

The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

VOL. 24.—No. 279. WELLINGTON, N.Z., SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

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

WOMEN POLICE.

Some time ago a deputation, representing various women's societies, waited upon the Minister for Justice, Hon. T. M. Wilford, asking for the appointment of women police, women jurors, and women Magistrates.

The Minister definitely refused to appoint them. For a man holding so responsible a position, he showed only the most superficial knowledge of the subject, and wrenching words of Miss Damer Dawson's from their context conveyed quite a wrong impression of her meaning. The document printed below will give Miss Dawson's own report of her women police.

Two ladies from Taranaki, moved by the evils they saw rife, took up work in the London streets to help our boys. The first approached General Richardson, who told them everything possible was being done. They replied that their suggestion, an appeal personally to the boys by New Zealand women, was not being tried. The General turned to the doctor accompanying him, and asked what he thought about it, and the medico replied: "Well, I think the ladies have something in their favour, and if their plan is to give the personal touch to these boys, well, I think it is worth trying." The General then said: "Ladies, I am in need of help, effectual help, but I don't think you can do anything, but in order to convince yourselves, I suggest that one of you go to London and try." The ladies submitted this report to the General:

(Copy.)

WOMEN POLICE SERVICE.

Headquarters,

6, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.,

26th March, 1918.

Dear Mrs McHugh,—I herewith send you a copy of the report.

I would ask you to submit the following points to your General. Both in speaking and writing, and in various reports submitted to the authorities, I have urged the appointment of a force of women police in London, in various boroughs where large camps are situated, and in other camp areas, in order that police women should deal with problems such as drunkenness, pilfering, immorality, etc., which is the natural outcome of large bodies of strange men imported into areas where there have always been a preponderating number of women. We have claimed that the work of women police would have prevented a great deal of the trouble which has resulted from the influx of large numbers of soldiery. Our representations have been favourably received by the English Y.M.C.A., by the War Office, and by the Home Office. I submitted a memorandum to Lord Derby, which was well received, and handed on in the House of Commons. I have had interviews with the ex-Home Secretary, Mr Herbert Samuel, with Sir Alfred Keogh, then commanding the R.A.M.C., with Sir Arthur Yapp, head of the English Y.M.C.A. All these officials have expressed their interest and belief in the efficacy of women police, but for one reason or another the appointment of women police on a large scale has not been achieved.

Police women are at present employed by private effort in five parts of the Metropolitan area and in vari-

ous boroughs, and the experience of these police women, which now extends over two years, tends to show that uniformed official women are able to exercise an influence for good in the streets which cannot be attained by either civil or military police. The police women working in the Metropolitan district naturally come across a large number of New Zealand, Canadian, Australian, and other overseas soldiers during street patrolling. They also know by sight, by name, and in many cases personally, the girls and women who are leading immoral lives, and who take money from these soldiers. It is our aim to place police women in different streets which are known to us to contain a certain number of houses where constant immorality occurs. These houses the police and local authorities have not succeeded in closing for various reasons.

"On two occasions two men, one an Australian, the other a Canadian, appeared in the street and went to a certain house suspected to be used for immoral purposes. I stopped the soldier and asked him if he knew anyone in the house and if he were lodging there. On each occasion the soldiers answered in the negative. I was able to persuade both of them to leave and go back to their hostels. One of the men said that he was quite willing to give up going on the condition that I would escort him out of the street, as he was afraid of being molested by girls. I accordingly escorted him to the nearest terminus."

The police women find that the men are very easy to deal with, even when intoxicated and quarrelsome. They are very child-like in their capacity for being turned from one idea to an-

other. If turned away from immoral girls and houses, they are quite content to go to some other form of amusement. The male police, both civil and military, are only too willing and anxious to leave the dealing of such cases with the police women. The difficulty has been to prove to the police authorities in command of military and civil police that there is no physical danger to the police women, provided they are in uniform, are properly trained, and patrol in couples. — There has never once during the last four years been any occasion on which physical force was necessary, nor have the police women suffered any kind of physical violence.

The following extract is from the report of another police woman working round the Eagle Hut:—

"On Thursday evening two policemen came up to me and said, 'You're wanted up the road, Miss.' I said, 'What is the matter?' They replied, 'A Canadian soldier out for trouble.' I said, 'Very well, I will come at once.' The soldier was proceeding to make himself popular by attempting to fight anyone and anything, including the lamp-post. I got him away and safely in the hut and to bed. The policemen told me quite frankly they do not care to have any dealing with these men, adding, 'We would much rather you dealt with them, Miss.'"

This brings me to the last subject. I find that one's methods in dealing with these military and naval men must be rather different from the methods adopted with civilians. Most of these men, particularly the last draft, are very rough, untutored backwoodsmen, genuine wild-west types. It would be very easy to speedily cause a disturbance. These men are quite unused to restraint of any kind, are very excitable, and easily heated. The only argument they seem to understand is with their fists or a gun.

No two men can be dealt with alike, and in some cases speaking officially is rather like talking Chinese to a very small child. I apply the method that appears to me the wisest one for each case, and hope you will approve. It is, I know, particularly desirable that we should never create a disturbance, or call upon the policemen. So far I have kept clear of either. But if there is any special system you wish carried out, I will do my best to obey.

Some of the men have been here a long time, and lose no opportunity of bringing their incoming friends up to "Sister," the Australian name for us. I have sometimes allowed a small liberty, such as the purchase of a flag on flag-days. This gives them great pleasure, and I afterwards return the flag or flower to be re-sold. It is only in this way I find that one's influence holds, and it is a general topic of conversation in the Hut, "We don't want any Redcaps" (military police).

I have put this, dear sir, at some length, as I am anxious you should know just how the work is going. They are a very big proposition, these men, especially in drink, but I feel that we are steadily gaining ground.

If the different organisations responsible for the control of the overseas troops would entrust us with the training and supplying of police women, I am confident that a very great change would speedily be noted in the state of the streets and the conditions of the soldiers who frequent them. We do not claim to work miracles, but we do exercise a very large influence and control, and it does not seem to me necessary to wait for official wheels, which turn slowly, to make an official appointment.

I am also sending you a copy of the first report we ever issued of our work. In this report you will see the testimonial which was given us by General Hamersley, then commanding the 11th Division at Grantham in the early days of the war. It is a testimonial we value very much, as we were then earning our spurs amid much scepticism and optimism. I would beg you to show this to your General.—I remain, yours very truly,

(Sgd.) N. DAMER DAWSON,
Commandant, W.P.S.

The ladies went and tried in the streets of London, and their work exceeded expectations. The following tribute was received from General Richardson, and also from Y.M.C.A. Secretaries, who had means of knowing what was done:—

(Copy.)

Headquarters, N.Z.E.F.,
31, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1,
March 30th, 1918.

Dear Mrs McHugh,—I am very pleased with the results of your work, which have far exceeded my expectations. If only one man per week can be saved, your efforts would be justified. I would rather spend £1000 on moral methods of dealing

with the V.D. than £1 on preventive methods; but, unfortunately, we have to adopt both methods. However, your efforts are most valuable, and have my entire support, but I think you should work under Mr Hughes, Y.M.C.A., although you may co-operate with any other organisation.

Wishing you continued success.—
Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) GEO. S. RICHARDSON,
Brig.-General.

Eagle Hut, Y.M.C.A.,
Strand, London, W.C. 1.
Miss Ballantyne, 26, Upper Bedford
Place, W.C., 1.

Dear Miss Ballantyne,—Some days ago you were talking with me regarding the Women Police Service. They have been rendering service to Eagle Hut during the past six weeks, and have been doing excellent work. They have been instrumental in keeping objectionable women away from the immediate vicinity of the Hut, and many soldiers under the influence of liquor have been brought to us and saved from the hands of those who prey upon them.

The women of the corps are women of refinement and ability, and following our month's trial of the work, have decided unanimously to continue their service. We very heartily commend their work to other Huts.—
Sincerely yours,

W. F. LANGDON (per M.W.),
General Secretary.

(Copy.)

INTERNATIONAL Y.M.C.A. HOS-
PITALITY LEAGUE.
18, Charing Cross Road,
London, W.C. 2,
March 28th, 1918.

Dear Mrs McHugh,—With reference to our recent conversations on the proposal for you and Miss Ballantine to devote your time to work among New Zealand boys on leave in London, I wish to assure you, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the above League, that we are not only interested in the scheme, but heartily enthusiastic in wishing to support you.

We have agreed with the N.Z.C.A. that should your General so desire it, we are willing for you both to work under our auspices, and we will help you in every way possible. We are proposing to the various Associations which we represent that they also should enlist the services of lady workers like yourselves, and that we should organise a definite department of women street patrols.

We are prepared to open a social room and bear all the current expense of running the same, in each area where a staff of women patrols are working, which will act as a base from which you can operate.

As you are aware, already we are doing this work with men street patrols, but we are convinced that there is a great work which only women like yourselves can do, and we are anxious to build up this new department.

Wishing you every success, and assuring you of our heartiest co-operation if it be found possible for you to remain here to continue the work.—Believe me, yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) CYRIL BAIN,
Organising Secretary.

We ask our readers who is most likely to know: the men who come in daily contact with these women, and know how efficiently they are doing their work, or the Minister of Justice in a Dominion so backward that it has no police woman in it?

The late Minister for Justice, Sir James Allen, told a deputation who approached him on this question that he had sought information as to the work of women police from Great Britain and America, and the replies he got were that they were doing eminently satisfactory work.

The present Minister of Justice told the deputation that he knew nothing of that report. Pity such information should be pigeon-holed by one Minister and not available to his successor. Mr Wilford has missed a great opportunity. He might have been looked upon by posterity as the far-seeing Minister who instituted a great reform. But he was unable to rise to such a height. He may delay, but cannot stop this reform. He is an up-to-date Mrs Partington, trying to stop the onrush of the mighty Atlantic billows with a tiny mop. When the first locomotive was running its trial trip, George Stevenson was asked what would happen if a cow got on the railway line before the advancing train. The great man replied that it would be bad "for the cow." It will always be bad for men, even Cabinet Ministers, to get in the way of the advancing car of Women's Freedom, the Freedom to do whatever she can do well.

CANTERBURY PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

September 3rd and 4th. Executive meeting on Tuesday afternoon, and Reception to Delegates in the Town Hall in the evening. Mrs Ryde, local President, presided, and welcomed the Delegates. Addresses of welcome were given by Mr Hawke, Chairman of County Council, and by the local clergy. Mrs T. E. Taylor replied on behalf of the Delegates, and thanked the speakers for their words of welcome.

Business began on Wednesday at 9.30 a.m., in the Coronation Hall. Twenty Delegates answered the roll call. Reports from Provincial Secretary and from Christchurch, Ashburton, Timaru, Waimate, Lyttelton, New Brighton, Kaiapoi, and Oxford Unions. Timaru, Ashburton, and Oxford all report strong Y Branches. Kaiapoi reports 202 Band of Hope members. All Branches report good work for Patriotic Funds. Several Unions reported work in Social Hygiene Department. Christchurch gave £10 to Nurse Chappell's campaign. Winchmore and Tinwald have large and increasing Cradle Rolls.

