

The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

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WOMEN AND THE WAR.

By Rose Henderson in the Canadian Woman's Century.

Only a few short years ago the women of this Dominion asked for the ballot and were refused it flatly. A change has occurred since then; now they are entitled to the Federal and the Provincial vote, in all but three provinces, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec. Out of self-protection or self-respect these three provinces will have to follow in line. This revolution has not been confined to Canada—it is practically world-wide. War is the lever which has turned woman body and soul out of the home into the industrial and political arena to scramble as best she could, unorganised, untrained, and unrepresented.

The ballot was handed to her with but little ado. A few women put up a determined fight, but the masses of women at no time and at no place were with them, so that it would be wrong to conclude that woman's political emancipation came solely through their own efforts and desire for freedom. Greater forces are at work carving the pathway out of the human jungle over which the woman of the future will travel.

It could not be expected that woman would have any great desire for freedom. She was enslaved without knowing it. She accepted her situation meekly as the will of God and man. She was born and reared in subjection. Her mother before her wore the badge of humility and servitude. She was held as a species of property along with chattels, animals and real estate, created as the Hebrews tell us, "solely for the pleasure of man," but "man was created for the glory of God."

Petruchio, in the "Taming of the Shrew," expresses the idea when he says, "I will be master of what is my own. She is my goods, my chattels, she is my house, my household stuff, my barn, and so forth." This conception of woman's status and place is also expressed in the marriage service, when some male relative must be there to answer the question, "Who gives this woman away?" Thus it will be seen for ages, Church and State were one in their laws and teachings of woman's subjection, mental and spiritual inferiority. Even to-day in most churches she cannot sit and vote in their councils or be ordained as a minister. May we wonder, then, at woman's conservatism and lack of militant force?

"Her very chains and she are friends,
So much a long communion tends,

To make us what we are."

The unfortunate and tragic part of the whole story is that while one end of the chain was fastened around her neck, the other end was securely tightened around the man's ankle, and so blinded was he by his supposed freedom and superiority, he never detected the fact of his own slavery.

The war is the great anvil on which the slave-chain is being broken. On the wheel of eternal change whether he will, or she will not, both are being hurled into the great melting-pot to be beaten, battered, bruised, and remoulded into a new humanity, nearer the desire of the new age now winging its way into the minds and souls of mankind the world over. One remarkable fact during this war is, that although women have been uprooted bodily from their ancient traditions and occupations, they do not apparently realise the vast changes taking place and how these changes are bound to affect

them. Individually here and there a woman has spoken. Collectively they have not with any degree of intelligent social perception of cause and effect. Men, too, for the most part have left this very important subject to take care of itself, yet there is no subject more important, not even war itself.

Mighty are the changes wrought through war in the world of man, but mightier by far are those taking place in the world of woman. It may not seem logical to separate the world of man and woman, but since woman bears, moulds, and nurtures the race, and must continue to do so, what affects her and the unborn generations is basic and fundamental: a thousand times more important than man's mechanical inventions and material enterprises. These, important as they are, are but a means to an end. The end is race betterment, life more beautiful and abundant.

Less than a century ago, woman had entered only seven occupations. To-day she is competing successfully against men in all industries, save six or seven such as killing animals, hanging men, driving locomotives, chimney sweeping, and climbing poles. The war has accentuated her powers and driven her by thousands into every industry. She is making herself felt, unfortunately at present, neither for her own or humanity's good. This she must realise, but men, too, must help her to see it. Now she sells her labour even when doing the same work, for less wages than men; she works longer hours, and rarely complains about abominable sanitary conditions. She does not hesitate to take man's place when they are fighting for better conditions. By reducing wages, she lowers the standard of home, driving mothers to work, young girls on to the streets, and

children out of the schools and into the factory. Through taking men's places, she enables employers to dilute labour and destroy trade unionism.

Through long hours and bad sanitary conditions, health and morals must suffer. All this she does but unknowingly, and from this point of view, experience and fear of losing her job, is a load on the back of the labour movement. Labour cannot shake off this load. It must be borne until women are organised and politically represented. Women are in industry to stay. The question is, how much longer are men going to keep closed their organisations and allow employers to use women against them. This is the question labour organisations must help to solve.

Politically war has thrown woman helter skelter into politics. Politicians have played upon her emotions rather than on her intellect. No matter how she votes, she is bound to be cursed and ridiculed by the losing party. It would be unjust to judge her under these circumstances and in time of war, when few can think clearly or see straight. Yesterday she voted from sentiment or for party; to-morrow she will use her intelligence and dearly bought experience and vote for principles, not party. Woman is naturally politically minded; for this reason she will quickly develop a genius for reforms and legislation tending towards human betterment. This is but natural, since at the risk of her own life and sacrifices she perpetuates the race. She will make her blunders, but she will not continue to do so. Where would the workingmen be without his woman folk? Could he run a home and family as his wife does on his wages? Public financing is but child's play as compared with feeding, clothing, education, and maintaining the standards of health and decency on a workingman's wages in these days of exorbitant prices. The waste and corruption in public financing is appalling. If women run their homes with as little sense and as poor economy as men do the nation's business, where would the nation be? After all, broadly speaking, women bear, rear, and keep the nation going. She does not bear arms, but she bears the armies. If the workingman's wife makes such a good job of running his home (and she does), why not ask her advice and help in the larger home keeping trades unions and

politics? War is hitting her from all angles. She realises the power of legislation as never before. The State can now commandeer the lives of her husband, son, and brother, and the labour of her daughters. The babe at her breast is no longer hers, the State can dictate the quality and quantity of food she shall give her family, the clothing and education of her children without asking her leave. She realises, as never before, the power that rests in Governments, the meaning of an order-in-council, its effect on her home, and her loved ones, and is determined to have her say in these important matters in the problems of home, food, shelter, and health. She has suffered severely and will continue to suffer long after the cannons cease to roar and drums cease to call to battle.

Labour must awaken to the place and power of women. Too long they have been used against them industrially. Labour must see to it that woman's new-found weapon, the Ballot, is not likewise used to further enslave them. This is a mighty power and will be coveted by all parties. The vote of the working man and woman are in the overwhelming majority. It depends how it is cast, where Labour will stand after the war, and under what conditions they and theirs shall live, or if they shall live at all. There is no use telling woman home is her place. She is put out of it, and like Humpty-Dumpty, all the king's horses and all the king's men cannot put her back again until this system is changed and home is a very different thing from what it is to-day.

Woman is the weak link in the industrial chain, the millstone which will not allow Labour to rise. When Labour realises this fact, and not until then, will labour organisations progress and attain political supremacy now that women have the vote.

Labour must open wide the industrial and political doors and invite woman to enter as an equal. She is half the human race and mother of the other half. The moral force lying dormant within her and anxious for expression is tremendous. A force which the world of men must reckon with. The war has left this force loose and is using it. In a short while it will seek new worlds to conquer. If harnessed on the side of the masses together, men and women will usher in a world fit for the children of man, made in the image of God.

ALCOHOLISM AND SOCIAL VICE.

Social measures to diminish sexual temptation divide themselves into two sort of activities: (1) Repression of prostitution and of the liquor traffic; (2) promotion of proper social surroundings, and of opportunities for recreation and diversion.

However unjust it may seem to some, the repression of prostitution, and of the liquor traffic are logically classed together. The liquor traffic in numerous ways is the fosterer of prostitution. And the effect of the alcohol traffic is a factor that cannot be overlooked in the diffusion of venereal diseases, because of the inhibition it produces in the restraining influences that under ordinary conditions prevent man's giving way to his impulses. It has been recognised by the army that keeping liquor away from the soldiers is of fundamental importance in the progress of the attack on venereal diseases. It is not necessary to go into the measures which the Government has enacted to keep alcoholic liquors from soldiers. It may be said, however, that these measures are being enforced and that the amount of alcohol consumed by the present army of the United States is negligible. There is an occasional bootlegger, and a small amount of liquor gets to the soldier in devious way, but it is in the total inappreciable. For all practical purposes the United States Army at the present time is a body of total abstainers. This fact is undoubtedly a very great factor in keeping down in the Army the incidence of venereal diseases.

The above extract is from an article appearing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, September 28, 1918.

Laws against alcohol, it is now understood, rest on the same basis as laws against morphine and other habit-forming drugs, for modern science has conclusively demonstrated that even in small quantities the use of alcohol is injurious. We have actual statistics of 43 life insurance companies which show that the moderate drinker, not beyond admittance to life insurance, has a mortality of 86 per cent. above the average, while the extremely moderate drinker, representing the minimum class in the four classes distinguished in these statistics, has a mortality 18 per cent. above. —Irving Fisher, of Yale University.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Mrs Louise McKinney, the honoured Vice-President of the Canadian White Ribboners, was the first woman Parliamentarian, not only of Canada but of the Empire.

Of the trustees of the King's Fund for the Disabled, five are men the sixth is Mrs Lloyd George.

Mrs Rivers Moore, a daughter of the Dean of Worcester, has been appointed woman probation officer at Croydon Police Court, at a yearly salary of £200.

Dr Anna Shaw, who is seventy years old, has taken the oath at Washington as a policewoman in the district of Columbia. She says: "They made fun of me when I suggested it forty years ago."

The following were the number of votes polled by the women candidates at the historic occasion at which women first stood as candidates for the British Parliament:—Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 8,614; Countess Maekievicz, 7,835; Miss Mary Macarthur, 7,587; Mrs Despard, 5,634; Miss Alison Garland, 4,283; Miss Violet Markham, 4,000; Mrs Dacre Fox, 3,615; Mrs Pethick Lawrence, 2,985; Miss E. Phipps, B.A., 2,419; Mrs How-Martyn, B.Sc., 2,067; Mrs J. McEwan, 1,987; Mrs Corbett Ashby, 1,552; Mrs Oliver Strachan, 1,263; Miss Eunice Murray, 991; Miss W. Carney, 395; Hon. Mrs Mackenzie, 176.

