

# The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

Vol. 12.—No. 139.

CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z., DEC. 15, 1906.

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

## PRISONS, POLICE, AND PUNISHMENT.\*

"I was in prison, and ye came unto Me."

One of the gravest problems confronting society to-day is that concerning its dealings with those brought before our so-called Courts of Justice and found guilty of offence. And every contribution to the literature bearing on the subject may be welcomed as at least affording evidence of another mind awakened to the need of reform. The book at present under notice, however, should, for its own sake, command attention. Its author does not hesitate to probe deeply and to lay bare

### the Absurd and Unenlightened Ideas

which at present prevail concerning crime and criminals.

The first chapter treats of Penal Systems, Past and Present, and in its opening paragraph the author remarks that "The penal systems of all countries probably pass through much the same stages of evolution. They begin with Revenge—an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; they pass on to the idea of Punishment—a semi-theological conception, a sort of sacrifice to the goddess of Justice; then they adopt the method

of Deterrence or Terrorism—society, itself stricken with fear, trying to stamp out criminality by fear; and only at the last, if at all, do they become human. Only at the last does



THE N.Z. W.C.T.U. TREASURER,

MRS E. DOHRMANN, M.A., AND HER  
LITTLE DAUGHTER.

the majesty of society, forgetting its own little fears, descend to the work of Reclamation, and to make the criminal once more into a fellow-citizen and a brother. Our public opinion, happily, is rapidly passing into this last stage, but our penal system itself lingers in

the stages of Terrorism and Punishment."

As to punishment, no legal institution can possibly fairly judge of moral guilt or determine what is proper punishment for, say, murder or forgery. For apparently similar crimes one judge inflicts one sentence and another one either more or less severe, and in reality there is no system—nor can there be.

In many respects, America, Japan and even Russia, are shown to be in advance of England. The Elmira (New York) reformatory, with its splendid achievements, is referred to, and also the fact that Japan gives to each prisoner

### the Highest Class of Industrial Work

of which he is capable. In the Island of Saghalien, the Russian convict is, after a short term of imprisonment, settled out in a cottage with land attached. The consensus of opinion among those best fitted to speak is, "Make your prison horrible with soul-crushing severities, and your prisoners will re-visit it year after year. Make it decent and home-like, and full of help and instruction, and they will take care never to come near it again."

The chapter on Law and Punishment deals with the inhumanities and absurdities of law, both in the past

\* By Edward Carpenter. A. C. Fifield,  
44 Fleet Street, E.C.

and to-day, and its perusal inclines one to the belief that society generally is fit only for confinement in either gaol or mental hospital. "All conceivable actions have fallen under the disfavour of the law and found their place in penal codes"—from insanity and manner of worship to forms of dress and manner of deportment. "On the other hand, murder, robbery, pillage and rapine, have often been commended by the ruling powers and deemed worthy of the greatest praise. And the punishment has been as varied as the crimes." Death has always been a favourite visitation, but the means of death have varied from boiling oil to the modern electrocution and hanging. "Would-be suicides are fished from the canals to receive legal sentence." In 1904 a young man was arrested on a charge of cutting his sweetheart's throat and then his own. He was condemned to death, but owing to the state of his throat the execution was delayed. Later on, however, two doctors from the Home Office certified that the neck was *sufficiently healed* and that he could safely be hanged.

Referring to the license to sin so often accorded to the possessor of wealth, Mr Carpenter says:—" . . . it is only by an excess of hypocrisy and wilful shutting of our eyes that we can at the same time reconcile ourselves to the wholesale conviction and imprisonment of the wretched waifs and strays who, absolutely pinned by necessity and our social conditions, perpetrate in tiny miniature the thefts and frauds for which

### Their Brothers in High Places

are greatly glorified."

Incidentally, the immoralities arising out of the association of marriage and property are touched upon, and also the wrong done to illegitimate offspring, and the inequity of not holding the father responsible in cases of desertion, and infanticide.

A few pages deal with the Sources of Crime, and the first of these in influence and importance, Mr Carpenter insists, is property. Drink and property, he says, account for the greatest part, perhaps nine-tenths of present day crime. "Here again" (in the matter of drink), "just as in the case of property, we have an immense and central Wrong, huge financial interests sustained out of the degradation and

death of the people—and this Wrong honoured and enthroned in high places, while the victims of it are the daily bill of fare served up in police courts and prisons."

"What then we have to do in the face of law and crime, is first of all to clean up our social system. . . . One of the very first and most practical things to do is to turn the prisons into industrial asylums, for cure merely. . . . The only two thoughts which can be allowed must be (1) society's right, for its own self defence, to seclude the criminal for a time, and (2) its duty to give him a healthy industrial life with a view to his reform and future fitness as a citizen." The maximum possible freedom must be given, Mr Carpenter says, and the sense of responsibility encouraged.

The generally low mental and physical standard obtaining among criminals is commented on and mention is made of the gratifying fact that at Holloway Prison improvement has been made in the conditions of life of the women prisoners, and lectures are given to them on such subjects as health, sanitation, nursing, etc.

Space forbids the fuller quotation from, or comment on, a most interesting and suggestive book, but it must just be noted in closing that among the reforms insisted on are abolition of capital punishment, the adoption of the indeterminate sentence and the probation system, the conversion of the prisons into industrial reformatories with associated labour, and the cultivation of farm lands in connection with such reformatories.

I know not whether Laws be right,  
Or whether Laws be wrong:  
All that we know who lie in gaol  
Is that the wall is strong.  
And that each day is like a year,  
A year whose days are long.

But this I know, that every Law  
That men have made for Man,  
Since first man took his brother's life,  
And the sad world began,  
But straws the wheat and saves the chaff  
With a most evil fan.

This, too, I know, and wise it were  
If each could know the same—  
That every prison that men build  
Is built with bricks of shame,  
And bound with bars lest Christ should see  
How men their brothers maim.

—Ballad of Reading Gaol.

"There is room for common-sense even in our prayers."

## NEWS OF THE UNIONS.

[We rely on our local Unions to send us news for this column. We cannot evolve it out of our inner consciousness.]

### Auckland.

The Union has been kept very busy with local matters. We tendered a reception to Mr Bligh on his arrival; about 400 were present and our President took the chair. The mass meeting for women, held in the Opera House the following Sunday, was a success, quite 1000 women assembled to hear Mr Bligh's address. As a pleasant little event for our coming-of-age year, we are tendering a social evening to the Young Men's No-License Club. Nine new members have been added to our roll within the last few months. Much sympathy is felt for several of our members into whose homes death has entered.

### Greymouth.

The annual meeting was held on the 5th. It had been arranged to have an open meeting, and there was a good attendance of members and visitors. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were very satisfactory. The following officers were re-elected: President, Mrs Gaskin; Treasurer, Mrs Sweetman; Secretary, Mrs Hansen. We have been able to fill the other offices with members who had not previously held office. Songs and addresses and afternoon tea filled up a pleasant programme.

### Gisborne.

The usual monthly meeting was held on Nov. 8th, when our President, on behalf of the members, made a little presentation to Miss Morice, as a token of the esteem and affection in which she is held, and of our appreciation of her long and faithful services. A good deal of discussion took place on the subject of "Social Purity," and the Union unanimously endorsed the splendid work that is being done by Mr Bligh. Four lectures were given by Mr Bligh when in Gisborne, which were well attended. Some correspondence took place in the paper, but a little opposition is a healthy thing, and Mr Bligh's cause has been strengthened rather than hindered thereby.

On November 12th, the No-License League and the W.C.T.U. combined in tendering a social of welcome to Mr Palk, the new organising Secretary of the Alliance. A pleasant evening was spent in spite of the unkindness of the weather, and a large number of sympathisers were present.

### Napier.

Two drawing-room meetings were held last month at the homes of two of our members, and proved both interesting and profitable. Addresses were given by Mesdames Cobb and Sandilands. Appropriate music was also given and two new members were enrolled.



