

The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

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THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

(Extracts from a Paper read at the Secondary Schools Conference, Wellington, by Miss Nancy Jobson, M.A.)

In considering the question of the Education of Girls, it is of primary importance that we should have a clear vision of the aims and the ideals of Education in the true sense of the word: for, as educational matters at present stand, either our ideals are not what they should be or the divergence of practice from theory is far too wide.

Education, in the words of Dr. Reddie, the famous founder of the new school, Abbotsholme, is the harmonious development of the whole nature of the child, and therefore demands that the training of the child should be (1) physical and manual, (2) artistic and imaginative, (3) literary and intellectual, (4) moral and religious. Professor Butler, of the Columbia University, expresses a similar conception in different terms. "It becomes absolutely impossible," he says, "for us any longer to identify education with mere instruction, and we begin to look upon it as really the vestibule of the highest and the richest type of living. . . . Education must mean a gradual adjustment to the spiritual possessions of the race. These possessions may be variously classified, but they are certainly at least five-fold. The child is entitled to his scientific inheritance, to his literary inheritance, to his aesthetic inheritance, to his institutional inheritance, and to his religious

inheritance. Without them he cannot become a truly educated or cultivated man." With these authorities, I think we shall agree, undoubtedly lies the truth. It is not sufficient that a child be trained to know and to do: he must be trained also to think and to feel; he must learn not merely how to work, but also how to play; not only how to earn his daily bread, but also how to use his leisure aright. I fear that, looking round upon our young people of to-day, we must admit that thus far our system has failed to teach them the right use of leisure, and that this failure is the source of much of the restlessness, the mistaken ideas and the low ideals of pleasure, the passion for picture shows, and the love of excitement which characterise the present generation.

Returning to Dr. Reddie's definition of Education, let us pause a moment on the word "development." We may define it as the process of unfolding from within—so that Education means the process of unfolding from within the nature of the child. Just as the bud, growing in the right soil, and receiving under the right conditions the right nourishment, unfolds into a flower of beauty, so should the child in like circumstances unfold into a womanly woman or a manly man. We must not forget that the process is from within.

Under present educational systems, the child's scientific inheritance is assured in greater or less degree. Whether he enters upon it in the best way is, however, open to question. Some part at least of his literary in-

heritance comes to him, but practically nothing of the aesthetic or of the religious, which means an incalculable loss, rendering any system of education hopelessly incomplete. Then, again, some endeavour is made to secure the child his institutional inheritance, which brings him into contact with his fellows, making him realise that though an individual, he is also a citizen, though free, yet subject to the law. This side of education is of great importance, carrying with it, as Professor Butler says, lessons of duty and the necessity for co-operation in the working out of high ideals.

If the education of our girls is to be complete, therefore, it must, I maintain, be made up of these five elements, and in whatever measure any system lacks these, in such measure is it unsatisfactory and incomplete. Before dealing with this part of our subject, however, let us take a brief survey of the existing conditions which make this question of greater importance than ever before—conditions some of which it must be our aim to alter and improve.

(1) The excessive and dangerous freedom allowed the child and the adolescent girl, generally the result of ineffectual parental control.

(2) The frequent lack in parents of the sense of responsibility in and for the formation of the character of their daughters.

(3) The necessity for teaching in the school what should undoubtedly be taught in the home.

(4) The possession of the franchise by women.

(5) The necessity for girls and women to earn the means of livelihood.

Now it seems to me that the first three conditions make it imperative that it should be one aim of any system of Education to make the home take its rightful place, and parents assume their lawful responsibilities in the training of the child. On the subject of home influence, Dr. Littleton, of Eton, writes: "The school cannot plant what the home has neglected to plant—namely, a certain view of life and its responsibilities that is above the dictates of public opinion. . . . The normal outcome of Education is the outcome of the home." This, in the majority of cases, is undoubtedly true—but none the less it is in our power—nay! more, it is our bounden duty—to help our girls to become women who will be wise and capable mothers, so that the home influence may be the best and the strongest influence, which the school training will but strengthen. We must not, however, fail to recognise the importance of the economic factor—which, unfortunately, seriously affects education in so many ways—in this lack of true home life in many of our homes, and we must also remember that often the underlying cause of the lack of parental control and of parental responsibility is primarily ignorance, together with the fatal ease of saying "Yes" and the tiresome difficulty of saying "No." Here, then, is work for the school: we must try to inculcate the qualities of ideal womanhood—purity, strength of character, kindness, courage, justice, courtesy, thoughtfulness, and a wise discretion or wisdom—in short, self-knowledge, self-reverence, self-control.

Womanhood suffrage adds another responsibility—that of training the girl to use her vote aright when given the power. What a field is here! Many years may pass, indeed, before the majority of women learn to use the vote wisely and on their own reasoned judgment alone. Do the majority of men even now thus use it? But we must persevere, finding encouragement in the thought that a woman's vote will always be more disinterested and less influenced by considerations of personal gain than the votes of many men.

Let us now consider the defects of our present system of educating girls

—and, indeed, the first defect is that, save in the introduction of the Domestic course in some schools, we have no such system—only a system of educating boys to which, forsooth, girls must conform. Girls differ from boys in too many respects—intellect, temperament, physical strength, and destiny—to be educated on the same system. I do not mean that the girl is weaker in intellect than the boy—her academic achievements have long since disproved that—but her natural aptitude is different, and her intellect, tastes, and powers, as a rule, lie in other directions. Women, after being long denied them, at last obtained the rights of education—but of education not suited to their peculiar needs, but to those of men, and no deviations from the path were approved of or permitted. Now that women have scaled the heights and won their way to intellectual freedom, it is their duty to work out and establish a new and appropriate system of girls' education.

Again, the competition at present existing between girls and boys is undesirable and injurious, and is one of the causes of over-pressure in girls' schools. Let it be granted that girls and boys possess equal ability, and equal brain power: must it not follow that, as the physical strength of girls is substantially less, competition must entail upon girls a greater amount of application and study, and that those who wish to excel must, as a rule, work much harder than is right or wise. Why, I ask, should the real interests of girls' lives and of girls' education be sacrificed to the mistaken idea that the withdrawal of girls from competition with boys would mean the acknowledgment of intellectual inferiority, for that idea lies at the root of the objection to such withdrawal. Like the opposition to conscription, it seems based on a false conception of liberty. Girls' interests, girls' duties, girls' responsibilities, girls' pleasures, differ materially from those of boys, and so do their intellectual pursuits.

The lack of connection between Primary and Secondary Schools is another source of difficulty. The Secondary School subjects require special attention, while often the standard of acquirement attained at the Primary School in English, Arithmetic, Geography, and History does not render, as it should, the first year

Secondary School requirements in those subjects comparatively simple. Hence the first term especially is often something of a strain, demanding, as it does, the undertaking of entirely new work and the mental adjustment to new conditions of school life and to new environment.

The unsuitability and uncongenial nature of certain subjects taught at girls' schools is another defect in our present system, and another cause of over-pressure. Among such subjects Mathematics must undoubtedly be included. The existence of the un-mathematical mind cannot be questioned, and the fact that the majority of girls possess it demands recognition. The time spent by most girls upon Mathematics—save, perhaps, elementary Practical Geometry—would be far more profitably employed in the study of other subjects of greater educational value, which, under present conditions, are more or less neglected. History, for example, can receive but slight attention—instead of being accorded its rightful place as an important factor in Education. All that is possible is a very superficial and unscientific study of English History, with occasional glances at the history of other nations and other times.

Another marked defect in the present system is the almost entire absence of aesthetic training. The important influence of beautiful and harmonious surroundings is, as a rule, unconsidered, and there is little attempt to train the taste of the child to appreciate the finer and the higher things of life. A love of the beautiful in the younger generation would do much to render picture shows unattractive and to combat the dangerous fascination they at present exercise.

The lack of provision for moral and religious instruction, unsectarian and undogmatic in character, is also unquestionably serious, and must sooner or later undermine our national character. Apart from other considerations, surely the right to study and know the Bible, both as priceless literature and as the foundation of all that is good and noble in the world, is the divine inheritance of every child which no one dare deny him.

Another unsatisfactory feature exists in the present scheme of technical instruction, in that girls begin specialisation at too early an age—i.e., on leaving the primary schools.

Though the Technical Colleges are doing excellent work in their particular department, the courses neither aim at nor provide the liberal education and possibilities for all-round development to which the winning of a proficiency certificate should entitle the holder. The net result is that a girl's true interests are sacrificed to the demands of utility.

Passing from these defects in the ordinary curriculum, I come to two other defects which are of special gravity because of their injurious effects upon adolescent girlhood: the necessity for train travelling and the lack of school hostels. Here, again, we find the economic factor—or, as may be more truly said in this case, the factor of false economy. With regard to train travelling, I do not know whether a similar state of affairs exists in any other districts, but in Southland the length and the duration of some daily journeys are decidedly startling. Some girls leave their nearest railway station at 7.10 a.m., reaching Invercargill at 9.57, and, catching the afternoon train home at 4.10, arriving at their journey's end at 7 o'clock. The distance in this case is 45 miles, and the time spent in travelling is six hours a day, the rate being about 16 miles per hour. Often this journey is preceded by a walk of some distance to the station: a walk during the winter months often in darkness and biting cold, or in driving rain. Other girls engage in farm duties, such as milking cows before attending school, rising at 5.30. Some of these girls do surprisingly well, but it can only be at a great cost in the expenditure of nervous, physical, and mental energy. I know of some cases of nerve trouble and sleeplessness which have been the consequence of the constant strain of such journeys. One wonders whether Education—so-called—is not too dearly bought at such a price. Such travelling is mentally and physically exhausting: sitting so long in more or less uncomfortable seats, very often in necessarily cramped positions, can not but seriously counteract the benefit of Calisthenics and the other physical exercises practised at school, and in winter the possibility of chills, etc., is somewhat alarming. When I think of the conditions under which some of these country girls come to school I

cannot but regard them as heroines, if not martyrs, in the cause of Education, and we must see to it that they do not receive a stone when they ask for bread.