The first object of the National Union of Women's Societies in Britain was to obtain the Parliamentary Franchise for women on the same terms as it was granted to men; but to this is added the endeavour to secure a real equality of liberties, opportunities and status between men and women. While the position of women in industry is as insecure as it is at present; while the special work of women as mothers is not paid at all; and is hampered and starved in every possible way; while the conditions of marriage are what they are; while a woman is sometimes treated by law as not a parent of her own children, and sometimes as not a native of her own country; while she can have no women lawyers to defend her before the courts, no woman M.P.'s. to represent her in Parliament; while a number of

women are condemned to the most horrible kind of slavery by the double moral standard; while all these things still happen, real equality is a vision of the future.—"Common Cause."

The first great South American Anti-Alcohol Congress is to be held in Uruguay. Free passes have been given over the railways to the Women's Christian Temperance Union representatives in order to expedite the arrangements.

A Social Hygiene Conference was held in New York last October, at which some 200 people were present from all parts of the United States, and to which Canada also sent representatives. A Findings Committee was appointed. Amongst those appointed to sit upon it were Dr. Abram Flexner, Captain Bates (Canada), Dr. Exner, Colonel Snow, Madame D'Avril, de St. Croix, Miss Una Saunders, Dr. Katherine Davies, and E. Picton-Tuberville, O.B.E. The following resolutions were drawn up by this Committee, and passed unanimously by the Conference:—

(1) That the single standard of morals should prevail for men and women.

(2) That continence is compatible with health and intellectual vigour for both sexes.

(3) That men and women should serve together whenever possible on bodies whose functions concern the development and enforcement of moral standards.

(4) That prostitutes be not treated as a class apart from other women, and that prostitution be not recognised as a trade.

(5) That all measures, either preventative or repressive, concerned with social morality apply impartially to men and women.

(6) That a simultaneous, vigorous attack on venereal disease should be made, and that the issues of public health and morals be thoroughly correlated.

(7) That sound sex education be incorporated in one entire educational system in homes, schools, colleges, and the church and press.

(8) That social and economic adjustments granting to the individual decent living conditions and adequate recreation are essential to progress in social morality. These adjustments concern especially:

- (a) Housing conditions.
- (b) Industrial conditions including conditions of work and wages.
- (c) Proper and sufficient recreational opportunities.

PROPHETIC WORDS OF FRANCES E. WILLARD.

When we began the delicate, difficult and dangerous operation of dissecting out the alcohol nerve from the body politic, we did not realise the intricacy of the undertaking, not the distances that must be traversed by the scalpel of investigation and research. One thought, sentiment and purpose animated those saintly "Praying Bands," whose name will never die out from human history: "Brothers, we beg of you not to drink, and not to sell!" This was the single wailing note of these moral Paganinis, playing on one string. It caught the universal ear and set the key of that mighty orchestra, organised with so much toil and hardship, in which the tender and exalted strain of the Crusade violin still soars aloft, but upborne now by the clanging cornets of science, the deep trombones of legislation, and the thunderous drums of politics and parties.

PRAYER.

Help me, O God, to keep before my eyes

The larger visions of this war; to be inspired each day by noble thoughts that rise

Of duty, honour, Country, and of Thee.

Help me to think of war as one vast whole

Of human effort struggling towards the right,

Ever advancing nearer to the goal

Of freedom, from the iron rule of might,

Lest I forget, and in my sorrow see
Only the face of him who goes from me.

—Anonymous Soldier's Wife.

Taken from the "News Letter" of the Woman's Committee Council of National Defence.

He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so He bringeth them unto their desired haven.—Ps. cvii. 29, 30.

AMERICA COENE DRY.

(Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America.)

The following is the text of the Proclamation making America dry:

To all to whom these Presents shall come. Greeting:

Know Ye, That the Congress of the United States at the second session, Sixty-fifth Congress, began at Washington on the third day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, passed a Resolution in the words and figures following:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the constitution be, and hereby is proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided by the constitution:

ARTICLE—

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission thereof to the States by Congress.

And, further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the legislatures of the States of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota,

Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

And, further, that the States whose legislatures have so ratified the said proposed Amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of Section 205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the Amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

FRANK L. POLK,

Acting Secretary of State

The Ratification Tidal Wave swept over the United States. In thirteen months lacking one day the requisite number of States ratified the Federal Amendment, and thus completed the legislative process of voting the nation dry. The promptness and speed with which the States ratified astonished even the most hopeful of the friends of the movement. The liquor interests were overwhelmed, and had little to say. When Levy Mayer, legal representative of practically all the distillers of the nation was asked to comment on the situation, he replied: "Nothing to say. The prairies are on fire, that's all. It is sweeping just like a prairie fire and there's no stopping it."

"The ratification of the Federal amendment with such celerity and unanimity leaves it a plumbless mystery. There was nothing in contemporary politics or life to explain any such action. It is as if a sailing ship on a windless ocean were sweeping ahead, propelled by some invisible force," exclaims the "South Bend News-Times."

"Economic considerations seem to have had little effect. Great industrial communities, hitherto regarded as naturally and permanently in favour of the liquor traffic, have turned against

it. States with big cities have yielded about as completely as States with small urban populations. Self-interest failed to interfere. Whisky States like Kentucky, beer-manufacturing States like Ohio and Wisconsin and Missouri, wine-growing States like California have voted dry along with the rest.

"Racial tradition and preference seem to have exerted just as little restraining power. German cities like Milwaukee and Cincinnati and St. Louis, and cities like Boston and Chicago, with large mixed foreign populations accustomed to moderate drinking, have gone the way of more typically American communities."

Idaho, South Dakota, Kansas, Washington, and Wyoming both Houses ratified the amendment by a unanimous vote.

Nebraska gave a unanimous vote in the Lower House, and one vote against it in the Senate. Oklahoma, Maine, West Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Oregon, Utah, and Michigan gave unanimous vote in the Senate. In Colorado one vote was cast against it in the Senate, and two in the Lower House.

Forty-four States have ratified the amendment; Connecticut and Rhode Island have failed to ratify, and two States have yet to vote, in one of which the Lower House has ratified.

According to the Press of the States the Prohibition Amendment will wipe out with a stroke 236 distilleries 992 breweries, and more than 300,000 saloons and liquor stores. The United States Treasury will lose a source of taxation worth many million dollars, and State Treasuries will also lose their millions. On the other hand, the liquor question will be removed from politics, and the expense of government will be cut down by the decrease in violations of law.—"Union Signal."

No man can have a reasonable argument for an open saloon county. I can enforce the law much easier now than I could even six months ago. The bone-dry law has helped me 40 per cent. in enforcing the Prohibition law. The drier we get it, the better for all concerned. I am for Prohibition first, last and always as long as I am an officer at least, for it makes crime less and keeps meat and bread in many poor families' homes, which would otherwise be dependent on the county.—H. D. Crout, Sheriff, Oklahoma City.



GRANNIE COSSIPS.

Yes, my dear, the referendum figures are not too encouraging, but I'm not cast down. If we don't get our way this time, well, I expect that the Lord means that trade to go out without any compensation. I got fair disgusted with some of my neighbours who wouldn't take the trouble to vote because they didn't believe in compensation. I don't believe in it, but I voted to get rid of the trade; I can't help it. I always vote against it on the broad principle that it's the greatest enemy to our race, and when it's a question between boys and dollars I always vote for the boys. Well, it was so many of our boys voted for the trade, and are we not to blame? War never improves anybody, and we allowed boys who had never been away from home before to be tempted by the rum ration. And then, poor lads, they think that we are depriving them of their liberty. Just fancy, liberty to get drunk! Is that a thing to be coveted? Well, before we vote again our soldiers will be civilians and will learn the lesson that their personal liberty is restricted when it interferes with another person's liberty. You know they won't let me amuse myself shooting cats in my garden because it's against borough by-laws, and I mustn't keep fowls within so many feet of the street or of my neighbour. In fact, I feel sometimes as if I'd got no liberty. I'm getting old and grey; I've fought this fight for many years; many of my fellow-workers have gone home before victory, but, please God, I'll live to see the end of the traffic in my own fair New Zealand, and then

I'll fold my hands and say, "Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

"But I want to finish fighting, where the bolts of danger fly,
And to strike my best and hardest for God's Kingdom ere I die."

THE PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

Tune: "Aurelia," 215, Hymns Ancient and Modern.

His name shall be called
the Mighty God, the Everlasting
Father, the Prince of Peace.—Isa.
ix. 6.

We hail the proclamation
Of peace, with hymns of praise;
In joy and adoration
Our thankful hearts we raise.
God heard our cry and answered,
And made the warfare cease,
The Everlasting Father,
The Mighty Prince of Peace!

Ten thousand hearts upraising
Their strain of joy to-day,
The Lord of Hosts are praising,
Acknowledging His sway—
Whose name shall be exalted,
Whose wonders never cease.
To God on high be glory,
And on the earth be peace!

Earth's kingdoms are becoming
The kingdom of our Lord,
And He shall reign for ever,
For they shall hear His Word.
A chain the wide world girdles
Of praise that doth not cease,
To Christ the King of Glory,
The Mighty Prince of Peace!

But 'midst our jubilation
For victory achieved,
We pray Thy consolation
For hearts and homes bereaved;
Whose heroes brave are bearing
The palm where conflicts cease;
The victor's laurels wearing
In Heaven's eternal peace.

Praise God for warfare ended!
Praise God for freedom won!
Praise God that right defended
An empire binds in one!
Praise God a rest remaineth
For saints where sorrows cease,
Where King of Kings Christ reigneth,
The Mighty Prince of Peace!
—The late Frances M. Eames.
Hawke's Bay.

Statistics prepared by R. H. Moore,
Actuary of the United Kingdom Tem-
perance and General Insurance Com-
pany, show that the death-rate among
the moderate drinkers was 35 per
cent. higher than among abstainers.