## Kaiapoi.

At the meeting held on Nov. 28th, a report was given of the Silver Medal Contest which had been held at the Oddfellows' Hall on the 16th. Mr J. H. Blackwell, Mayor, presided, Mr Bean, Head Master of the High School, and Miss Blackwell, Head Mistress, being the judges. A very attractive programme was arranged by Mesdames Ashley and Harrison, who each worked very hard in coaching the reciters, of whom there were 13, Marjorie Whitehead gaining the Silver Medal. Owing to the kindness of members of the Union, each child received a very handsome book. During the evening glees, a duet, and vocal and instrumental solos were given. The Contest, with donations from various friends, realised £5, which is gladly forwarded as our share towards the expenses of our Bay.

## Levin.

There was a full attendance at our annual meeting, which was held on November 20th, to enable Mrs Ostler (who is leaving the district) to be with us for the last time: Afternoon tea was dispensed by our hostess (Mrs Gibson) while the members assembled, and after the usual preliminary ceremonies, the secretary's and treasurer's reports were read and received and officers elected for the ensuing year. Mrs Wrigley then spoke in warmly eulogistic terms of Mrs Ostler's interest and work for so many years in the cause of Temperance. An address and a beautiful silver-mounted purse, suitably inscribed, were then presented to Mrs Ostler, who, in returning thanks, promised that, if in the vicinity at the next General Election, she would visit Levin, and help the members of the Union at that important time.

## Masterton.

A very successful and enjoyable pay-up social was held in the Presbyterian school-room. Owing to the absence, through illness, of our President, Mrs. Chapman presided. The Secretary briefly reviewed the work of the year, and the Revs. A. T. Thompson and J. N. Buttle gave congratulatory and encouraging addresses. Music and refreshments filled up the programme, and four new members were enrolled.

## New Plymouth.

At our meeting held Nov. 14th, reports were given of the sewing meetings, also of a relief case and the No-License picnic at Ngaire. It was decided that the annual meeting be held on the 12th of Dec., when friends should be asked to come to spend a social hour and hear the reports given.

At the meeting held on the 28th of Nov., the following officers were re-elected:—President, Mrs Douglas; Cor. Secretary, Miss Ambury; Rec. Secretary, Mrs Upton; Treasurer, Miss Sadler; WHITE RIBBON Agent, Miss Taunt; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Cook, Woolley, Nixon and Maunder; Supt. of Social and Parliamentary, Miss Douglas; Relief and Rest Room, Mrs Brash; Press Werk, Mrs Upton; Maternity, Mrs Bulot. It was decided that two delegates should represent the Union at the next Convention.

## Rangiora.

On November 29th, the silver medal given by our Union for the best Temperance recitation was presented to Miss Nellie Cook by Mrs Pinfold. The Union placed the contest in the hands of the local Band of Hope Committee, and under the energetic guidance of their Secretary, Mr F. Lane, it was brought to a most successful issue on Nov. 15th. A fine number of promising reciters took part and gave a good programme to an audience of about 300. The Band of Hope Committee also offered prizes in three grades. The programme on the presentation evening was provided by Christchurch members of the Canterbury Band of Hope Union and proved a treat to the large audience assembled.

The annual meeting was held on 7th inst. There was a good attendance of members, and one new member, who is still on the mighty deep, voyaging from the Old Land, was enrolled. A good tone prevailed throughout the meeting, and subscriptions came to hand readily, leaving but few in arrears. Mrs Pinfold was re-elected President; Mesdames Graham, Moore, and Miss Newton Vice-Presidents; Mrs Metherell, Secretary—our very able and indefatigable Secretary, Mrs Darling, resigning to visit England in April—Mrs McKenzie, Treasurer. The balance-sheet shewed a good balance in hand, and interest in all departments of the work has been steadily maintained.

## South Dunedin.

Though not reported of late, work in our Union has been going steadily on, and the attendance at the meetings has been very good. At our last meeting it was decided to inaugurate the cradle roll. Our Treasurer reported that £1 had been sent for our Exhibition Bay. Two of the members consented to visit absentees and also to try to secure fresh attendants at our meetings.

## Waimate.

Since last report was sent in an open-air Anti-gambling meeting, called by the Union, was held at "The Corner." His Worship the Mayor presided, giving a pithy address, and was followed by Mr Geo. Dash and Rev. A. S. Morrison, the former setting forth the evils of the totalisator, and the latter dealing with the moral aspects of the question. The meeting was largely attended and was fully reported in both papers. We have decided to spend £3 a year in purchasing space in the Waimate and Studholme stations for exhibiting Temperance placards. At our next meeting Dr. Barclay is to give an educational address on the proper feeding of infants, dealing with humanised milk and patent foods. We are giving tea, advertising the meeting, and hope for a large attendance.

**SMOKER'S HEART.**—The physiological effects of tobacco are due to an alkaloid, nicotine, which acts chiefly upon the heart, causing irregular action, and producing the condition known as smoker's heart.—Dr. E. St an Chesser, in *The Daily Chronicle*.

## THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

BY MISS ROBERTS.

(CONTINUED.)

### ALCOHOL AND THE BLOOD.

The processes of repair and waste are constantly going on in the body. Every action or movement of the body, every impulse of the mind, uses up some cell matter, which must then be passed from the body as waste. New cells to repair that waste must be built up from the food we eat, after the process of digestion is accomplished. This process of waste and repair is called "metabolism," (from a Greek word signifying "I throw to and fro" or "change.")

The blood is the great circulating market of the body, in which all the things which are wanted by all the parts, by the muscles, the brain, the skin, the lungs, liver, kidneys, etc., are taken and given. What the muscles want, they take from the blood; what they have done with, they give back to the blood; and so with every other organ and part. As long as life lasts, this giving and taking is forever going on, and this is why the blood is forever on the move, sweeping swiftly from place to place, bringing to each part the thing it wants, and carrying away those with which it has done. When the blood ceases to move, the market is blocked, the giving and taking cease, and all the organs die, starved for lack of the things they want, choked by the abundance of the things for which they have no longer any need.

Fresh blood is, to the unassisted eye, a red opaque liquid, showing no sign of being made up of different parts, but when examined by a microscope it is seen to consist of a liquid which is colourless and watery looking. Floating in this liquid are countless multitudes of extremely minute solid bodies known as blood corpuscles. They are red and white. The red corpuscles give the blood its colour; they are so tiny that about five millions of them are contained in one drop of blood. The white corpuscles are a little larger than the red, but much less numerous (about 1 to 600) and they are able to change their shape. Watched with a microscope the white corpuscle may be seen to slowly alter its form or even to creep across the glass. These red and white corpuscles are little, independently moving cells which live in our blood, and each has different but equally important functions to perform. Every red corpuscle has the

### Power of Combining with Oxygen

where that gas is plentiful, and of giving it off again in a region where oxygen is absent, or present only in small quantities. So as the blood flows through the lungs which are, or should be, constantly supplied with fresh air, these corpuscles take up oxygen, which is carried by them to every part of the body, and then given up to the tissues, and on their return journey these wonderful carriers pick up the waste, or used-up material, and carry it to the lungs to be thrown off and replaced again by a fresh supply of oxygen. This is the great function of the red corpuscle. The action of the white corpuscle is equally marvellous. A certain number of

harmful bacteria, or germs, is sure to get into our blood in divers ways, at various times, and the power to destroy these germs of disease rests largely with the white corpuscle. If any part of the body is wounded, or a disease germ lodges anywhere, these wonderful cells can be seen crowding up to the part in great numbers. Some of the bacteria they eat up bodily, others are killed, probably by substances produced by the corpuscles, and thus these little soldiers, by attacking and destroying the disease germs which may find entrance into our system, save us, times without number, from attacks of various illnesses.

When the blood is not rich in both kinds of corpuscles or, as we say, when the blood is poor, which it may be from various causes, and the invasion of disease germs very extensive, the person contracts disease. The battle goes fiercely on, the valiant corpuscles fighting

### To Destroy the Poisonous Germs,

and if they succeed the patient recovers. When the disease germs triumph, death ensues.

