests of humanity, therefore, we remind you of these barbarous laws.

We think it would be a great claim to honour for the League of Nations only to admit nations who undertake to give the women of their country new and better conditions. We think, too, that it would dishonour this great League if it did not proclaim before all the right of human beings to live in their country free and respected."

Madame Avril De St. Croix spoke on the State Regulation of Vice.

"My task, gentlemen, is to present the case not of women living under an inferior civilisation, and of primitive mentality. They belong, on the contrary, to nations which have attained a high degree of civilisation, nations on whom they are an indelible blot by reason of the position in which they are placed.

By a mistaken conception of the role of the State in the dominion of public order, of morals and hygiene,

these nations have, through the State Regulation of prostitution, put out.

As President of the International Commission for the Repression of the Traffic in Women, which the International Council of Women has entrusted to me for the last 20 years, I have the sad task of explaining to you to-day this agonising problem, whose gravity and complexity we realise. Like you, we are interested in hygiene; like you, we are anxious for public order and morality, and it is just because we are interested in these questions to a high degree that we wish for the disappearance of an institution from all countries where it still exists, which, by giving men a fictitious security in vice, is most degrading to women's dignity.

Gentlemen, order is not promoted by disorder, nor morality by immorality, nor public health by practices which are a defiance of hygiene. Society is degraded by people whose degradation it permits; nay, more, whose degradation it sanctions.

In the hour when the future is being prepared, when, after the years of suffering we have gone through, aside the law the unfortunates whom misery had already put outside society the world is being rebuilt, we must find something else to save humanity from disease, disorder and immorality, than the official slavery of prostitution for the most unfortunate of women. The prison of the tolerated house must disappear, and its procuress, the shameful traffic in women.

We suffer in having to raise the veil that hides this terrible social sore. But we should have failed in our duty if we had not demanded the inclusion in the principles of the League of Nations of absolute respect for the dignity of womanhood, and consequently the disappearance of institutions or laws which are the last link in the chain which binds women to ancient slavery.

We know that it is not in your power to intervene directly in these questions which are questions of internal order. We do not ask you to do so. But we expect, from your high sentiment of justice and human dignity, your moral support for the triumph of the principles we represent here."

Mme. De Witt Schlumberger urged strongly that the principle of woman suffrage be proclaimed by the League of Nations in a spirit of peace and justice without waiting for the necessity of revolutions.

Miss Fry said: "We know that even if you wish, you cannot dictate laws to each country, but we hope that before you separate, you will give the weight of your sanction to the principle of equal suffrage. We go further. Everywhere where the people are by the League of Nations to dispose freely of themselves by referendum, we respectfully claim for women the right to take part in this plebiscite. The first elements of patriotism and liberty will be taught by the women to the children of all nations; enable them, gentlemen, to speak as citizens sharing these benefits, and not as helots to whom they are refused."

Mme. Schiavoni (Italy) and Mrs. Fern Andrews (United States) presented the following:—

(1) That an international commission or a permanent international bureau of education should be provided for and included in the Peace Treaty.

(2) That women whose role is every day more active in the educational sphere should be called to sit on this commission or bureau on the same terms as men.

LABOUR RESOLUTIONS.

The following were presented to the International Labour Commission of the Peace Conference:—

(1) That all protective Labour legislation shall be established on a basis of absolute equality for all adult workers without any distinction of sex.

(2) That no prohibition applying to the whole of industry should be allowed, but that all restrictive measures should only deal with one specified operation.

(3) That these prohibitions should be strictly limited after consultation with commissions of women, composed of delegates of the women's trade unions concerned, women factory inspectors, specialists in physiology and hygiene, medical women, or others having some special qualification to deal with the question.

(4) That these commissions before giving their decision should try to find out whether the unsuitability of women does not really depend on unhealthy operations or conditions which should be modified in the interests equally of men as of women workers.

(5) That technical education should be accessible to all, and organised on a basis of equality between the sexes.

(6) That the protection of motherhood should be instituted on the same

grounds as the protection of childhood.

(7) That it should be recognised that the State should, without any distinction whatever, allot to each expectant or nursing mother a payment sufficient for maintenance in compensation for wages lost during the period she is forbidden to work.

ETERNAL LOVE.

Tune: "Melita."

(By "Sergeant Jack.")

Eternal love, thy grace Divine
Hath cheered our soldiers' fighting line.

Dark hours of agony are past,
And war-worn souls find "Peace" at last.

God grant us still Thy guiding hand,
In each new peril with us stand.

Eternal love, through ages long
Hath swelled each Christian's battle song;

May fellowship our hearts inspire,
All self burnt out in "living fire."
God grant us each a purer mind,
And "whiter lives" for all mankind.