MOTHER OF FIVE.

She mothered five!
Night after night she watched a lit-
tle bed,
Night after night she cooled a fever-
ed head.
Day after day she guarded little feet,
Taught little minds the dangers of
the street;
Taught little lips to utter simple
prayers,
Whispered of strength that some day
would be theirs,
And trained them to use it as they
should.
She gave her babies to the Nation's
good.

She mothered five!
She gave her beauty; from her
cheeks let fade
The rose's blushes; to her mother
trade.
She saw the wrinkles furrowing her
brow,
Yet smiling said, "My boy grows
stronger now."
When pleasures called she turned
away and said:
"I dare not leave my babies to be
fed
By strangers' hands; besides they are
so small
I must be near to answer when they
call."

She mothered five!
Night after night they sat about her
knee
And heard her tell of what some day
would be.
From her they learned that in the
world outside
Are cruelty and vice and selfishness
and pride;
From her they learned the wrongs
they ought to shun,
What things to love, what work must
still be done.
She led them through the labyrinth of
youth
And brought five men and women up
to Truth.

She mothered five!
Her name may be unknown save to
the few
Of her the outside world but little
knew.
But somewhere five are treading Vir-
tue's ways,
Serving in the world and brightening
its days.
Somewhere are five, who, tempted,
stand upright,
Clinging to honour, keeping her mem-
ory bright.
Somewhere this mother toils and is
alive
No more as one, but in the breasts of
five.

—Edgar A. Guest in "Detroit Free
Press."

"Hush, little flasklet, don't you cry;
You'll be a milk bottle by and by."

"T.P." ON PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

The "Daily Chronicle" for September 16th last contains some most interesting references to Prohibition in an article by Mr T. P. O'Connor, M.P., under the title of "American Intensity and Self-sacrifice." Alluding to a recent

BANQUET AT WASHINGTON,

Where the President and other eminent men were present, Mr O'Connor says:

"The laughter did not sound as hearty to me as American laughter usually does, for I had come a long journey, and after a long journey a Britisher looks for a little alcohol, if only to restore heat to his famished system. But at the side of each plate there stood the stern glass of uninviting ice-water. I had to put up with a cup of tea, and even that was a concession in a country where tea does not hold a high place in the estimate of the menu. But was it not an astounding spectacle to find in the political capital of that great nation, with its ruler one of the guests and a body of politicians and journalists gathered together for a jollification, that there was not a single drop of good wine or healthy whisky to be had? Washington had gone dry."

As to the general question, Mr O'Connor says:—

"The 'dry' campaign took its modern origin in

THE NEGRO OF THE SOUTH.

It was found that whilst the negro kept from whisky he was genial, docile, and very human; the bad and the excitable ones often lost their senses the moment they took whisky; and the hideous crimes, with their terrible punishment, were nearly always traceable to whisky. The movement, begun in one Southern State, spread after the strange fashion of America—where movements, especially moral movements, are as much quicker and more infectious than our as their prairie fire is to our smouldering grass—the movement spread to other Southern States, till in the end there were few Southern States that did not vote themselves dry; and when one remembers the large part the mint julep and Kentucky whisky and the moonshiners played in Southern life, the phenomenon becomes the more remarkable.

HOW PROHIBITION CAME.

"Meantime, the Prohibition Party—always a powerful and active force in American life—there have been frequently candidates for the Presidency on the Prohibition ticket—was agitating with feverish energy; you jostle in the lobbies of the Washington hotels almost every day against the lobbyist of the Prohibitionist in the one corner and the lobbyist of the liquor trade in the other. The Prohibition movement had the advantage of having amongst its most earnest advocates William Jennings Bryan—still one of the most powerful and appealing orators of his country. Two other factors were almost as important in spreading the Prohibition movement. The first was the disrepute into which everything and everybody German fell after the declaration of war; and the most powerful backing to the liquor trade—and incidentally to the German propaganda before the war—came from the big German brewers, mainly in Milwaukee. The second and even more powerful ally of Prohibition was the war itself.

"One of the reasons for extending Prohibition was

CARE FOR THE SOLDIERS.

In many, if not in all, parts of the country it was against the rule to offer a man in khaki anything to drink; just as it was wrong for him to accept it. I went one day to take lunch with my friend Winston Churchill, the novelist, at a soldiers' and sailors' club; and there I saw all these boys eating their lunches with either iced tea, iced coffee or iced water. I need scarcely say that one result of this rule, hard and stern as it was, you could see at once in the splendid physical form of these boys soon after their enlistment.

"This extraordinary docility—if that be the proper word—with which the Americans have accepted all the sacrifices and efforts imposed upon them by the war is illustrated in the interesting article from Mr Frank Dilnot, your admirable correspondent in New York, which appeared last week. He tells us that bread cards and "other means of conserving food are unknown to us." Yet more than twelve millions of families have signed pledges to observe the rules of the Food administration.

And now comes

THIS LAST BIG APPEAL

To the patriotic self-abnegation of the people. Prohibition, from being local, is carried nation-wide; no delay is allowed; no compensation is ever discussed; eighty millions sterling are lost to the revenue; no matter 'Wherefor it is so ordered,' says the 'New York Tribune.' 'It is not ever discussed. People do not want it discussed. Nobody protests.' Was there ever a more monumental sentence describing a more monumental achievement? And this is the people whom the fop Bernstorff described to the Kaiser, with his child's undeveloped brain, as a nation so selfish luxury loving, so absorbed in dollar and cents, as to be innocuous! They know better in Berlin now; but not as well as they will know by and by."

HELP LIGHTEN THE LOAD!

Help lighten the load!
Humanity stumbles ahead on its road
Urged on o'er the deserts, beset by
the good!
Men bend under burdens of hunger
and care,
And women must suffer and toil and
despair;
Yea, even the children astray in the
strife,
Are bowed by the weight till they
weary of life.
Hark! unto each soul that is hero, no
slave,
How clear sounds the call to arise and
be brave,
Help lighten the load!

Help lighten the load!
With all of the strength that the
heart can command,
With all of the power of brain and of
hand,
With wills set to sacrifice, struggle
and dare.
With love that seeks ever each burden
to share,
With unflagging endeavour that stops
not to ask
The length of the journey, the cost of
the task,
Come, sons of the kingdom! Come
children of God!
And along the dark path by the world's
anguish trod
Help lighten the load!
—Priscilla Leonard.

To-morrow you have no business
with. You steal if you touch to-mor-
row. It is God's. Every day has its
enough to keep any man occupied
without concerning himself with the
things beyond.

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ALCOHOL AND INFLUENZA.

Mrs M. A. Allen, Superintendent of the Medical Department of the World's W.C.T.U., writes that the cry that ardent spirits is necessary to "cure" the influenza or accompanying pneumonia does not come from physicians, but from the laity who in times of illness such as this are always ready to give medical advice unasked.

When la grippe swept the country many years ago the medical profession gave spirits a full trial, and the outcome was that many physicians unqualifiedly condemned alcoholic liquors for the disease, saying that deaths were more frequent where given than where it was not used. Thus Dr. Nathan S. Davis, Dean of Northwestern University, Chicago, told the American Medical Association his treatment of pneumonia in Mercy Hospital during 30 years. While in other hospitals using whisky in pneumonia all had death rates ranging from 28 to 38 per cent., Mercy Hospital, with no alcohol had only a 12 per cent. death rate. Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York, said that the death rate in his pneumonia division of Bellevue Hospital was 10 per cent. higher when alcoholic liquor was used.

Dr. Henry Koplik has also experimented with and without whisky in pneumonia in Bellevue Hospital, and has abandoned the use of that agent because it did not save life. (See Journal of the American Medical Association for November 17, 1917.)

Last year the writer of this article sent out a questionnaire to thousands of physicians asking their opinion of alcoholic liquors in pneumonia. Nearly all the answers said that alcoholic liquors are dangerous in pneumonia because alcohol lowers resistance to disease and weakens the heart—already weakened by the disease.

Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., when connected with the London Temperance Hospital, said that in pneumonia ammonia was the only medicine used. He gave a three or

five grain tablet of bicarbonate of ammonia dissolved in a cup of coffee with milk and sugar.

In Cornell Medical School, New York City, Professor Meara teaches his students not to advise whisky in pneumonia. In a letter to me, Professor Meara said: "Alcohol has been much used in pneumonia, I believe, without justification. I believe that it is never a true stimulant, but a depressant."

It has been asserted that alcohol, as an antiseptic, was useful in epidemics, but careful physicians have noted that its use is followed by greater depression and many new and complex symptoms. Patients who survive take longer to recover.

If alcoholic liquor were a "cure" for pneumonia why is it that it is not a preventive? It is a well attested fact that heavy drinkers are usually fatal cases in this disease.

Those who find themselves with colds that may prove to be influenza may find quick relief by taking a hot bath, going to bed, and drinking quantities of hot lemonade. The London "Lancet" advised the free use of orange juice when the epidemic of la grippe was on in 1899, as the orange juice hindered the tendency to pneumonia.

The American Medical Association at its annual meetings in New York in June, 1917, declared that the use of alcohol in therapeutics "as a tonic, or a stimulant, or as a food, has no scientific basis," and "the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be discouraged."

As Sir Victor Horsley, the great London surgeon, said: "No one who has closely investigated the action of alcohol in recent years prescribes alcohol. . . . Every one will feel relief when it is abandoned."

Dr. DeWett G. Wilcox, Boston, Mass., in his presidential address before the American Institute of Homoeopathy in 1914, said:—"Alcohol has no place in medicine. . . . Instead of being a preventative of any disease it is the best possible persuader of all

diseases because it lowers the opsonic index and the bodily resistance. That it hastens a fatal termination of all pulmonary diseases is likewise proven."

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Connor, U.S.A., Medical Corps, Assistant Director General of Department Military Relief, says "The First Aid Division of the American Red Cross does not approve of the use of alcohol as a stimulant, a tonic, or a therapeutic agent."