Side by side with this defect, and to some extent responsible for it is the lack of school hostels for country pupils. Why parents have endured the present state of affairs so long is to me inexplicable, save that perhaps by long acquiescence they have become dulled and deadened to all it connotes and signifies. That children of 12 years upwards should be left under the control (even were any control exercised) of some well-meaning but often unqualified and inefficient person, having little interest in the child save as the source of a small addition to the weekly income, is little less than criminal neglect of the requirements of the adolescent girl. There could be no greater blot, in my opinion, on our educational system than the omission to provide in the necessary districts proper accommodation for country pupils. The provision of an adequate hostel under the supervision and direction of those connected with the school, preferably the Principal, should be compulsory wherever a High or a Technical School has been established. Again I admit the economic factor—or again more truly the factor of false economy—for it is waste, appalling waste, of the most valuable material in the world—the younger generation. How can we expect these girls to grow into the women and the mothers we desire, when, at the age necessitating special care, supervision, guidance, and help, they are left during these critical years without discipline, without control, without the atmosphere of refinement and happy comradeship that will help them to realise what home life means. I have heard many protests against the establishment of church schools in New Zealand. Till the High Schools can offer the same accommodation to country girls, surround them with the same atmosphere of home life, and the same refining influences, afford the same possibilities of all-round development, and last, but not least, the same religious and moral instruction as the best church schools do elsewhere, and will do here, we have no right to protest. I have a wide experience of boarding schools, and consider that the influ-

ence of a school hostel conducted on the proper lines is not only a necessity, but an asset of inestimable value in the education of girls. The Government, having taken upon itself the responsibility of secondary education, is, I consider, in duty bound to provide such hostels if the endowments of a school are insufficient for the purpose, or should make the establishment of hostels compulsory for schools of adequate income. If all other means fail, I would even advise that the incomes from all endowments be pooled and distributed according to the necessities of every school. In this connection, too, I would say that special Government grants should not be made to schools in the present ill-proportioned and somewhat unfair manner: no school should be starved while others are blessed with plenty, if not excess. I state once again that a hostel is an absolute necessity in connection with every Girls' High School, and the failure to provide one is little less than criminal neglect and appalling waste.

In the first place, the dominating aim of any system for the education of girls should be and must be health—health of body and health of mind, and everything in connection with the school should conduce to health. The situation should be high, bracing, commanding a fair prospect: the grounds should be spacious and beautiful, affording ample scope not only for physical enjoyment and development in games and all kinds of exercise suitable to girls, but for restful pleasures also.

In addition to suitable games, among which tennis holds first place, physical culture should, of course, be included in a girl's training. Ideal physical culture should include dancing of the kind to give grace and poise, such as the Morris and other old English country dances, and therewith, as one authority suggests, should be given the history of the dance—so often in the past a mode of worship, and lying at the root of what is best in drama—so that dancing may be rightly regarded and becomingly practised. Every girl must be taught to hold herself straight, to walk well and stand properly: and physical culture alone will not achieve this if little or no attention is paid to her mode of sitting or standing in a class or her attitude when writing. With regard

to these matters, constant care and watchfulness must be exercised.

Every Secondary School should have a Primary Department, including Kindergarten (or possibly primary branches if necessary in the suburbs) for the children of parents who are willing to pay fees that their girls may have more individual teaching than is possible in the ordinary primary school. Such children should be allowed to qualify for entrance to the Secondary Department in the usual way. Little children need much more individual attention than is possible at present in the Primary Schools, and therefore some such provision should undoubtedly be made.

Hostels, as has already been indicated, are absolutely indispensable. To effect their purpose as an important and invaluable factor in the training of the child, they should be under the control of the Principal, assisted by an efficient staff, and must provide a home-like atmosphere of beauty, refinement, and kindness, a high tone, and a firm yet kindly discipline.

The matter of train travelling is beset with difficulties, but without doubt long journeys, such as have been referred to earlier in this paper, should be rendered unnecessary. The number of pupils travelling to school by train should be reduced to a minimum, and the journey made as comfortable and of as short duration as possible. Those who travel should do so in carriages specially reserved for school girls, and should be under the control of trustworthy prefects, who must be responsible to the Principal for the girls' behaviour, and must report anything unsatisfactory in the conditions of travelling. Scholarships should be awarded to deserving girls unable to pay hostel fees, whose attendance would necessitate long daily journeys, rather than to children of well-to-do parents living within a short distance of the school.

Let us now deal more particularly with the subjects necessary to the harmonious development that Education demands.

(To be Concluded.)

Die when we may, I want it said of me by those who knew me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow.—Abraham Lincoln.

**FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SHANGHAI WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN
TEMPERANCE UNION,
April 1915-March 1916.**

The Shanghai W.C.T.U., from its beginning on April 30th, has been an especially normal, well-tempered, and harmonious organisation. It was decided early in the Spring of last year to see if there were enough ladies definitely interested in temperance to form a branch of the World's W.C.T.U. About 500 invitations were issued for a drawing-room meeting at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, and 49 women accepted. At the close of a delightfully enthusiastic meeting, a resolution was adopted by unanimous vote to organise the Shanghai W.C.T.U. Those willing to serve on committees then met on May 7th, and chose a committee of nine who should serve as the Executive Committee, and who should be empowered to elect officers from among their own number. The Association has doubled its membership, and enrolls to-day 97.

Their first real temperance effort was a protest against having a "cocktail bar" at a garden fete, and was worded as follows:—

"To the Committee 'Garden Fete.'

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—

"We, the undersigned, being the Committee of the recently-formed Shanghai Branch of the World's W.C.T.U., while fully sympathising with the object of the forthcoming Garden Fete in Mr Hardoon's garden, beg you to reconsider the question of including a 'cocktail bar' amongst your list of attractions.

"We would remind the Organising Committee of the fact that His Majesty King George has prohibited the use of alcoholic drinks in the Royal household, and has issued an indirect appeal to the British nation to abstain during the period of the war; also that by command of the Czar, the sale of drink in Russia has been abolished, and that the French Republic has likewise taken similar action.

"We bring these facts to the special notice of the Committee, inasmuch as the fete was especially organised for the relief of the nations above-mentioned, the heads of which clearly indicate that indulgence in alcoholic drinks will weaken the power of the Allied forces and pro-

long the war. Such being the case, funds raised by the sale of liquor are manifestly misplaced.

"Yours faithfully,

"THE COMMITTEE."

The formal organisation of the Union was completed by the adoption of the Constitution at the large garden party given by Mrs Canning in June. Since then five regular meetings of the Society have been held, with an average attendance of 35. The following most excellent addresses have been contributed:—
"Some Effects of Alcohol on the Human Body," Dr. Margaret Polk;
"Evil Effects of Narcotics," Mrs Chauncey Goodrich;
"Progress of Prohibition in America," Mrs Frank J. Raven;
"Russia and Prohibition," Mrs Evan Morgan;
"The Work of the Foreign Women's Home and its Relation to the Drink Problem," Mrs Emily Mitchell.

Notices and reports of the meetings have appeared from time to time in the daily papers. Suitable posters, showing the evil effects of strong drink, have been exhibited in several prominent places in Shanghai.

Mrs A. Q. Adamson passed away this year. Her life was a precious testimony to the love of Jesus Christ for a lost world, and in memory of her, and for the sake of Him Who died for us all, let us go forward into the new year with a spirit of earnest endeavour and unswerving loyalty to give of our best for "God and Home and Every Land."

GRACE B. MORROW.

ORGANISING FUND.

N.Z. TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following donations to the above Fund have been received since the date of last report:—

Wellington Central	£4 8 0
Ngaruawahia	1 10 0
Hamilton	0 16 0
Kaiapoi	1 0 0
Waipukurau	1 6 0
New Plymouth	2 0 0

Total Receipts £10 14 0

The expenditure for the same period was £9 0s 5d. I am pleased that the balance is once more on the right side, but not sufficient to make up for the months when the reverse has been the case. Now then, Unions, I don't mind if you all speak—or send—at once!

NELLIE BENDELY,

N.Z. Treasurer.

Auckland, 4th November.

IN THE FIELD.

Leaving Ngaruawahia, I travelled to Waihi to attend their October meeting, where we arranged that I should return to work up the one a month later. Here I was the guest of Mrs Lochore at the manse. Feeling it to be quite a slur upon our organisation that we have no branch at Thames, I spent a day there in visiting, and could have enrolled a number of members, but the only ladies suitable for leaders were already so much engaged that to organise just now would be to court failure, and the same may be said of Paeroa.

Hamilton District Convention had been fixed for October 11th at Cambridge, but the day was ushered in with a deluge of rain. Friends arrived from the District Union, Ngaruawahia, Morrinsville, and our new branch at Te Kuiti, but in far less numbers than had been anticipated. However, about a dozen faithful souls braved the elements, and the Cambridge folks turned out in full force, so a pleasant and profitable time was spent. From there I returned to Hamilton, and attended one or two meetings there. I had intended going straight on to Bay of Plenty, but correspondence with Miss Dewar changed the programme, and I decided to attend the Auckland District Convention on 25th, visiting some smaller Unions en route. I arrived at Tuakau on the 18th, after very short notice, to find that the District Union had been in recess the whole of this year. Mrs Bycroft, at considerable inconvenience, took me to her home, and I visited most of the members within reach before the weather again broke. They decided to make a fresh start in February, and I am to visit them later, as well as the Pukekohe Branch. I spent a day in the latter town, and found our members were keeping the flag flying in the face of a good many difficulties. My departure from Tuakau was accomplished in a storm of wind and rain, but happily the latter had ceased by the time Onehunga was reached, though the gale tore a hat-pin from its moorings and a hole in my hat. Here I was met by the husband of the President, Mr S. F. Logan, one of our White Ribbon brothers, late of Waipukurau. I have never forgotten how, when I was an inmate of his home at that town,

he (then postmaster) carried the tray of cakes, etc., up the street to the church. The change of residence and the freedom from official duties have greatly improved his health, while Mrs Logan is just as cheery and enthusiastic as ever. A few visits were paid among the members, and on Tuesday I travelled to Auckland, and went out to Mt. Eden to see our comrade, Mrs J. Smith, late of Wanganui, who resides in a pretty bungalow just opposite the home of her daughter. I was so favoured as to be the guest of my dear friend, Mrs G. W. J. Spence, and the renewal of old friendships was very delightful. The District Convention was a great success, delegates being present from a number of auxiliaries. Among the visitors were Mrs Gaskin (Greymouth) and Miss Gaustad (Urenui).

Pukekohe was reached the following day (26th), and I managed to hit the ordinary meeting. There was an encouraging attendance, although a number of members are sick. Miss McCarthy's circular was dealt with, the Cradle Roll taken up, and arrangements made for circulating Purity books.

Friday evening found me at the Oddfellows' Hall, Hamilton, discoursing on "Girls and Their Lovers" to a good audience. At the close of the talk seven girls belonging to the lapsed Y Branch and four more joined the Union, and it was arranged to hold an evening meeting as soon as it could be arranged.

Waihi was the next sphere of work, and I was met on the Saturday by my host, Rev. P. Cossum, and taken to the parsonage. The intervening days having been spent in visiting, on Thursday (November 2nd) the monthly meeting was held, which in this case took the form of an American tea. The attendance was not large, several of the members being away from home. I gave an address on the work of the Union. Six new members were secured, and a pleasant afternoon spent. Waihi is a fearsome place to canvass, as one is in perpetual terror of waking some poor fellow who has been at work all night. These "shifts" interfere considerably with the Union, too, for when a man is expected home to dinner at four o'clock it is not easy for his wife to attend an afternoon meeting.

For some time I had been in correspondence with one of our Normanby members, who had removed to Kati Kati, Bay of Plenty, with reference to organising a branch there. Accordingly I arrived there on the Friday, to find that Mrs Baines had invited a number of ladies to her home for that afternoon. Only six came (one being already a member), and the five joined, so although we have no officers, we have already, with the three removed here from other Unions, a nucleus of eight members. We are planning home meetings, etc., and expect to succeed.