Afternoon Session at 2 p.m.

Following resolutions were passed:

(1) The members of the Convention express their strong indignation at the attitude taken by the Hon. T. M. Wilford, Minister of Justice, in refusing to support the appointment of women magistrates, women jurors and women police in the different branches of Departmental work under his control, would respectfully remind him that the women of New Zealand will never cease their agitation for the above reforms until they are appointed with men to investigate cases where women and children are concerned.

(2) This Convention is of the opinion that in cases where the police make a raid upon premises suspected of being used for immoral purposes, the men as well as the women found thereon should be made equally responsible and punishable. The present Regulation which provides for the arrest of the women only are a direct recognition of a double standard of morality.

(3) This Convention is opposed to the present system of altering the

boundaries of electorates after taking the census, being against the best interests of the electors, making it impossible to maintain that community of interest, which is the mainspring of an intelligent participation in public affairs.

(4) That more vigorous censorship should be exercised over picture films which glorify crime and animal passions, and urge that the proposed assistant censor who is to be appointed should be a woman.

(5) That the Government be urged to extend the 6 o'clock closing, so that it may apply to packet licenses on ferry steamers.

The following were passed re Educational System:—

(1) Age limit for compulsory education to be raised over 14 years.

(2) A more thorough medical inspection should be carried out in the schools, and that free dental treatment be provided for the children attending primary schools.

(3) That some of the School Inspectors be women.

(4) That Government be asked to secure a better carrying out of the compulsory clauses of the Education Act.

(5) That special provision be made for deficient children.

(6) That the Education Department provide for payment of travelling of all children who ride to school, and of proficiency certificate holders travelling to high schools.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs T. E. Taylor; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs W. Lill; Vice-President, Mrs Rule.

A Paper on Social Hygiene, written by Mrs Bagley, was read.

Three members joined the Union.

Evening Session at 7.30 was attended by many visitors.

A Paper, "How We Won the Franchise," was read by Mrs Lill, and an interesting address on the present campaign by Miss Henderson. A number of questions by local workers were answered.

A resolution was passed urging the Alliance to arrange for Mrs Don to come at once and help in the campaign, speaking at meetings in the Canterbury Province.

Convention closed with thanks to the hosts, hostesses, and the local Union, and the singing of the Temperance Doxology.

GOVERNMENT REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

ADDINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH.

Having obtained a gracious and cordial permission to visit this Institution from the new Minister of Justice (The Hon. T. Wilford) through Mr Matthews, Inspector of Prisons, I gladly availed myself of the opportunity when passing through Christchurch, on my way to settle on the West Coast.

I made a special appointment by telephone with the lady superintendent, and on entering the precincts I was gratified to see various improvements since the last time I was there. The old unsightly building at the entrance has been pulled down, and from the debris has been thrown up in picturesque fashion, various rockery arrangements which had been planted with flowers. On going further I noted that the garden and grounds generally, indicated that the women prisoners (or shall we say "patients," to use the term of the lady superintendent) had not only been industrious in carrying out directions, but had put their hearts into their work. The flower-beds had yielded a good supply, and the vegetable garden too, had been remunerative, which could be made more so with larger space.

After inspecting the kitchen and laundry, where women were busily employed, I visited the sewing rooms in which much useful and valuable work is turned out for the Red Cross and patriotic efforts. I saw, also, the hospital ward, the surgical theatre, and the Institution Chapel, which had been furnished and decorated by the late Mrs Cunningham, whose long-continued and effective services in the welfare of the prisoners of New Zealand are well-known and appreciated. Services are held in this Chapel by the Anglican Church and the Salvation Army, each Sunday. The Roman Catholic Church being represented by members of St. Paul de Vincent.

The "first offenders" were occupied in making up shirts for the men prisoners of other gaols. They did this, together with Red Cross work, in a separate sewing room.

I was glad to hear that there is a system in vogue whereby "habitual criminals," on indeterminate sentences, if well behaved, are able to earn 6d or 9d per diem so that they are enabled to purchase little extra indulgences, such as cheese, cocoa, butter or sugar from time to time. Those on

"reformatory detention" can also earn, and are paid their wages at termination of sentence, as well as being able to provide new clothing wherewith to begin afresh on re-entering the world.

But as it was pointed out, the present method of giving short sentences only for inebriates, gives little chance of a radical cure—it is constantly the case that the women return over and over again—some of them having from 20 to over 100 convictions against their record in the official books! This makes the magisterial convictions for a month—three months—or a year—so discouraging to any reformatory officers who wish the true welfare of the patients.

Naturally, I enquired what new reform was specially desirable in the interests of these cases, and was answered most emphatically, "**Prohibition**"—"Prohibition." For at least 90 per cent. of these prisoners find their way to the Reformatory in the first place, and constantly return, through indulgence in alcoholic liquors. If drink were done away, the result later on would be—"No cases and an empty prison." I was glad to assure the lady superintendent that our W.C.T.U. always stood for National Prohibition, consistently and constantly working for its being secured.

I was told that we should urge for longer sentences with a hope of remedial results, while the women could secure by good conduct those privileges given to "indeterminate sentence" cases. (There are now 57 inmates, including all grades, not only old women, but younger; though as is well known young girls are committed to the Te Oranga Reformatory School, Christchurch.

An "Inebriate Department" is much needed, whereby a "farm colony" could be started in the country with sufficient area for keeping cows (with a dairy), fowls, pigs, etc., and where fruit and vegetables could be grown, not only for prison requirements there and elsewhere, but in exchange for other commodities. The serious war-conditions at present, seem to preclude this purpose being carried out, though it appears to my own judgment that the existing premises are not very suitable, abutting on a main thoroughfare in a populous district, Addington. These valuable premises, I should think, could be sold to great advantage, or an exchange made, for a larger property some miles from any town. All the necessary labour for carrying it on would be free labour, and the

produce could be obtained without much cost accordingly.

It is gratifying to know that the open air work is not only beneficial to the health and character of the women, but that it is thoroughly congenial to them and helpful in uplifting them morally, as always strongly advocated by Lady Henry Somerset.

The longer sentences by retaining the patients for an adequate period would be more remedial, giving a better chance for a real cure, and would also save the pockets of the ratepayers, inasmuch as the upkeep of the police and prisons with all the machinery of the law courts, is a costly business, and the short sentences frequently mean constant recurring convictions of these poor women.

There is another point—for the protection of society generally, and the welfare of the young people (of both sexes) particularly, it is most important that these "hardened offenders" or weak-willed "patients," as others would say, should be kept safely away under reformatory care. To send them loose again into ordinary life is to harass the public and contaminate the younger citizens. Surely when 20 or more convictions are recorded, such a person should be under continued control in country surroundings for 3 to 5 years, or even longer in such cases!

As the W.C.T.U. is such a strong body, we should be represented officially and an appointed official visitor should be chosen who is practical, kindly and judicious. She could then be furnished with the name, age and date of any woman's leaving the Reformatory at the expiration of sentence—meet her, convey her to a respectable lodging if necessary, or to a suitable place of employment, see that any necessary clothes were ready, and continue an occasional general supervision. A few other ladies could form a small sub-committee to assist the official visitor as needed.

Books and magazines are issued freely, and such would be welcomed, as there is much spare time spent alone in the cells after the day's work is over. As to diet—plain, nourishing food is given, but personally I feel that a liberal supply of fruit (which outsiders could send) would lessen the drink craving. At British and American Inebriate Institutions, apples are largely distributed with this special object.

As women workers, our W.C.T.U. ought to make an effort in the lines

indicated for all women prisoners, especially as the latest reformatory methods are not as far developed at present for them as in the case of men prisoners (as in the Invercargill Reformatory for young men, for instance). If the W.C.T.U. representative visitor were officially recognised by the Justice Department, helpful lectures could be arranged from time to time in conjunction with the lady superintendent, and it seems to me very desirable that more homely talks should be given on the evils of drink, evil companionship, and other sources of temptation outside, by suitable women speakers—in fact, anything devised whereby there may be given an impulse to a stronger, better life.

SISTER MOODY BELL.

Runanga,
Greymouth.

LINES WRITTEN BY MRS FULTON,

First President of the Dunedin Union.

In a little Scotch kitchen, not far from
the sea,
Some children were busy, as merry
could be;
Of course there was with them abundance
of life,
This all must expect in a houseful of
boys.

One lad, more sedate than the rest it
would seem,
Stood watching minutely the tea-
kettle steam,
But soon his wise musings were
brought to an end
By some words that were spoken,
"Life's moments don't spend."

Jamie turned to his mother, and said
in reply:
"I am thinking most deeply, and
wondering why
Men do not wake up, and observe with
surprise
That a giant unnoticed here slumber-
ing lies.

"His power is so mighty that men will
soon tell
How his genius will mill-wheels and
engines propel;
His labours, so constant, will ease
toilers' lot."
Don't forget the discoverer, 'his name
is James Watt.'

From water, that bountiful gift of the
Lord,
Came forth this great giant, for so
long ignored;
He makes known his presence when
tightly compressed,
And blows his own trumpet while
doing his best.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR EXAMINATION OF ORGANISERS.

SYLLABUS.

The following shall be the subjects
for examination:—

Section I.

- I. English. Equivalent to and on the lines of the Public Service Entrance Examination.
- II. Constitution, By-laws, and Departments of Work of the N.Z. W.C.T.U.
- III. "Alcohol and the Human Body" (by Horsley and Sturge).
- IV. History and Present Position of the Prohibition Movement in New Zealand.
- V. Voice Production and Elocution (Elementary Course). Text Books: Canon Fleming's "Art of Effective Public Speaking" or Peartwee's "Elocution."

Section II.

- I. Civics: Text Book to be given later.
- II. Rules of Debate and Parliamentary Procedure.
- III. Economic Aspect of Drink Question:
 - (a) "The Revenue and the Liquor Traffic" (by A. R. Atkinson).
 - (b) Alcohol and National Efficiency.
 - (c) Alcohol and the Social Evil.
- IV. General knowledge of progress of Prohibition in other lands, and more detailed knowledge of position in Australasia.
- V. Voice Production and Elocution (More Advanced Course). Text Books: As for Section I.

Regulations.

- I. Candidates must have passed the Sixth Standard, or an equivalent examination, and may sit for the first section any time after the completion of six months' training.
- II. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation or the Public Service Entrance Examination will not be required to pass in English, and may take the remaining subjects of Section I. after three months' training.
- III. After passing Section I., candidates must complete a further six months' training before sitting for Section II.

The Committee would suggest that after passing the Second Section, candidates should be allowed to specialise, and for that purpose a further

syllabus should be drawn up to include "L.T.L. and Y. Work and Organisation." Purity and Moral Education.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

Minister's Office,
Mental Hospitals Department,
Wellington, 31st August, 1918.