"EGO RUS IBO."

I weary of the houses without end,
I sicken of the crass commercial way.
Ah! fieldward, fieldward, let my foot-
steps bend,
That I may breathe once more the liv-
ing day,
And listen to the passing of the
breeze
Touching to sound the silver poplar
trees.

Thrice balm to me the fragrant stub-
ble's breath,
Thrice music is the creaking of the
wain.
The years roll back, the myriad waves
of death
Ebb into silence of the distant main.
Far in the heart of Suffolk re-arise
The grove, the orchard, and the starry
skies.

The sixty-winter'd elm across the way
The well-thatched barns of timber old
and stout,
Stackyard and neathouse, and the
August day
O'er distant water-meadows ebbing out
Wherever steals the snow-white mist
and cold,
Yet takes not on the rising tilthland
hold.

And far o'erhead athwart the apple-
boughs,
Above the tower'd elms, the kindling
lights
Of God's supernal palace bid me rouse
My homeward longing whither, God in-
vites,
And can scan far off, from that deep
well of shade,
The many mansions for His Children
made.

—H. E. G. Rope.

TOBACCO.

"The tobacco plant and the potato belong to the same family. The one represents the black sheep and the other the white. Why is tobacco the black sheep? First of all it contains nicotine which, next to prussic acid is the most deadly poison known. Why in one cigar there is enough nicotine that if taken at once would kill a strong man not used to its influence.

"Thomas Edison is good authority and knows what he is talking about when he says that acrolein is a most terrible drug in its effects on the human body and the burning of ordinary cigarette paper produces acrolein. In smoking some of this poison is bound to be inhaled. To show its strength he tells of one of his assistants who in making an experiment developed acrolein. One whiff of it was enough to drive him from the building, yet this is what a man or boy deals with when he smokes a cigarette.

"Burbank says: 'No boy living would commence the use of the cigarette if he knew what a useless, soulless, worthless thing it would make of him.' Burbank has good reason for saying this as is shown by the statistics that have been gathered. Ninety-nine per cent. of the boys who entered a certain reformatory school were cigarette smokers. Out of 90 boys placed in the county gaol all but two were cigarette fiends. Fifty per cent. of the rejections from the army is due to the use of tobacco. Out of 412 boys for examination, only 14 were accepted. The remainder failed to pass because of weak hearts caused by smoking.

"Now what is the result of all this smoking in the United States. The figures are enormous. Physicians tell us that 20,000 people die annually from smoking tobacco which has weakened their constitutions. Of 70,000 lunatics in America, 15,000 were made insane by the use of tobacco. In one prison 600 prisoners testified that they began their downward career with the use of tobacco. The expenditure for tobacco in one year in this country is 1,200,000,000 dollars.

"Can nothing good be said of tobacco? Hans Schmidt, the meanest man in the neighbourhood, was dead. As his body was lowered in the grave there was a breathless pause for

someone to say something good of him. Then one man stepped forward and said: "The only good thing I can say of Hans Schmidt is that he wasn't always as mean as he sometimes was.' I am afraid there is only one good thing that can be said of tobacco. It is good for killing lice and ticks, and makes an ideal dip for pigs and poultry.

"Here is the boast the cigarette makes for itself. I am not much of a mathematician, says the cigarette, but,

"I can add to your nervous trouble—I can subtract from your physical energy—I can multiply your aches and pains—I can divide your mental powers—I can take interest from your work—And I can discount your chances for success."

THIS IS DRINK.

Drink never builds a cottage.

It never stuffed a hungry little stomach.

It never inspired a kiss of purity.

It never planted a garden or sent a happy little girl to swing upon the gate in anticipation of father's return.

It never made a contented hearthstone, or bred a yeomanry to inspire their country with sturdy pride.

It deals in mortgages and evictions.

It wrenches bread from the fingers of children.

It triumphs in blows and hate, in suspicion and fear, in lust and disease.

It tramples upon the flowers, strikes the hinges from the gate, and sends the little one flying from the father's approach.

Selfishness, hopelessness, decay, smite the land in which it rules.

—Clarence True Wilson, in "The Optimist."

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WOMEN'S
Christian Temperance Union
Of New Zealand.

Organised 1885.

"For God and Home and Humanity."

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Ravensbourne, Dunedin.

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Business Manager: Mrs Peryman,
Port Chalmers.
(Telephone No. 1).

The White Ribbon.

For God and Home and Humanity.

WELLINGTON, APRIL 19, 1919.

The following cablegrams were received by our President, Mrs Don.

"Best wishes complete victory from Queensland.

"WILLIAMS,
"State President."

"Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Victoria, wishes you success."
"REES."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The fight is over, the issue still unsettled. The soldiers' vote has proved the deciding factor. So far as present figures show, the trade has secured a huge majority of the boys' votes. A Prohibition majority of over twelve thousand in this Dominion has been reduced to a minority of 4000 by the soldiers' vote. More votes are still to

come in, and whichever wins it will only be by a narrow majority.

Apart from the soldiers' vote the figures so far recorded for the Dominion are most interesting. Otago and Southland secured a large majority for Prohibition; had other areas polled as well, the issue would not be in doubt. Dunedin gave a large vote against the trade, the only one of the four cities which did so. Mt. Eden and Port Chalmers secured the largest dry majorities, each winning by a 5-to-3 vote.

Are we downhearted? No! If beaten this time, we will rally for the next fight. We make no compromise with this infamous traffic. It is a fight to the finish. Next time we meet in conflict there will be no question of compensation involved. The present Act contains no time compensation, and so never again will we have to do violence to our feelings by offering a money compensation in lieu of a time compensation.

Next time there will be no soldiers' vote as such. Our boys will be at home and under home influences. We have tried to shield the boys from the liquor traffic, and if we fail it will be by their own vote. They have given their allegiance to the trade, and how will they be repaid? Alas! We fear the trade will bring them ruin, disgrace, disease, and death. If we have failed this time, we must organise at once for the next battle; ultimate defeat is impossible.

"It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong;

How hard the battle goes, the day how long;

Faint not; fight on; to-morrow comes the song

Be strong! Be strong!"

We must slacken no effort. "In quietness and confidence shall be our strength." Everyone must gird on the armour.

"Get into the fight! Time wings its flight.

Get into the fight to-day!

There is work to do, and the call means you.

Get into the fight to stay."

Temperance Text Book for Peru.—The Government of Peru has offered a prize of 500 dollars for the best text book teaching temperance for use in the public schools.

A PROPOSED WOMAN'S CHARTER

To be presented to the Peace Congress, sitting in Paris, January 19, 1919, and to be recommended to the consideration of the League of Nations, if such a body is formed.

1. That courts be set up, especially in the East of Europe, to trace and rescue missing women—captured, stolen, or deported—and to establish the responsibility for these outrages, it being manifestly impossible for the relatives of injured women, many of whom are the humblest peasants, to bring cases and provide evidence themselves for the recovery of their women.

2. That in all the newly-freed territories, and in all the lands whose integrity has to be guaranteed by the Great Powers, some sort of official machinery—to be determined within the territory itself—be set up to enable unenfranchised women to set forth their needs, and to protect their interests in regard to social conditions and legislation.

3. That all customs, whether social, religious, or domestic, which entail the sale, barter or disposal of women and girls—in marriage or otherwise—without their consent at a mature age, be decreed to be outside international law, and that any woman or girl victims of such customs, or any friends on their behalf, may make appeal for their protection to the laws and enactments under which traffic in human slaves has been abolished.

4. That the nationality of women shall be placed in a position of independence as absolute as that of men, without regard to any such considerations as marriage, or the naturalisation or denaturalisation of husbands, and that nothing but a woman's own deliberate choice and declaration shall affect her nationality.

5. That the same recognition and protection accorded to claims put forward by nationalities or by Labour be accorded to these demands of civilised women for their sex.

THE VOTER'S COUNCIL OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

Jus Suffragii.

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COMING GENERATION.

PRIZE ESSAY.

USES AND ABUSES OF ALCOHOL.

The Ashburton W.C.T.U. recently arranged an essay competition among the pupils of the public schools. About 200 children took part, the successful writer being Trissie Brunton, of the High School, with the following production:—

"Alcohol is a volatile fluid formed by the fermentation of certain sugars. Until recently there has been little accurate, i.e., experimental, knowledge of the properties of this drug, and the popular belief that the effect of alcohol was beneficially soothing and stimulating has been accepted without criticism. But modern scientific research has proved the fallacy of this belief, and eminent physicians who have made a thorough study of alcohol and its effects on the body tell us that alcohol is a poisonous drug, and is invariably placed side by side with chloroform, ether, strychnine, and opium, and is described as a narcotic poison.

"The scientific evidence now at the command of the medical profession has enabled physicians not only to find out that alcohol is a narcotic poison and does not aid the human economy in the way popularly supposed, but also to go further and to prove that the structure and functions of the different organs are actually impaired by it. Experiments have been made to prove that cell-growth is retarded and ultimately stopped by relatively small doses of alcohol, and it is due to this that the body of a person who drinks before he is properly grown becomes stunted.