M. S. POWELL,

Dominion Orangiser.

Address for this month: C/o Miss N. Dewar, Pompallier Terrace, Auckland.

OBITUARY.

As we go to press comes the news that an old and valued worker in the Temperance cause has been called to Higher Service. Rev. F. W. Isitt passed away at his home in Dunedin on Saturday, November 11th. Mr Isitt was one of the earliest workers in the Prohibition cause, and to that cause he gave unsparingly both time and strength. As Secretary of the New Zealand Alliance, he was well known throughout the Dominion, and the kindly courtesy of his manner and the sweetness of his disposition won the love of his fellow-workers. The heavy and long-continued strain of the work told severely on his health, and some six or seven years ago he had to retire from active work, and now the Master has called him to fuller knowledge and nobler service in God's more immediate presence.

AMERICA'S GOING DRY.

We note that news has been received by cable that the States of Michigan, South Dakota, Nebraska, Alaska, Utah, and Montana have voted to go dry. California defeated Prohibition, and by a good majority decided to remain wet. Already nineteen States are dry, and now adding these six there are 25 States which have outlawed the liquor traffic. Missouri votes on the question this month, and has a good prospect of going dry.

SUPERINTENDENT'S LETTERS.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE.

Dear Fellow-Workers,—

While I am quite convinced that all our members recognise the need of education on the subject of the effects of alcohol upon the human body, and that the leaflets prepared by Mrs Allen, our World's Superintendent, contains all the latest scientific information on the subject, yet I regret to state that members are largely neglecting this means of educating their fellow-creatures.

In 1914, 25 Unions purchased leaflets; in 1915 only 15 Unions purchased them.

This year the Department has been almost entirely neglected, yet the need for education on the subject seems greater than ever before.

This phase of temperance work has only been touched upon in the past. Let us resolve that it shall be taken up by every Union in New Zealand.

Let each Union vote a sum of money for the purchase of leaflets, and let each member spare a few pence and have leaflets at hand to enclose in every letter she sends to the post.

Some few Unions use the leaflets in their Cradle Roll work, but every Union should do so, if we are to educate the fathers and mothers on the harmful effects of alcohol, whether taken by old or young, in sickness or in health.

It is said that the Civil War in America put back Prohibition 50 years and more, because the people stopped working on that line. Friends, let us so work that this may never be said of New Zealand.

I can supply the following at per dozen:—

- Safe Remedies in Illness, 8d
- Alcohol Shortens Life: Life Insurance Companies Say So, 2d
- An Easy Road to Drunkenness, 2d
- Why Patent Medicines Should Not Be Advertised or Sold, 2d
- Alcohol Baths, 2d
- The Medical Profession Officially Divorced from the Liquor Traffic, 2d
- Physicians Not Using Alcohol, 2d
- A Bottle and Two Glasses, 2d
- Deaths, Poisoning, and Drug Habits Result from Taking Patent Medicines, 2d
- Nerve Specialists and Insanity Experts Denounce Alcohol, 2d
- British Doctors Against Alcohol, 2d

Medical Opinions of Alcohol as a Remedy in Disease, 4d

A Patent Medicine Quiz, 4d

How Can the Medical Temperance Department of the W.C.T.U. Help to Bring National Constitutional Prohibition? 4d

Why Headache Remedies are Dangerous, 4d

Beer Drinking Injures Health, 4d

Do Weak Hearts Need Alcohol? 4d

Alcohol Drinking Hinders Business Success, 4d

Should Pledged Abstainers Use Alcohol as Medicine? 4d

The Appeal of the Insane to the Nursing Profession, 4d

A New York Physician's Arraignment of Alcohol, 4d

How Drunkards are Made in the Home, 4d

Medicated Wines, 4d

Do Alcoholic Liquors Aid Digestion? 4d

Medical Temperance Quiz, 4d

Medical Men and the Alcohol Question, 4d

How to Avoid Constipation, 4d

West Virginia State Medical Society Against Alcohol and For Prohibition, 4d

Special Medical Directions for Women, 4d

What Can Nurses Do for Temperance? 4d

Trained Nurses and Alcohol, 4d

Recent Medical Opinions and Findings upon Alcohol, 4d

Alcohol the Young Man's Greatest Enemy: Why? 4d

Alcoholic Degeneracy, 4d

Alcohol Injures Children, 4d

Alcohol and Nursing Mothers, 4d

Save the Babies, 4d

A sample packet, containing one each of the above leaflets, 1s, post free.

Trusting that every Union will report some work done before December 31st.—Yours in White Ribbon Bonds,

CLARA M. NEAL, Dom. Supt.
Pahiataua.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Will the local Superintendents or Branch Secretaries kindly remember to send in their reports of work done during the year in connection with this department before the 31st of December, in order that Convention report may be prepared? It is hoped that every Branch which has anything to report will make a point of doing so, however little it may be, as it is

only in this way that a true idea of the work and influence of the N.Z. Union as a whole can be obtained.

MARION JUDSON, N.Z. Supt.

HYGIENE AND THRIFT.

Dear Sisters,—Will you kindly draw the attention of your Union to this department, in which is included Hygiene and Thrift, and before the end of the year send me a report of any work done in this direction, also any resolutions on this matter passed by your Union?

I have a number of leaflets dealing with Home Science, Hygiene, etc., from one penny upwards, which make very interesting reading for meetings or quiet study.—Very sincerely yours,

MAY McDONALD,

N.Z. Supt. Domestic Science.

Huia Road, Hataitai.

REST AND REFRESHMENT BOOTHS.

Dear Sisters—Will you please send me a report of work done in this department by your Union during the year?

(Mrs) L. UPTON, Dom. Supt.
165, Victoria Avenue, Wanganui.

MORAL EDUCATION.

Dear Sisters,—In regard to letter sent from the department of Moral Education, replies have been received from Palmerston North, Kaiapoi, Wanganui E., and Gore. A communication was also received from Christchurch, with copies of the leaflet, "A Social Scourge." The pamphlet, "The Dangers of Venereal Disease," may be had free from the Hon. G. W. Russell, Minister of Health. The Department of Health is issuing a further pamphlet. Unions will be notified when it is published.—I am, yours etc.,

MARY McCARTHY,
Supt. Moral Education.

ANTI-GAMBLING AND PARLIAMENTARY LEGISLATION.

Will Superintendents of Anti-gambling and Parliamentary Legislation Department send their annual reports to Miss Henderson, 26, Tui Street, Fendalton, by the end of December.

Home is the resort of love, of peace, and plenty, where supporting and supported, polished friends and dear relations mingle into bliss.—Thomson.

TE HUA OTE WAIPIRO.

E nga hoa aroha.

Tena ra koutou katoa, e nga wahine Maori o Niu Tirini, enoho ana i roto i te Roopu-Wahine Turaki Waipiro. I rote i tenei wa, ko nga wahine whakapono kei te inoi tonu, kei te whakaaro tonu kinga tai-tamariki kua riro atu kite whawhai. Kei te tumanako hoki kia hoki ora mai ratou. Kati kua kitea e Ruhia kote huarahi e kaha ai e era ai nga hoia, kote huarahi Kore Kai Waipiro. Kua mohio ratou ki tenei-ara-ka uru nga paihana ote waipiro ki roto inga uaua ote tangata, a kite whara ia iroto i te whawhai, ka roa rawa tona wa e mate ana. E kore e horo te ora o tona wahi tukai-akiko.

Konga tangata e tapahia ana engara rata mo etahi mate ko nga mea kore kai waipiro nga mea horo kite ora. Ko te take, ko nga toto e ora ana. No reira ko te tikanga mo tatou, wahine, kotiro hoki, he tohutohu kinga tamariki-tane kia kaua e pa kite waipiro, kia hoki ora mai ai ratou ki o ratou kainga.

Mote Tamariki Wahine.

E hoa ma, e oku teina—Tena koutou. Kei te mohiotia iroto inga whakatupuranga, ko koutou ko, nga taitamahine, he nui te whai mana ki runga inga tai-tamariki. Ko te take-Tue-tahi—E taea e koutou te kore e pai kinga tangata kai waipiro e meinga ana hei tane ma koutou.

Tuarua—Mehemea kite moe koutou inga tangata kai waipiro ko a koutou tamariki whakatupu e kore e whai kaha, e kore e tupu maia, engari ka tupu ngoikore, a tera pea e tae mai he pouritanga kia ratou irunga i te peihana ote waipiro i ahu mai i roto inga toto onga matua.

Tuatoru—Whakarongo mai ki tenei e aku hoa. Mehemea koe kite moe i te tangata kai waipiro tera pea kei ona haurangi tanga ka huri mai ki te patu ia koutou ko o tamariki, a ka pakarukaru hoki inga taonga i tau kainga.

E hine ma, tera pea etahi wa ka kai koutou i te hika reti, hei takaro ma koutou. Kote mutunga aja, he hiahia tonu iho ki taua kai, hei kai tuturu mau. Kote utu, ko to tinana ka mate. Kite kai tonu koe i te hikareti ka pa enei mamaetanga kia koe.

Tuatahi—Ko to uma e mate: tuarua, ko o tamariki. Tuatoru—Kite kai hikareti te wahine

ite wa e hapu ana ia, i te wa ranei e whakangote ana i tana tamaiti, ka pa te kino ki taua tamaiti.

Ko etahi mate e pa hohoro ana kinga pepe, i ahu mai i te mahi kai hikareti onga whaea, ara onga matua onga tamariki. No reira, e hine ma kia manawanui koutou kite whakakore itena kai i waenganui ia koutou.

Ko tetahi mea pai mo te tamariki wahine, me ako ia kite teaki i tona whare, kia pai; kite taka kai ma tana tane, kite tuitui i ona kakahu kite whakaora hoki inga pakarutanga o ana kakahu. Na kote mea nui rawa kia noho hoki ia ki roto inga mahi ote whakapono. Ko enei nga ahua-tanga e paingia ana engara tamariki-tane whakaaro tika. Ka hiahia ia kia tika hoki nga whakaaro menga matauranga o tona hoa wahine.

I irihoia e koutou, e hine ma, nga tangata ahu-whenua, hei hoa tuturu mo koutou. Kote ataahua ote tangata he mea noaiho, kote ngakau tika te mea e mauroa. Ko nga tamariki tane e awhina ana i o ratou whaea, tuahine hoki nga tane e kaha kite awhina kite manaaki inga wahine menga tamariki. Kite kore tetahi o koutou e mohio ki tou ngakau, inoia atu ki te Atua Mana koe e arahi, e whakaatu kite huarahi tika, Mana koe e tohutohu, a ka marama ai to ngakau. Kite kore tatou e inoi kia la monga take katoa me pehea tatou e mohio ai ki Ana hiahia kia tatou?