Dear Madam,—

I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant with reference to the question of special institutions for mild or temporary cases of mental derangement.

I beg to assure you that this matter has received my careful consideration and nothing but want of funds caused by the war has prevented the establishment of one or more institutions on the lines suggested by your Union.

I have pleasure in informing you that I have now given instructions to the Mental Hospitals Department to endeavour to secure the lease of a suitable building in either Christchurch or Wellington where cases of the class to which you specially refer may be dealt with. As you know, I have long held the view that there ought to be a place prior to entrance to mental hospitals, where persons who are temporarily deranged can be nursed back to mental health, and I hope now to evolve a scheme by which one or more of these places can be established at small expense, in order that it may be thoroughly tested.

Thanking your Union for its support.—Yours faithfully,

G. W. RUSSELL,

Minister in Charge of Mental
Hospitals.

Miss C. Henderson,
Corresponding Secretary, W.C.T.U.,
26, Tui Street, Fendalton,
Christchurch.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In every instance where subscribers are not receiving their paper regularly, will they please enquire at the local Post Office, and if the fault is not there, please drop a post-card to the Business Manager. Several papers have been returned to us marked "Gone away, address not known," and when we enquire from the local agent we find that the subscriber is still at the same address, and complaining that the paper is not reaching her regularly.

THE APPEAL OF THE BUSINESS MEN.

It was a notable gathering, that assemblage of two or three thousand in the Town Hall of Wellington last Monday evening, the 9th instant. For it was not simply the leading representatives, and the rank and file, of the great Temperance party such as usually greets the speakers at a large Temperance meeting; it was an audience representative of the business men that had met to hear one of the most prominent members of the business world, and one of the leading educationists, in the Dominion, put forward their views on the burning question of the time. After the Mayor, who presided, had opened the proceedings, the first speaker was Mr Hunt, one of the original members of the National Efficiency Board, and he began by outlining the origin, constitution, and work of that Board, with whose recommendations and policy the public already have been made fairly familiar. He pointed out that the money compensation was necessitated, as a matter of fairness, by the existing legislation, which allowed 4½ years' continuance after the carrying of Prohibition—the time compensation was being commuted for a money compensation.

It was a treat to follow Mr Hunt's well-reasoned-out argument on productive power, on which the welfare and progress of a nation depended. Surplus productive power was used partly to raise the average standard of living, i.e., provide better houses, food and clothing, better education and recreation, partly to improve the facilities for future production, i.e., develop natural resources of the land, increase its productivity, provide better means of transport. Producing power was the result of accumulated surplus production in the past, not only material things, but also the trained ability of skilled workers. Surplus production per head of population, together with the average standard of living, were the measure of national efficiency; and those nations would lead that were economically most efficient. Comparing United States and Great Britain with China and India, the former with high standard of living and high surplus production, therefore economically efficient, had rapidly raised their war power to the level of that of the Central Powers; the latter, with immense

population, but lacking economic power, had contributed comparatively little to the war.

He then proceeded to show that drink reduced efficiency. Taking a man's career from 20 years of age to 65, to take one sixpenny drink per day meant a loss of £1450, allowing interest at 5 per cent. The same sixpence per day saved till the age of 25 and then invested at 10 per cent.—a rate easily earned—would produce £6750. Besides the loss of money, there was also the impairing of efficiency through alcohol, consequent reduction of earning power, even supposing that the man never became a drunkard. All employers preferred non-drinkers to drinkers, for nothing undermined character like drink. Even a slight reduction in efficiency made all the difference between success and failure; and this statement the speaker proved by actual figures. It did not take much drink to cause failure in a business concern, whether through one man in a responsible position destroying by his drunken habits the efficiency of the staff under him, or through a small proportion of the staff drinking to excess, while the remainder, and the head, were capable and efficient.

Capital accumulating at 5 per cent. doubled itself in 14 years, though, as a matter of fact, surpluses did not increase so rapidly because the standard of living tended to rise at the same time, and quite rightly, for this was the very object of production. Therefore the standard of efficiency was continually being raised, and any nation that wished to lead must keep on advancing. Canada and the United States had thrown off the drink incubus, completely or to a great extent, and they were progressing by leaps and bounds. It would be impossible for New Zealand to keep up in the race hampered as she was by loss of efficiency through drink.

Mr Hunt dealt next with the revenue question. The revenue from drink was approximately £1,100,000 per annum, interest and sinking fund on sum proposed as compensation was £300,000. People asked, how could the country afford to lose this? It was absurd to argue that the country must go on drinking £5,000,000 per annum in order to provide £1,000,000, even without taking account of the loss of efficiency caused through consuming this liquor. The money, if not spent

on drink, would either be spent on other things or invested, and in either case would be liable to taxation—if invested, would come up for taxation, not once only, but every year. Quoting actual figures, Mr Hunt showed how the increased revenue obtained during the last four years—an increase from 12 millions odd to 20 millions odd—had nearly all been obtained from stamp and death duties, railways, post and telegraph, land tax, and income tax. The bulk of it had been taken from the pockets of the wealthy. Men in charge of big business and financial concerns were supporting the movement to abolish liquor, because they knew this would not mean increased taxation, but larger incomes for everybody, and therefore a large increase in the number of taxable incomes. The proposal made to the Trade by the Efficiency Board's recommendation was a fair one, and the money required for it, even if it were five or six millions, would be a mere nothing to the country, for the saving in the cost of the drink, and in the inefficiency that was caused by drink—crime, lunacy, poverty, and distress, etc.—would pay the whole thing twice over in the first year. The speaker appealed to those Prohibitionists who still felt unable to support the recommendation on account of their objection to compensation, not to do anything that might split the party, and perhaps defeat the one proposal that had a reasonable chance of being carried, whereby the whole Traffic could be immediately done away with. The Liquor Party's new proposal for National Ownership was an attempt to split the votes, and prevent any issue at all being carried. But nothing should be submitted to a referendum unless there was a large popular demand for it. If three issues were submitted for referendum, either there ought to be preferential voting, or there should be a second ballot in the event of no issue being carried.

Mr Hunt concluded his telling and convincing address with stating his belief that the result of the present war would be such an access of energy to the world that the progress made in the 20th century would be even greater than that of the 19th.

The next speaker was Mr Milner, Principal of the Waitaki Boys' High School, who pointed out that the demand for prohibition of the Liquor

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Traffic had become world-wide, supported by thinking men everywhere on the grounds of humanity and efficiency. It was no longer extremists or fanatics that were asking for it, but the movement had been placed on a new footing by receiving the support of the commercial community. Nor was it any longer insular or local, for every country in the world was dealing with the matter, and that by drastic measures. He had come to the conclusion, from reading the writings of Sir F. Smith, that the consumption of alcohol was largely a matter of fashion. Sir F. Smith had recently visited North America as a representative of the British Government, to present to the people there the ideas of England about the war. The article he wrote while travelling revealed an interesting change of opinion. At first amazed, even to the extent of indulging in sarcasm, by the absence of liquor in important social functions, he found that Prohibition was a permanent part of the social life of the people, and before long he became himself a convert to the principle.

Mr Milner gave an interesting resumé of the struggle against liquor in the United Kingdom in the early part of the war. Spite of the pleadings of the Shipbuilders' Federation, spite of the representations of Lord Jellicoe, of the Director of Transport, and the Director of Munitions, spite of the example of the King, every effort to sweep away the drink evil failed, and Mr Lloyd George had to content himself with certain restrictive measures because the Traffic was so strongly entrenched, numbering amongst its proprietary supporters clergymen, titled persons, members of Parliament, and a large majority of the Balfour Ministry.

Referring to the instruction of the young, the speaker strongly advocated Scientific Temperance education in the schools, when the plastic minds of the young can be so easily moulded. The strong public sentiment in America on the liquor question was

the result of the systematic temperance instruction given in the schools there for the last thirty years or more. In 1905, 15,000 medical men of Britain, among them all the leaders of the profession, had asked that hygiene and temperance, especially the dangers of moderate drinking, should be taught in the schools. But again the political influence of the brewers was too strong, and nothing was done. Here in New Zealand the Minister of Education (Mr Hanan) had asked the Education Boards to see that proper temperance instruction was given in the schools. But nothing was done, nor ever would be until public opinion insisted on the teachers being trained in the subject, and the inspectors being directed to report on it as on the other subjects of the curriculum.

The Liquor Control Board in England set up a committee of nine experts to report on the effects of alcohol. They were eminent medical men, absolutely unbiassed, and their report showed that the claim of alcohol to any value as food was quite unfounded, that the benefit of the carbohydrates in alcohol was more than compensated by the evil effects on the nervous system. The amount of alcohol that could be assimilated by the human body in 24 hours was only about as much as was contained in one pint of beer. Alcohol did not assist, but greatly reduced muscular power. It was not a tonic, but on the contrary, a narcotic, a paralyser, to be classified with drugs like opium and chloral, and the evil effects were produced not merely by its excessive use, but by minute doses, as proved by a series of investigations. Deterioration in the quality of the work done was invariably the result.

Referring to the Imperial aspect of the question, Mr Milner said that though Britain claimed to be fighting for freedom and democracy, in one respect she had failed lamentably in her treatment of the native races, viz., in her liquor trade with them. Alike in India, Africa, New Zealand, she had

sent her accursed liquor to be the ruin of the natives it was her duty to protect. This was a blot on Britain's Imperial escutcheon. In New Zealand now huge fortunes were being made out of the liquor traffic. Whisky was pouring into the country, and much of it, costing 2s 6d a gallon at Leith, was being retailed in New Zealand at 7s a gallon. It was time people woke up to the facts, and destroyed the Trade before it had fastened any more firmly its hold on the Government and Parliament of the country. It was a grand thing that the business men of the Dominion were associating themselves with the fight. He trusted that the time was near when the people should have the opportunity of striking such a blow at the Traffic as would remove it for ever from our midst, and so the generation to come should have a better chance of happiness and advancement than was possible to those who had gone before.

Votes of thanks were passed to the speakers, and the proceedings terminated.

RECIPE FOR GOOD CAKE.

This recipe is suitable for sending to the boys. It will keep in good condition for many months if kept in a tin:—6oz. butter, 7oz. dark sugar, 5 eggs, 10oz. flour, 1½lb. mixed sultanas, 6 oz. lemon peel, 4oz. chopped almonds, ¼oz. nutmeg, ¼oz. cinnamon, ½ cup milk. Beat butter and sugar together, add eggs and milk, then dry ingredients; bake in slow oven.

QUEENSLAND WOMEN.

Queensland is the one State in the Commonwealth that has not done anything to restrict the liquor trade. The women, feeling very aggrieved at this, went in an immense procession, four abreast, and stormed Parliament, demanding at least 6 o'clock closing.

SUPERINTENDENT'S LETTERS.**BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.**

Dear Madam,—

After much thought and study of the Bible in Schools question, I wish to place before your readers what I have learned on this subject from statements made by Christian men of experience in the education department in America, Australia and other places of interest.