"Further investigations prove that alcohol damages the digestive organs, and causes an extra supply of gastric juice to flow into the stomach. This juice is wasted in the absence of food, and serious injuries may result. The effect of alcohol on the kidneys is disastrous. It causes this organ to become fatty, to swell, and, in some cases, to shrink. The cells of which the kidney is composed lose their elasticity and power of contraction, and allow a colloidal matter, called albumen, in the blood to escape. Alcohol causes the liver to become coat-

ed with small swellings, which are liable to bring about the drinker's premature death. The effect of alcohol on the heart is to act as a stimulant at first, but after a few minutes the stimulating effect wears off, and in its stead a feeling of depression overtakes the person who imbibes. The heart beats more slowly, and, as a consequence, the body becomes colder, though in reality the victim thinks his body is warmer, owing to the blood which the alcohol sends to the surface of the body. Alcohol has its greatest and most fatal effect upon the brain. Doctors have proved that it diminishes the rapidity of thought, weakens the will, warps the judgment, awakens in man animal passions, and results in strife, insanity, and crime. It diminishes and, in time, breaks down all self-control. After its brief, exciting effect on the brain, there follows a prolonged period of depression or reaction, which is often unbearable to the drinker. This, together with the steady impoverishment of the body of the 'alcoholic,' is often responsible for many cases of suicide. It is the opinion of Dr. Sullivan that alcohol is the cause of many tragic and premature deaths, which deprive the State of comparatively young and valuable lives. The verdict, while temporarily insane, often infers that the brain of the victim has been acted upon by alcohol, which deprives it of all energy and control, and only a very morbid outlook on life remains, causing the drinker to act as he would never do in his full senses.

"The majority of military authorities at the present day state that the total abstainer is the best soldier. He can march better, and is a superior fighter to the drinker. A great General has said that of 30,000 men on a route march those who were unable to keep up were 'not the little men, not the big men, they were the drinkers, and they dropped out as clearly as if they had been marked with a huge letter on their backs.' Lord Grenfell, the leader of an expedition in Egypt, stated as far back as 1886 that 'his men drank the Nile, and nothing added, and he says: 'Never have I seen a force of men so fit as that force employed upon the Nile.'

"It is a well-known fact that the late Lord Kitchener allowed his men no intoxicants, but encouraged them

to drink cold tea while on route marches.

"Only the 'abuses' of alcohol have been mentioned so far. The 'uses' are few. A great physician writes that if alcohol were abolished only the doctors would suffer, as it is a drug more easily procured and cheaper than any other, and is therefore extensively used by them in their work. But every doctor realises that this drug, used by many nations as a beverage or as a medicine very often, without the least discrimination, causes physical deterioration, insanity, crime, and poverty. Dr. R. R. Kime says: 'What we need is a universal house-cleaning, banishing alcohol from the home, and a universal demand from the public that physicians use this drug less as a medicine.'"

ANY SOLDIER SON TO HIS MOTHER.

If I am taken from this patchwork life
By some swift outburst of an unseen arm—
The death that strikes my comrades day and night—
I pray you make of it no cause of tears,
I beg you grieve not for me overmuch.
And for your comfort I would pen this thought:
The joy you had of me in childhood's days
When in your arms I played or cried
-or prayed
(Those soft, warm arms! Can you
-or I forget?)
Will still remain with you when I am gone.
It is so real now, that memory;
Not death itself can rob you of your child.
The boy I was, the man I grew to be,
Despite the mother's tender hopes and fears,
How distant, how detached and cold they seem.
And so, sweet mother, here I stand to meet
My fate, this night and any night; but still
Your child, imperishable whilst you breathe;
As in the cradle, so until the end.
—N. G. H. in "London Spectator."

The healing of the world is in
Its nameless saints. Each separate star
Seems nothing, but a myriad scattered stars
Break up the night, and make it beautiful.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

(By Mrs Fawcett in "Daily News,"
October 23rd, 1918.)

A question will to-day be discussed in the House of Commons which is of supreme importance to the nation, and has for me personally a special interest, since it is closely connected with a cause with which I have for a great number of years been associated. That is the political equality of men and women. I look upon the question of the eligibility of women, not so much from the point of view of women's rights, but from the point of view of the rights of constituencies to have as wide a choice as possible of suitable persons to represent them in Parliament. While hoping I might live to see the day when women could not only elect but be elected, yet I confess I am surprised to find how rapidly public opinion has advanced on this subject, and is in Great Britain to-day not only resigned to, but actively in favour of, the admission of women to Parliament.

It is amazing how rapidly the support of women's claim to seats in Parliament has grown since the passing of the Representation of the People Act, and still more amazing to me how far this support is founded on the recognition of underlying principles of justice—the only sure foundation. I confess to some envy of the younger generation of women who are to find their claims met with a first query: "Is it just?" instead of the old query—of which veteran Suffragists like myself have grown so heartily sick—"Is it expedient for our party?" But even in this age of enlightenment there remains as the worst obstacle to any advance towards the emancipation of women, an attitude of mind which says: "Yes, I know that your claims are just and reasonable. Still I cannot get rid of the feeling that women ought not to be concerned with politics. After all, their interests are well safeguarded under the existing order."

WOMEN AND RECONSTRUCTION.

This argument of false sentiment can only be effectively countered by an argument of necessity; and here I feel that fifty years' close connection with the Women's Suffrage movement enables me to speak with some author-

ity. Fifty years' careful study of women's politics has convinced me that women's interests are not and never will be properly safeguarded under the existing order, not only because men are not sufficiently willing and interested—though that has sometimes proved the case!—but because they have not, and cannot have, the specialised knowledge which enables them to legislate satisfactorily on problems chiefly affecting women.

This lack of knowledge has proved serious in the past; it is vital to-day. We are on the threshold of a new era; and the reconstruction which the war has necessitated has for its work to set aright not only the dislocation caused by the war, but the faults of an unsatisfactory condition of things dating back hundreds of years. It is in this reconstruction that I feel woman's point of view must be fully represented, nor do I believe that this can be adequately done unless women are allowed to sit in Parliament.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO.

Consider for a moment the situation with which a Reconstruction Parliament must deal. Industrial questions will primarily occupy its attention. The Government is pledged to restore trade union conditions; but the restoration of these conditions means the exclusion of women from the countless trades in which they have reached such proficiency during the war, and on the modification of these conditions depends the industrial future of women. Then the nationality laws will come up for revision; and the experience of the war has shown how important to women these may prove. Such panic regulations as D.O.R.A. 40D, which legalises a different moral standard for men and women, must be withdrawn; and surely women should have a voice here. There are many other questions, too, such as housing, the pros and cons of a Ministry of Health, etc., where women's experience will be directly useful, and cannot be really utilised through the medium of a House consisting of one sex only.

I believe that the political instincts of Englishmen recognise the soundness of the constitutional principle that those who elect should also be capable of election. Experience shows that where (in the case of women) this principle has been accepted and acted upon, the results have been satisfac-

tory, and have not been attended by any of the dire calamities which are apt to haunt the anti-suffrage mind. Women have sat as members of School Boards and as Poor Law Guardians and on other locally elected bodies in our own country for close upon fifty years, and have fully justified their position; and in other countries they have taken their places in national diets and parliaments, and have done to quote a leading statesman of the last generation, "much good and no harm whatever." Even in down-trodden Bohemia a Czech lady in 1912 was returned to the Diet; but the German Governor would not allow her to take her seat. Surely the British Parliament will not put itself on a level with this irresponsible autocrat.

WATER VERSUS BEER.

The liquor superstition that a man cannot do a hard day's work without booze has received another death-blow. Rev. H. C. Hill, a well-known Methodist minister of this State, answering a statement that "abstainers were no good for solid work," which was made by the strongest and toughest hay-pitcher in the district) challenged the man to a day's hay-pitching on the following day. This he declined, but accepted for the following Friday, ostensibly because he had been celebrating "Peace Day," and wanted to recover. A great deal of interest was evinced, and the conditions were that work was to be commenced at 6 a.m., continue all day, and pitch on loads, the parson to work on water, his opponent to have as much drink as he desired. The water-waggoner was in his place at the appointed time, but "the disciple of liberty" (?) did not put in an appearance. However, the defender of sobriety went ahead and pitched about twenty tons of hay, and could have pitched another ten or fifteen if his opponent had been there. Many persons, including the local constable and town clerk, inspected his hands, but not a blister did they find. The local Red Cross benefited to the extent of £1 5s as the result of the day's work by this valiant Christian, who is already famous for his leadership during a recent bush fire, with no stimulant excepting a lemon. Bravo!—"Patriot."

PROHIBITION SUCCESS IN CANADA.

UP TO THE MINUTE TESTIMONY FROM CANADIAN CITIZENS.

Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, Canada, writes under date of January 8, 1919, as follows:—"The reports coming from all parts of the Province indicate that our prohibitory law is generally satisfactory. Economically and socially it has been a success, and there exists no desire to revert to the licensing of the liquor traffic."

A. E. Todd, Mayor of the City of Victoria, B.C., writes under date 30th December, 1918, as follows:—"It is quite certain that conditions under the Prohibition Act are to-day better than previous to the enactment of this legislation."

The Minister of Lands and Mines, New Brunswick, Canada, writes under date February 8, 1919, as follows:—"There is no doubt but that thousands of families are enjoying homes which in the past have been neglected by the husbands, and such evidence is seen in all towns and villages."

John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, Vic., writes under date 11th January, 1919, as follows:—"I am pleased to say that the effects of the Prohibition Act have been only beneficial. Some difficulty has been experienced in its enforcement, as always is the case for some time after a measure of this kind is made operative, but I believe the consensus of opinion, as well as the united testimony of business men, employers of labour, industrial concerns, as well as officers and administrators of the law, would support me in the opinion that great good has resulted from the enactment of the Prohibition law, in spite of its imperfect enforcement. I am quite sure that the people of this Province would not revert to the old conditions were they given an opportunity to express their conviction at the polls."

J. R. Boyle, Esq., Attorney-General, Alberta, writes under date 25th January, 1919, as follows:—"While we find the Act difficult to enforce, it being very difficult to detect all the smuggling and the illicit distilling, yet I am quite satisfied that the amount of liquor consumed is very small compared with that of the period of the open

bar. I am satisfied that there is but a very small minority in this province who would be willing to revert to the old conditions."

W. R. Motherwell, Esq., M.P., formerly Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, writes under date January 27, 1919, as follows:—"I have much pleasure in stating that Saskatchewan has benefited very considerably from the prohibition legislation which was first introduced here in the Spring of 1915. The abolition of the licensed bar, which was the most pernicious feature of the recent legalised traffic in strong drink, has simply worked wonders in the betterment of social and economic conditions throughout Saskatchewan and Canada generally, and we would not return to the old order of things in this respect under any consideration."