Eternal love, whose power sublime
Hath touched men's hearts in every clime;

May body, soul, and spirit won,
Cleave to our God's immortal Son.
Oh, "Master Comrade," stand Thou by,
"A world redeemed," Thy guerdon high.

Eternal love, triumphant reign,
And soothe for all the battle pain;
Far o'er the seas our loved ones lie.
Oh, hear, our God, each mourner's cry;
Cheer grief-torn hearts, whate'er betide,
To blest reunions be their guide.

Eternal love, supernal rise,
As o'er the world "the tumult dies,"
Give souls of men the sense of sin,
That bids true manhood enter in.
Our fathers' God, Thy people bless,
Our Empire save, in storm and stress.

Note.—This hymn is submitted, in the hope that, during the future days of "Peace" and "reconstruction," the unselfish service of all our patriotic workers may, at the end of their war activities, find new inspiration and fresh opportunities for service throughout the Commonwealth. Copies of the hymn will be supplied gratis to churches and other organisations on application to the printer and publisher, Mr O. Mannett, Griffin Street, Hamilton, Victoria.

Whatever we would do if we had the power is what God gives us the credit for doing.

OBITUARY.

Lyttelton Union has suffered a great loss in the removal, by death, of their President, Mrs A. E. Whitby, who died at Lewisham Private Hospital on July 2nd.

Mrs Whitby joined the Lyttelton Union in the year 1886, and was elected President in 1888, a position which she held until December, 1917, when the failing health of her husband compelled her to resign.

Our sister was of a very kindly, lovable nature, and we shall miss her bright, wise counsel in our meetings, for she was ever a peace-maker, and dearly loved friend of all the members. It can truly be said of her that she lived for God, Home, and Humanity.

FARM SPECIALISTS.

In our little town, Oh! sad to tell,
There is a merchant who doesn't know how to sell,
A sawyer who doesn't know how to saw,
A teacher who doesn't know how to teach,
A preacher who doesn't know how to preach,
A painter who can't paint very well,
A printer who doesn't know how to spell,
An odd-jobs man with never a job,
A cobbler who doesn't know how to cob,
A miller who doesn't know how to mill,
A butcher who doesn't know how to kill,
A racer who doesn't know how to race,
A mason who doesn't know how to mace,
A clocksmith who cannot mend a clock,
And a doctor who doesn't know how to doc.;
And since none of these are busy men,
You will find them again and yet again,
Ever anon and a few times more,
'Round the stove in Mendolsen's store,
Each talking freely and through his hat,
Doing the one thing they are expert at:
Giving advice to farmers.

"White light includes all the prismatic colours, so the white ribbon stands for all phases of reform, and there is no phase which the drink curse has not rendered necessary."

The grain now used in the United States in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors would enable us to send a pound loaf of bread a day to each of 11,000,000 men at the Front.

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.)

MANAIA.

June. Mrs J. J. Patterson presided, 18 members present. Arrangements were made to send a delegate to the District Convention. Three new members joined, and one new subscriber was gained for the "White Ribbon." Mrs Patterson read several interesting items, and Mrs Scott gave a fine account of the work of the Normanby Union.

RAKAIA.

June 12. Pay-up social, happily combining business and pleasure. Mrs Boag presided over a fair attendance. Treasurer reported credit balance of 18s 3d. A committee was set up to interview the No-License League with a view to arranging meetings in the surrounding districts. Musical items were rendered.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

May 28. Mrs Reuben Bailey presided. Reports of Convention and an interesting discussion. Delegates appointed to No-License Convention.

June 11. Mrs Cook presided. Vote of sympathy to the Henderson Branch on the death of their President, Mrs Gilbert. Mrs Napier spoke a few words of farewell. Mrs Linda Hazard, a doctor from Canada, who knew Miss Willard personally, spoke a eulogy of her work, and also spoke of the part women should take in the world. Two new members were initiated.

June 13. Special meeting to say farewell to Mrs Napier. Mrs Cook presided, and presented Mrs Napier with a book as a small token of our appreciation of her splendid work. Mrs Napier replied, and told of her work in this Dominion.

HAWERA.

June 26. Mrs J. S. Young presided. Mrs Bone addressed the meeting, explaining the plans of work in the Taranaki district for the Prohibition Campaign. Mrs J. S. Young, Mrs R. Tait, and Miss Maunder elected delegates to the Provincial Convention at Wanganui East.

ASHBURTON.

May 13. A moderate attendance. Decided to meet in future on the second Tuesday at Victoria Hall. Mrs W. H. Robinson submitted an excellent report of Convention, and received a hearty vote of thanks. Unanimously decided to invite Mrs Peryman to speak on July 17th.

