

fund loyally and as liberally as possible, for the love of our cause and of humanity.—I am, etc.,

E. L. R. BENDELY,

N.Z. Treasurer.

A DREAM.

A site is selected well out in the country, and a number of unemployed married men, who have had some experience in carpentry and structural work, to whom the scheme has been explained, and who have pledged themselves to work it through, are brought to the spot.

After creating a shelter for themselves, they proceed, on a well-arranged plan, with the construction of small cottages, mostly of wood, detached, and each with its garden plot. As soon as these are ready for the accommodation of their families, they begin the erection of an open-air schoolhouse, on a plan which provides for future harmonious extension. When the school is ready, children are brought from crowded one-room and two-room city homes, the aim being not only to give the selected children better conditions for physical development and a more wholesome moral atmosphere, but to lessen the crowding in these homes. Experienced teachers are put in charge, but the staff is made up mainly from the most suitable women that can be found amongst the unemployed; these being given a short training.

The men continue the work of finishing, improving, and extending the school, completing their homes and making their gardens, and begin to work the plots of land which in the future will be the chief food supply of the community. And thus, working on, day after day, month after month, the accommodation is improved and the community grows. More unemployed men are taken to other suitable spots to establish similar school communities and more children are brought out of crowded homes. Where will it end?

How is it done? Simply by paying the unemployed for a period to make this effort to help themselves and benefit the community, instead of making idleness a condition of payment; and by providing the land, the materials, and the tools, the cost of which will be amply repaid in the future.

RADNOR H. HODGSON.

From "Brotherhood," November, 1925.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

My Dear Comrades,—

I am writing in the gloom of an English December day, after a glimpse of the brilliant East. Yesterday Lady Clwyd accompanied me on a visit to the Begum of Bhopal at 29 Portman Square, London. After waiting for a few minutes in a spacious drawing-room, with walls covered with rich gold satin brocade, and several tables with beautiful lilies in tall silver vases, we were conducted upstairs. The Begum received us in her bedroom. There we found her seated on a sofa, with her feet tucked under her, in a characteristic Oriental pose. She received us with gracious dignity, giving us the salaam before warmly shaking hands.

We felt great pleasure in presenting to her the message we bore from our National Association, conveying our warmest congratulations on her having made Bhopal a Prohibition State, and on her bravery as the one woman ruler in India who had enforced Prohibition. I also added that members of the World's W.C.T.U. throughout the world rejoiced in her achievement.

Her Highness appeared to be gratified, and replied that she was very glad to receive this message from the N.B. W.T.A., and desired us to convey her thanks for it. She repeated this again with much earnestness before we left. In response to an enquiry as to whether Prohibition had improved life in Bhopal, she replied: "Yes, it has made homes happier. It has stopped wife-beating. Before Prohibition, so many men, in the lower classes particularly, got drunk in the evening and beat their wives, so that numbers of women were pitiful to behold in the morning. This is now all changed. Wife beating has quite stopped. I am glad."

A WOMAN WHO RULES.

In reply to a question about law enforcement, Her Highness said with emphasis, "My law is enforced, and my people are obedient; and we have not any bootlegging." I remarked that I had found in India that the Hindu religion did not enforce teetotalism as the Mohammedan religion does, and the Begum said, "No, it does not, but my Hindu people are most obedient, and they have welcomed Prohibition. The women particularly are glad to have it,

and they love me all the more." She went on to explain that the teaching of her prophet Mohammed was the chief cause of her enforcing Prohibition. When we asked what she thought of the United States law, she smiled and said, "Oh, it is all so good!"

The Begum emphasised the help her youngest son had given her in proclaiming her prohibitory law, and spoke of her plans for her people. She asked us to help her to find a domestic science teacher who would go to India and instruct her teachers in scientific temperance, and so enable them to teach effectively in her schools.

Yours in service,

AGNES E. SLACK.

A HINT TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(From the "Headway.")

A good many headmasters, themselves personally friendly to the League of Nations, might with much advantage institute a custom now firmly planted at the City of London School. The school supports a flourishing League of Nations Union branch of its own, but once a year the whole of the Upper School is assembled during a school period to hear an address on the meaning and principles of the League. Last year the address was given by General Sir Frederick Maurice, and this year, on November 16th, by Mr Wilson Harris. The headmaster, who regularly takes the chair himself, explained on the latter occasion that such addresses were arranged because he was anxious that no boy should ever leave the school without having had an opportunity to understand fully what the League of Nations is, and what it stands for. This annual address is followed by a business-like appeal for members of the school branch of the Union. No doubt something of the same kind is done at other schools. No doubt, equally, it might with much advantage be done at many where it is not.

CONVENTION HOSPITALITY.

Will all delegates who require homes during Convention send in their names at an early date to—

MRS W. ROWNTREE

341 Bealey Avenue, Christchurch.