W. Pundfoot, Esq., Leader of the Opposition, Ontario, Toronto, writes under date 14th January, 1919, as follows:—"In Canada Prohibition has worked well. So far as Ontario is concerned I don't believe you can find one man in a thousand who would ask to have the old bar system and public sale of liquor brought back again. The benefit to the people of the Province has been such that no Government or Party could for a moment stand against public opinion if they advocated another license system. Merchants in the cities and all over the country will tell you that men who formerly allowed their accounts to become in arrear and impoverished their families, now pay promptly; their homes have an air of prosperity, and instead of spending their money as they previously did in bars on their way home from work, they now go home and spend their evenings as decent citizens. The bar and license system in Ontario has gone out, and I can assure you that they have gone out for good."

Geo. Langley, Esq., Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regina, Sask, writes under date January 8, 1919, as follows:—"Our two years' experience of Prohibition has been in every way satisfactory. One thing that seemed peculiar has been the very small amount of serious protest made against the new order of things. Its good results have been so patent and undeniable that even those who were in the habit of taking intoxicating liquor in very moderate quantities have felt that the result obtained justified a hundred

times the sacrifice they were called upon to make in going without it. I think I may claim fairly wide acquaintance with the sentiments of our people, and I am sure any proposition to re-establish the sale of intoxicating liquor in our midst, would be opposed by the united opinion of at least eighty per cent. of our people."

WORTH READING.

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM FRENCH LIPS.

"It is proved that alcohol does not satisfy thirst."—Prof. De Bove, Permanent Secretary of the Academy of Medicine.

"Alcohol does not warm the drinker. It is dangerous to use it in cold weather."—Valiot, Director of the Mont Blanc Observatory.

"Alcohol, which threatens to drain the very source of national life, is no less dangerous than the foreign enemy."—Leon Bourgeois, President of the Council.

"Alcohol surrenders the people to all sorts of oppression, every misery, all kinds of disgrace."—Anatone France, of the French Academy.

"The common people, instead of trying to forget misery in alcohol, ought to abolish their misery by fighting alcohol."—Emile Vanderfelde, Prime Minister of Belgium.

"In the development of French industry and the welfare of the common people, we must declare war to the death on alcohol."—Leon Jonhau, Secretary of the General Labour Federation.

"Alcohol slays millions who would be worth billions to the Treasury."—Auguste Isaac, Hon. President of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons.

"There must be a national coalition against alcohol, the greatest enemy of the nation."—Louis Dubreuilh, Secretary of the Socialist Party.

"If we do not destroy alcohol, it will destroy us."—Victor Cambon.

"There has been enough of the Kaiser who wished to bleed France. If you allow alcohol to continue its ravages, you will be his accomplice. Enough blood, enough tears, enough crime. We demand the suppression of alcohol."—Havre Union of Workmen's Syndicates.

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.)

BALCLUTHA.

Feb. 14. Temperance address by Mrs Peryman. A good attendance, Mrs Clark presiding. Mrs Peryman made an earnest appeal to the women to fight the trade for the sake of the race that is to come, and to work and pray for victory.

March. Mrs J. Clark presided. Miss V. Elder appointed Auditor. Four new members. Discussion on the work for the coming poll.

RAKAIKA.

March 13. Mrs Boag in the chair. A good attendance. Two new members were initiated. Superintendents appointed: Literature, Mrs Hunt; Cradle Roll, Miss S. Oakley; "White Ribbon," Mrs L. Saunders; Reporter, Mrs Judkins; Absentee Correspondent, Mrs Ross. Decided not to send a delegate to Convention.

NGAERE.

Feb. 4. A good attendance at the residence of Mrs K. Tarrant. Mrs Whittam elected delegate to Convention, and Mrs Lambert substitute.

March 4. Meeting at the residence of Mrs Ellis. Plans for election day discussed. Miss Phillips gave a vocal solo, and afternoon tea was dispensed.

RICHMOND (NELSON).

Feb. 12. Mrs L. Sutton presided. Requested by the Richmond Efficiency League to assist at a Rally of workers and to provide hospitality on February 22. Meeting very united and enthusiastic.

March 12. Mrs Fittall presided. Mrs Field asked to be delegate to Convention. Resolutions considered. School Committee election to be attended. Members urged to pray for success on April 10th.

LEIGH.

Feb. Very fair attendance. President in the chair. A visitor contributed several musical items. Correspondence from N.Z. Alliance read. Discussion re best means to get all electors enrolled before closing of Supplementary Roll. Afternoon tea was dispensed.

ONEHUNGA.

March 13. Postponed annual meeting. Officers elected: Pres., Mrs Logan; Vice-Pres., Mrs Bates and Mrs Harrison; Sec., Mrs Stacey; Cor. Sec., Mrs Hunter, Alfred Street; Treas., Mrs Musket; Cradle Roll, Mrs Hunter; "White Ribbon," Mrs

Horlock. Reports read and adopted, showing a membership of 51, and a credit balance of £4. Address by President. Arrangements made for Our Day at the Soldiers' Club. One new member initiated, and a cup of tea handed round.

EDENDALE (SOUTHLAND).

March 21. Special meeting took the form of a farewell to Mrs Sleep, who is removing to Nightcaps, and to Mrs Petrie (nee Miss Annie Oberg), who is making her home in Christchurch. Mrs Pringle presided over a good attendance. Musical items were rendered by Mesdames Lennon, Neil, Marshall, and Niven, and recitation by Mrs Petrie. Mrs Finlay and Mrs Pringle, in well-chosen words, expressed the appreciation of the Branch for its departing members, and their deep regret at losing them, and extended the best wishes of the Branch for their future happiness.

(We hope the Secretary will forward the address of Mrs Petrie to our Christchurch Secretary, so that the Union may welcome her.—Editor "W.R.")

OXFORD.

February 4.—Annual meeting. Election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Miss N. Waterman; Vice-Presidents, Misses J. Gainsford, Dalziel, and A. Dalley; Secretary, Miss Urquhart; Cor. Secretary, Miss Foote. Miss J. Gainsford was elected as delegate to Convention. Letters of sympathy to be sent to two of our members.

AUCKLAND.

March 31.—Two new members initiated. Arrangements made for taking part in the procession; £10 voted to help the mother union with campaign expenses. Miss Street elected delegate to Convention. Mr. Faulkner spoke to us on our work on polling day. Officers elected:—President, Miss I. Sussex; Vice-Presidents, Misses I. Cook and O. Scott; Rec. Secretary, Miss L. Street; Cor. Secretary, Miss M. Bottrill; Treasurer, Miss D. Stubbs; W.R. Superintendent, Miss Budd; Superintendent, Mrs. Perrett.

ARAMOHO L.T.L.

March.—Picnic held—it had been postponed owing to the epidemic. A good attendance of members and friends. Games and swings were enjoyed. Tea, lollies, and cakes were distributed and much enjoyed. Three cheers given for Mr. Russell for the use of the ground, to the Y members, and the president. The Legioners sent a basket of cakes to the old folk at the Jubilee Home, and a basket of dainties to a sick child.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Mrs. Evans, M.A., presided over a very successful meeting, held in the Constable Street Rooms, when "Willard Day" was celebrated. Rev. J. Pinfold, D.D., was the speaker, and spoke highly of Frances Willard and of the growth of the W.C.T.U. in other lands,

Mesdames Phillips and Abbott rendered musical items, and a collection was taken up for the World's Missionary Fund.

A public meeting was held in the Concert Chamber in connection with the National Efficiency Campaign. The speakers were Mrs. Don and Mrs. Lee-Cowie. Mrs. Atkinson (President of Central Branch) presided, and on the platform were Mrs. Glover and Mrs. Wright (President of District Union). Mrs. Don made eulogistic references to Dr. Truby King's effort for child welfare, and said that, thanks to him, infant mortality had greatly decreased in New Zealand. She also referred to the demand made for women police, and stated that they were asked for, not to punish crime or arrest criminals, but to prevent crime. Mrs. Cowie traced the work for temperance reform from its early stages, and referred to four men who had worked for Prohibition in New Zealand—Messrs. P. Munro, T. E. Taylor, and F. and L. Isitt.

The monthly meeting was held on April 3rd, when Mrs. Wright presided. Business in connection with "Polling Day" occupied most of the time. Mesdames Spearman and Butler were elected delegates to the Convention, and Mesdames Wright and Bott were nominated for the Newtown School Committee. Mrs. Bingham moved that the following resolution be forwarded for Convention to consider: "That this District Union of Wellington wishes to bring before the Dominion the state of matters re Indian Indenture System in connection with the sugar plantations in the Islands, and asks that an effort may be made to improve the conditions under which the Indians, and especially the women, live."

HENDERSON.

March 19.—Mrs. N. Wright presided. Attendance very good. As no member was able to accept the position of delegate to Convention, it was decided to ask for a proxy. Several small matters in connection with polling day were arranged. Meeting closed with prayer.

DUNEDIN DISTRICT.

April 1.—Mrs. Hiatt presided over a good attendance. Mrs. Don was welcomed after her long absence, and impressed on all to attend Prohibition meetings and take doubting friends, if possible. Decided to make arrangements for open-air meetings at street corners. Mrs. Hiatt and Mrs. Young were appointed delegates to Convention. The call for volunteers to help with Children's Demonstration met with a good response.

MATAURA.

February 28.—Meeting held; ten present. Present officers to hold office till after the Licensing Poll. Mr. G. D. Verco gave a very interesting address.

March 28.—Nine present. Mrs. Brown and Miss Hastie to arrange about a rest tent for babies and children for the convenience of mothers on polling day. Members to take charge in turns.

NGAERE.