Now a blood corpuscle, either red or white, cannot come into contact with an atom of alcohol without having its power diminished to perform its function efficiently. The effect of alcohol upon these little carriers and soldiers of the blood is to harden and shrivel them, and where much alcohol is present many of them become quite incapable of doing any work at all—the red corpuscles are not able to take up and carry as much oxygen, nor are they so well able to take up and convey away the waste and poisonous matters which it is their duty to remove. Consequently a man who drinks alcoholic beverages cannot have as pure and clean blood as he would have if he were an abstainer; while, if he receives a wound or injury, he is likely to develop all kinds of inflammatory troubles owing to the presence of these unremoved impurities. The white corpuscles, too, have been deprived of the power to perform their duties perfectly, and so many a drinking man, who is not at all a drunkard, goes off

### Like the Snuff of a Candle.

when he contracts disease or sustains an injury. He has, by his drinking habits, deprived these marvellous agents of their power to preserve his body from disease, or to defend him from its effects if attacked or injured. Hence, when alcohol is administered in sickness, the cells are injured in the full performance of their duty of taking up food for the building up of tissue, and, as a consequence, the patient's body is really robbed of nourishment by the agent which is supposed to be "keeping up his strength." Truly, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

### THE HEART AND ALCOHOL.

Many people believe that alcohol strengthens the heart. Experiments have proved conclusively that the beat of the heart is increased with the amount of alcohol taken, and they also prove, as conclusively, that when the last traces of alcohol have disappeared, the heart beats with unusual feebleness.

The doctors who first conducted the experiments relating to the action of alcohol on the heart, found that moderate doses of alcohol

increased the number of the contractions of the heart from three to six beats per minute more than was natural, and they could easily estimate the number of additional contractions in twenty-four hours, and thereby demonstrate a large amount of increased work done by the heart under the influence of alcohol. Note particularly, that the work of the heart is here estimated by the number of its beats. Later investigators claim that alcohol diminishes the actual work done by the heart, and they base their estimate upon the amount of blood the heart passes through its cavities into the arteries, in a given time. This is the office and function of the heart, to aid in circulating the blood; but all who took this basis of work found that alcohol, in any dose, diminished the efficiency of the heart in circulating the blood, in exact proportion to the amount taken.

Dr. Davis, a profound physiologist of America and who has done for his country what Dr. Richardson did for England, says:—"Every experienced practitioner knows that the weaker the heart becomes, the faster it beats, so the number of times the heart contracts per minute is no measure of the efficiency of its work in circulating the blood. There should be time enough between each of its beats for its cavities to fill or it is made to contract upon an insufficient supply of blood." If the rapidity of the heart's contractions is increased materially and continuously, exhaustion of the heart-muscle takes place, producing a partial change of the muscular tissue into fat. The heart then becomes flabby and weak, and its walls become thinner. This condition is known as "fatty heart" or fatty degeneration of the heart, and often results in sudden death. All through our bodies the flow of the blood is regulated and controlled by self-acting muscular tissue in the walls of the veins. Alcohol, in exact proportion to the dose taken,

### Paralyses this Wonderful Mechanism,

and the veins, practically losing the power of contraction, become distended, allowing large quantities of blood to give off a great deal of reserve heat hence many men, having imbibed freely of alcohol, perish from exposure to cold which they could have endured without injury and with little inconvenience if their bodies had been perfectly free of this drug.

### ALCOHOL AS MEDICINE.

Time does not permit me to go into more detail; suffice it to say that every organ in the body, brain, liver, kidneys, muscles, nerves, all suffer from the action of alcohol, which the body is always struggling to throw off, for it cannot change or assimilate it, and as we come to know more exactly the evil effect alcohol has upon the vital processes of the body, we shall be able to more fully realise the criminal wickedness of administering it to sick people, who, of all people, should have these vital processes fostered and promoted, not weakened and retarded. That doctors at the present time, are steadily coming to regard alcohol not only as useless, but as absolutely dangerous in connection with sickness, is a fact that temperance people will gladly welcome. Dr. J. Johnson, of Boston Infirmary, declared last November, that alcohol aggravates every surgical operation,

and is a chief retarder of the patient's recovery, that abstainers stand the shock better, and recover quicker than drinkers. After condemning the use of alcohol in infectious diseases, on the authority of Dr. Pearce Gould, Dr. Johnson says it is equally bad and unnecessary in ordinary diseases, and concludes thus:—"Medical men are recognising the fact that a sick man has no more need of alcohol than a healthy one, and that their work of assisting nature to a return to normal life and health is injured, and not helped, by alcohol." It is surely time that the real nature of alcohol should be proclaimed by divorcing it from its

### False and Misleading Names

of "stimulant," "restorative," "strengthen-er," and substituting its true titles of "sedative," "narcotic," "weaker," "paralyser," hinderer of human energy and health.

Great numbers of eminent doctors in all civilised countries are taking up this position, and so the last stronghold which this enemy of the human race has retreated into, is being stormed, and God hasten the day of its speedy downfall.

But in connection with this grand advance of science, a great duty and responsibility devolves upon us. It is for us to proclaim it. It is the saddest of sad things to meet so many young mothers possessed with the most absolute belief in the strengthening properties of alcohol—their devotion to it as a medicine is appalling. Our Unions should earnestly consult as to the most effective way to make this splendid knowledge general and wide-spread, but above all we must get this scientific temperance teaching into our schools from the highest to the lowest. Other nations are awake to the importance of this work, and in this matter the United States lead the world. For twenty-five years that splendid woman, Mrs. Mary Hunt, who passed to eternal life last April, devoted herself and her magnificent abilities to this noble work, and lived to see her work crowned with complete success. The first Temperance Education law was enacted in 1882, and 1904 saw the last State fall into line, and 221,000,000 children now receive temperance instruction. That this teaching is already bearing fruit is shown by the fact that while the gain in the consumption of alcohol in the ten years from 1883 to 1893 was 40 per cent., in the ten following years, from 1893 to 1903, it was only 9 per cent. despite the fact that during that period from 1893 to 1903 no less than 4,000,000 immigrants arrived, most of whom brought with them the European wine and beer-drinking habits, while the systematic study of physiology, hygiene, and temperance has led to more intelligent interest in sanitary problems, and during the decade ending 1900 the average length of life in the United States increased by four years.

Canada has temperance education laws in maritime provinces, and temperance instruction by order of the Minister of Education in other provinces. In 1900 nearly 200,000 children in the public schools were receiving the instruction.

France, Prussia, Belgium, Hungary, Roumania and Finland require temperance education in the public schools by order of their Ministers of Education, but not in every case concerning the danger of fermented drinks. Denmark, Holland, and



Switzerland do not require temperance instruction, but it is given by any of the abstaining teachers.

Sweden has a law requiring instruction concerning the effects of alcoholic drinks.

Chili has a temperance education law similar to that of the United States.

Mexico has temperance education in some public schools by order of local school authorities.

Australia has competitive public schools temperance examinations permitted by the Educational Department.

Japan, India, China, Burma, Spain, Bulgaria, are beginning such instruction, through the efforts of temperance and Church missionaries in the Mission schools.

Great Britain and Ireland require temperance instruction in the Army schools. Band of Hope scientific lecturers reach annually with one or two lectures about 400,000 of the 8,000,000 pupils in the schools.

### Close on 15,000 British Physicians

signed a petition in 1904, which was presented by an influential deputation to the Minister of Education, asking for compulsory instruction of all pupils in the public schools, at an early age, in the laws of health, and the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks.

The answer to that petition was a definite refusal to allow hygiene and temperance to form a part of the school syllabus; but that Government has gone out of power, and one has taken its place very much more sympathetic with the temperance movement. In the meantime the friends of this reform are not idle, and an effort is being made to bring out a series of temperance school books based on the lines adopted by the United States.

In New Zealand many of our workers and leaders are fully alive to the importance of this reform, but until lately the Cabinet was too hostile to be approached, the fear being that books might be introduced into the schools giving wrong views. With our present Minister of Education the way seems plainer. Could we have a good book, or books, published in England, at a moderate price, it might be possible to obtain for our children the priceless blessing of a sound education in the nature and effects of alcohol, and it is on this foundation that the

### Success of our No License Work

must ultimately depend, for a nation well instructed in the deadly effects of alcohol on health, life, and offspring, will never, for any pecuniary benefit whatever, license its sale or tolerate its presence.

With deep thankfulness to God for the wonderful way in which He has led us hitherto, and rejoicing in the light of knowledge now spreading in all lands, may we, with strong courage and cheerful hope, look gladly forward to that day when the tyranny of the liquor traffic and the evil of alcohol shall forever be done away with.