The Bible is the book of books. As a means of imparting moral instruction nothing equal to it can be found in all the other books ages have produced. Bible reading cannot be omitted from the exercise of the school without the greatest loss and the most serious consequences. Where can the purest principles of morality be learned so clearly or so perfectly as from the New Testament? Bible selections should be carefully made by some committee, with a view to providing suitable passages of proper length. In some schools in America, the school committee requires the daily reading in the public school of some portion of the Bible without written note or oral comment. About ten verses read at the opening of any public school upon each and every school day, followed by the Lord's Prayer, reverently repeated by the scholars.

A teacher there says:—"I have had several years' experience as principal of public schools from which the Bible has been excluded. I have also held the same position in schools where it was allowed. I believe that the teacher who looks upon development of character as the end of his or her work, feels deprived of their strongest force when the Bible is taken from them. It is a sin against children to deprive them of the greatest moral power of the world at that period of their lives when they need it most."

Experience proves that the average young person has a very imperfect knowledge of the Bible. The Bible is a book conducive to the liberal education of children. It opens up a new world to them. It trains their wills, makes them ever seek that which is good and to turn away from that which is bad. No man or woman can justly claim to be educated who is not familiar with the contents of the Bible. President Faure says:—"I have faith enough in the Bible to believe that the better we understand it the more influential it will become."

Jesus constantly settled questions by referring to old Testament characters, by "It is written," and "Hast thou not heard." A study of morals is needed by making a systematic use of those Ten Commandments which have served as the basis of morals and law for all modern, civilised nations, and of the beautiful summary of those Commandments in the law of love of God, and of our neighbours.

The Bible is adapted to persons of all ages and character and languages, in every possible condition in which they could be placed—Prosperity, health, sickness, and temptation, childhood, youth, mature life and old age, the Church, society and civil government. It is evident that some passages teach duties to country more directly than others, and hence are more appropriate for children in schools maintained by State funds primarily for its benefit. Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and other means of education shall be forever encouraged. There has been no failure to teach knowledge. Merely what we need is more efficient instruction in the fundamental principles of character and conduct which are embraced in the general term of religion and morality. Children must be taught the existence of a personal God; the responsibility of every human being to God, the deathlessness of the human soul as made in the image of God after the power of an endless life; the reality of a future spiritual state beyond the grave, in which every soul shall give account of itself before God, and shall reap that which it has sown. "The testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple." "The Commandments of the Lord are pure, enlightening the eyes, and in keeping of them there is great reward.—I am, etc.,

H. I. COBB,

Supt. Bible-in-Schools Dept.

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TREASURER:

MRS BENDELY, Aratonga Avenue,
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"The White Ribbon."

Editor: Mrs Peryman, Port Chalmers.
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The White Ribbon.
For God and Home and Humanity.

WELLINGTON, SEPT. 18, 1918.

EFFICIENCY.

"Deliberate, then dare," said a celebrated military general. The members of the Efficiency Board acted on this principle in relation to the liquor traffic. They deliberated concerning the forces that make for victory and the forces that tend to defeat. In the course of their deliberation they found that one of the greatest "road-hogs" standing in the path of speedy victory is the traffic in alcohol.

In other words, they discovered that the greatest bar to progress is the Liquor Bar. Judging not as moralists, but as business men, whose watchword was efficiency, they discovered the truth of Lloyd George's words, "We are fighting Germany, Austria, and Strong Drink, and the greatest of these is Strong Drink." Having arrived at such a conclusion as the result of their investigations,

they acted on the knowledge they had ease, they ventured to prescribe the gained. Having "deliberated," they "dared." Having diagnosed the dis-remedy; and the prescription was a drastic one. It was less a prescription, indeed, than an operation. What they said in effect concerning the Liquor Trade was, "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?" Thus saying, they dared greatly. Judging neither as prohibitionists nor moralists, they yet in a trice outdistanced the most thorough-going prohibitionist and introduced an act of morality that was novel in the extreme. In recommending the abolition of liquor so far as the importation, manufacture, and sale of it in the Dominion as beverages are concerned, they startled the whole of the liquor traffickers and a large majority of the liquor drinkers. In recommending that monetary recompense should be paid to the liquor traders, they startled the majority of the people called Prohibitionists:

Liquor-sellers and liquor-lovers knew indeed that a large percentage of New Zealanders desired the destruction of the traffic in strong drink. The Trade had experienced, it is true, triennial frights, but having heard the cry of "wolf" for so long, it had thought that all was well with it. The Efficiency Board's suggestion of absolute prohibition came as a rude awakening. Likewise the Prohibitionists had settled down to the thought that compensation was as dead as the dodo. Had they not proclaimed the same from the housetops? The Trade had received many years' warning that it must eventually quit. Some of the traders up and down the land had in time past been compelled to relinquish their licenses through the operation of the reduction vote. The traders in the 12 No-License areas had likewise been dispossessed of their legal right to sell liquor. Had not the survival of the luckiest provided enough for them in the way of compensation? Yet there, in the Efficiency Board's report was the recommendation that reasonable compensation, not to exceed 4½ million pounds, should be paid. To many thorough-going opponents of the Trade it was unthinkable that a penny should be given in the way of compensation. It was only after grave deliberation that the New Zealand Alliance dared to support the Efficiency Board's recommendations. This decision is being

endorsed by scores of thousands in New Zealand, who are signing the Alliance petition, which asks for an early poll on the liquor question along the lines laid down in the Efficiency Board's report.

But there are some who refuse to sign because compensation is recommended. These may be divided into two classes: (1) Those who consider their pockets, and (2) those who object to compensation on principle. For the first—those who hesitate because they fear extra taxation—we have nothing but contempt. At a time when our soldiers are freely pouring out their life-blood to save us from Prussianism, it is degrading in the lowest degree for any man or woman to raise the cry of, "Oh! my ducats!" Such a person should be "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung."

But our respect goes out to those who hesitate to support the petition on the score of principle. We have a great deal of sympathy with those who say, "What compensation did our sons get when they had to give up their farms, their homes, and their lives? If the country is allowed to conscript manhood, why cannot it conscript a trade that is injurious to the community?"

On the other hand, we must remember that the law of the land (despite strenuous opposition in many quarters) gave the trade 4½ years to "demobilise." Recognising the pernicious effects of the traffic in strong drink, the Efficiency Board said in effect: "Pay a money compensation in lieu of time compensation, which the law allows, and get rid of the traffic immediately."

When we remember that the present drink bill is 4½ millions, and that the indirect cost of the traffic is something like 10 millions; when we think of the lives that will be saved if the 4½ years of the traffic is destroyed, who will hesitate to pay as a ransom a sum that is less by a quarter of a million than the annual direct expenditure on strong drink, and less by at least five millions than the indirect expenditure on that which blights and destroys? Let every person say, "Set down my name, Sir."

Wife: "Don't you think I should have a vote?"
Husband: "I dunno, Jane. You'd probably want a new hat to wear at the polls."—"Denver Republican."

A HOME FOR THE HOMELESS.

The Auckland Y's found themselves without a place of meeting. The Mothers' Union came to their help, and secured a headquarters. So now White Ribboners have a home in the lovely Northern City, the Corinth of the South.

The rooms are situated at the corner of Wellesley and Lorne Streets. The new Post Office is being built on the opposite corner. The room is large, well-lit, and has a most homely appearance. The furniture is all paid for. Upon the walls are some fine pictures. A piano was given by one member, while another friend has installed the telephone for one year. The White Ribbon bow, painted upon the window, catches the eye of the passer-by. Our Editor was entertained there by the Executive to morning tea, and can bear personal testimony to the warm welcome given and to the home-like feeling a travelling White Ribboner has when she enters its precincts.

MY SISTER'S KEEPER.

My life flowed like a tranquil stream;
Around my thoughts I reared a wall;
Earth's woe slipped by me as a dream,
And moved me not at all.

But that was yesterday. To-day
I hear strange voices in the air;
They follow me, and seem to say
Hard things I cannot bear.

I hear strange voices in the air!
My house of cards about me falls!
I stand amazed; now here, now there,
Sound low insistent calls.

And through the dusk and through the day
I meet a myriad burning eyes,
That challenge me to come away
From my dear paradise.

And all around, from near, from far,
Dark tales of terror come to me;
They prick me wide awake, they mar
My life's serenity.

Am I my sister's keeper—I?
Yes, that in very truth thou art!
Lift up thy face to God's wide sky,
And open wide thy heart!

For know, these voices which awake
Thy soul to yearnings after good,
They summon thee to rise and take
Thy perfect womanhood.

—Isobel MacDonald.

WOMEN AND WAR.

LECTURE BY MRS KINETON PARKES.

Mrs Parkes was Secretary of the Women's Emergency Corps. She tells from first-hand experience the story of how these women organised to meet every emergency that arose as the result of the war. As the story was unfolded by the lecturer, and apparently insurmountable difficulties were met and solved, one ceased to regard the waving of a fairy's wand as something belonging only to the realm of fiction. These marvellous doings were sober facts. They happened yesterday, and were happening to-day. By the hundred thousand women entering fresh avenues of employment. How was it done? The Women's Emergency Corps, following the lead of well-known actresses, began quietly enrolling women, and finding out what work needed doing, and just as men were recruited and drafted into the Army, so women were either drafted into various positions for which they were fitted, or supported while they were being made fit for work that supplied the special needs that arose continually out of the war. Whether that work was the making of munitions, distributing bills, taking care of children, or meeting refugees unable to speak English, there were the women numbered and classified, ready to do the work required. Reflecting on this wonderful story, one realises what destitution, misery, and perhaps even degradation, were averted by this timely help rendered by the women to the women themselves and to the nation at large, and when the story is fully told it will be a record of usefulness, heroism, and adventure as thrilling as many a story of the battlefield. Let us hope that from this the teaching of history, instead of being a record of wars and dynasties, will be a record of what concerns the lives and well-being of the peoples themselves. In concluding the lecture, Mrs Parkes said that women had borne a full share in the work, the dangers, the losses and sorrows, and even the honours incident to the war, but in one thing only they declined to take a share, namely, the responsibility. Not in any one nation engaged in the war did women have any part in bringing it about. Women suffered too much in producing life to engage lightly in taking life, and, turning to

the M.P.'s on the platform, the lecturer made an earnest appeal to men to allow women to help them when this work of destruction was over, in reconstructing the world on a better basis.

ART UNIONS.

The following forms part of an address given by Miss Outram, Acting-Superintendent of the West End Sunday School, to the children. The Rev. H. G. Blackburne says: "As Vicar, I wish to thank her for her outspoken remarks, and to say that it is my conviction that if all those who feel strongly on this subject would have the courage of their convictions, and take a firm stand on the matter, as she has done, it would go a long way towards checking this evil."