April.—At the residence of Mrs. X. Jones. We were pleased to have as visitor our old President, Mrs. Wickham, who is on a visit from Auckland. Decided to meet with the No-License League on Friday to make arrangements for polling day.

WANGANUI DISTRICT.

March 14.—President in the chair; a fair attendance. Mrs. Emmett read an article, "The Cost of Prayer." Mrs. W. Grant appointed W.R. Agent, and Mrs. P. Warwick Press Reporter. Arrangements were made to help on polling day. Mrs. Davis, from Morrinsville, was welcomed. Mesdames H. Smith and Collier appointed delegates to Convention.

BALCLUTHA.

Mrs. Napier, speaking under the auspices of the W.C.T.U., gave an able and eloquent address on "Temperance" in the Borough Chambers on the evening of March 12th, and spoke of the wonderful work achieved by the women at Home, and the manner in which they had risen to their responsibilities. She concluded with a stirring appeal to every woman to turn out on polling day and help to get rid of the liquor evil.

MASTERTON.

April 1.—Mrs. Devonport presided over a fair attendance. Final arrangements made for polling day. An "At Home" to be held at Mrs. S. F. Beard's in May. Votes of condolence to Mrs. Jas. Elliott, all members standing.

INVERCARGILL.

April 1.—A large and enthusiastic meeting. The first part of the meeting was devoted to prayer for the forthcoming poll. Mr. Hughes spoke a few helpful words, and on behalf of the union Mrs. Macalister presented Mr. and Mrs. Hughes with a cheque as a mark of appreciation for their untiring efforts as organisers. Editor of the "Southland Daily News" to be thanked for his leading article of March 31st.

WANGANUI EAST.

March.—Sincere vote of sympathy with Hon. G. Carson in his protracted illness. Silent vote of sympathy with Mr. Brewer and family in the sad loss of his wife. Mesdames Andrew and Dowsett appointed delegates to Convention. All N.Z. officers nominated for re-election. Special meeting called for April 9th.

NEW BRIGHTON.

An intercessory meeting presided over by Mrs. Hall; attendance good. Mrs. Jory, of Auckland, gave a most interesting talk, and was heartily thanked. Annual picnic held in the Domain and much enjoyed.

April 3.—Special meeting, attendance good. Mrs. Hall appointed delegate to Convention. Names given to help on polling day.

HAWERA.

March 14.—Decided to assist on folding and addressing leaflets for distribution throughout the district. Miss Maunder appointed delegate to Convention. After the meeting, the ladies adjourned to see the prizes distributed to the L.T.L. by Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Young.

TIMARU.

March 25.—Mrs. Rylands Brown presided; 26 members present. Special prayer for success on April 10th. Mrs. Woodward reported that 49 men had paid 159 visits to the Sailors' Rest. Two socials had been given. Final arrangements for Cradle Roll picnic. Votes of thanks to those members who had arranged social at Sailors' Rest.

ASHBURTON.

March 27.—Meeting took the form of a public reception to Mrs. Kington Parks. There was a large attendance, and the Mayor presided in the unavoidable absence of the Mayoress, and extended a cordial welcome to our distinguished visitor. Mrs. Parkes delivered an interesting address on "How the Women of England Won the Vote." A vote of thanks to the speaker and a cup of tea concluded the meeting.

April 1.—Combines prayer meeting with the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. Following notice of motion was moved for discussion at next meeting: "That in the interests of the W.C.T.U. as an undenominational body it is advisable that the meetings be held in a public hall." Arrangements made for drawing-room meeting to be addressed by Mrs. Peryman.

WHANGAREI.

March.—A very successful meeting. President in the chair. Rev. Lambert gave a very fine address. Several musical items and a recitation were given, and afternoon tea handed round. It was unanimously resolved: "That the members of the Whangarei Branch of the W.C.T.U. will earnestly exhort women throughout the Marsden electorate who have the highest welfare of their children and homes at heart, to vote for National Prohibition on April 10th."

TAURANGA.

March 19.—Annual meeting took the form of a social. Good attendance. Mrs. Christian presided and gave a stirring address "Terrors of the Night." Mrs. Laybourne was presented with a handsome gift from the members, all wishing her every happiness in her new home in Christchurch.

March 29.—A social to welcome Mrs. Lee-Cowie—a very large attendance. President in the chair. No questions were asked.

LEIGH.

March.—Good attendance. President in the chair. One new member, two visitors present. Paper read referring to the coming poll. Committee formed to organise a Thanksgiving Service and Welcome Home Social, to be tendered to our soldier boys, when the last have

returned. Decided to send 15s. to the Rodney Prohibition Campaign Fund. Two more subscribers to "The White Ribbon." Afternoon tea was kindly provided.

WAKEFIELD.

February.—A very fair attendance. One new member and two new subscribers to the White Ribbon. The great need for prayer was spoken on, and the noon-day hour was emphasised.

March 5.—A small attendance. After the meeting we met Mrs. Lee-Cowie who gave a fine address in the evening to a good audience.

April 1.—Nine members present. We were pleased to have Mrs. Field, of Nelson, present with us. Mrs. George Wastney, of Wakapuaka, is to represent us at Convention. Mrs. L. Fowler was appointed Corresponding Secretary and Reporter to "White Ribbon."

NELSON.

February.—Annual meeting. Officers elected:—President, Miss E. Chappell; Vice-Presidents, Misses Hayes and Sutherland; Rec. Secretary, Miss D. Knapp; Cor. Secretary, Miss F. Hayes; Treasurer, Miss M. Phillips; Assistant-Treasurer, Miss R. Hay; W.R. Agent and Reporter, Miss Thompson; Literature, Miss F. Hayes. Miss Sutherland was appointed delegate to Convention. Two new members.

March.—President in the chair. Arrangements made for helpers for polling day. Two interesting papers read. Two new members.

ARAMOHO.

March.—Arrangements made to take part in Peace Procession. Decided to ask Wanganui Ys to co-operate. Our L.T.L. is to take part in the forthcoming children's "Victory" demonstration. Mrs. Bathgate appointed our delegate. One new member and one for cradle roll.

Y's Reports.

INVERCARGILL.

March 3. Monthly meeting. Question box evening, which proved very interesting. Members decided to make overalls for Children's House soon to be started in Invercargill.

SAVE THE BABIES.

Three thousand five hundred babies die in Chicago each year from "preventable" causes. Geo. R. Sims found in England an infant mortality of 123,000, and 475,000 cruelly neglected children in a single year. In 90 per cent. of the cases it was a history of habitual intemperance in one or both parents.

HOW TO BUILD SHIPS.

We are continually told by our Government that the increased cost of living is due in part to the scarcity of shipping, also that there is great difficulty in getting ships to take our produce away. Bearing in mind that ships are urgently needed, the following facts bearing on shipbuilding are of interest. Mr Schwab, head of the Shipbuilding Board for U.S.A., visited Seattle, the largest dry town in the States, and found that the record of that town stood out unique in the history of the movement to defeat the Hun by building ships faster than they were being sunk. Here is the record: Seattle delivered 26½ per cent. of all the total new tonnage completed and delivered to the Shipping Board the first five months of the year. The total for the whole country was 805,000 deadweight tons. Seattle's share was 217,300 deadweight tons.

One Seattle plant, that of Skinner and Eddy, delivered the first five direct contract ships of any kind completed, and all five were 8800 ton steel steamships. After Seattle had the first five delivered and a sixth almost ready for delivery, the other shipbuilding ports of the country woke up. Seattle, the saloonless metropolis, built nearly twice as much as any other American shipbuilding port.

When Mr Schwab left Seattle this was his message, as published in the "Seattle Sunday Times":—"Boys, I am leaving for the East to-night, and I'm going to see President Wilson and tell him that you fellows out here in Seattle are doing the best shipbuilding work in the United States. And there is no person in the country who will be gladder to hear it than the President. Good-bye again, boys. Keep up your splendid work."

Seattle shipbuilders work on milk; they are the heaviest consumers of dairy products in the city. Every noon there is a long procession of shipbuilders with a bottle of milk in one hand and an ice cream cone in the other. The employees in one plant alone get away with about fifty gallons of the frozen cream every day.

A leading Seattle newspaper thus writes under the head of "A Dry Nation":—"There will, of course, be legal actions of various sorts taken by the liquor interests. All these efforts, however, will mean time and money

wasted. The prohibition issue is dead—dead as the slavery issue, and without the slightest hope of resurrection. Those who are opposed to it, like those who deal in liquor, are fond of grasping at straws and seeing signs of changing opinions. Some bank on the returned soldier vote, on the theory that the soldier in France has developed a taste for light wines. These are all delusions, in which the wish is father to a poor, frail ghost of a thought that can never mature to reality.

Like every other issue, economic or otherwise, it has been settled by the vote of the people, and that's the end of it. Those of us who are dissatisfied may as well reconcile ourselves to the fact now as later. Resent it we may, if we like; demonstrate conclusively that it is wrong, harmful, and will lead to the moral and economic ruin of the country. But the glass has been turned down, and down it will stay.

We will never, it is true, have perfect prohibition. There will always be whisky. But neither have we perfect honesty, though we have locks, safes, and policemen. But for all practical purposes alcohol will vanish. This is no longer a prophecy, but a statement of undeniable fact."—Exchange.

**"The Lord of Hosts is With us."
"I will set Him in Safety from Him
that Puffeth at Him."
"I Will Set Him in Safety."**

—(Psalm 12:5.)

In France somewhere! in France somewhere!

But guarded by all mighty care.

The stars may dim,
The earth grow cold,

I hold fast to that promise old:

"In safety I'll set him!"

In France somewhere! In France somewhere!

Words turn to universal prayer;

The dreams of years
Dissolve in tears

But still I hold to promise old:

"In safety I'll set him!"

—"White Ribbon Bulletin."