## The English Suffragettes: Another View.

There is no doubt that the reports which reach us from time to time concerning the doings of the English Suffragettes are exaggerated and misleading in the extreme. Mrs. Frances Swiney, in a private letter, says: "I am fully in accord with their motive and self-sacrificing methods. They have the true spirit of reformers and of martyrs, without which, no great aim is ever reached. To me, nothing shows more the degeneracy of the British race than *the scurrilous misrepresentation and the barbarous treatment* (italics are ours) these women have had to undergo. Four hundred and forty members of the present Parliament pledged by every gage of honour and honesty to forward Woman Suffrage, and moved neither hand nor foot to gain it, but laughed and cheered when women were assaulted by the police! I am utterly ashamed of my countrymen as representatives in Parliament."

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who had just returned from a visit to England, had an interview with a representative of the Boston "Woman's Journal." Mrs. Harper had attended the Suffragettes' open air meeting in Hyde Park. It was quiet and orderly, with an audience of about six hundred, mostly men, and evidently sympathizers. Miss Pankhurst's speech was the most eloquent she had ever heard. The Suffragettes are women of modesty and refinement, yet are ready to go to the stake for their cause. Miss Pankhurst is a pretty girl of about twenty-three years, the daughter of a distinguished physician. Though a graduate in law, she cannot be admitted to the English Bar because she is a woman.

Mrs. Harper says the reports of the disorderly behaviour of the women are grossly exaggerated, and that the disorders have been generally due to the brutality of the police. For instance, it was reported that Theresa Billington kicked a policeman. She and her followers had started to walk in procession around the square before Mr. Asquith's house, which they had a legal right to do. The police forbade them. They persisted. Two policemen then held Miss Billington's arms, while a third seized her by the throat, and choked her till she was black in the

face. Under the circumstances, naturally, she kicked.

Finding that these young women were not to be frightened by ordinary rough handling, the police began to take improper personal liberties with them while putting them out of meetings or taking them to the lock-up, and it was to resist these indignities (after they had become the settled policy of the police) that some of the women armed themselves with hunting whips.

According to a despatch from the London Standard, Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton declared that the women who stormed the House of Commons were perfectly justified. The same message says:—"It is astonishing to see how much silent sympathy prevails for the eleven women leaders now in prison."

Life is what we are alive to. It is not length but breadth. To be alive only to appetite, pleasure, pride, money-making, and not to goodness, and kindness, purity and love, history, poetry, music, flowers, stars, God and eternal hopes—is to be all but dead.—M. D. BABCOCK.

## TO JAM BUYERS

If you could visit the "K" Factory and personally follow each of the simple, homelike, cleanly details of preparing "K" Jam, there would be no room to question why it possesses "that fine fruity flavour;" why it satisfies the taste of all; why it is the Jam you ought to buy. In

## 'K' JAM

you get all the qualities of cleanliness and goodness of the finest home-made product, plus the immeasurable advantages of "K" system, equipment, and experience. Your grocer sells it—get a tin or jar to day.

**S KIRKPATRICK & CO, LTD.**

NELSON.

"Life is only bright when it proceedeth  
Towards a truer, deeper Life above;  
Human love is sweetest when it leadeth  
To a more Divine and perfect Love."

A. A. Proctor.

## AULSEBROOK'S Milk Chocolate.

THE Newest, Nicest, Cleanest Sweetmeat ever put on the Market. Nothing but the finest ingredients, compounded by the best machinery, under direction of experts. The Milk used is full cream, and although from specially-selected Cows, is carefully sterilised before use. We realise our responsibilities in preparing food products for the public, and jealously guard our reputation for giving

**"THE BEST FOR THE LEAST."**

If your Confectioner does not keep Aulsebrook's MILK CHOCOLATE, send us a Penny Stamp and his or her name and address, and you will receive by return post a dainty sample of this delicious sweet.

You Can Buy it in

1D.

3D.

6D.

TABLETS.

DO, while you think of it.

## JOHN BATES & CO.



FOR  
HIGH QUALITY  
WIDE SELECTION  
LOW PRICES  
IN

DINNER SETS  
TEA SETS

DESSERT SETS  
TOILET SETS

LARGEST STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA.

**JOHN BATES & CO.,**

'Worcester House,' 215, Cashel Street  
CHRISTCHURCH.

# J. T. BROWN & SON,

## TIMBER

AND

## COAL MERCHANTS,

### 56-58 COLOMBO ST.

P.O. BOX 306. TELEPHONE No. 362.

## POETRY.

### Our Christmas Song.

Not only by lips of prophets with the word of the Lord aflame,  
Not only by echo from heart to heart of the great Messiah's name,  
Not only by vision of sages, bearers of gold and myrrh,  
Was lifted the veil of the ages, with the breath of God astir;  
But a star went wandering earthward, guiding the pilgrim feet  
Where a loving God and sinful man in perfect childhood meet;  
And there was the shepherd's vision of shining silvery wings,  
And the song that should ring and echo until the whole world sings,

Peace on earth, good-will to men;  
Hear it rise and fall again,  
Peace on earth, good-will to men.

There's a glimmer, still, in the darkness, a shining athwart the gloom;  
There's a whisper of God in human souls, "Make for the Christ-King room,"  
There are hearts that faint for the tokens of His coming from afar,  
And feet astray—for the hiding of Bethlehem's guiding star;  
There are souls with gifts to bring Him—treasures of love unpriced;  
They look for God, but see Him not in the tender and sweet Child-Christ,  
The guiding star is shrouded in the ages' sorrow and wrong,  
And the heavens have lost the chiming of the shining angels' song.

Peace on earth, good-will to men;  
Shall it not be heard again?  
Peace on earth, good-will to men.

There's a message out of the star-land. The voices that must ring  
Are thine, that can echo the angels', and herald our Lord, the King.  
With never a rush nor silence should the Christmas melody rise,  
Till the heart of the lowest and saddest uplifts to the Bethlehem skies;  
Till the sad world makes it ready—freed from its strife and sin,  
Each heart a sacred temple—for the Christ-Child's entering in;  
Till even the souls in prison are turned to the angel's chord,  
And ye set the whole world singing of the coming of the Lord.

Peace on earth, good-will to men;  
Raise the Christmas song again,  
Peace on earth, good-will to men.

—Mary Lowe Dickinson.

MR. J. H. FOUNTAIN,  
DENTAL SURGEON.

DENTAL CHAMBERS:

172, GLOUCESTER ST., CH'CH.

Telephone, 746 ] [3 doors from Rink Stables.

## At Christmastide.

BY ALICE E. ALLEN.

The pearly gates of Paradise  
Swing wide on Christmas morn,  
And once again in human guise  
The Christ is born.

He lives in every loving word,  
In each real gift we bring,  
Again the sleeping world is stirred,  
And angels sing.

O purple plains, O starlit steeps,  
O kingly diadem!  
Each faithful heart forever keeps  
Its Bethlehem.

—Good Housekeeping.

## Race Improvement and Vegetarianism.

Thoreau made the following prediction years ago:—"Whatever my own practice may be, I have no doubt that it is a part of the destiny of the human race in its gradual improvement to leave off eating animals as surely as the savage tribes left off eating each other when they came in contact with the more civilized." Thoreau recognizes cannibalism, carnivoraism, and vegetarianism as successive steps associated with the physical, moral and spiritual improvement of man.

Dr. Shephard, in an able paper read before the American Medical Association made practically the same statement. He said:—"It is evident that as we progress in intelligence and refinement, our food standard changes. As man advances toward a higher plane, he inevitably tends towards what, for want of a better term, may be called vegetarianism."

It is a fact that in the days when the Grecian outlines were the standard of physical beauty both in face and figure, the Grecians lived upon the simple products of the earth. The Grecian athletes also, who made the glory of the Olympian games, were trained on vegetarian fare.

Rollin, the historian, informs us that "they had no other nourishment than dried figs, soft cheese, and coarse heavy bread, and were absolutely forbidden the use of wine."—Exchange.

LEVIATHAN TEMPERANCE  
HOTEL.

110 BEDROOMS. Sitting-rooms complete. Telephone 747. Tariff on application. Manchester Street, Christchurch.

MRS COCKAYNE, PROPRIETRESS.