There is one thing I wish to speak to you about this afternoon. You all know that an effort is being made to raise a large sum of money for our sick and wounded soldiers, and we can never give them too much. But I am sorry to see that a very large part of that money is to be raised by an Art Union. Now, Art Unions and raffles are gambling, just as much as the totalisator, and more dangerous, as so many children and young people are asked to take part in them. I want to ask you, as Christian children, and members of the West End Sunday School, to uphold your Christian principles and the honour of your school, and not to buy any Art Union tickets. By all means give; give as much as you can to help our soldiers. They are worth it all. We must always remember a soldier's life is a life of sacrifice, from the time he sacrifices his home, parents, wife, children, and all he holds most dear, to go into camp, till he gets to the Front, and in many cases sacrifices his life, and certainly very often his health and limbs. It is these latter men we are asked to help. When we remember this, cannot we give something to help them, without expecting anything in return? Or are we going to say, "I will not help our soldiers unless I stand a chance of winning something for myself in an Art Union." We should remember our Lord's words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Once more, let me ask you to have nothing whatever to do with gambling, and don't buy any Art Union tickets.

CINEMA PICTURES IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

The cinema film must have attained its majority about this present year 1918. The lines of its development have been thought out and improved. Theatres are comfortable, and costly in building. They are attended by all ranks, and with many it is their sole form of amusement. Still something is lacking, something not yet taken advantage of in this gift of the present era. It has not fulfilled its most important function; it has not yielded the inward and spiritual grace of helpfulness.

All are attracted by pictures, old and young. Notice how in a public library the illustrated papers are first sought out. Why? Because a picture conveys where the clumsiness of words fails. Nor does the knowledge derived through a picture tax the brain that receives it to the extent it does in reading or listening to verbal instruction. It is a painful effort for some children to try to take in a lesson. They battle against dull perception or blunted intellect, occasioned through no fault of their own. Nor is it given to every teacher, no matter the diploma, to implant in the mind of the child the seeds of knowledge that enrich his own. What abiding pleasure it would be to these little folk if subjects hitherto indicated by hard facts to be studied from books were set forth in a school picture theatre.

It is so natural for children to gather knowledge through the medium of the eye, that they would not feel they were learning as they looked, listening at intervals to a few lucid explanations of the teacher. Nor would it be so hard on him. In these days of few teachers and many children it is highly necessary to prune off avoidable labour, and abbreviate brain-fag in those who instruct.

It is not the purpose of the writer to enter into detail. Others, whose profession this touches, are better fitted for that. So, simply as a suggestion to those whose minds have not already strayed on these lines, it may be indicated how many subjects lend themselves to picture-teaching. Much technical school work could be elaborated by this method. Geography, in that it refers to lands, peoples and customs, would be turned into a joy. Likewise botany, when it takes the form of nature-study for the tinies.

What keen interest is displayed in our present picture theatres when the film shows the sprouting of a seed, its development as a seedling, and final bursting into bloom! A lesson in general knowledge would be hailed gleefully. If cane sugar were the subject: First would be shown the beautiful plains of Queensland or the rich tropical Isle of Jamaica, either exhibiting extensive fields of the tall canes, its growth, and manner of ingathering, also magnified sections to give an idea of the juicy yield; the different processes of manufacture, and for older children, its by-products would form a lesson replete with interest. Moreover, an essay required on the same subject would be accomplished with ease, being fresh and clear in the mind.

Picture methods would also strengthen the power of observation. Possibly none but deaf mutes use this power to the full among civilised races. Scouts profit by it to some extent, Baden Powell having laid it down carefully in scout-lore.

Casting an eye down the vista of time, many potentialities appear attached to the cinema. If Tommy in Birmingham sees the advantages in newer, wider lands set forth actually and attractively, will not his ambition stir him to emigrate to such countries that need go-a-head men to develop them? If Johnny at school in Auckland learns of art and beauty still undespoiled in the old world, what an element it will prove in spurring him to industry with a view to independence and travel. And better still, to return with a wealth of knowledge that will lead him possibly to become a creator of beauty in his own land. Ideals are potent factors in national progress. The "ringing grooves of change" promote activity, deny stagnation.

Why is it that educational ministers, boards and committees have not seen fit to use this mighty force of picture tuition? Is it a question of expense? The wealth of a nation lies in its people. Their efficiency, which is really their mental, moral and physical health. At present we have a large proportion of incompetents both in refuges and out of them, who, far from being an asset to the Dominion, are a drag on it, and that because of individual neglect some time, even if it were two or three generations back. Multitudes more have little equipoise.

Wider knowledge, higher development on careful, painstaking lines will do much to correct this. Many talk somewhat vaguely of what we are going to do after the war. Nothing will eventuate unless it is set about in practical fashion. Never has the value of efficiency been realised thoroughly as since the insatiable demands of this terrible war has tried so many and found them wanting. National duty is incumbent on each one. If this realisation becomes part of our fibre, then these years of sorrow and agony will have borne fruit for coming ages. Nations, too, shall learn that they are their brother's keeper, and then

"The common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe
And the kindly earth shall slumber,
lapt in universal law."

—B.K.

Palmerston North.

Since writing the foregoing, I have learnt that America has adapted the cinema to her school curriculum.—B.K.

OUR ORGANISING SECRETARY.

Left Invercargill for Gore, where I collected £45 13s; secured two new members, and one "White Ribbon" subscriber.

Thanks are due to the "Mataura Ensign" for good introduction to the public, also to Mrs Landels for help. I came to Balclutha on August 20th. Mr Malcolm, and Mr and Mrs McSkimming have given me valuable help. Have travelled through Lovell's Flat, Benhar, Invercargill, and Stirling. Addressed three evening meetings, securing 33 new members, and two "White Ribbon" subscribers, and £42 18s, other amounts to follow. I go on next to Milton District.

Will the many friends, and especially the Y's, excuse my seeming neglect in not answering letters. I am travelling more or less all the time and cannot cope with correspondence, but hope to acknowledge them in the near future.

MYRRIE WEYMOUTH,

Organising Secretary.

Address: c.o. Miss Henderson,
26, Tui Street, Fendalton,
Christchurch.

Y's Reports.

AVONDALE.

August 21. Miss Stevens presided. A very good attendance. Mrs Napier gave a very helpful and instructive address. We are working for a concert to be held Thursday 29th. This is our effort for the Hutment and Mine-sweepers' Fund, and we are praying it will be a success, as it is our first effort.

Aug. 20. A very fine concert was given in aid of funds for hutment and mine-sweepers. Songs, duets, recitations, readings, were much enjoyed. Several members formed a Glee Party, and their choruses were highly appreciated. A fine display of club-swinging was given, also two good tableaux. The concert realised £8 7s nett, a fine amount for this young Union to raise.

WANGANUI.

July 21. A splendid meeting, addressed by Mrs Napier on "The Responsibility of Women during the Nation's Crisis."

July 22. Social to welcome Mrs Napier. A fine programme. An address by Mrs Napier was followed by initiation service. Supper was handed round, and a collection taken up for mine-sweepers.

July 29. Fine attendance. Arrangements made to help with petition canvassing, also plans made for Sale of Work. A very fine inspiring address by Mrs McKenzie on "Pioneer Women."

Aug. 26. Sale of Work discussed, and arrangements made. Meeting addressed by Mr McCaul, who spoke on "State Ownership." Questions were invited and answered, and the speaker was heartily thanked.

AUCKLAND.

Aug. A very busy month canvassing for signatures for petition. Mrs Napier has been with us. As a result of our social, 34 new members reported. Mrs Napier addressed us, and was presented with a bunch of violets.

Aug. 25. United gathering for women and girls in Town Hall addressed by Mrs Napier, subject "When the Boys Come Home." An appeal for new members brought nine forward.

ARAMOHO.

Aug. 17. Greetings sent to Invercargill Y's. Sir James Allen's reply to a protest read. Jubilee Home to be visited. Reports of year's work were very satisfactory. One new member. One subscriber to "White Ribbon," and two members on Cradle Roll.

INVERCARGILL.

Aug. 6. Letters of congratulation from Palmerston N., Auckland, Wanganui, and from Miss Henderson. Discussion on a Y social held. All committees report good work.

Sept. 2. Letter of congratulation from Wanganui Y's. Mrs Lillicrap spoke on plans for work. Committees were appointed. Resolved to have a social gift evening. Three new members enrolled.

MARTON.

A Y Branch was formed by Mrs Napier, membership of 12, and following officers were elected:—Supt., Mrs Cossum; Pres., Miss Hatcher; Sec., Miss Winchcombe; Treas., Miss Matheson. Decided to meet last Wednesday.

July 31. Miss Hatcher in chair. All members willing to help with petition canvassing. Eight members initiated.

Aug. 28. Musical afternoon. President presided. Decided to send "White Ribbon" to Public Library. Miss Ethel Rone appointed "White Ribbon" Agent. Two members initiated.

ASHBURTON.

Aug. 19. President (Sister Jessie) presided over a fair attendance of members. The evening was devoted to "two-minute" speeches on "War-time Economy." Several members spoke, also Mrs Frost. Another new member was initiated. A resolution expressing regret at the loss of their Vice-President, and sympathy with her sorrowing family.

L.T.L. Reports.

ARAMOHO.

August 3. The President presided over an attendance of 22. Responsive exercises and company rule, and Miss Myra West, President of Band of Mercy, then gave an interesting lesson on mercy and kindness to animals. The L.T.L. badges were then given out.

August 17. E. Bathgate presided. Responses and exercises were given. Nine subscribers gained for L.T.L. paper. Two of the Y's gave an interesting lesson: "The Golden Apples."

August 31. A good attendance. The pledge and company rule repeated. The Leader gave an interesting lesson: "The Soldier's Resolve." Silent vote of sympathy to Mrs Duxfield in the loss of her mother.

MANAIA.

August 1. 58 members present. Address by Rev. Knowles-Smith, of Wellington, who told many stories of the evils of the drink traffic. Meeting closed with National Anthem.

NORTH INVERCARGILL.

August 27. Very successful social. Reported a membership of 70, and steadily increasing. Rev. Collie gave a fine address, and the children provided a good programme. Supper, vote of thanks to Mr Collie, and National Anthem closed a pleasant evening.

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.)

WAKAPUAKA.

July. At Mrs Wastney's, when only five members were present. Decided that the following resolution be sent to Minister of Justice:—"The Wakapuaka Branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union urges that in cases where the police take action with regard to persons found on premises suspected of being used for immoral purposes, the men as well as the women found there should be made responsible and punishable. The Union holds that in arresting and punishing the women only, the law encourages a double standard of morality." Collecting cards for W.C.T.U. Hutment Fund were distributed. One new subscriber for "White Ribbon."

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

July. Report of Conference to consider steps to be taken to secure National Prohibition.

August. Debate, "Should licensees receive compensation (Efficiency Board's proposal) if National Prohibition is carried?" The affirmative was taken by Miss E. McCarthy, and the negative by Miss M. McCarthy. "Good Citizenship" was announced as the subject for September.

WANGANUI EAST.

Aug. 4. A special meeting was held in the Anglican Schoolroom, when Mrs Peryman addressed a good gathering on the coming Prohibition Campaign. The speaker was listened to with great interest and profit. At the close a number of questions were asked and answered satisfactorily. The officers and Union have been strengthened by Mrs Peryman's visit.