June. Unfavourable weather marred the attendance. Vote of sym-

pathy with Mrs Frampton in the death of her mother. Letter of thanks sent to Mrs Holland, late Corresponding Secretary. Under Good Citizenship Department improvement had been carried out at the Railway Station, as suggested, and at the Co-op. waiting-room. Acting on the suggestion of Convention, Mrs J. Thompson was appointed to meet the trains and extend a cordial welcome to the English brides. One new member was enrolled, and a cup of tea handed round.

GISBORNE.

June 24. The President presided over a fair attendance. Mrs Sheppard wrote asking the Union to consider the question of affiliating with the Women's National Council. After an interesting discussion, it was decided to do so. Mesdames Reynolds and East were appointed our delegates to the Council. Mrs Walker gave an address on her work in connection with the Maoris. A collection was taken up for the Maori Fund.

LEIGH.

June. In the absence of the President, Mrs Rennie presided. A reading, followed by an interesting discussion, was given treating on the salaries of women teachers, compared to that of men teachers of the same grade and equally expensive training. Discussion on the Social Question and the need for women police. Afternoon tea and the W.C.T.U. Doxology closed the meeting.

TURAKINA.

The monthly meeting was held on 10th, weather stormy; small attendance. Mrs Thurston wrote resigning the post of Secretary; received with regret. Constitution read and adopted. Miss Powell appointed Superintendent Cradle Roll work.

NELSON.

June 10. Mrs Watson presiding. Resolved to ask Miss Henderson for information re Nurse Chappell's tour among the Unions. Report of Town-Planning Conference given by Mrs Hill. Resolved: "That this meeting of the W.C.T.U. notes with pleasure that the Nelson City Council is considering the erection of swimming baths, rest-rooms and conveniences for women. It wishes to assure the Council that it will be willing to do what it can to support the proposal, and trusts that the Council will be able to arrange for tepid baths with provision for lighting when desired."

June 24. Special meeting. Farewell to Mrs Judson, who is leaving for India. Mrs Watson presided, and in a happy little speech, asked Mrs Judson to accept a travelling bag as a slight token of the love and esteem of her friends in the Union. Mesdames Hill, Field, Brown, Moyes, Knapp, Watson, and Rev. Patchett all spoke of the good work faithfully performed by Mrs Judson, and wished her a pleasant voyage, a happy time in India, and a safe and speedy return. Mrs Judson suitably replied.

TIMARU.

July 3. Adjourned meeting. Report of Sailors' Rest showed 52 visitors making 120 visits. Several socials had been given to the men, and votes of thanks were passed to members of the "Y" Union and Trinity Presbyterian Bible Class for entertaining the men. Mrs Peryman's letter urging for help in circulating the "White Ribbon" was read, and members asked to do all they could in this direction. Resignation of Cradle Roll Superintendent received with regret, and a small token of esteem was presented to Mrs Grant, who is leaving for Christchurch. Tea was handed round, and musical items were given.

HENDERSON.

June 19. Mrs Attwood presided over a large attendance. A vote of sympathy was passed with the relatives of our late President, Mrs Gilbert. Our thanks are due to Mrs Garroway, who gave us a fine account of the Convention. One new member. Afternoon tea handed round.

WANGANUI DISTRICT.

June 13. Mrs Smith presided. Attendance good. A silent vote of sympathy was passed with the family of the late Mrs Rose. A letter of sympathy sent to our Secretary, who is sick. Miss Weymouth gave a short address. Farewell said to Mrs Emmett, who is leaving for England. Delegates appointed to Provincial Convention. Two new members initiated.

TAURANGA.

June. Mrs Christian presided. Social to bid farewell to Mrs Ramsay, who is leaving for Whangarei, and Mrs Petchell, who goes to Masterton. Pastor Weston and Rev. Kendon gave short addresses. One new member.

BLUFF.

May. Resolution passed and sent to Minister of Railways protesting against drunken men being allowed to travel on trains between Bluff and Invercargill, and requesting a special carriage for the use of women and children.

July. Resolution passed and telegraphed to Sir James Allen petitioning that all liquor bars in Bluff be closed during Peace Celebrations, so that the disgusting scenes witnessed on previous occasions of rejoicing may not be repeated. Resolution passed and sent to Minister of Railways protesting against the Railway Department carrying wine, beer, and spirits, and refusing to carry fat stock for freezing works, and also timber and building material.

OXFORD.

July 2. Weather wet, attendance poor. Mrs Gainsford presided, and at her request we sang the Doxology for the Peace Treaty signed and for the U.S.A. "Gone Dry." Resolution expressing appreciation of the devoted service to our cause of the late Mrs T. Gundry, and expressing sympathy with the bereaved husband and child-

ren. The "White Ribbon" Superintendent reported that there were now 50 subscribers in Oxford. Decided to forward £1 to the Maori Fund. Regret expressed at the removal of Rev. D. Rankin, and appreciation of his ever ready help, and wishing him and Mrs Rankin success and happiness in their new home. Regret expressed at the approaching departure of Miss Dalziel.