Enga whaea o a tatou tamariki wahine tukua mai nga tai-tamariki kai huihui mai ki tou whare; ki reira kitekite ai i o kotiro. Kia kite pu o kanohi i te pai, i te he ranei o nga hoa tai tamariki o au kotiro. Kite kore e tukua mai ki tou whare kitekite ai ka haere ke ratou ki etahi ata wahi tutaki ai, a e kore koe e matau kite ahua onga whakaaro, menga tikanga o aua tamariki. Kua e tino uaua rawa to tuku i o kotiro kite ngahau. Me hoki o whakaaro kite wa i te tamariki tonu ana koe, a ka mohio koe ae he pai ke te tuku ia ratou me tetahi o korua hei arahi, i te pupuri kite kainga ratou noho ai. Note mea kite kore e hoatu engara matua, he wa ngahau mote tamariki, tera pea, irunga i te nui rawa o to ratou hiahia, ka oma ke ratou ki aua ngahau, a tera pea ka tupono ki tetahi ingoa kino me ratou. No reira e whae ma, kia ngawari. Ko tatou, ko nga kaumatua e mohio ana kinga tini paheketanga o tenei ao, no reira e ahei ana tatou kite tohutohu kia

ratou, kei pa mai he kino kia ratou. Kite awhinatia tatou ehe Atua ka taea e tatou nga mea nui.

TE MAARI WOODHEAD.

Kai Tuhi.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Convention met in Central Mission Hall on October 25. Mrs Cook extended a hearty welcome to all visitors and delegates. Mrs Gaskin (Grey-mouth President) opened Convention with prayer, and Miss Powell read the Crusade psalm. Reports of year's work were received and adopted. Mrs Garroway gave an address on impressions of Dominion Convention.

Mrs Jory opened afternoon session with devotions. Miss Bagnell read a paper written by Mrs Duxfield on "Loyal Temperance Legion Work." A good discussion followed. Miss Scott contributed a song, and Miss Powell gave an address.

It was resolved: "That this Convention of women, assembled in Auckland, October 25th, 1916, do strongly support our sisters in England in their demand for adult suffrage for Great Britain."

MILITARY TRAINING.

Mrs Wright, Dominion President of Canadian W.C.T.U., expressed herself forcibly on the topic of militarism. The W.C.T.U. had been asked to place itself on record as in favour of compulsory training for the children in schools, but she could see no reason for doing so. White Ribboners had always stood for education on the lines of citizenship, and she saw no reason for modifying that position. "I believe," she said, "that instead of planning for war and preparing our children for it, we should plan for peace, and talk for peace as never before."

The conduct of the Canadians in the early stages of the war showed, she thought, what sort of men can be raised on the prairies without special military training. "I stand," she said, "for peace and world disarmament."

Correspondence.

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

Frances Willard favoured the Initiative and Referendum.

(To the Editor.)

Madam,—As there is much misconception as regards what the Initiative and Referendum is, I enclose an explanation. The American W.C.T.U. League favours same. The Initiative and Referendum is law in 19 States in America, in three Canadian Provinces, and in Switzerland, South African and Australian States are pressing for same. The late Miss Frances E. Willard, the great President of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, wrote in 1897: "I believe in Direct Legislation (known as the Initiative and Referendum). The reign of the people is the one thing my soul desires to see; the reign of the politician is public ignominy. . . . There is no hope for reform under the existing system of voting."

The President of the Californian Women's Christian Temperance Union said at their annual Conference, held at Bertoley, October, 1910: "We should educate, agitate, and help to create public sentiment in favour of legislation for the enactment of a law that will give the State of California the Initiative, Referendum, and Recall. We should have a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The Hon. J. G. Woolley, the noted Temperance orator, says: "The Initiative and Referendum should be dignified, conservative, simple, safe, and powerful."

The Prohibition Party of America has declared for the Initiative and Referendum (or Direct Legislation). The following explains what it really is, and every member should make themselves fully conversant with the principles, viz. :—

The **Initiative** means that any group of citizens may propose a reform measure, and, if they get 10 per cent. of the electors to sign their Initiative Petition Lists, Parliament must place the proposal (or suggestion for reform) on the ballot paper, and place it before the people to be voted on at the next General Elections.

The **Referendum**, as is now generally advocated, requires that no law, save measures for public peace, health, and safety, shall go into effect for, say, ninety days. If, during this time, ten per cent. of the voters sign a petition demanding a Referendum on that law, it would not go into effect till the next regular General Election, when the people

would vote on it, and if the majority voted "No" it would not be law.

I am, yours truly,

G. C. STEWART,

Hon. Secretary Initiative and Referendum Committee.

Box 4, Te Aro, Wellington,

October 25th, 1916.

P.S.—I trust that the W.C.T.U. Executive will take steps to get voters' pro. and con. argument books, ballot papers, and the Initiative and Referendum Act from the Secretary of State, c/o The Legislature, Salem, Oregon, and the Secretary of State, c/o The Legislature, Sacramento, California.—G.C.S.

HAMILTON DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Mrs Shepherd heartily welcomed the visiting members. Convention opened by Mrs Jones. Mrs Snow gave an earnest address on the spiritual side of our work. Reports for Cambridge Union read by Mrs Shepherd, and for Hamilton by Mrs Jones. Resolved to send letters of sympathy to members who had lately lost boys at the Front. Decided to take steps to have means of direction to Soldiers' Club provided. Mrs Auld gave a good report, and Miss Powell gave a bright address. Ngauwahia report was presented. An instructive paper, written by Mrs Young, of Palmerston North, was then read. Mrs Brown, of Morrinsville, gave a spirited address, during which she urged members to vote consistently when the time came, and send the right men into power. Votes of thanks were passed to all who had helped to make Convention a success.

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Christian Temperance Union
Of New Zealand.

Organised 1885.

"For God and Home and Humanity."

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Associate Editor: Mrs Evans, M.A.

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The White Ribbon.

For God and Home and Humanity.

WELLINGTON, NOV. 18, 1916.

POLICE WOMEN.

In another column we give a report of the deputation which waited upon the Minister for Justice in regard to the appointment of police women. We are confident that the women of New Zealand will feel indignant at the scant courtesy accorded to that deputation by the Minister. Women representing large and important women's societies certainly merited a careful and understanding hearing. Is the Minister really so dense that nothing but a surgical operation will get into his head the difference between the police women asked for by the deputation and the increase of police matrons promised by the Minister? Did he really think that intelligent women were asking for women to be allowed to join the Armed Constabulary? Or was the introduction of the Royal Irish Constabulary one of the Minister's little jokes? For long we have been

puzzled to account for the presence of the Hon. A. L. Herdman in a Reform Cabinet, but we think perhaps he is there to apply the brake and see that the Reform team do not drag the carriage of State too rapidly along this strange new road of reform, for new it is to the erstwhile Conservative party. Yet we have never seen any sign that the team led by the cautious Mr Massey and the shrewd Mr Allen were dragging the State chariot along at any great rate. Every other part of the British Empire has advanced along the road of Temperance reform, while New Zealand is held back by a so-called Reform Cabinet. New South Wales has its police women, Adelaide its women J.P.'s, Canada women Magistrates for Children's Courts; United States, after experiencing the valuable help of women in the State Legislatures, have now for the first time sent women to the National Congress. Surely the New Zealand Ministry needs whip and spur, and not a brake. We would strongly recommend them to leave the Minister of Justice in the stately and aristocratic seclusion of a Conservative Ministry; he is quite out of place in a Reform Cabinet. In fact, if he goes to the poll at next election as a Reform candidate, we advise women voters to look at his record while in office, and say does it not proclaim him a wolf in sheep's clothing.

DEPUTATION TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, MINISTER FOR JUSTICE, RE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE WOMEN AND THE WAR REGULATIONS AMENDMENT ACT.

The long delayed deputation, appointed at the women's meeting of June 26th, to wait upon the Minister of Justice for the purpose of urging the appointment of police women, was received by the Hon. A. L. Herdman on Wednesday, the 18th October. In spite of a howling northerly gale, with driving rain, about 20 ladies assembled, representative of most of the women's societies of Wellington.

The deputation was introduced by the Mayoress, Mrs J. P. Luke, who briefly explained the purpose for which the ladies had come.

The first speaker was Lady Stout, the President of the Society for the

Protection of Women and Children, who referred to the fact that for a good many years that Society had been asking for this reform, which all thinking women agreed would make for the better protection of young people of both sexes. She brought forward a large amount of evidence from the United States, Great Britain, and Australia, showing how much good had resulted from the appointment of policewomen, and how commendatory had been the opinions expressed on their work by those best able to judge. Referring to the War Regulations Amendment Act, she protested against the policy of merely driving undesirable characters from the town into the country, as that was the surest way of spreading disease. Legislation dealing with the social evil should apply to men as much as to women, for statistics showed that much more danger was to be feared from their presence in the community. Out of 40,000 presenting themselves for free treatment in Sydney, four-fifths were men.

Mrs Evans, speaking on behalf of the W.C.T.U., referred to the excellent service that had been rendered by the women patrols in London, Sheffield, and other parts of the United Kingdom. She quoted from a report of a crowded meeting held on March 14th at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of London, at which such high authorities as the Bishop of Kensington, Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd (commanding the London District), Lord Sydenham (Chairman of Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases), Mrs Creighton (member of same Commission), Miss Damer-Dawson (chief officer of the Women Police Service), and many others, urged the inclusion of properly qualified women in the Police Force with full official recognition and status.

Mrs Donaldson, President of the Housewives' Union, made an effective speech, endorsing what had already been said, and specially referring to the softening effect which woman's influence has on young people. The appointment of women police would tend to bring woman's beneficial influence into the streets and public places, and could not fail to help young people and protect them from some of the temptations to which they were so often exposed.

Mrs Glover, of the Salvation Army, and Mrs McVicar, on behalf of the Plunket Society, also warmly supported the reform asked for, feeling sure that it would greatly promote the welfare of women and young people.

The Minister's reply was long, but by no means satisfactory. Ignoring most of the evidence from America, where police women are appointed with full official status, he spoke mainly of the voluntary system; his statements were negative rather than positive in character, and he failed often to touch the real point at issue. For instance, he stated, with reference to Ireland, that there were no positions in the Royal Irish Constabulary that could be satisfactorily filled by women. As the duties of the Royal Irish Constabulary correspond to those of our Permanent Artillery, this is doubtless true, but it does not bear upon the matter in question.

The only suggestion that he had to make was the appointment of more prison matrons, especially in Auckland and Wellington, and the rather vague promise that when these had had sufficient training, their sphere of work should be extended in the direction of taking evidence in cases that concern women and children.

The Minister's reply to the protests re the War Regulations Amendment Act was equally unsatisfactory. To the women's claim for their right, as enfranchised citizens, to be consulted in regard to legislation that specially affected them, his only response was that he failed to see why it was necessary to consult the women on legislation that prevented a certain class of women entering hotels after a certain hour, and that made it possible to close "one-woman brothels." He practically ignored the fact that the indefinite powers under which the Government passed these measures could be used also to infringe the rights of every woman citizen in the Dominion.

The deputation withdrew, feeling that very little had been achieved beyond impressing upon them the necessity for continuing to agitate so as to arouse public opinion until the Government are compelled to yield to the pressure brought to bear on them.