Aug. 26. Usual monthly meeting. After correspondence had been dealt with, Mrs Dowsett gave a brief report of Stratford Provincial Convention. Mrs Napier, Y. Organiser, also addressed the members, and inspired one and all to go forward in the coming Prohibition Campaign. Petitions for canvassing were given to members.

TAURANGA.

July 31. Mrs Christian presided; 22 members present. Our request for patriotic shop granted Friday, 9th, also Wesley Hall for our concert, all in aid of Mine-sweepers Fund. Two new members initiated. Mrs Chappell was re-elected upon School Committee, and Mrs Bostock was elected.

August 28. Mrs Christian presided. 15 members present and one visitor. President gave an able address on medicated wine. During the month we have welcomed four new members, and nine babies for our Cradle Roll; also three "White Ribbon" subscribers. Decided to give £2 out of our local Union Funds for Prohibition movement. £70 raised for the mine-sweepers.

DUNEDIN.

Aug. 6. Held in the shop lately taken by the Union to be used for the display of posters, etc., during the Victory Campaign. Mrs Hiatt in the chair. Resolutions were passed agreeing with the proposals of the Educational Institute, and other matters. Mrs Driver then briefly outlined the plans in connection with the work of "Our Shop," to be known henceforth as "The Women's Victory Depot," one being that of a weekly prayer meeting, to which members of both sexes are cordially invited. Mrs Chisholm was unanimously elected as Cor. Sec.

September 3. Fair attendance in Victory Campaign Depot. Resolution re schools for defective children was passed. Mrs Peryman gave an inspiring address. Mrs Chisholm elected Corresponding Secretary.

OXFORD.

July 31. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with Mrs F. Frith in the death of her father, and Mrs Comyns in her husband's accident. Mrs R. H. Gainsford, senr., was appointed Librarian. Members were reminded of the Convention, and those willing to entertain delegates were asked to give in their names to the Treasurer. Mrs Foot gave a stirring address, dealing with the new phase in the campaign and the petitions circulated by the Alliance, and urged those present to do all in their power to obtain signatures. The President thanked Mr Foot for his address, and said that the T. E. Taylor Memorial Day was surely a fitting occasion for each member to reconsecrate herself to the cause for which their great leader had worked so untiringly.

CAMBRIDGE.

May 7. Four new members enrolled.

June 4. Decided to raise fund for mine-sweepers, also to procure a banner.

July 2. Decided to assist in Petition Campaign. Decided to send 15s for sailors' teas.

August 6. Decided to hold home meetings in aid of Mine-sweepers' Fund. Mr Peritt gave an address, and was thanked.

CHRISTCHURCH.

August 7. T. E. Taylor Day celebrated. Miss Henderson spoke on Prohibition Conference, and appealed for workers for Campaign.

August 14. Attendance good. Rev. J. Paterson addressed the meeting on the necessity for complete organization. Mrs Blythe appointed Delegate to Provincial Convention. Decided to hold sale and street collection in aid of Mine-sweepers' Fund.

August 28. Cradle Roll meeting. Decided to help Campaign Committee in shop in High Street. Mrs McKee gave an instructive address, to the mothers. Decided to postpone date of mine-sweepers' collection till November 22nd. Members please note change of date.

NELSON.

August 6. Special meeting to welcome Mrs Peryman, who spoke on our present campaign. Public meeting on August 8, when Mrs Peryman lectured on "The Highest Form of Patriotism." Rev. E. Patchett presided. Mrs Peryman also paid successful visits to the Unions at Richmond, Wakefield, and Wakapuaka. Addressed the Y Branch, and united meeting of Bible Classes on Sunday afternoon. Spoke at two Home Meetings, and occupied the pulpit at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening.

August 19. Motueka visited. Mrs Peryman gave an address, and a Branch was formed, with nine members. Two good Citizenship meetings have been held.

August 13. Mrs Don conducted devotions. Mrs Peryman gave an address on "Frances Willard." Mrs Don followed on similar lines, and both were heartily thanked. The same evening a meeting was held to inaugurate campaign, and powerful addresses given by Mrs Don and Rev. Hinton.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

August 14. Vote of thanks for gift of piano. Mrs Moody welcomed, and gave interesting address. Mrs Napier and Mrs Moody entertained by Executive.

August 28. Pay-up Social. Splendid programme. Mrs Fortune, of Canada, gave an account of Prohibition Campaign in their Dominion.

August 30. Public meeting addressed by Mrs Helen Barton. Mrs Garro-way presented Mrs Barton with a bunch of violets and daffodils.

September 2. Mrs Fortune, of Canada, presided, and Mrs Barton gave an address on "Patriotism of Women."

INVERCARGILL DISTRICT.

September 3. Attendance good. Miss Waterman reported re L.T.L. social. Mine-sweepers Fund over £60, and many knitted garments sent in. Street canvassing for signatures to petition; over 470 obtained. Reported 140 members of Y Branch, and gratitude expressed for good work. One new member. Vote of sympathy with Mrs Cowie in her illness.

HAWERA.

August 23. Special meeting. An instructive address by Mrs Don, N.Z. President. Vote of sympathy in her illness passed with Mrs Lee-Cowie.

HAMILTON.

September 4. 12 present. Decided to make an effort for Mine-sweepers' Fund. Received a letter re placing Ten Comamndments in all schools. Resolved to ask for temperance wall-sheets to be placed in public schools. One new member.

LOWER HUTT.

June 4. An address by Rev. Marshall, and recitation by Mr Pearse.

July 12. Mrs Clark appointed Superintendent for mine-sweepers. Afternoon tea given by Mrs Knight.

August 6. Arrangements made for Petition Campaign.

August 27. An address by Miss Myers on "The Influence of Home and Social Education on Child Welfare."

MARTON.

July. Well attended. Addressed by Miss Powell.

August. Good meeting. Addressed by Mrs Crabb. All in readiness to start with Petition for National Prohibition.

TAIHAPE.

July. Good attendance. Mrs McDonald presided. First meeting and programme of work arranged.

August 13. Secretary read reports of addresses by Canadian visitors.

TAORO A.

June 21. Inaugural meeting addressed by Miss Powell. Eleven ladies donned the White Ribbon, and officers were elected.

July 11. Met at residence of President. Decided to hold a sale of work and concert to raise funds for the Union.

LEIGH.

August 3. Very fair attendance. Vice-President in the chair. Five visitors present. One new member initiated. Papers read referring to the coming "Great Offensive"; objective: Total Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic in New Zealand. Correspondence read from Minister of Justice in reply to resolution forwarded.

RYAL BUSH.

July 30. At Mrs Bonthorn's residence; 10 present. Decided to assist Miss Weymouth, also to canvass with Petitions. Resolved to forward a protest to Acting-Premier with regard to granting of Taneatua license.

NORTH EAST VALLEY.

July 22. Social to welcome Mrs Bell from Canada. Mrs Hiatt conveyed greetings, and Mrs Bell responded. Afternoon tea and musical programme. Three new members. Resolved: "That a deputation wait upon the Minister for Education to urge upon him the necessity for providing a special school in Dunedin for sub-normal, defective, and very dull or backward children, in which special facilities will be provided for their physical, mental and moral development. It is suggested that such a school should

be under State control, and should consist of a residential as well as a day school. We recommend that the staff shall include at least one specially trained in the teaching of defective children, and one with nursing qualifications."

RAKAIA.

August 22. Sailors' Day. £9 12s 6d to be divided between Mine-sweepers' and N.Z. Sailors' Rest Funds, and parcels for mine-sweepers. Reply received from Hon. T. M. Wilford. Six ladies appointed to canvass with petitions.

TIMARU.

August 26. Mrs Liddell presided. Members are busy canvassing with Petition, and collecting for Hutment Fund. Quiet months reported at Sailors' Rest. Hospital Visitors appointed.

HENDERSON.

August 21. Mrs Gilberd presided. Fair attendance. Campaign discussed, and notes compared as to work accomplished. Treasurer reported that £20 4s had been collected for the Red Jersey Fund. Resignation of the "White Ribbon" Agent was received, and another appointed.

WANGANUI.

August 2. Silent vote of sympathy with member in loss of son. Arrangements made for street canvassing with Petition. Letter of thanks from Lord Beresford for help to mine-sweepers. Report of No License Convention read by delegate. Resolved to hold gift afternoon for mine-sweepers.

WINTON.

August 28. Inaugural meeting. Addressed by Miss Waterman. Union formed, and officers elected: President, Mrs Graham Gow; Vice-President, Mrs T. McWilliams; Secretary, Mrs Young; Treasurer, Mrs J. Wilson. Decided to arrange young women's meeting and L.T.L. demonstration. Vote of thanks to Miss Waterman.

GISBORNE.

July 30. Mrs Goffe (President) in chair; 20 present. The Hutment scheme and the forthcoming Petition canvass were also discussed. Agreed to send a letter to Hon. Wilford on subject of prosecution of both sexes re the Kelburn raid.

August 27. Social afternoon to bid farewell to Mrs Hoare, who is leaving New Zealand. Small presentation made, speeches and recitation followed. Appeal for mine-sweepers discussed, and a suitable day appointed for a street collection. One new member joined.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

August 22. Capital address by Mrs Don. Arrangements made to canvass with Petition, also to collect for Hutment Fund, and Mine-sweepers. Correspondence received and dealt with.

PETONE.

August 6. Good attendance. Deputation from No License League. Sewing Guild started in connection with Cradle Roll.

August 21. Social to celebrate 85th birthday of Mrs Rowse, Life President, Mayor and Mayoress present and many visitors. District President in the chair. Musical programme. Speeches by Mayor and local clergy, and reply by Mrs Rowse.

ASHBURTON.

September 3. Good attendance. Rev. J. Belshaw gave an inspiring address and Mr Heyward spoke on present campaign. Votes of sympathy with bereaved and sick members. Canvassers appointed for Petition work.

WAIPAWA.

July 23. Mrs McLean presided. Miss Johnson appointed Superintendent of Backblocks and Railway Work. Resolutions re educational matters, and copies sent to Acting-Premier, and Minister of Education. Afternoon tea handed round.

July 9 and August 13.—Prayer meetings held in Methodist Church.

August 7. Annual effort for mine-sweepers. Splendid concert programme and addresses by Revs. C. Foston and F. W. Robertson. Proceeds amounted to £50.

WELLINGTON CENTRAL.

August 16. Committee appointed to take charge Y.M.C.A. Triangle Cake Room on September 25. Mrs McDonald and Mrs Evans appointed delegates to Provincial Convention. Mrs Don gave a very interesting and instructive address.

SOUTH INVERCARGILL.

August 13. Mrs Pasley presided. Report received from sick visitors. Mrs Fairbairn reported re her visit to Bluff Union. Arrangements made for canvassing with Petitions.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following payments have been received since last report:—

N.F. FUND.