WELLINGTON CENTRAL.

May. Meeting welcomed several delegates returning from Convention, among them being Mrs Don and Mrs Lee-Cowie. Mrs Atkinson presided, and Mrs Lippett, our delegate, read an interesting report of Convention, and was heartily thanked for it.

June. Mrs McDonald presided, and gave a report of the Town-Planning Conference.

SAWYER'S BAY.

July 9. Poorly attended. The day of meeting is changed to the second Wednesday for the present. A letter was read from Mrs Peryman, asking us to help get new subscribers for the "White Ribbon." Another letter was received from Miss Henderson requesting us to send circulars to the churches asking for the support of their members. Mrs Wallis was appointed Secretary.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

July 4. Mrs Crabb presided. Decided to hold White Ribbon Day on July 18th, and to combine Peace Day with it. During Show week the Union provided light refreshments in the Cuba Street Church; the proceeds are for the Children's Home, which we hope to be able to report more fully in the near future.

TAKAPUNA.

July 3. President in the chair, 12 present. One initiation. Cradle Roll Superintendent reported five new members. Nurse Chappell to be invited to speak on 17th. Mrs Catlow asked to welcome "war brides." Papers by Mrs Lee-Cowie on "Reconstruction" distributed. Needlework for Sister Esther's poor given out.

RICHMOND (NELSON).

June 11. Mrs Sutton presided. A fair attendance of members and friends met to bid God-speed to Mrs Judson. Pleasant social and farewell address. Mrs Field gave an interesting account of Convention.

WAKEFIELD.

June. Mesdames Field and White gave an account of Convention. A suggestion that we get non-members of the Union to take the "White Ribbon" is being acted upon, and our agent has secured several subscribers, whom we hope to gain as members of the Union.

NEW BRIGHTON.

May 15. Mrs Hall presided over a good attendance. Miss Bishop gave a fine report of Convention. A vote of

thanks accorded Miss Bishop. A letter of thanks to be sent to Nurse Chappell, our proxy, for papers sent about Convention.

June 19. Mrs Don opened the meeting, and gave a splendid address on last Prohibition election. Votes of sympathy accorded to Rev. J. Patterson, Mrs Nicholas, and Miss Tait in the loss of their mothers.

FEILDING.

June 17. Mrs Barton (President) in the chair. A very successful afternoon social was held in St. Paul's Hall to commemorate White Ribbon Day. There was a good attendance. Rev. T. Miller, M.A. (Presbyterian) and Captain Inglis, of Salvation Army, gave fine addresses. Musical items were given. Afternoon tea was handed round. The collection, amounting to £2, was in aid of Maori work.

July 3. Inclement weather. Very small attendance. Mrs Miller presided. Decided to defer several matters of interest till a later meeting.

DUNEDIN.

July 1. Mrs Hiatt presided. Decided to send a letter of sympathy to Mrs Peart, President of the N.E. Valley Branch. Decided to approach Invercargill re holding a Provincial Convention in September. Copies of Convention resolution, asking churches to assist in organising temperance societies, were sent to the ministers of the city and suburbs. Mrs Lee-Cowie gave an interesting address on the campaign.

EDENDALE (SOUTHLAND).

June 5. A social afternoon. The banner won by the Edendale Branch for the greatest proportionate increase of membership was presented by Mrs Lillicrap, of Invercargill. The Union gained an increase of 140 per cent. Mrs Lillicrap gave an account of Convention, and was heartily thanked by Mrs Pringle. A social cup of tea followed, and the members expressed pleasure and surprise at winning the banner, and unanimously resolved to redouble their efforts during this year.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY.

June 26. In accordance with the resolution of Executive, the meeting was an evening one to enable members engaged through the day to be present. The attendance was good. In the absence of the President, Mrs Peryman presided, and gave an address. Feeling reference made to the death of Mr Peart, and a vote of sympathy with Mrs Peart and family was passed; also to Mrs Sinclair, an old member, whose husband had been called Home.

INVERCARGILL.

July 1. Decided to hold a District Convention before the poll. With deep regret we said farewell to our President, Mrs Macalister, who is leaving for the North. Mrs F. Lillicrap appointed to fill her place. Mrs Baird

reported that eight prizes had been given to Technical College students for essays in the recent competitions. Mrs Garrett read a very fine paper on "Women of Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow." Decided to read this paper at the District Convention. One new member.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

An exceedingly interesting meeting was held on June 19th in connection with "White Ribbon Day," when Mrs Wright presided. Mrs Evans, M.A., sketched the history of the "White Ribbon" paper from 1895 to the present year giving a comprehensive account of the subscribers, editors, printers, liabilities, etc., for which she received a hearty vote of thanks. Mrs H. Smith sang "Nearer My God to Thee," and a collection was taken up for the Maori Fund.