The matter of police women was again brought up a fortnight later at the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children. The annual report referred briefly to the Minister's unsatisfactory

response to the deputation, and later in the evening Mrs Evans brought forward further evidence in favour of the desired reform, which was now removed from the sphere of experiment. Even prior to the war excellent work was being done by women police in other countries, as shown in the case of Dr. Katharine Davis, who by her tact and sympathy succeeded, where a man had failed, in quelling a serious disturbance in a New York prison. It might, or might not, be advisable to appoint more police matrons, but it was impossible for them to do the work in which women police had been found so helpful, such as patrolling parks and similar places, and visiting places of amusement. The Government had overwhelming evidence to the usefulness and efficiency of police women in America, and while our boys and girls were exposed to so many dangers, it was not right to oppose a reform that had done so much elsewhere for their protection. The subject must be pressed upon the public, and every legitimate means taken to compel "our somewhat hesitating Government" to give effect to the wishes of the people.

The Editor of the Dunedin "Evening Star," in a strong article on the subject, rightly complains that the detailed reports forwarded by him on the working of women police in the principal cities of the United States and Canada had been pigeon-holed, in spite of the fact that he had made exhaustive personal enquiries in many cities, and this with the approval of the Minister. In nearly every instance the official verdict was that the women police had "made good," and had come to stay; yet none of this evidence has been produced, nor was any reference made to these reports in the Minister's answer to the deputation.

In the Dunedin "Evening Star" of the 4th November are given the replies of several recognised local workers for social reform, who were asked by the Editor to state publicly whether, in their judgment, the proposal of the Attorney-General to increase the number of police matrons in the Dominion will provide an effective check on—or even minimise—existing evils. Following is a summary of the replies given by six of those communicated with, from which it will be seen that all agree that the proposed appointment of additional

police matrons will not meet the case:—

Rev. Mr Curzon-Siggers (President Society Protection of Women and Children) said to appoint additional women as police matrons was beginning at the wrong end, as they would not realise the ideal. What was wanted was "women to save women from falling, not women to take them in hand after they had fallen"—tactful, intelligent women, who would wisely direct girls and young women who were disposed to be flighty, and would do their utmost to stop the making of criminals and moral derelicts, and would impress upon girls the high ideal of the duties of woman. Mothers ought to teach their daughters what they should know about sex functions. Another need was the provision of motherly women as helpers in the families of men with limited means, at such times as the wife is laid up or away in a maternity home.

Mr V. Bryan King (President Dunedin Men's Mission) considered that the Attorney-General had failed to grasp the true reason and meaning of the request for women police. Prison matrons were trained in the care of criminal women, but we wanted women appointed, not to care for criminals, but to prevent women and girls from coming to this unhappy condition. They must be tactful, discreet, silent women of high moral and religious character, with great love for those who needed help. Though having the full powers of a police constable, they should not, in his opinion, be uniformed, but act as "vigilance women" to aid the existing criminal investigation department by obtaining evidence that a man cannot easily get, e.g., in reference to illegal operations, and by visiting parks and places of amusement.

Mrs Don (President W.C.T.U. of N.Z.) thought the reply given by the Attorney-General not only wholly unsatisfactory, but an insult to the intelligence of all women who are trying to grapple with social problems. What was required was police women who by their wise counsel could prevent girls from becoming immoral, clearing them off the streets, and preventing them from making free with the soldiers. From her own experience, she gave an example of the kind of help such women could render, and referred to testimony she could quote from mothers in Palmerston

North. Police women would of course have nothing to do with the arrest of intoxicated men, but would concern themselves with their own sex. She quoted from the remarks of Dr. Sheldon, of Kansas (U.S.) concerning the police women in America—some of them college graduates—and the work they do, to instruct girls on sex questions, meet trains, deal with the housing problem, and in other ways try to prevent crime and help make good citizens. The appointment of women police, women jurors and justices, and women official visitors to prisons and mental hospitals, would be a fitting recognition by the National Government of the services rendered to the Empire by women in these critical times.

Dr. E. H. Siedeberg stated emphatically that the real need in helping young girls to keep the straight path was the appointment of intelligent and tactful women to the Police Force, and gave an instance from her own experience where such would have been of invaluable help. This was an opportune time, when in so many countries women were doing all kinds of work hitherto done by men, yet here we had not got a grip of the available energy of our country.

Mrs Ansell-Hodson (Secretary Society Protection of Women and Children) said she was quite satisfied that the Attorney-General had failed to grasp the importance of the subject. She urged that a few "discreet" women should be appointed in each centre to deal with girls and women, and these could be consulted on occasion by the representatives of the many philanthropic societies, and thus contribute to the solution of the problems arising. She did not think it advisable at the present time to employ women in ordinary police duties, but advocated the appointment of a woman inspector, who should be empowered to deal with all girls and young women likely to become sources of trouble, and who would be in a position later on to suggest likely candidates for positions where they would be useful auxiliaries of the Police Force. The appointment of more police matrons was not what present-day conditions required, for they had not time for work outside the prisons, and it was the woman's influence outside the precincts of the court house or gaol that was needed. Probation officers rather than police

women would meet the case, but they should be paid by the State, and be invested with State authority.

Rev. Rutherford Waddell (minister of St. Andrew's, Dunedin) thought that this social reform (appointment of women police) seemed so reasonable, the wonder was nobody had thought of urging it long years ago. The Minister's attitude, though it might have answered half a century ago, when Ministers were notoriously hide-bound, was not that of a progressive administrator. The question had long passed the stage of discussion, and the only concern of the State ought to be: How to get the right class of woman, and then set her to work. It was preposterous that men only should have to deal with women, men often lacking in the finer feelings that would enable them to deal wisely with women or girls whose faces were turned in the wrong direction. He believed there ought to be, not only women police, but women on the Bench and in our Legislature. He did not advocate the voluntary system in vogue at Home, though such might do very good work for a while; it ought to be a civic or national appointment, and he would follow the United States rather than Britain as a guide. In view of the crowds of young people thronging the picture shows and parading the streets without any real home guidance or control, we should concentrate more and more on the home, but meanwhile we had to deal with generations of irresponsible and careless young people, and this called for the employment of women police.

CORRESPONDENCE ON RED CROSS WORK.

A correspondent writes to know whose duty it is to answer letters on Red Cross work. All the correspondence of the Union goes through its Secretary, and it is part of her duties to answer all letters. While this is so, any Union may appoint a Superintendent for any branch of work, and specify it as part of her work to answer the correspondence of this department. But unless the Union specially appoints anyone else, it is the Secretary's duty to answer all correspondence.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Amethyst Hall, Nov. 1, 1916.

My Dear White Ribbon Comrades,—
Now that I have returned from Australia, I am trying to gather up the threads of our work again. And first and foremost, how can I thank you for your wonderful response to our patriotic appeal? When I think of how you have helped in every Red Cross fund, every local effort, supplied your own sons with clothing and comforts, and yet raised £2000 in six months, I am filled with warmest admiration. As a sample of economics it is a marvel, for our total outlay has been only £8 4s 4d.

Mr McKinney has acted for me during my four months' absence, and if there have been any little discrepancies, we will have them rectified when he returns from the Y.M.C.A. Conference.

There was an error in the April accounts, where Invercargill was down for £70 and £71. It should have been £70 only.

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Advanced by Mrs Lee-Cowie ...	21	0	10

Total ... £2000 0 0

I hope to present a fully itemised report to our Convention next year. In the meantime, to one and all who have done so nobly, I would say, **Thank You, and God Bless You.** Printing, Postage, and Telegrams, £8 4s 4d.

BESSIE LEE-COWIE.

There is a little public-house
Which every one may close;
It is the little public-house
Just underneath your nose.

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.)

HAMILTON.

Aug. 29. Drawing-room meeting at Mrs Auld's residence. Miss Powell gave an address. Mrs Jones presented a banner for the Union, and was heartily thanked for it. Mrs Dillicar, senior member, unfolded the banner. Collection for Organising Fund, 16s. Afternoon tea. Three new members.

Sept. 19. United prayer and missionary meeting held at Mrs Cliff's residence. Mrs Tucker gave an earnest address. Afternoon tea.

Oct. 5. Decided to purchase literature for distribution on troop trains at Frankton Junction; also charts for school wall and Band of Hope. Final arrangements made for Provincial Convention.

BLUFF.

Sept. 19. Franchise Day celebrated. Attendance good. Address by Mrs Pasley, who also recited "The Women's Part" poem sent from the trenches. Afternoon tea. One new member. Band of Hope met same evening; address by Rev. Fowler, and a good programme.

Oct. Arrangements made for presentation of prizes at next Band of Hope meeting. Decided to hold a Cake and Lollie Sale. An article was read on the "Strength of Britain Movement," and a discussion followed.

STRATFORD.

Oct. 4. Midhurst tragedy discussed, and the callous treatment of the victim by the drink-sellers indignantly commented upon. Reference made to the unfairness of prohibiting women only from obtaining liquor after 6 p.m., and the opinion expressed that women were no more in need of this prohibition than men. The humour of allowing a liquor prince to sit in committee and prohibit a large portion of his own income was commented upon.

WHANGAREI.

Oct. 3. Five members present. Discussion took place on the organising Unions in adjoining districts. District Secretary to be written to re delegate from this Branch.

FEILDING.

Oct. 5. A letter received from America re direct legislation. Decided to ask Mr Judson King, Secretary of National Popular Government of America, to visit us. Report of Pro-

vincial Convention was given. Our first L.T.L. meeting was held on October 2nd, when Rev. T. Miller gave a splendid address.

AUCKLAND.

Oct. 11. Weather bad, attendance good. Votes of sympathy passed with members who have lost sons in battle and who have sons wounded. Reported that the recent sale of gifts had been most successful. Arrangements made for Provincial Convention. Decided to take charge of Soldiers' Club for a fortnight, as requested, several Branch Unions promising to assist.

SOUTH INVERCARGILL.

Oct. Franchise Day celebrated by an evening social. Attendance good. Mrs Cowie was given a hearty welcome home. Decided that we join with town Union to offer prizes to school children for Scientific Temperance essays. Mrs Garrett gave a very fine paper on the Franchise. Mrs Cowie spoke of her work in Australia. Songs, recitations, and supper filled in a pleasant evening.

TIMARU.

Oct. Report from Sailors' Rest was a very quiet month; no Home steamers had been in port, and coastal steamers made only a short stay. Decided to send circular from Superintendent of Moral Education to the Ministers' Association, and also to remind ministers of Temperance Sunday.

ASHBURTON.

Oct. 10. Votes of sympathy passed with members who have lost sons in the recent heavy fighting, also with Mr and Mrs G. Andrews in their recent bereavement. Decided to hold a Garden Party on November 23. Hearty thanks to be conveyed to Mr Ferriman for generous financial help given to the Union. Decided to help with Red Cross Day.

Oct. 16. Band of Hope, under supervision of Y Branch, held its final meeting for this season. An address by Mrs Broom, who also distributed the prizes. The Y's were heartily thanked for their help at the Band of Hope.

NELSON.