Somerset members' fees, per Miss Weymouth, £2 3s 11d; per Mrs Nelson (Kiripaka), 10s 4d; per Miss Powell, 2s 7d. Total, £2 16s 10d.

ORGANISING FUND.

Per Miss Weymouth, £104 2s 9d. Expenditure for the month, £53 13s 9d.

NELLIE BENDELY,

N.Z. Treasurer.

Auckland, 7th September, 1918.

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

IN MEMORIAM.

There passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs Stephens, of Riversdale, Southland, Mrs Christina Russell Mitchell, formerly of Balclutha. Mrs Mitchell was born in Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland (also the birthplace of the gifted Janet Hamilton) in the year 1851. After the death of her mother, which occurred when Mrs Mitchell was little more than three years of age, she was cared for by her maternal grandparents, and accompanied the aged couple to New Zealand in January, 1862. They went immediately to Balclutha, where the subject of this little notice resided practically all her life, until about two years ago, after the death of her husband, the late Mr John C. Mitchell, Town Clerk, a faithful worker in the No-License cause. Hers was a rarely fine nature, such gentleness, kindness, quick perception, and withal, that physical and moral courage which belongs only to the fine. Like Saint Francis of Assisi, the birds and every living creature shared her tenderness. Mrs Mitchell was from early girlhood an ardent Temperance worker. Even before the Rev. W. J. Williams and the late Rev. F. W. Isitt, of sainted memory, were in Balclutha, her voice and gifted pen were being used for the advancement of that cause, so dear to her heart. And there was great need in those days for workers. She had the joy of seeing Clutha free from the licensed liquor traffic, and hoped, as so many of that valiant band of pioneer workers did, to live to see New Zealand free. They have sown the seed. Let us not grow weary in well-doing, but endeavour to reap a rich harvest from that seed sown so often in tears.

THE SEVEN STAGES OF CITIZENSHIP.

"The reforming of education is one of the greatest and noblest designs that can be thought on, for by the want thereof the nation perishes."—
John Milton, 270 years ago.

First: Natural instincts.

Second: Common interests.

Third: United efforts.

Fourth: Personal responsibility.

Fifth: Sense of duty.

Sixth: Enlightened conscience.

Seventh: Modern citizenship.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

ITS OBJECT.

The primary intention of school was to train the mind. Experience has taught us to widen our view and to view and to realise that true education means a harmonious development of mind and body. The child must be given opportunity to realise himself to the best purpose. The progress of a nation may be measured by its increasing devotion to the welfare of its children. We know that many children never attain their maximum of well-being and efficiency. Nature has provided a handicap for them, or the conditions of their daily life have cramped and hindered their development.

Physical defects—often curable, but unrecognised or neglected—squalid home surroundings, parental poverty, or inefficiency, are frequently fetters for the growing child. In New Zealand we have unusual advantages. We have a young country of exceptional fertility and climate. Its original settlers were of the best type—physically strong, mentally alert, and full of initiative. It should be possible for their descendants to maintain this high standard.

With regard to schools and other edifices we are still building. Hence we have an opportunity to build well.

There is no doubt that in New Zealand we find a majority of healthy, happy children of good physique. There is equally no doubt that we find a large number held back by physical weakness and lack of opportunity. We know that much of this misery is preventable. Good hygienic environment is imperative. The removal of bodily defects where possible is likewise necessary. It is the aim of medical inspection of schools to prevent much educational waste by helping each child to realise his physical and mental best. The essential work of school medical officers may be roughly summarised as follows:—

(a) The routine physical examination of school children and the notification to parents of defects found which require proper treatment. The medical inspectors instruct teachers, and, where possible, address parents upon matters relating to the welfare of the children.

(b) The study of factors influencing the life and health of the school child,

and the suggestion of preventive or remedial measures for those which are harmful. This includes general hygiene, as the supervision of school buildings and the provision of healthy surroundings for the school child. It should also include the devising of means to bring medical and dental aid and special educational methods within the reach of the individual child.

A. G. PATERSON,
Medical Inspector of Schools.
Wellington.

TO MY NEW ZEALAND SISTERS.

Look up! my sisters, look afar,
And see the rising sun,
Your boys are safer at the war
When duty's to be done.

Safer by far (if 'tis their part
Out to the war to go),
Than leave undone, with hand and heart,
What's there for them to do.

They've climbed the hill of duty true
With cheerful hearts and strong,
They want to win the war for you,
And hope it won't be long.

How strong and brave our boys look,
too,
In khaki uniform;
Now, mothers, you be brave and true,

And put your armour on.
The armour safe, of sweet content,
Whate'er God's will may be,
His hand has planned the trial sent,
To prove both them and thee.

Think not alone of the physical frame,
That is so dear to thee;
But think of God's eternal plan—
—What it holds, for them, and thee.

As yonder sun proclaims, that night
Has faded quite away,
So in the war we get a sight
Of peace that comes to stay.

Then, lift your heart with cheerful prayer,
For God alone can see
His purpose, working through the war,
For kings and queens and thee.
—A Maori Girl.

Ruckland District, 2nd & 4th Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. W.C.T.U. Headquarters, Wellesley Chambers, Wellesley Street (entrance Lorne St.); Pres., Mrs. Cook, Point St., Mt. Eden; Cor. Sec., Miss N. Dewar, Pompallier Terr., Ponsonby; Rec. Sec., Mrs J. W. Taylor, Sentinel Rd., Ponsonby; Treas., Miss J. Dewar, Pompallier Terrace; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Nelson, 78 Esplanade Road, Mt. Eden.

Avondale, 3rd Tuesday, 2 p.m., Brown Street Methodist Church. Pres., Mrs Stevens; Vice-Presidents, Mrs Nesbitt and Mrs Martin; Rec. Sec., Miss B. Gittos; Cor. Sec., Mrs Proctor; Treas., Mrs Walker; W.R. Agent, Mrs Morgan; Organist Mrs Douthwaite.

Auckland, Y's.—Last Monday at 7.45 p.m. in W.C.T.U. Headquarters. Pres., Miss Alice Parkinson; Vice-Presidents, Misses I. Cook, and O. Scott; Supt., Mrs Perrett, Market Road, Epsom; Rec. Sec., Miss Hazel Patterson; Cor. Sec., Miss M. Bottrill, 31 Arthur St., Ponsonby; Treas., Miss D. Stubbs, Shoal Bay Rd, Devonport; "W.R." Supt., Miss I. Sussex.

Ashburton, 1st Tuesday, 2.45 p.m., in Baring Square Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs W. T. Lill; Cor. Sec., Mrs C. Holland; Rec. Sec., Miss Trevarza, 169 Peter Street; Treas., Mrs W. J. Brown, Walnut Av.; "W.R." Supt., Miss Hutterick, Wakanui.

Avondale Y's, 3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m. in Ante-room, Town Hall. Pres. Miss Elsie Stevens, Vice-Pres. Misses Ada Adams, Lilla Russel & Rowley Rec. Sec., Miss G. Wright; Cor. Sec., Miss L. Morey Treas. Miss A. Douthwaite; W.R. Supt. Miss R. Thomas; Y. Supt; Mrs Pirrett, Market Rd., Epsom.

Blenheim District, 1st Tuesday, 3 p.m.; Pres Mrs A. J. Litchfield, Livermere; Sec. Mrs H. S. Horn Springlands, Blenheim; Treas., Mrs Hay, Stephenson St.; Mothers' Meeting and Cradle Roll, Mesdames Brewer and Hancock; W.R. Agent, Mrs W. Parker, Grove Rd.

Cambridge, 1st Tuesday, in month in Victoria Hall, at 8 p.m.; Pres., Mrs A. T. Watson; Sec. Mrs Clark, Methodist Parsonage; Treas., Miss Clark, Hall Street; Cradle Roll, Mrs W. Hogan; W.R. Agent, Mrs A. T. Watson.

Christchurch W.C.T.U. Rooms, 217 Manchester St., opp. His Majesty's Theatre. Second and fourth Wednesday; Pres., Mrs T. E. Taylor, Cashmere Hills; Cor. Sec., Mrs R. Day, Milford St., St. Albans; Rec. Sec., Miss Bishop, 12 Bealey St.; Treas., Mrs Patterson, 316 Worcester St., Linwood; Asst. Treas., Miss Gordon, Holly Lea, Manchester St.; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Drinnan, 11, Brown St., St Albans.

Dannevirke, 2nd Wednesday, Wesleyan Schoolroom, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs 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., and Press Cor., Mrs Macartney, 156, Eglinton Road, Mornington; Rec. Sec., Nurse Williamson; Supt. WHITE RIBBON, Mrs Anderson, 82, Duke St; Treas., Mrs Young, Bishops court, Roslyn.

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

Fitzroy, last Friday, 2.30 p.m., Methodist Church Pres., Mrs A. Hayward, 834, Devon Street, Fitzroy; Sec. Mrs L. Gray, 638, Devon Street East New Plymouth; Treas., Miss Tolme, Chilman St., Fitzroy; W.R. Agent, Mrs J. Kibby, Clemow St., Fitzroy.

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

Gisborne District, last Tuesday, 2.45 p.m., Presbyterian Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs Goffe, Ormond Rd.; Sec., Mrs F. S. Malcolm, Gladstone Rd.; Treas., Mrs F. J. Wilkes, 466 Gladstone Rd.

Greymouth District, last Tuesday at 3 p.m. in 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 Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. in Presbyterian Sunday School. President, Mrs Whincop, Gasworks; Secretary, also W.R. Agent, pro tem., Mrs Banks, Humphreys St.; Treas., Mrs Boucher, Humphreys St.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Quin and A. Haigh.

Hamilton District, first Thursday, Wesley Class Rooms, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs J. T. Horne, Clifton Road; Sec., Mrs W. H. Paul, Clandelands; Treas., Mrs E. J. Davey, London Street; W.R. Agent, Mrs Gaulton, Rostrevor Street

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

Hastings, 2nd and 4th Thursday, St. Andrew's Hall, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Moore, Stortford; Vice-Pres., Mrs Boyle, Mrs Burr; Sec., Mrs M. R. Lovell Smith, 803 Ellison Road; Treas., Mrs J. Wilson, Box 273, Hastings; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Cameron.

Hawera meets in Wesley Hall, Regent Street, on the last Thursday, at 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs J. S. Young, Cameron Street; Vice Presidents, Sister Nellie, Mesdames Bone, Dixon, Gray, and Miss Maunders; Rec. Sec., Miss Bischoff, Turuturu Rd; Cor. Sec., Mrs White, Argyle Street; Treas., Mrs Best, Millmoe St.; W.R. Agent, Mrs Tonks, Campbell St.

Henerson, 3rd Wednesday, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, alternately, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Gilberd, "Homeview"; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Williams and Wright; Secretary, Mrs McKay, Great North Rd.; Treas., Mrs W. Williams, Gt. North Rd.; W.R. Agent, Mrs J. Platt, Gt. North Road.