July 3. The monthly meeting was held in Constable Street Rooms, when Mrs Wright presided. Mrs Evans, Cor. Sec., read a pamphlet from Miss Henderson asking for a copy to be sent to all ministers in town and adjoining country districts. A paper on "Motherhood" was then read by Mrs Evans, which was appreciated by all present. It was decided to hold T. E. Taylor Day on August 7th, when all present promised to make it successful as far as numbers went.

MASTERTON.

July 1. In the absence of the President, Mrs Rutter presided over a fair attendance. Routine business and a discussion on Temperance.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

June 25. Pay-up Social. Large attendance of members. An interesting programme was provided, and afternoon tea dispensed. Nurse Chappell gave an interesting talk on the importance of home teaching on the question of Purity.

TAKAPUNA.

June 5. Mrs Fulljames gave a fine report of Convention, and gave us the slogan for the year: "Pray On, March On, Carry On." She was heartily thanked. Rev. T. Woolloxall asked the Union to look after the war brides, and help them to feel less lonely. Two solos were rendered, and afternoon tea handed round.

DEVONPORT.

June 12. Mrs Cook presided over a fair attendance. Secretary asked to report to "White Ribbon." Decided to ask two ladies to give us a report of Convention at our next meeting. Mrs Cook gave an interesting talk on the last election. Decided to start drawing-room meetings. Afternoon tea was dispensed.

PAHI.

June 14, 1919. Ito te huihui ate roopu Karaitiana o Pahi i te 14 o Hune. I whakapuaretia e te matou kaumata e te Tātana Hemana. Kite himene 85 i te mutunga o te Karakia. Katu te Perehitini a Heretina P. Hemana ka

L.T.L. COLUMN.

whakamihi. Kite roopu tena koutou e oku hoa aroha e noho nei i roto i te noho anga atahua. Ko te take i penei ai te roa o to tatou huihui he pouri nooku moaku tamariki kuapoto kite mate i wehe atu nei tatou i roto i to tatou. Roopu note ne ra katae n he marama tanga. Kia hau ka karangatia koutou kia huihui tatou haere mai i te ngakau tumake kinga mahi pai o te rangimarie. Kia mau kite kakahu iwhaka kakahuria kia tatou eto tatou hoa e ripekamarena tooku hiahiakia hinga tatou ki tenei nomoanga atahua. Kia pono kia kaha kite rapuite huarahi o te marmatanga. Kaati aku kupu nehe take ta koutou-metu kite ko rero whakaaetia ana i muri katu a nata Harana. Aku take kongia moni o te peeki kia tukua ki waenganui ia tatou whakaaetia ana ka tukua te moni £4 10s 3d. I muri ka kohia te moni e te roopu £2 16s moni awhina. 7s hui katoa nga moni £7 13s 3d. Kia o ro tatou katoa. Nate Keretia Mr Paieka.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Christ was the greatest idealist that ever trod this planet, and the greatest optimist. Surrender, immediate and unconditional, of all evil, and devotion, absolute and forever, to all good—this is His plan of life to every human being.

Whoever does not apply Christianity to the special sins of his own age, in his own person and by his own work is, to say the least, a most unscientific Christian.

Half-way measures blur the straight line of ethical perception and set back reforms that can only be carried to success by a bold policy.

It is not so much what comes to you as what you come to, that determines whether you are a winner in the great race of life.

LIQUOR AND LABOUR.

Because the liquor trade tends to enslave the people, to make them satisfied with improper conditions, and keep them ignorant, the leaders of the Trades Union movement are called on to fight the saloon.—Thos. L. Lewis, President United Mine Workers' Union.

My Dear L.T.L.'s,—

Over in Australia the Rechabites are providing Temperance Wall Sheets for schools. Then they examine the children on these sheets, and give prizes. Underneath this you can read the first of the sheets. Perhaps your Union will set an examination upon them, and give a prize for the best answers.

TEMPERANCE WALL SHEET (No. 1), I.O.R.

Should Young People Use Alcoholic Drinks (Beer, Wine, Spirits)?

Dr. Parkes, a recognised authority on the use of alcohol, says:—"I strongly advise every young man and woman to be a total abstainer. I cannot see that alcohol can do any good in the period of growth in healthy persons.