PIANOS FOR THE COTTAGE  
PIANOS FOR THE MANSION  
ORGANS FOR THE CHURCH  
OR THE HOME

## REMEMBER!

We have been selling Pianos for nearly Half a Century, therefore our judgment can be relied upon.

We have the largest Music Warehouse in the Colony, and the largest Stock to select from.

Our Prices are the Lowest and Our Terms the Easiest.

*A Lovely Upright Overstrung Iron Frame Piano for £1 deposit and £1 per Month.*

**MILNER & THOMPSON**  
MANCHESTER ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

## THE WHITE RIBBON.

EDITOR ... MISS L. M. SMITH, BOX 114, CH. CH  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR ... MISS JESSIE MACKAY  
BUSINESS MANAGER ... MRS SPENCER  
98, St. Asaph St., Linwood, Christchurch.

## The White Ribbon:

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1906.

## The Great Birthday.

Once again is the Christmas season close upon us—Christmas with its cares and joys, its memories and forecasts, its giving and receiving, its loving and forgiving! Who can say how much sweeter and saner is this old earth by reason of the season set apart, as it were, for social thoughts and duties?

With the hope that the high purpose of the Christmas festival may have full sway do the Editors join in wishing their readers a hearty, happy Christmas

## Women and Charitable Aid.

A curiously retrograde step has to be chronicled in the fact that, for the first time for some years, the North Canterbury Charitable Aid Board has no women members. The Christchurch City Council, one of the electing bodies, and which last year returned Mesdames Black and Wells, appears to be a little alarmed at the thoroughness and ability which has characterised the work of these lady members of the Board. Apparently it is largely a case of difference in ideal and aim. The majority of the men would save the rates. With the women the question of saving the people is of first importance. Ultimately, of course, saving the people would mean saving the rates too, but, evidently, long-sight is not vouchsafed to a certain section of men. Turning from the cheese-paring policy to the actual work of the Board, it is somewhat of a problem to determine why, if one sex only is to administer public relief, women rather than men should not perform the duty. In private life woman is generally the almoner. Woman, in the home, is charged with the duty of caring for the sick, dispensing food, clothing, etc. Is it possible that in the homes represented by the retrograde members of the Council, the husband and father runs the domestic machinery?

Were the Board elected by the people's vote we cannot but think that the common-sense of the community would assert itself and see that women were appointed to attend to essentially womanly duties.

## The W.C.T.U. at the Exhibition.

There was little diversity of opinion at the Greymouth Convention as to the wisdom of taking up space for a Bay at the International Exhibition. All felt that women should be represented, and that women's temperance and social work should be brought before the public. Few of those present, however, realised the great educational advantages that such a Bay would present. We hold many temperance meetings, but, as a rule, the audience is largely made up of those who are already more or less in sympathy with the movement; and so is it with other branches of W.C.T.U. work. But at the Exhibition all sorts and conditions of passers-by are moved to look and enquire as to pictures, maps, diagrams, etc., etc. Great use is naturally made of eye-gate. Just here comes Miss Roberts' opportunity, and it would do White Ribboners' hearts good to hear her as she interests well-to-do matron or working lad in the reformers and reform movements of the world. Many a temperance lecture is given within the confines of that small Bay. Once the greatness of the opportunity is grasped by the Unions, there will be no holding back in the matter of contributions towards expenses. Every pound sent will be viewed as a profitable investment, certain to bring to the sons of men a large return of morality and happiness.

Mention must be made of the kindness of friends the world over in collecting and sending pictures, curios, literature, etc., so making it possible to present a display of such exceeding interest.

Do not forget the infinite in the infinitesimal.—DR. MARIA MITCHELL.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE W.C.T.U. ANNUAL CONVENTION OF 1907.—As intimated elsewhere in our pages, the Christchurch Union is arranging for the holding of the Annual Convention a little earlier than usual. February 13th is the date decided upon. Considering the added attraction of the Exhibition, the attendance will doubtless be large. It is hoped that Secretaries of Unions, or others in authority, will speedily acquaint the Christchurch Secretary with the number and names of intending visitors, so that hospitality may be arranged. It is specially needful to be prompt this year, as in nearly every Christchurch household a series of visitors has to be planned for.

N.Z. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—We understand that, in response to enquiries, Miss Powell has intimated that, in all probability, other duties will so occupy her time as to make it impossible for her to act as N.Z. W.C.T.U. Cor. Secretary. She is, therefore, obliged to decline nomination for re-election to that office, but suggests the nomination of Miss Alice Webb, who is at present Assistant Cor. Secretary.

THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U. CONVENTION.—The *Union Signal*, containing an account of the World's Convention held at Boston towards the end of October, came to hand just too late for the insertion of a report of the proceedings this month. Lady Henry Somerset had intimated that she was unable to offer herself for re-election, and the Countess of Carlisle, President of the B.W.T.A., was therefore unanimously elected to the Presidency of the World's W.C.T.U. The other officers were re-elected: Mrs. Lilian M. Stevens, Vice-President at large; Miss Agnes E. Slack and Miss Anna A. Gordon, hon. secretaries; and Miss Mary E. Sanderson, treasurer.

PERSONAL.—The many friends of Mrs. Blackwell, of Kaiapoi, will be gratified to hear that she is now making steady progress towards health.—Mrs. Oldham, President of the Napier Union, and N.Z. Superintendent of Hygiene, has, we regret to hear, been indisposed for some weeks.

A GENEROUS SOCIETY.—The Invercargill Rechabites have forwarded, through the Invercargill W.C.T.U., a

donation of two guineas towards the expenses of the W.C.T.U. Bay at the Exhibition. The committee in charge of the Bay are deeply appreciative of the friendly spirit which prompted the gift. These Southern friends evidently recognise the value of the Bay in the direction of educating the general public in Temperance principles.

OUR SEAMEN.—Mr. Laurenson, M.H.R., is doing a good work by his repeated efforts to rouse public opinion with regard to the wretched conditions under which the sailors and firemen on many of the vessels engaged in the New Zealand and intercolonial trade live—or exist. The W.C.T.U. should certainly lend a hand in this good work. It is well to provide Rests and comfort bags, religious services and socials, for those who go down to the sea in ships, but it is surely not one whit less important to see that while on board their accommodation is such as does not outrage decency and health.

Y.W.C.A.—We understand that a Y.W.C.A. Conference is to be held in Christchurch from February 5th to 8th, when friends from far and near, who are interested in young women, “will assemble for mutual prayer, conference and organisation.”

MEETINGS FOR WOMEN.—The Dunedin friends are doing a good work in arranging meetings for women in the Garrison Hall on Sunday afternoons. One held in November was most successful, and arrangements were made to hold another last Sunday, when, in accordance with a request, it was expected that Dr. Siedeberg would repeat her impressive and womanly lecture on Self-Control in relation to the Health of the Body.

THE ASHBURTON UNION AND A MAGISTRATE'S LENIENCY.—A deputation from the Ashburton Union and the No-License Council waited on the Premier recently in reference to the extreme leniency displayed by the Stipendiary Magistrate towards persons engaged in an illegal liquor traffic in their No-License district. Sir Joseph Ward promised that the Minister of Justice should investigate the whole matter.

### NOMINATIONS FOR N.Z. OFFICERS.

Since our last issue the following nominations have been received:—  
Cor. Sec: Mrs. Cole, Miss Roberts.

## A FINAL APPEAL FROM THE BUSINESS MANAGER.

Mrs. Spencer, the Business Manager, writes:—

“Again I ask for space for a final appeal to those subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions, before I strike their names off the book. It is simply foolish to go on issuing papers to people who will not pay even when accounts are rendered, and so if cash is not forthcoming by end of December, many who are now receiving papers will have none sent in January.”

The newspaper subscriber's code of ethics appears sometimes to be greatly at fault. No one would think of continuing to take in bread or milk or meat without expecting and endeavouring to pay for the same. If not wanted the goods would be refused. And yet people will take in a paper for months or even years, and, when application is made for payment, coolly say they do not want the paper. If not wanted why was it received? The expense of printing and posting has been incurred, and a sense of honour should prevent repudiation of the debt.

### Our Illustration.

MRS. DOHRMANN, M.A.