Oct. 10. Mrs Field read a letter from Mrs Sheppard, advocating the formation of a Women's National Council, which should represent all women's societies willing to join, and should discuss all questions specially connected with women. Resolved that the Nelson Union express its willingness to join such a Union. Financial report of Miss Weymouth's work read by Treasurer. Y Branch thanked for donation of £7.

Oct. 13. Good Citizenship meeting. Mrs Field spoke on "Venereal Disease and its Prevention." She considered that the right attitude to all sufferers from this terrible evil was one of compassion and helpful-

ness rather than condemnation, and that the most effective way of dealing with it was to raise an equal standard of purity for both sexes.

Oct. 27. Last Good Citizenship meeting. Miss Maude Royden's pamphlet was read, "The Great Adventure; The Way to Peace."

Oct. 25. Annual Sale of Work held, and was most satisfactory. A programme was provided by the Y Branch.

Intercessory services have been held regularly on the last Monday of every month.

RAKAIA.

We are very hopeful. Meetings are held monthly, and our membership stands at nineteen. Mrs Hopwood is Secretary, and Mrs Judkins Treasurer. Several interesting papers have been read, and a Band of Hope has been worked for two winters. Literature has been ordered for distribution.

KAIKORAI.

Oct. 28. Letters read from Mrs Pinfold and Miss McCarthy, the latter in reference to Moral Education. Decided to hold annual meeting in November. Mrs Don spoke on the work at heart with us all.

WANGANUI EAST.

Oct. 27. Letter from Mrs Suisted acknowledging Christmas gifts for soldiers, and from Miss McCarthy, Dominion Superintendent for Moral Education. Resolution of sympathy with mothers who have lost sons in the recent fighting was passed in silence, members standing. First prize essay in recent competition of "The Evils of Strong Drink in War Time," by Huia Clayton, was read. Decided to hold a "Pay-up Social" in November.

WELLINGTON CENTRAL.

Oct. 5. An "At Home" at the residence of Mrs Evans. Mrs A. R. Atkinson spoke on the need for women combining to compel the Government to frame legislation with respect to the wishes of the women of the Dominion. Rev. J. K. Archer urged women to watch all legislation affecting women and girl workers. Mrs Clark provided musical programme, and the hostess dispensed afternoon tea. Seven new members initiated.

Oct. 20. Votes of sympathy with Mesdames Comrie, Fear, and Smith, whose sons have fallen at the Front. Mrs McDonald spoke on Convention resolutions. Resolved: "That this meeting, believing that the appointment of Women Police by Government would tend to diminish crime, deeply regrets that the deputation of representative women which recently waited on the Minister of Justice asking for the appointment of women police met with so unsatisfactory a reception, especially as Mr Herdman, in his reply, admitted that voluntary police women in other parts of the world were rendering valuable service. Annual meeting to be held November 17.

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HAWERA.

Oct. 26. Mrs Bone presided, 14 members present. Decided to offer prizes to the school children for the best essay on the Temperance Wall Sheets. Arrangements made for a rest tent for women and children at the November Show.

PONSONBY.

One enthusiastic member reported having sent to every M.P. the leaflets, "What I Saw in Maine" and "Facts About the Revenue." Joy was expressed at the success gained in Australia for 6 o'clock closing. We were pleased to see that Miss Isitt represented our Union at the British Dominions Conference in England.

July 5. Parcel of comforts for the mine-sweepers to be sent to Mrs Hatchwell. Reported that £33 3s 6d had been collected for our Patriotic Fund. Union assisted at street collection on Serbian Day. Union decided to assist the central union in catering for the Soldiers' Club.

MOSGIEL.

Nov. 8. Mrs Pinfold occupied the chair. Annual report and balance-sheet read and adopted. Our report does not show much progress as far as meetings are concerned, but a fair amount of work has been accomplished through correspondence. The membership of our Union stands at 17, as against 16 last year, and we show a credit balance of £1 6s 3½d. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows:—Pres., Mrs Pinfold; Sec., Mrs Eccersall; Treas., Mrs Wilson; "White Ribbon" Agent, Mrs Morton.

SAWYER'S BAY.

Nov. Annual meeting held in the evening. Two new members were initiated, bringing membership up to 30, an increase of 11, in spite of several removals. Annual report and balance-sheet read and adopted. Officers were elected: Pres., Mrs Allen; Sec., Mrs Booth; Treas., Mrs Mains; "W.R." Agent, Mrs J. Perry; Press Reporter, Miss Kilgour. Mrs Don gave an address. Song, recitation, and supper concluded the programme. One encouraging feature of this Union is the number of young women joining it since evening meetings have been held.

N.E. VALLEY.

Oct. 24. Annual meeting; attendance good. Treasurer reported that £23 16s had been collected for the

Patriotic Fund. Addresses were given by Mrs Don, Rev. A. H. Wallace, and Captain Hawkes, of Salvation Army. A silent vote of sympathy for those who had lost boys at the Front, also for the wounded. A musical programme was contributed, and refreshments handed round. Four new members.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Oct. 17. A most enjoyable and well-attended social (pay-up). Refreshments and musical programme provided. Rev. A. B. Chappell gave an address on "Women's Work and the War." The Union, which was founded by late Mr T. E. Taylor on October 8th, 1895, was celebrating its "coming of age." Decided to hold annual meeting on November 29. Members kindly take notice, and attend.

STRATFORD.

Nov. 1. Annual meeting. Reports were read by Secretary and Treasurer and adopted. The following officers were elected:—Pres., Mrs Reeve; Vice-Pres., Mesdames T. White, Bridgman, and M. Phillips; Sec., Mrs Allister; Assistant Sec., Mrs McMillan; Treas., Mrs Birdsall. The Union protested against a liquor bar being licensed at the A. and P. Show grounds.

WANGANUI.

Nov. 3. Reported that the Y social had been abandoned. Mrs Matthews resigned as President of Y Branch, and Miss McAnemy as Rec. Sec. Mesdames Upton, Bott, and Dimes were appointed to attend a conference of Temperance workers to discuss the best method to be adopted to bring before the country the urgent need of the abolition of the liquor traffic. Collection of £2 7s taken up for Wool Fund.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Monthly meeting held in Constable Street Rooms, over which Mrs Houlder presided, with a fair attendance of members. It was decided that a Jumble Sale be held on Saturday, December 2nd, in the rooms. Decided that the circular issued by the Defence Department should be sent to the Ministers' Association, re health and morals of the young people of the Dominion. Those present expressed disappointment that the wishes of the deputation in regard to women police had not met with much

sympathy from the Minister. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to a lady who did not wish her name to appear, for a gift of £50 towards the Building Fund of our Constable Street Rooms.

LYTTELTON.

Nov. 1. Annual meeting. Great regret was expressed at the retirement of Mrs Whitby as President of the Union, after 25 years of faithful service, during which she had endeared herself to all members of the Union. It was mainly owing to her efforts that the first Seamen's Rest was opened here in 1892. Mrs Wilson was elected President.

MATAURA.

Sept. Our Union donated 10s to Nurse Every, who had given us an instructive address on February 25th.

Oct. 27. A motion passed that we write a letter of sympathy to Mrs Menzies in her recent sad bereavement.

BLUFF.

Nov. The annual report of the Band of Hope was submitted, and was most satisfactory. Mrs Lillcrap, of Invercargill, gave a short address.

PAHIATUA.

Oct. 18. An "At Home" held at Mrs Wilson's to enable members to meet Miss Purnell, a Wanganui White Ribboner. A very stormy day, and attendance small.

Nov. 2. Monthly meeting. Mrs Neal presided. Letter read from Miss McCarthy, Dominion Superintendent of Moral Education. Resolved to carry out her suggestion. One new member initiated.

L.T.L. REPORTS.

OKOIA.

Oct. 20. Session brought to a close by a splendid entertainment given entirely by the children. Owing to a very wet evening, the hall was only three-parts filled. A speech competition between the elder boys resulted in the first prize, a fountain pen donated by honorary member Gunner Leo Wilson, now fighting in France, being awarded to Lewis Mackintosh. A fine spectacular item was "Temperance Pleas in Britannia's Court." One of the girls was dressed as Britannia, with helmet and Union Jack included.

The Wanganui E. Union offered prizes for an essay to be written during school hours, entitled "The Evil Effects of Alcohol During War Time." No names were attached to the essays, which were judged by the head teachers of Wanganui E. and Okoia schools, also the President of the Wanganui East W.C.T.U. The possible marks were 100. Huia Clayton gained first prize in senior division with 89 marks, and Olive Penn headed the Juniors. Both essays will appear in the "White Ribbon" in due course.

WANGANUI.

Meetings are held every Monday evening. The Legion commenced with 15 members, and now numbers 93, and is aiming to get 100 before the session closes. Mr Noble, an honorary member, gave an address on "A Fountain Pen." Pledge-signing night is approaching, when a packed house is anticipated.

LETTER TO MAORI UNIONS.

Dear Friends of the Northern Auckland Unions,—

I should like, through the "White Ribbon," to express my pleasure at your allegiance to the work of the W.C.T.U., especially this year, when we all have so many difficulties to face in our work. We hope soon to have some leaflets ready with good advice for the mothers and the young girls in the homes, which I am sure you will all like to read. We would like to thank Miss Woodhead for much valuable help given to our work since she had to resign her position as Organiser through illness, and hope that she may soon be strong again. We would also thank Rev. F. Paikea and other kind friends who gave hospitality and assistance to Miss Woodhead lately when she visited some of the Northern Unions. Our thanks are also due to the Dargaville, Devonport, Winchmore, Gisborne, Stratford, Nelson, Waipawa, Napier, and Wellington Central Unions for donations to the Maori Fund.

With greetings to the Native Unions.—I am, yours in Union service,

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

AN AMERICAN LETTER.

Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A.,
August 1st, 1916.

To the Editor, "White Ribbon,"
Port Chalmers, New Zealand.

Dear Madam,—Will you kindly permit an American, from the State of Kansas, who is a practical believer in total abstinence from the use of all narcotic stimulants, to address a few words of encouragement to the members of the New Zealand W.C.T.U., and to others engaged in humanitarian work, in this trying period of your national history?

The great and noble work accomplished in past days, not only for the general welfare of the Dominion, but the wide influence wielded on humanity throughout the world, should now give to your organisation such faith and power that will have marked influence on world-wide humanitarian laws of the near future.

Such grand achievements as have been attained by the influence of the New Zealand branch of the W.C.T.U. never fails to prove a blessing to the human race, and here in Kansas we extend the hand of fellowship to you in the great effort you are making to rid the world of the greatest evil that ever befell the human race; and our most earnest prayers are that success may soon crown your efforts to drive the liquor traffic from the Southern Hemisphere, as we are endeavouring to drive it from the Northern, and when the last saloon on earth has been closed, to never again deal out destruction and death to our race, it will be largely due to the women of that day, and we are now very sure that the women of no land will be more entitled to wear the crown of glory than will the women of New Zealand, for their share in the world-wide movement.