1. It contains no particle of nitrogen. It cannot therefore assist in building up the tissues of the body.
2. It does not aid muscular force.
3. It does not aid nervous force; it certainly lessens the real power of the mind.
4. It does not increase animal heat; for, though it causes a sensation of warmth, it does not raise, but rather depresses, the temperature of the body.
5. A pint of beer costs 3d; a pound of oatmeal would only cost the same. The beer will do scarcely anything for nutrition; the oatmeal forms a substantial nourishing meal. (A man would have to drink a quart—40 ounces—of the strongest beer to get one ounce of nourishment.)
6. In the matter of purchasing vital force, alcohol is the most expensive thing we can buy.
7. We find men who have abstained for years enjoying the most perfect health. Alcohol is not necessary, then, for health.

8. Alcohol itself is a stimulant, a spur, nothing more; often useful in the hands of a doctor as a medicine, but always dangerous and treacherous as a common drink.

9. Mr Neilson's statistics show that "if a man becomes intemperate at 20 years of age, he will shorten his life by nearly 30 years. If he becomes intemperate at the age of 30, he will shorten his life by 22 years. We must remember that this may not be entirely the effect of alcohol, but of the exposure and privations to which the drunkard subjects himself. Still,

the larger part is probably directly owing to the bad effects of the excess of alcohol on the body."

NOTES.

(a.) Alcohol is a colourless liquid, produced by the fermentation of grapes or other fruit, of malted grain, or of any saccharine solution.

(b.) It evaporates rapidly, and burns with a bluish flame.

(c.) It is alcohol which makes such liquors as beer, wine, and spirits intoxicating.

(d.) A pint of ordinary ale contains about one ounce of alcohol; a pint of strong wine about four ounces; a pint of whisky about nine ounces.

Send the answers to these questions to the Editor of "White Ribbon" before August 10th, and we will give a prize of 1s 6d for the best set of answers.

QUESTIONS.

1. Why is it unwise for a person driving in the cold to drink alcoholic liquors?
2. Describe alcohol, stating some of its properties. How is it produced?
3. What does Mr Neilson say about intemperance shortening life?

How NATURE GUARDS the Blood Corpuscle & the Germ



- 1- *Hullo! here's a Germ.*
- 2- *Ready to take it in.*
- 3- *Got it!*

**Alcohol makes the Guard Drunk.
It doesn't catch the Germ.**

British Scientific Experts, appointed by the Central Control Board to enquire into the Action of Alcohol on the Human Organism, said (vide Report, page 101):

It "lowers the defences of the body against microbial invasion."

It puts out of action the corpuscles which catch the germs.

—"The Rechabite."

True prayer is an earnest soul's direct converse with its God.

L.T.L. Reports.

TURAKINA.

June 27. First meeting. Over 30 children present, and the young officers took their places at the table and performed their duties very creditably. A short programme was given by the children, and an address by the Superintendent. A song was sung in unison, and closed the meeting.

On June 12th Mrs Duxfield visited Turakina, and organised a branch in the Maori Girls' School. The following evening a public meeting was held in the Public Hall, the attendance being very good. Mrs Duxfield explained the working of the L.T.L., and, after teaching the children a song, organised a branch, officers being elected as follows:— Superintendent, Mrs Wilson, assisted by Miss Leigh. Refreshments were handed around, and the singing of the Doxology concluded a very successful night.

ARAMOHO.

May 24. Opening session, attendance good. The President's prize for training most new members resulted in the between Ada and Vera Gilmour, and each received a book. Three new members.

June 9. Our first Band of Mercy meeting. Recitations and readings, and lessons on kindness to animals. The new members took the pledge. Meeting closed with Mizpah Benediction.

June 21. Weather bad, attendance poor. Temperance lessons. Election of officers: Pres., Lexie Christie; Vice-Pres., George Whitlock and Rita Jones; Sec., Elsie Dudley; Treas., Maurice Dudley; Librarian, Eileen Gilmour; Supt. "Young Crusader," Lexie Christie; Pres. Band of Mercy, Elsie Dudley. Five new members enrolled.

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION.

(Helen G. Rice.)

Answer, soul of mine—which way
 hast thou made a road to-day?
 Hast thou followed Love's sure chime
 over hill and over plain?
 Whichever choice thou'st made,
 here another road is laid—
 not a transient, fading trail.

But a path that shall not fail,
 yermore some foot shall stray
 over the road thou mad'st this day.
 Let each of us beware
 how his thoughts and motive bear!
 Every road that we shall choose,

Whether pilgrim feet will use,
 where we will follow where we lead
 as life shapes life, indeed,
 have a brother's care, and pray
 to mark thy road each day.

—James Buckham.

Y's Reports.

INVERCARGILL.

April 2. A good attendance. Debate on "Does the girl of the period spend too much time on dress?" was very interesting, nearly all the girls taking part. Miss Seed, our delegate, gave an interesting report of Convention, and was heartily thanked. She also reported that she had purchased a dozen copies of Convention number of the "White Ribbon," and distributed them in the hope of getting new members, and had donated 10s to the Dominion Fund on behalf of the Union.