The subject of this month's illustration, Mrs. Dohrmann, our N.Z. Treasurer, joined the Waimate Union when founded some four or five years ago by Miss Powell, and she has filled the post of President ever since. Mrs. Dohrmann won her way through High School and University by a series of scholarships, finishing her University career at Canterbury College by securing her M.A. with double first honours. She will, perhaps, be better known in the student world by her maiden name of Elsie Low. Mrs. Dohrmann was a teacher in the Girls' High Schools at Napier and at Christchurch, and is now married to Mr. Dohrmann, a farmer at Studholme. Though a busy wife and mother, she finds time, among other things, to conduct the W.C.T.U. column in the local paper. Her letters to the press on many subjects of reform, notably anti-gambling, and her contributions are always worthy of thoughtful attention. In her own immediate neighbourhood Mrs. Dohrmann is an active social and Christian worker, helping in the Sunday School and the



Literary Society. Her little daughter, Susie, is a bright and prosperous little damsel, and the home life at "Flaxmere," Studholme, suffers in no way from the sometimes arduous philanthropic work undertaken by its mistress. Both Mr. and Mrs. Donrman engage in Temperance work.

### THE W.C.T.U. AT THE EXHIBITION.

The most cosmopolitan Bay in the Exhibition, probably, is that of the W.C.T.U. For instance, facing the entrance to the Bay are portraits of the Queen of Sweden and her two little grand-daughters, and Prince and Princess Bernadotte of Sweden—all these are total abstainers. Not far away is the portrait of Miss Annie Kenny, the English working woman suffragist. Below is that of Pundita Ramabai, who is devoting her life to the salvation of the child widows of India. Lower still are curios in the form of armlets, etc., from India. A picture of a first-class restaurant, run on Temperance lines, in Stockholm, is not far from photographs of groups of L.T.L.'s. in Bulgaria and Madras, a Children's Home established by the W.C.T.U. at Port Elizabeth, and the head-quarters of the W.C.T.U. at Perth.

In a cupboard at one side are specimens of drawn thread and other beautiful work done by the inmates of Lady Henry Somerset's Homes for Inebriate Women at Duxhurst. On a shelf with attractive-looking curios from Asiatic countries is a hat (which looks like a bowl) made by a North American Red Indian, and sent by the friend who is doing Temperance work among the Red Skins. In close proximity is a parcel of work and curios presented by the W.C.T.U. of South Africa.

A stand is heavily weighted with literature printed in divers tongues. Here are a Chinese Bible, a booklet in Sanscrit, an illustrated physiological work in the Assyrian language, pledge cards in Arabic, etc., etc.

Among the portraits recently received are those of the great Mrs Elizabeth Fry, Miss Florence Nightingale, and the total abstaining Royalties of Sweden mentioned above. A photograph of the statue of Sister Dora has also just come to hand.

Informing, educative posters are an important part of the exhibit. These

have been specially prepared and deal with such subjects as Scientific Temperance Instruction among the Nations, Countries in which the W.C.T.U. is at Work, with names of the departments of work and world's superintendents, Reforms gained in New Zealand since the granting of Woman Suffrage in 1893, and What N.Z. Women Wish to Gain.

Miss Roberts finds ample opportunity for educational work; in fact, the Bay has at times almost more visitors than she can attend to.

A cottage near the Armagh street entrance is another scene of activity under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. It is a Rest Room for children, built and furnished at the expense of the Exhibition authorities, who also pay for the services of the two attendants. The idea of providing such a room, however, emanated from the W.C.T.U., and the Commissioners gladly entrusted the carrying out of the plan and the whole management of the Room to Mrs Cole and her coadjutors.

The Room is exceedingly spacious, and the floor is covered with cork linoleum, with rugs here and there. The eastern end has a dozen tempting looking cots (a fresh pillow slip being provided for each little sleeper). At the other end are rocking horses, tiny rocking chairs, swing chairs, etc., etc., while large, low windows looking north and west provide plenty of sun and light, and will give the toddlers a good view of the outside world. A door opens into a lavatory (with a goodly supply of sponges and towels) where mothers may bathe soiled faces and grimy fingers. Food left by the mother will be given if desired, or milk and biscuits may be purchased for the children. The charge is very low, 3d per hour per head, but not more than 6d will be charged if the child is left the whole afternoon or day. It can be imagined what a boon the Rest will be to mothers who wish to see the Exhibition, or spend an hour or two in the Art Gallery, Concert Hall or elsewhere.

It need scarcely be said that here, as in the Bay, a good supply of W.C.T.U. literature is ready for free distribution to the mothers. The Union Cradle Roll is also in evidence, and names have already been secured.

### CONTRIBUTING UNIONS.

Appended are the names of the Unions that have forwarded subscrip-

tions towards the expenses of the Bay:—Whangarei, Ponsonby, Onehunga, Petone, Stratford, Blenheim, Matapu, Rangiora, Masterton, Kaiapoi, Waimate, Hamilton, Woodend, Tariki, Port Chalmers, Auckland, Otautau, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wanganui, Napier, Timaru, New Plymouth, South Dunedin, Gore, Invercargill, Devonport, and Lyttelton.

It will be seen that only half of the Unions have as yet contributed towards the Bay. Money is urgently needed to pay accounts. Will dilatory Unions please note and promptly forward generous subscriptions.

### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Cashmere,

December 11th, 1906.

DEAR FELLOW-WORKERS,

Only half of our Unions have contributed so far to the cost of our exhibit, and as the fitting up and preparation of the same amounts to a larger sum than was first anticipated, we earnestly beg those Unions which have not yet contributed to make an effort at once to raise the amount now due to the Exhibition Committee. Accounts are now coming in for payment, and to these must be added the salary of the attendant for six months. Splendid work has been done already at our Bay, and at the end of the six months, when the Exhibition closes, we shall have good value for any money expended. Never before in this colony have the aims, work, and aspirations of our Union been so well brought before the people. Our work for the cause of No-License is kept well to the front, but by means of photographs, literature, etc., the visitors to our exhibit are well-informed as to the extent of our work and its diversity, in all parts of the world. It comes as a surprise to many when they are shown the photographs of our world-renowned women and told of the work for which they are famous. They understand, when they leave, that our W.C.T.U. is not a small band of women united in New Zealand for Temperance work, but a world-wide organisation embracing every branch of work which is for the uplift of humanity. Our only regret is that the Bay is small. We have not nearly room enough for our exhibits. But of course a larger space means increased

cost, and the Committee wished to keep that down as low as possible. As it is, the first estimate is exceeded, and instead of being about £100 it will be nearer £150, before the Exhibition closes. The cost of printing alone is heavy, but we must have literature for distribution, or only half the work is done, and much good must result from the leaflets given away, for they are all good, and most of them original.

Our members will thus see that we must have money, and as the Committee have given much time and labour to the preparation of our Bay, and are still giving time and labour to make it effective, we earnestly hope that financial worry will not be added to other anxieties.

We beg of those Unions that have not yet sent their subscriptions to forward them at once. If no funds are in hand, an effort should be made to raise them. As all accounts must be made up for Convention, which meets the second week in February, we request all defaulting Unions to send contributions to the Committee before the end of January at the latest.

With all good wishes to each of our members for a Happy and Joyous Christmas, and a Pleasant and Helpful New Year,

I remain,  
Yours in the Master's service,  
F. COLE,  
N.Z. President.

Studholme,  
December 7th, 1906.

#### TO LOCAL TREASURERS.

DEAR SISTERS,

December being the month in which, according to the rules of our Union, capitation fees are sent in to your General Treasurer, I wish to remind you to gather your subscriptions, if you have not done so, and send on to me, not later than the end of December, N.Z. Capitation of 6d for each member, and World's Capitation of 1d for each. I shall be very grateful for prompt payment.

Yours with kindest regards,  
ELSIE L. DOHRMANN,  
Treas. N.Z. W.C.T.U.

France Road, Napier.

DEAR SISTERS,

Will you kindly send me particulars of any work done in your Unions in the

"Hygiene" department before the end of January next.

Yours in the work,  
H. E. OLDHAM,  
N.Z. Supt. "Hygiene."  
December 6th, 1906.

December 5, 1906.

DEAR SISTERS,

It is decided that our next W.C.T.U. Convention be opened in Christchurch on February 13th, 1907.