Perhaps just at this time it is difficult to see the results of your labours, but no greater opportunity ever presented itself to the faithful workers in the great fields than are now at hand, and truly it proves, just as your wise and judicious President Mrs W. R. Don, so nobly expressed, "If there was a time when we need to work to save our people from drink and its evil influences, it is **now**," and I will add: If there was ever a time when the gentle influence of the women commanded such great re-

spect, and serious and careful consideration by men in every "rank and file" of life, history has failed to record the fact, therefore be of good cheer, for reform will follow just as the sunshine follows the shadow.

The great war in Europe has caused two of the greatest events in the world's history, one which we now see face to face, and brings sorrow to millions of homes, and one which cast the shadow over the entire earth, for do not all sincere hearts bow in grief, whether involved in this struggle, or merely a neutral spectator? The other one we **will see**, the "dawn of the perfect day," which will follow the wild stormy night, the darkness of which now fills every land, will open to the world, a world of peace, free from many of the greatest evils that the race ever had to contend with, among these will be the elimination of strong drink; the signs of this is now apparent to all who pause to give it a single thought. No greater victory was ever won than the forcing of the liquor element to accept "Six O'clock" Closing of the liquor bars, and we heartily congratulate you on this success in Tasmania, South Australia, etc., for it is the "beginning of the end" of the liquor trade in Australia, for when the public has had a chance to carefully observe the great benefits derived from the early closing of the liquor bars in these States, but little argument will be required to convince them that National Prohibition of the liquor traffic will only be one more step in a real progressive movement—from every available standpoint will this prove true, and when this takes place prosperity will reign where ruin prevailed. I wish to impress this one thought on the minds of the electors of each and every State and Province where liquor licenses are permitted to be issued: **from the day the licensed liquor bars are closed the average individual's taxes are decreased, while the State's revenue is increased, and thus peace and prosperity are created.**

No greater error was ever committed than for a State Government to oppose Prohibition of the liquor traffic on the grounds of revenue obtained. In each and every one of the American States, which has adopted State-wide Prohibition, the revenue from the increase of honest legitimate business has more than counter-

At Spitalfields the death-rate among Jewish children is only about half that among English children. Why? Jewish mothers do not drink.

balanced the revenue from the saloon at the end of the first year, and as the years passed, the ratio becomes greater, but this is only one side of this matter, for while even greater revenue is obtained, the great savings in revenue to the State, from legal prosecution and court costs, to say nothing of the vast amounts expended to maintain police patrol, gaols, State prisons, poor houses, etc., while no tongue or pen can make a moral balance that justifies a State in deciding in favour of strict Prohibition of all liquor traffic.

There can be no denial of these facts, because we have both sides of this argument here in the States both in existence; under the same floating "Stars and Stripes" that brings prosperity and happiness to the borders of Kansas, where no saloons can enter, and brings a decided inferior standard of life to some of our otherwise prosperous States where "demon" rum is made legal traffic, and where a class of people are still under bondage for worse than that which President Lincoln brought to a successful termination in 1865.

The liquor element have had their day in this country, their race is nearly run, and soon the United States will by a single stroke wipe this ungodly business from our domains. At present some of our greatest distilleries are quietly preparing plans to close down and go out of business before they are driven to do so.

In Kansas even the few who have not ceased to use liquor will not vote to re-open saloons in Kansas soil, because of the bad influence on the **common business** and general welfare of the State.

In Kansas, where not a single saloon exists, our courts have reduced their volume of business one-half, taxes have not been increased, even with the numerous public improvements, our gaols in many of our counties have no prisoners, and forty-one out of the one hundred and five Kansas counties have no inmates in their poor houses, while the number of convicts sent to the State prison have decreased one-half since our liquor laws have become an enforced measure, and the social standard of Kansas citizenship is therefore greatly in advance of those sections where the saloon is evidence of present conditions,

We have six hundred thousand public school children in Kansas who have never seen a saloon, or in most cases a drunkard, and while we mention this fact, we do so only as a proven fact that Prohibition is a safe and sane proposition for every land, regardless of boundary lines, and our hearts and our hands are ever ready to extend such aid to others to possess these conditions as are within our power to grant, and, therefore, it is with pleasure that the Kansas people note every advance movement made by your band of loyal W.C.T.U. members, and to one and all we sincerely commend in the highest terms, for your great share in the world's fight to exterminate the liquor traffic, and may wisdom and courage continue to be yours in the future just as it has crowned your highest efforts in the past, so will your present noble work not only prove a blessing to your own land but continue to shed its rays of influence far across the Pacific, even to your co-workers within the borders of Kansas.

Yours very truly,
W. F. HORN.

PRIZE ESSAY.

WANGANUI EAST.

EVILS OF STRONG DRINK DURING WAR TIME.

(By Huia Clayton.)

Strong drink is one of the national evils, its effects being noticeable with others in times of peace, when there is time to fight the evil. The strength of each nation is not wholly threatened or endangered by the evil of drink, for the poll always shows a large majority for prohibiting and reducing the evil, and along with the drink traffic the nation continues prospering, although it is known that many individuals fall by the way.

But in war the whole nation is taxed to its utmost, and at once the effects of any evil like drink are more dangerous, being a weak spot in our national armour, which is immediately guarded. Success in war depends upon the sober men to lead and fight, as men under the influence of drink are incapable of thought or action equalling that of the sober man. The strict laws enforced since the out-

break of war were necessary to protect the nation, which in war time is dependent on groups of individuals, such as munition manufacturers, dock workers, naval marines, and soldiers, as well as the producers of what is most needed. When poor work was the result through drink in any of these departments, it became necessary to protect the nation by stricter laws, which was done only after carefully weighing the results. Hotels where strong drink is sold are now closed for the greater part of the day in England, Australia, and other parts of the Empire are inclined to follow in England's footsteps. Russia and France have made very important changes in regard to the sale of strong drink, because these nations foresaw what the evil effects of strong drink would do for them. An example of considerable worth to the nation was the self-imposed prohibition of strong drink by King George V. in his castle and at public functions, an example that was immediately followed by many of his subjects. The evil effects of strong drink have in many cases caused the loss of many soldiers through the want of ammunition and the neglect of repairs to ships, the workers in both instances losing valuable time through drink-caused absence.

The work of fighting strong drink has received a great impetus since the outbreak of war, and the evil effects of strong drink have decided very many more throughout all the countries of the Allies to stand against the universal evil—Strong Drink.

Ashburton, 2nd Tuesday, 2.30 p.m., in Baring Square Schoolroom: Pres., Mrs W. K. Watson, Box 37; Rec. Sec., Miss Trevurzon, 169 Peter Street; Asst. Sec., Miss Wise, Short St.; Treas., Mrs W. T. Lill, Willowby; "W.R." Supt., Miss Butterick, Wakanui.

Auckland District, 2nd & 4th Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Central Mission Hall, Albert St.: Pres., Mrs Cook, Point St., Mt. Eden; Cor. Sec., Miss N. Dewar, Pompaier Terr., Ponsonby; Rec. Sec., Miss Evans, G.F.S., Wellesley St.; Treas., Mrs McLean, Princepts St., Grey Lynn; Org. Treas., Miss Dewar, 4 Pompaier Terr., Ponsonby; "W.R." Agent Miss Pudney, 16, Wallace St. Ponsonby.

Blenheim District, 1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.: Pres. Mrs A. Jackson; Sec., Mrs D. P. Sinclair, Box 27; Treas., Mrs Hay, Stephenson St.; Mothers' Meeting and Cradle Roll, Mesdames Brewer and Hancock; "W.R." Agent, Mrs W. Parker, Grove Rd.

Cambridge, first Tuesday in month, in Victoria Hall, at 8 p.m.; Pres., Mrs W. D. Shepherd; Sec., Mrs A. Wallace, Weld Street; Treas., Mrs C. H. Rycroft; Cradle Roll, Mrs Reeves; W.R. Agent, Mrs A. T. Watson.

Christchurch District. Rooms, Manchester St., opp. His Majesty's Theatre. Second and fourth Wednesday; Pres., Mrs I. McCombs, 26, Tui Street, Fendalton; Cor. Sec., Mrs R. Day, Milford St., St. Albans; Rec. Sec., Mrs R. D. Martin, 572, Gloucester Street; Treas., Mrs Patterson, Latimer Square; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Williams, 21, Philip St., Linwood.

Dannevirke. 2nd Wednesday, Wesleyan Schoolroom, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs W. F. Knight, Tahoraiti; Sec., Mrs Wiseman, High St.; Treas., Miss Burdett, The Manse.

Dunedin District. 1st Tuesday, No-license Rooms, Moray Place, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hiatt, 72, Heriot Row; Cor. Sec., Rec. Sec., and Press Cor., Mrs G. Macartney, 156, Eglinton Road, Mornington; Supt. **WHITE RIBBON**, Mrs Anderson, 39, Duke St.; Treas., Miss Reid, Bishopscourt, Roslyn.

Devonport. Second Thursday, Wesleyan Schoolroom, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Cranah, Cameron St.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Budd, Elliot and Sheppard; Sec., Mrs A. Little, 31 Church St.; Treas., and Supt. **W.R.**, Miss Le Roy, Waterview Rd., Stanley Bay; Supt. **CRADLE ROLL**, Miss Lilliwail.

Feilding. 1st Thursday, 3 p.m., St. Paul's Hall; Pres., Miss Moore, c/o Mr. W. H. Bain, Feilding; Rec. Sec., Mrs Bridge, Manchester St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs C. J. Thompson, Denbigh Street; Treas., Mrs Williamson, The Hill; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Burnley; Railway Box, Mrs Shearer.

Gisborne District. 1st Tuesday, 2.45 p.m., Presbyterian Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs A. Graham, Kaiti; Cor. Sec., Mrs F. J. Wilkes, 466 Gladstone Rd.; Rec. Sec., Mrs F. S. Malcolm, Aberdeen Rd.; Treas., Mrs Goffe, Ormond Rd.

Greymouth District. 1st Tuesday at 3 p.m., in Sailor's Rest Hall; Pres., Mrs Gaskin; Sec., Mrs Mason, Cobden; Treas., Mrs Sweetman; **WHITE RIBBON** Agent, Mrs T. Brown; **CRADLE ROLL** and Band of Hope, Mrs Stewart and Mrs Perry.

Greytown. Last Wednesday at 3 p.m. in Presbyterian Sunday School. President, Mrs Whincop; Secretary, Mrs Banks; Treasurer, Mrs W. A. Tate; **W.R.** Agent, Miss McWhinney.

Hamilton District. 1st Thursday, Wesley Class Rooms, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs J. M. Jones, Clandlands; Sec., Mrs W. Auld; Treas., Mrs Jenkins, Clandlands.

Hastings. 2nd Wednesday, St. Andrew's Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Harrison, 202 Gray's Rd.; Hon. Sec., Mrs Griffiths, Market St.; Treas., Mrs Collinge, Riverslea; Evangelistic, Mrs Stewart; Purity, Mrs Martindale; Maori Work, Miss McKeown; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Cameron.

Hawera meets in Wesley Hall, Regent Street, on the last Thursday, at 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs Bone, Dive's Av.; Rec. Sec., Miss Bischoff, Turuturu Rd.; Cor. Sec., Mrs R. Browne, Ropata St.; Treas., Mrs Best, Milme St.; **W.R.** Agent, Mrs Tonks, Campbell St.