NELSON.

President in the chair. Finished reading Convention report. A bright, happy meeting.

AUCKLAND.

June 30. Attendance very poor. Part of the report of Convention was read by our delegates. Mrs Cook, President of the Mothers' Union, was present, and spoke a few words to us, which were very helpful and very interesting.

ARAMOHO.

June 17. A very enjoyable social was given by the Y's to their returned soldier friends. Attendance of over 150, both khaki and the white bow being very much in evidence. The decorations were chrysanthemums and autumn leaves, flags and evergreens decorated with tiny white bows of ribbon. Miss Campbell was in the chair, and welcomed the returned men and visitors in a neat speech. Mrs Bathgate returned thanks for so many men spared to come back to their homeland. A special feature was six living tableaux: (1) Before and After Marriage, (2) Ruth and Naomi, (3) Angel's Lullaby, (4) Peace and War, (5) His Only Pair, (6) New Zealand and Britannia. A programme of songs and recitations was very much enjoyed, and a missing word competition. Mrs Bathgate was presented with a beautifully bound volume of Wordsworth as a token of love and esteem from the Y's to their loved leader. Mrs Bathgate feelingly replied. A dainty supper was provided, and 13 of those present responded to the appeal for new members. Votes of thanks were given to all who had assisted, special mention being made of Mr Davis, who had so successfully arranged the tableaux.

Auckland District, 2nd & 4th Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. W.C.T.U. Headquarters, Wellesley Chambers, Wellesley Street (entrance Lane St.); Pres., Mrs Cook, Point St., Mt. Eden; Cor. Sec., Miss N. Dewar, Ponsonby 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 Stevens; Rec. Sec., Miss B. Gittos; Cor. Sec., Mrs Proctor; Treas., Mrs Walker; W.R. Agent, Mrs Morgan.

Auckland, Y's.—Last Monday at 7.45 p.m. in W.C.T.U. Headquarters. Pres., Miss I. Sussex; Vice-Presidents, Misses I. Cook, and O. Scott; Supt., Mrs Perrett, Market Road, Epsom; Rec. Secretary, Miss L. 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, 2.30 p.m., in Victoria Hall; Pres., Mrs W. T. Lill, Willowby; Cor. Sec., Mrs G. Bowhan, 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 Springlands, Blenheim; Treas., Mrs Hay, Stephenson St.; Mothers' Meeting and Cradle Roll, Mrs. James Brewer and Hancock; W.R. Agent, Mrs W. Parker, Grove Rd.

Cambridge, first Tuesday, in month in Victoria Hall, at 8 p.m.; Pres., Mrs 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., opposite His Majesty's Theatre. Second and fourth Wednesday; Pres., Mrs T. E. Taylor, Cashmere Hills; Cor. Sec., Mrs R. Day, Milford St., St. Albans; Rec. Sec., Miss Bishop, 12 Bealey St.; Treas., Mrs Patterson, 346 Worcester St., Linwood; Asst. Treas., Miss Gordon, Holly Lea, Manchester St.; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Drinnan, 11 Brown St., St. Albans.

Dannevirke, 2nd Wednesday, Wesleyan Schoolroom, 2 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, 8 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hiatt, 72 Huriot Row; Cor. Sec., and Press Cor., Mrs Chisholm, Rec. Sec., Nurse Williamson; Supt. WHITE RIBBON, Mrs Anderson, 82 Duke St.; Treas., Mrs Young, Bishopscourt Roslyn.

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

Feilding, 1st Thursday, 2.40 p.m., St Paul's Hall. Pres., Mrs Barton, "Brabourne," Nonmouth St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs Clara Neal, 3 Fitzroy St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Cooke, Manchester St.; Treas., Miss Svendsen, East St; "W.R." Agent, Miss Jordan, c/o Mr H. Feild, "Cloverdale," 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., Miss W. J. Rodie, 256 Stout Street; Treas., Mrs F. J. Wilkes, 466 Gladstone Rd.

Greymouth District, last Tuesday at 8 p.m., in Sailor's Rest Hall; Pres., Mrs Gasking; 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 Class Rooms, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs J. T. Horne, Clifton Road; Sec., Mrs W. H. Paul, Clandeuards; Treas., Mrs E. J. Davey, London Street; W.R. Agent, Mrs Gaulton, Rosemary Street.

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

Hastings, 2nd and 4th Thursday, Methodist Hall 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Mrs Wilson, 708 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 Collinze, 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, Liversedge, and Miss Maunders; Rec. Sec., Miss Bischoff, Turuturu Rd.; Cor. Sec., Mrs White, Argyle Street; Treas., Mrs Best, Milmo St.; W.R. Agent, Mrs R. Tait, Nelson St.