I am instructed by the Christchurch Corresponding Secretary to say that they will be able to welcome a large number of delegates, but that their names and addresses must be sent in *as early as possible*, owing to many of our friends having visitors this year. The Secretaries of the Unions all over the colony will please be specially prompt in this particular.

We trust that much prayer will be offered by past and present workers in our cause, that the Convention may have God's blessing, and that in every particular His guiding hand may be seen.

Believe me, yours sincerely,  
EMMA L. MOODY BELL,  
Recording Sec. N.Z. W.C.T.U.  
C/o Mrs. A. C. Begg,  
Ross Street,  
Roslyn, Dunedin.

#### Anti-Gambling.

The Churches have of late been moving in the matter of the gambling evil. From Presbyterian Assembly, Methodist Synods and the Dunedin Council of Churches have issued vigorous pronouncements against the totalisator and other forms of gambling. The latter body "lodged an emphatic protest against the proposal to increase the tax on the totalisator and to apply the proceeds to hospital maintenance and charitable aid, believing that this would only render the ultimate abolition of the machine more difficult and involve the colony more deeply in complicity with this special form of legalised gambling."

The best help is not to bear the troubles of others for them, but to inspire them with courage and energy to bear their burdens for themselves, and meet the difficulties of life bravely.—LUBBOCK.



## THE HOME.

### "SHE."

"She" is away—absent. When a man says "she," he is understood. To every "he" there is but one "she," or should be. And "she" is away, leaving us to thought and good resolutions. Like Hawthorne, we have been washing dishes. Says "he":—

"The washing of dishes does seem to me the most absurd and unsatisfactory business that I ever undertook. If, when once washed, they would remain clean for ever and ever (which they ought in all reason to do, considering how much trouble it is), there would be less occasion to grumble, but no sooner is it done than it requires to be done again. On the whole, I have come to the resolution not to use more than one dish at each meal."

The quiet fidelity with which "she" will dish-wash her life away for "him" is a marvel of endurance and grace. Just here is the servitude of woman heaviest—no sooner is her work done than it requires to be done again. Man works up jobs, ends them, and takes his pay. The pay can be translated into something else desirable. A man works all day and draws

#### His Pay for His Day's Work.

This pay allures him, as oats a horse homeward bound. Thus men work by terms and jobs, and although the work is endless as to quantity, yet when cut up thus into terms and jobs, we men go heartily on our journey and count the milestones.

Not so with our mates. "She" mends our socks, and we put an irrepressible toe upon the darned spot, and she darns it again. "She" washes for the family, and the family makes haste to send back the same garments to be washed again. "She" puts the room in order, and we get it ready to be "rid up" again. The same socks, the same washing, the same room every time. "She" has no successive jobs, no terms, no pay day, no tally-stick of life. "She" washes the same dish three hundred and sixty-five—yes three times three hundred and sixty-five



# A Veritable Wonderland of Dainty and Pretty Fashions

## FOR YOUR VISIT TO EXHIBITION

Lovely Silk Blouses, 9/11, 12/6, 15/6, 17/6 to 35/-  
Lawn, Muslin and Cambric Blouses, 3/9, 4/11, 5/6, 6/9 to 18/11  
Stylish Black Dress Skirts, 12/6, 18/11, 22/6, 29/6 to 63/-  
White Linen Dress Skirts, 10/9, 12/11, 15/6, 17/6, 19/11  
Fashionable Costumes, latest Styles, in Tweed, &c. 37/6, 42/-, 52/6 to 90/-  
Dainty Costumes in White and Fancy Muslins, &c., 27/6, 32/6, 39/6 to 63/-

Children's Crash and Muslin Coats, 3/11, 4/11, 6/6 to 17/6  
Holland & Pique Tunics 3/11, 4/6, 4/11 to 8/6  
Crash and Print Overalls, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11 to 10/6  
Children's Dainty Silk Dresses, 10/6, 12/9, 13/11 to 35/-  
Lovely White Underskirts, Trimmed Lace and Embroidery, 4/6, 5/9, 6/11, 8/6 to 29/6  
CORSETS—Latest Models, Exceptional Values 3/11, 4/6, 5/11, 6/6 to 42/-  
Ribbon Corsets, 2/6, 2/11, 3/9

Chic Picture Hats, the Latest 15/11, 18/11, 21/-, 25/- to 45/-  
Dainty Paris Models, just landed, Second Shipment 25/-, 29/6, 35/-, 42/- to 63/-  
New Shape American Sailors, in all Colours, 4/11, 5/9, 6/6, 6/11  
New Motor Hats and Caps, in Alpaca, Crash and Drill, 3/11, 4/6, 4/11, 5/9, 7/11  
Children's Cream Silk Hats and Bonnets, 3/11, 4/11, 5/9, 6/11 to 16/11  
Jack Tar Hats, for Boys, bound edges, Name on band, 2/9, 3/6, 3/11, 4/6 to 5/11

# BEATH & COY., LTD.,

## STORE OF FASHION, CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

—times every year. No wonder she breaks it and is glad of it! What a happy relief to say, "I've done that dish."

Not only have we, like Hawthorne, washed dishes, but also we cooked and served and helped eat a meal (with bated appetite because of cooking), and now we are astonished at the number of thoughts, and steps, and acts, and processes involved in a very plain supper. And we had it, and with it came wisdom.

Gentlemen, all, we go into a room and see a table ready set. It seems to us one thing—a supper. It is, in fact, from fifty to two hundred separate things taken down one by one for us to use and for "her" to wash and put back whence they came. There is a plate of rolls. To that plate of simplicity we, with our hands and feet, brought together a new, quick fire for baking, viz., kindling-wood, raking out the stove, and hod of coal, flour from the bin, shortening, salt from one box, sugar from another, a spoon, a pitcher of water, a dripping pan, and a thin pan for mixing up these ingredients, and, after all, happening to forget the things for ten minutes, we burned the rolls half through in a way which we men

### Reckon quite Unpardonable in a Cook.

Meanwhile that one plate of rolls added to the eternal dish-wash two spoons, two pans, one plate and a cup. A little piece of steak contributed eight

pieces to the dish-wash. A few strawberries sent in six pieces to be got ready to soil again. Four eggs impressed themselves on six separate articles.

Gentlemen, we began at ten minutes to six, and at a quarter to eight we found ourselves triumphant—everything cleared away except the dish-cloth. You see, we washed up the bread-pan, the dish-pan and the sink, scalding them all (and our fingers too), and dried them off with the dish-cloth. Now, where on earth can we go to wash out that dish-rag? Not in the clean pan! Not over the clean dry sink! We stood aghast for five minutes, and then wadded up the rag, round like a snowball, and tucked it into the far corner of the sink, and shut down the cover (our sink has a cover). But that rag, though hidden, was heavy on our conscience. "She" never would have done so. We have seen clean dish-cloths, but how they wash them passes our skill.

And so, as we said, "she" is away, leaving us to thought and good resolutions. We shall be wiser and better men for at least two days after her return. And whenever we stop to think, shall rank a successful house-keeper and home-maker as a worker second to none in the scale of achievement and deserving. Her services are like the air, the rain, and the sunshine, indispensable, yet too often enjoyed without thanksgiving.

—Thos. K. Beecher.

### How the Desire for Alcohol is Created.

THE late Dr. J. C. Jackson, of New York, wrote,—

"Children brought up only on milk and grains, fruit and vegetables, simply cooked, leaving alone flesh-meats, condiments, and stimulo-narcotic table-beverages, never become drunkards. The love for simple food cultivated in childhood can never under any circumstances be lost!" On the other hand, he said: "Give your child the fattened flesh of animals, the salt, pepper, and spices, which are used in the preparation of flesh for food, and which always irritate the mucous surfaces of the stomach and bowels; give him stimulo-narcotic drinks, such as tea and coffee, with light beer and wine on occasions, and through the heated condition of the blood made out of such food, your boy has begun to be a drunkard."

Dr. Calvin Cutler, in "Analytic Anatomy," remarked, "Parents mourn over many ill-effects of unrestrained passions and moral deterioration of the rising generation, while in truth they are too often but the legitimate harvest of the seed they have themselves unconsciously sown in the form stimulating foods and drinks."