Invercargill District, 1st Tuesday, 3 p.m. in Allen's Hall; Pres., Mrs James Baird; Vice-Pres., Mesdames C. H. Macalister, McKenzie, Lopdell, Peters, Hunter; Rec. Sec., Mrs Kennedy, Gladstone; Cor. Sec., Mrs Parsonson, Princes St, Edwood; Treas., and "W.R." Agent, Mrs F. Lillierap, Earn St.

Invercargill South. Meets every second Tuesday, in Amethyst Hall, at 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs Pasley, Centre St. Gorge town. Sec., Mrs Garrett, 195 Ness St.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Morrison, Parkins, Morris, Hughes, Clements, Ewart; W.R. Agent, Mrs Pate; Treasurer, Mrs Aitken; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs Parry

Kalapai W.C.T.U. Assembly Rooms. Union meets last Wednesday in the month, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Brighting; Sec., Miss Blackwell, "The Willows"; Treas., Mrs T. G. Blackwell; W.R. Supt., Mrs Ward.

Kati-Kati, 2nd Wednesdays, 2 p.m., in Public Hall. Pres., Mrs Baines, Vice-Pres., Mrs J. Hame-Tres., Mrs Woolford, Sec., Mrs Jack Hume, W.R. Sp. Miss McCutchan, Cradle Roll, Misses Dickey and Andrews, Organist, Mrs N. Johnston.

Lower Hutt, first Tuesday, Church of Christ, Queen St., at 2.45 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Ballantyne, Belmont Rd.; Sec., Mrs Chittenden, Bridge Street; Treas., Mrs Bayley, Queens Rd.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Heyes, Brunswick St.; W.R. Agent, Mrs Burn, Aglionby Street.

Lytelton, 1st Wednesday, Presbyterian Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs Wilson; Sec., Mrs Bromley; Treas., Mrs Clark; "W.R." Agent, Miss Elsie Clark, "Waratah," W. Lyttelton.

Leigh, 1st Saturday, Leigh Hall, 2 p.m. Pres., Mrs C. Wyatt; Vice-Presidents, Mrs D. Matheson and Miss C. Matheson; Sec., Miss E. Matheson; Treas., Miss A. Matheson; Cradle Roll, Miss J. Wyatt; W.R. Agent, Mrs R. Matheson.

Mania, 2nd Friday, Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs T. Tait; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Parkinson 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 Ross, High Street.

Matakana, 3rd Thursday, Presbyterian Church, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Witten, Tawharanui; Vice-Pres., Mrs W. Smith; Cor. Sec., Mrs E. Roke; Treas., & Rec. Sec., Mrs Melville; Cradle Roll, Mrs Eyton; "W.R." Agent, Mrs A. Roke.

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

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

Napier District, 1st Wednesday and 3rd Thursday, in St. Paul's Presbyterian Schoolroom, 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs G. W. Venables, Ashbridge Rd; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Dodds and Fawcett; Sec., Mrs A. Chellew, Macdonald St.; Treas., Mrs Grayling, Faraday Street; Asst. Treas., Mrs Chapman; Evangelistic, Mrs Dodds; Hospital Visitors, Mesdames J. Walker and W. Findlay; Cradle Roll, Mrs Walker; W.R. Agent, Mrs Mens; Supt. Drawing-room Meetings, Mrs Fawcett.

Ngarawahia, 1st Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. Presbyterian Church; President, Mrs Bycroft; Vice-Pres., Mrs Vincent; Sec., Mrs J. S. Colhoun; Treas. Mrs C. Rogers; Supt. Cradle Roll and W. R., Mrs Nicholson

New Brighton, 3rd Thursday in Methodist Schoolroom. Pres. Mrs Hall, 36 Wainui St., New Brighton; Secretary, Mrs W. Smith, 344 Wainoni Rd., Christchurch; Treas., Mrs Nicholas, Brooke St., Bexley, N.B.; Evangelistic Supt., Mrs Strand, Bexley, N.B.; W.R. Agent, Mrs Langley, Park Rd., New Brighton.

New Plymouth District, last Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Good Templar Lodgeroom; Pres., Mrs Griffin, Gilbert Street; Treas., and W.R. Agent, Miss Taunt, Victoria Rd.

Normanby, Second Wednesday, 2 p.m., Social Hall; Pres., Mrs Scott, Rural Delivery, Normanby; Vice-Pres., Mrs Bevan and Mrs Clement; Sec., Mrs Dickson, Hurstlands; Treas., Mrs Lynn; Cradle Roll, Miss Clement; White Ribbon, Mrs Dickson.

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

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

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

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

Oxford, last Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Coronation Hall; Pres., Mrs G. Ryde, Cooper's Creek; Rec. Sec., Mrs R. Comyns; Cor. Sec., Mrs T. Gainsford; Treas., Miss Caverhill; "W.R." Mrs D. Hawke; Cradle Roll, Mrs Gainsford, Sr., and Mrs Clark; Evangelistic, Mrs C. W. Fritt; Flower Mission, Mrs Foot; Home Meetings, Mrs Jim Clark; Notable Days, Mrs Kippenberger.

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

Palmerston N. District, 1st Friday, St. Andrew's Schoolroom, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Crabb, 128 College St. W.; Cor. Sec., Mrs Hills, 64, Cuba St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Hodder, Allan St.; Treas., Miss Hodder, Allan St.; White Ribbon Supt., Mrs Holbrook, 41 Waldegrave St.

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

Petone, 1st Tuesday, Church of Christ, Sydney St., 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Ashby, 64 Britannia St.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Corner, McPherson, Murgatroyd, Collins; Rec. Sec., Mrs Burd, 37 Cuba St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs Eason, 82 Richmond St.; Treas., Mrs Donaghue; White Ribbon Agent, Mrs Barrow, Hutt Road.

Picton, 2nd Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. Presbyterian Church. Pres. Mrs Arthur Broadway; Vice Pres. Miss Jennings; Sec. & Treas. Mrs Wilkes, York St. Supt. Cradle Roll; Mrs Treguthen, Taranaki St., Band of Hope; Mrs Jacques & Miss Jennings; W.R. Agent, Mrs Jacques, York St.

Ponsonby, 2nd Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Queen's Hall, Paget Street; Acting-President, Mrs C. R. Vickers, Millais Street; Vice-Pres., Mrs A. Thorne; Sec., Mrs Plummer, Coronation Rd., Epsom; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Plummer; Treas., Mrs T. Walker, Rose Rd.

Pukekohe, Methodist Church, 1st Thursday, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Vant, Beresford St.; Vice-Presidents, Mrs Stevenson and Mrs Wilson; Rec. Sec., Miss Usher; Cor. Sec., Mrs Haslem, East St.; Treas., Mrs Wilson; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Stevenson; Cradle Roll, Mrs Mee.

Rakaia meets on the 2nd Thursday in the month, in the Methodist Church, Anglican S.S., and the Presbyterian S.S. alternately; Mrs Boag, Pres.; Mrs Judkins, Treas.; Mrs Hopwood Sec.

Sawyer's Bay, 2nd Tuesday in Methodist Church. Pres., Mrs Allen; Sec., Mrs Booth, Rose-nearth; Treas., Mrs Mains; W.R. Agent, Mrs J. Perry; Supt. Home Meetings, Mrs Horn.

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 Wednesday, 3 p.m., Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs J. McAlister; Vice-Pres., Mrs White and Mrs Phillips; Sec., Mrs J. McAlister; Treas., Mrs Birdsell.

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

Tauranga, Meets in Presbyterian Hall, on last Wednesday, at 2.45 p.m. Pres., Mrs F. N. Christian, 6th Ave. W.; Sec., Mrs Weston, 3rd Ave.; Cor. Sec., Mrs A. Turner, Devonport Rd.; Treas., Mrs J. B. Chappell, Cameron Rd.; W.R. Agent, Mrs A. Christensen, 5th Ave.; Cradle Roll, Mrs A. Christensen, 5th Avenue.

Timaru District, last Tuesday, 7.30 p.m., Sailor's Rest, Pres., Mrs Rule, North St.; Sec., Miss M. Avison, Victoria St.; Treas., Mrs Cave, Raymond St.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Grant and Miss Evans; White Ribbon Agent, Mrs Brooker, 11, Mere Mere St.

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 8 o'clock; President, Mrs W. Stewart; Secretary, Mrs Geo. Dash, P.O. Box 27; Treasurer, Mrs S. J. Hitchens, "Te Rangī, Mill Rd.; "W.R." Supt., Mrs G. H. Graham, Rhodes St.

Waipawa, 4th Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.; Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs H. McLean, Waverley St.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Foston, Bott and Robertson; Sec., Mrs James Bibby, Rose St.; Treas., Miss Johnson, Rose St.; W.R. Supt., Mrs S. Bott.

Wanganui East meets last Friday at 2.30 p.m. in Anglican Schoolroom. Pres., Mrs Duxfield; Okoia, Wanganui E.; Vice Pres., Mesdames Blair, and McLeod; Sec. and Treas., Mrs Andrew, Mackay St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Dowsett, Nixon St.; W.R. Agent, Mrs Melvin, Young St.

Wanganui District, 1st Friday, 2.30 p.m. Trinity Church Parlour. Pres., Mrs H. Smith, 88 Liverpool St.; Sec., Mrs J. Upton, 165, Victoria Av.; Treas., Mrs Siddells, Guyton St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs R. Smith, College Street; "W.R." Supt., Mrs W. R. Grant, Harrison Place.

Warkworth, last Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Schoolroom, Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs Buckingham; Treas., Mrs Ellis; "W.R." Agent, Mrs T. H. Wilson; Press Reporter, Mrs McKinney.

Winchmore, 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Frost; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Prebble, and Mrs McIlroy; Sec., Miss Shearer, Ashburton; Treas., Mrs Moore; White Ribbon Agent, Mrs Glassey.

Wellington District, 1st Thursday, 2.45 p.m., Rooms, Constable St.; Pres., Mrs Houlder, 108 Wallace St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Keene, Island Bay; Cor. Sec., Mrs Evans, 19 Hiropi St.; Treas., Mrs Boxall, 40 Pirie St.; White Ribbon Supt., Mrs Webb, Hall St. L.T.L. Rooms, every Wednesday at 7 p.m. Y Branch, Rooms, alternate Thursdays at 8 p.m.

Wellington Central, 3rd Friday, 3 p.m., Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Willis St.; Pres., Mrs A. R. Atkinson, Wadestown; Acting Pres., Mrs McDonald, 8 Huia Rd., Hataitai; Cor. Sec., Miss Helyer; Rec. Sec., Mrs Clark; Treas. Mrs Helyer, Oriental E y; White Ribbon Supt., Mrs Port, Austi Street

Waipukurau, 2nd Friday, St. Andrew's Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs J. E. Reid; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Hopkirk, Hardy Stace; Sec., Mrs H. French, Main St.; Treas., Mrs Robinson; Organist, Mrs Harris W.R. Supt., Mrs Mercer.

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 Hancock, Fox St.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Cole; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Thompson, Fox St.

Printed for the W.C.T.U. of N.Z., by Wright and Carman, 177 Vivian St., Wellington—September 18, 1918