Henderson. 3rd Wednesday, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, alternately, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Gilbert, "Homeview"; Vice-Pres., Mrs Platt, Gt. North Rd., Mrs Williams, Gt. North Rd.; Sec., Mrs McKay, Gt. North Rd.; Treas., Mrs Paltridge, Rathgar Rd.; **W.R.** Agent, Mrs J. Platt, Gt. North Road.

Invercargill District. 1st Tuesday, 3 p.m. in Allen's Hall; Pres., Mrs C. H. Macalister, Gladstone; Vice-Pres., Mrs Baird, Mrs J. McKenzie, Mrs Lee-Cowie and Mrs Garrett; Sec., Mrs F. J. Lillcrap, Earn Street; Treas., Mrs James Hunter, 110, Don St.; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Hunter, 110, Don Street.

Invercargill South. Meets every second Tuesday, in Amethyst Hall, at 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs Pasley, Centre St., Georgetown; Sec., Mrs Parkin, Bowmont St.; Treas., Miss Pyle, Amethyst Hall, Bowmont St.; Press Cor., Mrs Smart, Ettrick St.; **W.R.** Agent, Mrs Sullivan, 19, Conion St.; **CRADLE ROLL** Supts., Mrs Cooper, Oteramika Road, and Mrs Bruce Wallace, Ythan St., Appleby.

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.

Lytelton. 1st Wednesday, Presbyterian Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs Whitby; Sec., Mrs Bromley; Treas., Mrs Clark; "W.R." Agent, Miss Elsie Clark, "Waratah," W. Lytelton; Supt. **CRADLE ROLL**, Mrs S. Booth.

Mania. 2nd Friday, Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs J. J. Patterson; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Prakinson and Hunt; Treas., Miss York; Sec., Miss Craig; **CRADLE ROLL**, Miss Ricketts; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Hunt.

Masterton. 1st Tuesday, Knox Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Devonport; Sec., Mrs M. Flanagan, 4 Cole Street; Treas., Mrs Sutherland; **WHITE RIBBON** Supt., Mrs Russell.

Matakana. 3rd Thursday, Presbyterian Church, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Witten, Tawharanui; Vice-Pres., Mrs A. Roke; Sec., Mrs E. Roke; Treas., Mrs Melville; **CRADLE ROLL**, Mrs Eyton; "W.R." Agent, Miss Tindall.

Mosgiel Meets in Presbyterian Hall, 2nd Wednesday at 2.45 p.m. Pres., Mrs Pinfold; Sec., Mrs Eccersoll; Treas., Mrs E. Wilson; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Morton.

Napier District. 1st Tuesday, Willard Institute, Carlyle St., 3 p.m. Pres. Mrs G. W. Venables, Ashridge Rd.; Rec. Sec., Mrs F. Freeman, Latham St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs Chellew, Macdonald St.; Treas., Mrs S. Clare, Morris St.; Asst. Treas., Mrs Mens; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Dodds, Oldham and Freeman; Home Meetings, Mrs Ball, Park Road; Supt. **CRADLE ROLL** and Flower Mission, Mrs Walker, Nelson Cres.; Purity, Mrs Oldham; **W.R.** Agent, Mrs Mens, Nelson Cres.

Ngaruawahia. 1st Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. Presbyterian Church; Pres., Mrs G. Densem; Vice-Pres., Mrs L. Bycroft and Mrs Vincent; Sec., Mrs Kendall; Treasurer, Mrs C. Rogers; Supt. **CRADLE ROLL** and **W.R.**, Mrs Kendall.

New Plymouth District. 1st Wednesday, p.m., Good Templar Lodgeroom; Pres., Mrs Allen Douglas, Pendarves St.; Sec., Mrs W. Bruce, 251 Molesworth St.; Treas., and **W.R.** Agent, Miss Taunt, Victoria Rd.

Normanby. Second Wednesday, 2 p.m., Social Hall; Pres., Mrs Scott; Vice-Pres., Mrs Butler and Mrs Clement; Sec., Mrs Saunders; Treas., Mrs Lynn; **CRADLE ROLL**, Mrs K. Hall; **WHITE RIBBON**, Mrs Dickson; Literature, Mrs Hayward.

Norsewood. 3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Oliver; Sec., Miss A. E. Olsen, "Willow Park"; Treas., Mrs S. Frederickson; "W.R." Agent, Miss M. Olsen, "Willow Park."

Nelson District. Second Tuesday, Temperance Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Miss Atkinson, Fairfield; Sec., Mrs Knapp, Alfred St.; Treas., Mrs A. Brown, Weka St.; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Whitford, Mount St.

Opotiki. 2nd Thursday, St. John's Hall, 3 p.m., Pres., Mrs Jas Thompson; Sec., Mrs T. Fleming; Treas. and Supt. "W.R.", Mrs Holman, Otara; Supt. L.T.L., Mrs Goodall; **CRADLE ROLL**, Mrs Evans.

Oxford. 1st Tuesday, 2.30 p.m., Coronation Hall; Pres., Mrs G. Ryde, Cooper's Creek; Sec., Mrs Cowyns, East Oxford; Treas., Miss Caverhill; "W.R." Supt., Mrs D. Hawke; **CRADLE ROLL** Supt., Mrs Gainsford, senr.

Palmerston N. District. 1st Friday, St. Andrew's Schoolroom, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Crabb, Fitzherbert St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs Hills, Cuba St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Hodder, 46 Ferguson St.; Treas., Mrs Clausen, Cook St.; **WHITE RIBBON** Supt., Mrs Holbrook, 41 Waldegrave St.

Petone. 1st Tuesday, Church of Christ, Sydney St., 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Rowse, Udy St.; Vice-Pres., Miss Kirk, Mesdames Corner and McPherson; Sec., Mrs Burd, 87 Cuba St.; Treas., Mrs Donoghue; **CRADLE ROLL**, Mrs Barrow; Flower Mission, Mrs McPherson; Home Meetings, Mrs Ashby; **WHITE RIBBON** Agent, Mrs Wilson; Literature Mrs James.

Ponsonby. 2nd Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Queen's Hall, Page's St.; Pres. Mrs J. Fountain; Vice-Pres Mrs C. I. Harris, Mrs C. R. Vickers, and Miss Caley; Sec., Mrs Plummer, Coronation Rd., Epsom; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Plummer; Treas., Mrs M. A. Bailey, Ponsonby.

Pukekohe. Methodist Church, 1st Thursday, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Frost; Sec., Mrs Haslem; Cor. Sec., Miss Usher; Treas., Mrs Comrie; "W.R." Supt., Miss Goldsworthy.

Rangiora. last Friday, ante-room of Institute Hall, 2.45 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Cobden Cox, High St.; Soc. and Treas., Mrs Patchett, Southbrook.

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

Stratford. 1st Thursday, 3 p.m., Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs Reeve; Vice-Pres., Mrs L. Lily; Sec., Mrs Reeve, pro. tem. Treas., Mrs Birdsall.

Takapuna. 1st Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Takapuna Methodist, and Milford Baptist, alternately. Pres., Mrs Fulljames, East Coast Rd.; Sec., Mrs Carter, Lake Town Rd.; Treas., Miss Rushbrook, Milford.

Timaru District. last Tuesday, 7.30 p.m., Arcade; Pres., Mrs Rule, North St.; Sec., Miss M. Avison, Victoria St.; Treas., Mrs Cave, Raymond St.; Evangelistic and Press, Mrs Lamb; **CRADLE ROLL**, Mrs Valentine; Maori Work, Mrs Butcher, Waititi Rd.; **WHITE RIBBON** Agent, Mrs Stead, Sailor's Rest.

Tuakau. 2nd Thursday, Methodist Church, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Hunter; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Madill, Lee, Long and Graham; Sec., Mrs C. Bycroft; Treas., Mrs Goldsmith; Supt. Band of Hope, Miss Worthington; Supt. **CRADLE ROLL**, Miss Burns; **WHITE RIBBON** Supt., Miss Dwen.

Waimate. 2nd Wednesday, in Knox Church Hall, at 3 o'clock; Sec., Mrs Geo. Dash, Box 27, P.O.; Treas., Mrs S. J. Hitchens, "Te Rangī," Mill Rd.; "W.R." Supt., Mrs G. H. Graham, Rhodes St.

Waipawa. 4th Tuesday, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Jas. Bibby; Vice-Pres., Mesdames McLean, Bott, and Maslin; Sec., Mrs H. McLean; Treas., Miss Johnson; **WHITE RIBBON** Supt., Mrs S. Bott.

Wanganui East meets last Friday at 2.30 p.m. in Anglican Schoolroom. Pres., Mrs Duxfield; Sec. and Treas., Mrs Andrew; Rec. Sec., Mrs Ambury.

Wanganui District. 1st Friday, 2.30 p.m. Trinity Church Parlour, Pres., Mrs Blamires; Cor. Sec., Mrs J. McKenzie, 43 Wicksteed St.; Rec. Sec., Miss McAnemy; Treas., Mrs Siddells; "W.R." Supt., Mrs W. Grant.

Warkworth. last Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Schoolroom, Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs Hamilton, The Grange; Sec., Mrs Miller; Treas., Mrs Cox; "W.R." Agent, Mrs S. Morrison; Supt. **CRADLE ROLL**, Mrs Miller.

Winchmore. 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hanson; Vice-Pres., Mrs Prebble, Mrs Blair and Mrs McIlroy; Sec., Miss Shearer, Ashburton; Treas., Mrs Moore; **WHITE RIBBON** Agent Mrs Glassey.

Wellington District. 1st Thursday, 3 p.m., Rooms, Constable St.; Pres., Mrs Houlder, 108 Wallace St.; Sec., Mrs Spearman, 6 Dawson St., Berhapore; Treas., Mrs Brackenridge, 45 Waripori St.; **WHITE RIBBON** Supt., Mrs Webb, Hall St.

Girls' Association Rooms, Constable St., Newtown. Evening Classes and Socials. All girls invited.

Wellington Central. 3rd Friday, 3 p.m., Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Willis St.; Pres., Mrs A. R. Atkinson, Wadestown; Cor. Sec., Miss Helyer, Tonk's Gv; Rec. Sec., Mrs J. H. Smith, 77 Austin St.; Treas., Mrs Helyer, Oriental Bay; **WHITE RIBBON** Supt., Mrs Port, Austin St.

Waipukurau. 2nd Thursday, St. Andrew's Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hopkirk; Vice-Pres., Mrs Harding and Mrs Nicholson; Sec., Mrs H. French, Main St.; Treas., Mrs Robinson; Organist, Miss Moffat.

Woodville. meets 4th Tuesday, 3 p.m., in Ormond St. Hall; Pres., Mrs Perkins, Ross St.; Vice-Pres., Mrs T. Jackson; Sec., Mrs Thompson, Fox Street; Treas., Mrs Davie, Station St.; **CRADLE ROLL**, Mrs Cole; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Thompson, Fox St.