Most of the shadows of this life are caused by standing in our own sunshine.—EMERSON.

## Women's Christian Temperance Union

OF NEW ZEALAND.

ORGANISED 1885.

'For God, and Home, and Humanity.'

President:

MRS COLE, Cashmere Hills, Christchurch.

Vice-President-at-Large:

MRS A. R. ATKINSON, Arbury, Wadestown,  
Wellington.

Corresponding Secretary:

MISS M. S. POWELL, c/o Mr F. J. Denton,  
Wanganui.

Assistant Corresponding Secretary:

MISS ALICE WEBB, Ormondville.

Recording Secretary:

MISS MOODY BELL,

c/o Mrs A. C. Begg,

Ross Street, Roslyn, Dunedin.

Treasurer:

MRS DOHRMANN, M.A., Studholme.

## CHRISTCHURCH W.C.T.U.

GENERAL MEETING second Wednesday,  
2.30 p.m.; Educational Meeting fourth  
Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.; at the Y.W.C.A. Rooms,  
Gloucester Street.President—Mrs Macdonald, St. Peter's  
Manse, Ferry Road.Recor. Sec.—Miss W. W. Smith,  
Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs Day.

Treasurer—Mrs Seed, Hereford St.

## KAIAPOI W.C.T.U. COFFEE ROOMS.

OPEN 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Tea, Coffee, Cocoa,  
1d per Cup. Daily and other Papers, Maga-  
zines, etc., provided. Large room may be hired  
for concerts, lectures, etc. Apply, MISS GRANT,  
on the premises. Union meets second and last  
Wednesday, 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Ellen, Broom  
Street. Sec. and Agent for WHITE RIBBON—  
Mrs Soulby. Assis.-Sec.—Miss Blackwell.  
Treas.—Mrs T. G. Blackwell.

## NAPIER W. C. T. U.

THE Union meets on the last Thursday  
in the month, in St. Paul's Schoolroom,  
at 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Oldham, France Rd. Rec.  
Sec., Mrs E. A. Israel, Edwards Street. Cor.  
Secretary, Miss Guy. Treasurer, Mrs Evans.  
Home Meetings, Mrs Israel; Purity, Mrs  
Sandilands; Literature, Mrs Mens, Marine  
Parade; Sabbath Observance, Mrs Troy,  
P.O., Greenmeadows. WHITE RIBBON Agent,  
Mrs Freeman, Carlyle St.

## HASTINGS W. C. T. U.

UNION meets 1st Wed. in month in Pres.  
Church vestry. Pres., Mrs Boyle, Lyndon  
rd.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Comrie and Carr;  
Sec., Mrs S. Heighway, Alexandra st.; Treas.,  
Mrs McLellan, Southampton road.

## RANGIORA W. C. T. U.

THE UNION meets on the last Friday  
of the month, in the ante-room of the  
Institute Hall. Pres.—Mrs Pinfold Sec.—Mrs  
Darling. Treas.—Mrs L. E. Metherell.

## BLENHEIM W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets on the first Tuesday in  
the month at 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Rose, Keg-  
worth. Sec.—Mrs Griffen. Treas.—Mrs Hay.  
WHITE RIBBON Agent—Mrs W. Parker.

## AUCKLAND W. C. T. U.

GENERAL Meeting in the Central Mission  
Hall, Albert Street, Second and Fourth  
Wednesday, 3 p.m. Executive meets 2.30

President—Mrs Dewar, Ponsonby.

Secretary—Mrs N. A. Davis.

Treasurer—Mrs Hughes, Mount Eden.

WHITE RIBBON Agent—Mrs R. M. Wallis,  
Mount Eden Road.WELLINGTON W.C.T.U. President—  
Mrs Chapple, Willis-street. Secretary—  
Miss Kelly, 46 Nairn St. Treasurer—Miss  
E. Wilkinson, 20, Pirie-st. WHITE RIBBON  
Agent—Mrs Amos, 86 Rintoul St. Union meets  
first Thursday in each month, in Girls' Asso-  
ciation Rooms, at 3 p.m.Girls' Association Rooms, Constable-street,  
Newtown. Evening Classes and Socials. All  
Girls Invited.

## DUNEDIN W. C. T. U.

GENERAL MEETING held in the Y. W.  
C. A. Rooms, Moray Place, First Tuesday  
in the month, at 3 p.m.President—Mrs W. R. Don. Secretary—  
Miss Pearson. Treasurer—Miss Niell. Cor-  
respondent—Miss Moody Bell.WHITE RIBBON Agent—Mrs Heatley, Belle-  
knowes.

## INVERCARGILL W.C.T.U.

GENERAL Meeting held on the first  
Tuesday of every month in Hanan's  
Buildings, Dee Street, at 3 p.m.

President—Mrs Baird, Spey Street.

Secretary—Mrs Mitchell, The Parsonage,  
North Road

Treasurer—Mrs Small, Gladstone.

WHITE RIBBON Agent—Mrs Ashton.

## FEILDING W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets on first Thursday in  
the month, at 2.30 p.m., in Presbyterian  
School-room. President—Mrs Budd.Treasurer—Mrs Frost. Secretary—Mrs J. C.  
Thompson. WHITE RIBBON Agent—Mrs  
Burnley.

## PETONE W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets in the Church of  
Christ, Sydney-street, on first Tues-  
day, at 3 p.m. President—Mrs Jackson.  
Secretary—Mrs J. M. Jansen. Treasurer—  
Mrs D. B. Howe.

## NEW PLYMOUTH W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets the last Wednesday in  
the month, in Whitely Hall, at 3 p.m.  
President, Mrs A. Douglas. Cor. Secretary,  
Miss Ambury. Record. Sec., Mrs Upton.  
Treasurer—Miss Sadler. Superintendent of  
Literature—Miss Hodder. WHITE RIBBON  
Agent—Miss Taunt.

## WANGANUI W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets in the St. Paul's Class-  
room, on the first Friday in every month.  
Pres.—Mrs J. Smith. Sec.—Miss Tucker, 73,  
Campbell-st. Treas.—Mrs McLeod. WHITE  
RIBBON Agent, Miss Brechin.

## NELSON W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets in the Methodist School-  
room, on the second Tuesday in the  
month, at 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Crump. Sec.—  
Miss M. Wilson, Waimea St. Treas.—Miss  
Atkinson.

## TARIKI W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets every second Thursday in  
the month at 7.30 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Eason,  
Tariki. Sec.—Mrs J. E. Fenwick, Waipuku.  
Treas.—Miss M. Therckleson, Tariki.

## DEVONPORT W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets on the last Wednesday  
in the month, in the Wesleyan School-  
room, at 3 p.m. President—Mrs Hampson.  
Secretary—Mrs Veats. Treasurer—Mrs Butler.

## LOWER HUTT W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets on the last Tuesday in  
the month, at 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Garlick.  
Sec.—Mrs S. Strand. Treas.—Mrs Routly,  
W.R. Agent.—Mrs Ledbrook.

## GREYMOUTH W.C.T.U.

MEETS first Wednesday in the month at 3  
p.m., in the Vestry of the Methodist  
Church. Pres.—Mrs Maskin. Treas.—Mrs  
Sweetman. Sec.—Mrs Hansen.

## INGLEWOOD W.C.T.U.

THE Union meets on the second and fourth  
Wednesdays in each month, at 7.30 p.m.,  
in Wesleyan Schoolroom. Pres.—Mrs W.  
Harding. Treas.—Mrs M. Sutherland. Sec.—  
Mrs Ed. Taylor.

## The "WHITE RIBBON"

Is published on or about the 15th of each  
month, and is forwarded, post free, to any  
part of the Colony for

2s 6d per annum.

It is the property of the New Zealand  
Women's Christian Temperance Union, and  
aims to be not only REPRESENTATIVE of the  
Union, but also ofEVERY SOCIETY OF WOMEN,  
which has for its object

THE UPLIFTING OF HUMANITY.

Any information will be given on application  
to the Office,

201, HEREFORD ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

THE LINDA	GEORGE & KERSLEY		THE LINDA
	THE ECONOMIC.		
	Kid Glove	2/6 Tans Browns Blacks	
	Every Pair Guaranteed.		
	WELLINGTON AND WANGANUI.		