Hengerson, 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, 3 p.m. in Y.M.C.A. rooms; Pres., Mrs C. H. Macalister; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Baird, McKenzie, and Peters; Rec. Sec., Mrs Rowland Lewis; Asst. Treas., Mrs A. Dewe; Cor. Sec., Mrs Parsonson, Princess St., Enwood; Treas., and "W.R." Agent, Mrs F. Lillicrap, 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 Wednesdays, 2 p.m. in Public Hall. Pres., Mrs Waines, Vice-Pres., Mrs J. Hume, 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., Mr. 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 G. Matheson; Sec., Miss E. Matheson; Treas., Miss A. Matheson; Cradle Roll, Miss J. Wyatt; W.R. Agent, Mrs R. Matheson.

Mania, 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 Eytan; "W.R." Agent, Mrs A. Roke.

Monqiel 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; Evangelistic, 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., Mrs 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 Walnut St., New Brighton; Secretary, Mrs W. Smith, 344 Waimoni Rd., Christchurch; Treas., Mrs Nicholas, Brooke St., Bexley, N.B.; Evangelistic Supt., Mrs Strand, Bexley, N.B.; W.R. Agent, Mrs Langley, Park Rd., New Brighton.

Ngatawahi, 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 B. van and Mrs Clement; Sec., Mrs Dickson, Hurstlands; Treas., Mrs Lynn; Cradle Roll, Miss Clement; White Ribbon, Mrs Dickson.

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

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

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

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

Oxford, last Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Coronation Hall; Pres., Mrs G. Ryde, Cooper's Creek; Rec. Sec., Mrs R. Comyns; Sec., Mrs R. Comyns; Treas., Miss Caverhill; "W.R." Mrs D. Hawae; Cradle Roll, Mrs Gainsford, Sr., and Mrs Roy; Evangelistic, Mrs W. Trill; Flower Mission, Mrs Foot; Home Meetings, Mrs Jim Clark; Notable Days, Mrs Kippeberger 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.; Sec. Sec., Mrs Hodder, Allan St.; Treas., Miss Hodder, Allan St.; White Ribbon Supt., Mrs Holbrook, 41 Waldegrave St.

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

Petene, 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, 47 Cuba St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs Eason, 82 Richmond St.; Treas., Mrs Donaghue; White Ribbon Agent, Mrs Barrow, Hutt Road.

Pictou, 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 Haslem, 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 Porter; Vice-Presidents, Mrs Leonard; Sec., Mrs J. Bryant; Treas., Mrs Hallberg; W.R. Agent, Mrs Daisley.

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 Wednesday in Methodist Church. Pres., Mrs Allen; Sec., Mrs Wallis; Treasurer, Mrs Filday; W.R. Agent, Mrs J. Perry; Supt. Home Meetings, Mrs Horn.

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

Stratford, 4th Wednesday, 3 p.m., Methodist Schoolroom. Pres., Mrs Phillips, Brecon Road; Vice-Pres., Mrs Madill and Mrs Foster; Sec., Mrs Fenwick, Cloton Road; Treas., Miss Everlas, Julius 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. B. Chappell, Cameron Rd.; W.R. Agent, Mrs A. Christensen, 5th Ave.; Cradle Roll, Mrs A. Christensen, 5th Avenue.

Timaru District, last Tuesday, 7.30 p.m., Sailors Rest. Pres., Mrs Rylands Brown, Grey St.; Sec., Miss M. Avison, Victoria St.; Treas., Mrs Cava, Raymond St.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Grant and Miss Evans; White Ribbon Agent, Mrs Trotter, Cass Street.

Waimate, 2nd Wednesday, in Knox Church Hall, at 3 o'clock; President, Mrs W. Stewart; Secretary, Mrs Geo. Dash, P.O. Box 2; Treasurer, Mrs S. J. Hitchens, "Te Rang, 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 Poston Bott and Robertson; Sec., Mrs James Bibby, Rose St.; Treas., Mrs 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, "Okioa"; Wanganui E.; Vice Pres., Mesdames Blak and McLeod; Sec. and Treas., Mrs Andrew, Macky 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, 76 Wicksteed St.; Treas., Mrs Siddells, Guyton St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs McKeezie, 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. E. Wilson; Press Reporter, Mrs McKluney.

Winchmore, 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.; Pres. Mrs Frost; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Prebble and Mrs Mellroy; 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 Hiroki 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 Thursday at 8 p.m.

Wellington Central, 3rd Friday, 3 p.m., Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Willis St.; Pres., Mrs A. B. 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 Murray; 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, Ross St.; Vice-Pres., Mrs T. Jackson; Sec., Mrs Thompson, Fox Street; Treas., Mrs Lanoock, Fox St.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Cole; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Thompson, Fox St.