Auckland 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;** Rec. Sec., **Miss B. Gittos;** Cor. Sec., **Mrs Proctor;** Treas., **Mrs Walker;** W.R. Agent, **Mrs Morgan.**

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

Ashburton, 1st Tuesday, 2.45 p.m., in Baring Square Schoolroom; **Pres., Mrs W. T. Lill;** Cor. Sec., **Mrs G. Bowman, Peter St., E;** Rec. Sec., **Miss Trevurza, 169 Peter St.;** Treas., **Mrs W. J. Brown, Walnut Av.;** "W.R." Supt., **Miss Butteriek, Wakanu.**

Avondale Y's, 3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m. in Road Board Room, Blake Street. **Pres. Miss Elsie Stevens, Vice-Pres. Misses Ada Adams, Lilla Russel & Rowley;** Rec. Sec., **Miss G. Wright;** Cor. Sec., **Miss M. Cottrill, New Windsor Rd., Avondale;** Treas. **Miss M. McCarthy, Station Rd.;** W.R. Supt. **Miss R. Thomas;** Y. Supt; **Mrs Pirrett, Market Rd., Epsom.**

Blenheim District, 1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.; **Pres Mrs A. J. Litchfield, Livermere;** Sec. **Mrs H. S. Horn Springlands, Blenheim;** Treas., **Mrs Hay, Stephenson St.;** Mothers' Meeting and Cradle Roll, **Messdames Brewer and Hancock;** W.R." Agent, **Mrs W. Parker, Grove Rd.**

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

Christchurch W.C.T.U Rooms, 247 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, 346 Worcester St., Linwood;** Asst. Treas., **Miss Gordon, Holly Lea, Manchester St.;** "W.R." Supt., **Mrs Drinnan, 11, Brown St., St Albans.**

Dannevirke, 2nd Wednesday, Wesleyan Schoolroom, 3 p.m. **Pres., Mrs Richards;** Rec. Sec., **Mrs McPhee, Princes St.;** Cor Sec., **Mrs Wiseman, High St.;** Treas., **Miss Burdett.**

Dunedin District, 1st Tuesday, No-license Rooms, Moray Place, 3 p.m.; **Pres., Mrs Hiatt, 72, Harriet Row;** Cor. Sec., and Press Cor., **Mrs Chisholm;** 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, **Messdames Budd, Elliot, Sheppard, George and Young;** Sec., **Mrs Burnett, Jubilee Av.;** Treas., and Supt. **W.R., Miss La Roy, Waterview Rd., Stanley Bay;** Supt. **Cradle Roll, Miss Lillwall.**

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, 2.30 p.m., St Paul's Hall. **Pres., Mrs Barton, "Brabourne," Monmouth St.;** Cor. Sec., **Mrs Clara Neal, 3 Fitzroy St.;** Rec. Sec., **Mrs Cooke, Manchester St.;** Treas., **Miss Svendsen, East St.;** "W.R." Agent, **Miss Jordan, c/o Mr H. Feild, "Cloverdale," North Road;** Literature, **Mrs E. Bridge and Miss O'Neill.**

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

Greymouth District, last Tuesday at 3 p.m., in Sailors' 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.**

Hamilton District, first Thursday, Wesleyan Class Rooms, 2.30 p.m.; **Pres., Mrs J. T. Horne, Clifton Road;** Sec., **Mrs W. H. Paul, Clandlands;** Treas., **Mrs E. J. Davey, London Street;** W.R. Agent, **Mrs Gaulton, Rosstrevor 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 Day.**

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, R-gert Street, on the last Thursday, at 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs J. S. Young, Cameron Street; Vice Presidents, Mesdames Bone, Dixon, Gray, Liversedge, and Miss Maunders; Rec. Sec., Miss Bischoff, Turuturu Rd; Cor. Sec., Mrs White, Argyle Street; Treas., Mrs Best, Milmoie St.; W.R. Agent, Mrs R. Tait, Nelson St.

Henderson, 3rd Wednesday, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, alternately, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Gilbert, "Homeview"; Vice-Presidents, Mrs Wright and Miss Duncan; Secretary, Mrs McKay, Great North Rd.; Treas., Mrs W. Williams, Gt. North Rd.; W.R. Agent, Miss K. Duncan.

Invercargill District, 1st Tuesday, 3 p.m. in Y.M.C.A. rooms; Pres., Mrs C. H. Macalister; Vice-Pres. Mesdames Baird, McKenzie, and Peters; Rec. Sec., Mrs Rowland Lewis; Asst. Treas., Mrs A. Dewe; Cor. Sec., Mrs Parsonson, Princes St., Ewood; Treas., and "W.R." Agent, Mrs F. Lilliecrap, Earn St.

Invercargill South. Meets every second Tuesday, in Methodist Schoolroom, Ythan Street, at 2.45 p.m. Pres. Mrs Pasley, Centre St. Gorge-town; Sec., Mrs Garrett, 195 Ness St.; Vice-Pres. Mesdames Smart, Morris and Fairbairn; W.R. Agent, Mrs Pate; Treasurer, Mrs Aitken; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs Parry

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

Kati-Kati, 2nd Wednesdays, 3 p.m. in Public Hall. Pres. Mrs Baines, Vice-Pres., Mrs J. Hume, 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. Lytelton

Leigh, last Thursday, 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; Rec. Sec., Mrs M. Jackson, Cor. Sec., Mrs M. Wingate; Treas., Mrs Sutherland; White Ribbon Supt., Mrs Ross, High St.

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

Napier District, 1st Wednesday and 3rd Thursday, in St. Paul's Presbyterian Schoolroom, 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs G. W. Venables, Ashridge Rd; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Dodds and 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.

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

New Brighton, 3rd Thursday in Methodist Schoolroom. Pres., Mrs Hall, 36 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.

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 Plymouth District, last Wednesday, 2.50 p.m., Good Templar Lodgeroom; Pres., : Sec., Mrs Griffin, Gilbert Street; Treas., and W.R. Agent, Miss Taunt, Victoria Rd.

Normanby, Second Wednesday, 2 p.m., Social Hall; Pres., Mrs Scott, Rural Delivery, Normanby; Vice-Pres., Mrs 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. Frederickson; "W.R." Agent, Miss Olsen, "Willow Park"; Cradle Roll, Mrs Gatman; Evangelistic, Mrs Todd; Home Meetings, Mrs Jensen.

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

Nelson District, Second Tuesday, Temperance Hall, 3 p.m.; Acting Pres., Mrs Watson; Cor. Sec., Mrs Edmonds, Tory 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., Mrs Holman; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Francis; Supt. Cradle Roll, Mrs Pearson.

Oxford, last Wednesday, 2.00 p.m., Coronation Hall; Pres., Mrs G. Hyde, Cooper's Creek; Rec. Sec., Mrs R. Comyns; Sec., Mrs R. Comyns; Treas., Miss Caverhill; "W.R." Mrs D. Hawke; Cradle Roll, Mrs Gainsford, Sr., and Mrs Roy; Evangelistic, Mrs C. W. Tritt; Flower Mission, Mrs Foot; Home Meetings, Mrs Jim Clark; Notable Days, Mrs Kippenberger and Mrs L. Ancell.

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

Palmerston N. District, 1st 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, 27 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. Mesdames Smith and Miller; Sec. & Treas. Mrs Wilkes, York St.; Supt. Cradle Roll, Mrs Dry, Wai-kana; W.R. Agent, Mrs Jacques, York St; President Band of Hope, Rev. G. K. Stowell

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

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

Papatoetoe, Methodist Hall, last Tuesday in month, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Ashton; Sec., Miss Franks; Treas., Mrs J. Bryant; W.R. Agent, Miss A. Wyllie

Richmond (Nelson), 2nd Wednesday, 3 p.m., Baptist Church. Pres., Mrs L. Sutton, Upper Queen Street; Vice-pres. Mesdames Hunt, Field and Price; Sec., Mrs Cropp, Salisbury Rd.; Treas., Mrs Burrough, Hill St; W.R. Agent, Mrs A. Pittall, Salisbury Rd.

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

Sawyer's Bay, 2nd Tuesday in Methodist Church. Pres., Mrs Allen; Sec., Mrs W. A. Tiffany; Treasurer, Mrs Findlay; W.R. Agent, Mrs J. Pezzy; 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, 4th Wednesday, 3 p.m., Methodist Schoolroom. Pres., Mrs Phillips, Sunny Hollow; Vice-Pres., Mrs Madil and Mrs Foster; Sec., Mrs Spurdle, Cloton Road; Treas., Miss Everias, Juliet Street; W.R. Supt., Mrs McMillan.

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

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

Timaru District, last Tuesday, 7.30 p.m., Sailor's Rest. Pres., Mrs Rylands Brown, Grey St.; Sec., Miss M. Avison, Victoria St.; Treas., Mrs Cave, Raymond St.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Grant and Miss Evans; White Ribbon Agent, Mrs Trott, Cane Street.

Waimate, 2nd Wednesday, in Knox Church Hall, at 3 o'clock; Pres. and Treas., Mrs W. Stewart; Secretary, Mrs Geo. Dash, P.O. Box 27; Treasurer, Mrs S. J. Hitchens, "Te Rangi, 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; "Okoiia." 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, 2nd Friday, 2.30 p.m. Trinity Church Parlour. Pres., Mrs H. Smith, 8 Liverpool St.; Sec., Mrs J. Bott, 76 Wicksteed St.; Treas., Mrs Siddells, Guyton St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs McKenzie, Wicksteed St.; "W.R." Supt., Mrs W. R. Grant, Harrison Place.

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

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 Wright, 127 Constable St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Webb, 37 Hall Street; 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 Bay; White Ribbon Supt., Mrs Port, Austi Street.

Waipukurau, 2nd Friday, St. Andrew's Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hopkirk; Vice-Pres., Mrs Hardy, Nurse Murphy; Sec., Mrs Reid; W.R. Supt., Mrs Bungay; Treas., Mrs Robinson; Organist, Mrs Haswell.

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.