

The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

Vol. 25.—No. 290.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., AUGUST 18, 1919.

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

SOLDIER OR CITIZEN?

"A straw shows the way the wind blows," and several straws lately have shown us a strong gale blowing in the direction of a Military Despotism. If the Minister of Defence has his way we are to cease to be a free democracy, our youth educated and trained as citizens of the freest country the sun ever shone on, and we are to become one vast camp, our boys taken from the care of scholarly teachers who are training them to be scientists, inventors, thinkers, quick to act on their own initiative, and are to be handed over to the drill-sergeant to be made parts of one vast machine, to obey blindly their military autocrat, and "never to think of thinking for themselves at all."

We stand at the parting of the ways. It may seem a small thing three months in camp, but "we see dimly in the present what is small and what is great." It is the first step on the road leading to militarism. We were told that we went to war to crush Prussian Militarism. If this scheme is carried into effect, then morally the victory rests with Germany. We have not conquered Prussianism, but it has conquered, and is dominating us. This scheme would seriously interfere with the boy's education, and preparation for his life work, and this is of the highest importance. Our education system is stunted to provide for Defence already, and now they want to place youths for three months, not under Educational Authorities, but under Defence Autocrats. The most serious handicap to the British Army was the poor physical condition of the people, due to improper feeding, housing, to the use of intoxicants, and to diseases caused by overcrowding.

Our Dominion's best defence is a free and fit manhood and womanhood. Increase education grants—don't starve our schools; let doctors and dentists attend the children and remedy physical defects. Give physical culture and every condition necessary for health, but in the name of common-sense do not take our boys during their most impressionable period and herd them in camps and drill them into automata. Then, again, grave moral dangers always attend the herding of young men in camps without the restraining home influence. We do not wish to enlarge upon this aspect, but scenes took place at camp which are unprintable, and we are not going to hand our young sons over to this at the bidding of any military autocrat.

Then what about the conscientious objector? No nation can afford to disregard the supremacy of conscience. It is true that while we were at war scenes like those which took place at the Wanganui Barracks passed with only a protest. Whether true or false, yet thousands of our women believed that we had only a choice of evils, that it was either military despotism at home or the military despotism of the Hun. Believing thus out of two evils they chose the lesser. But we are not at war now, and we have no excuse, let alone a reason, for trampling on the rights of conscience.

Let us prepare for peace. The way to do this is to train our youth as scholars, citizens, and patriots, not as soldiers.

How to stop war is the question. Not certainly by training our young manhood to think that war is the serious business of life, and education only a side issue. A League of Nations has been formed. Why can it

not patiently educate all nations in the principle of a free democracy. Every adult one vote, no war to be entered into without a referendum of the people. Away with secret diplomacy, and treat all men and all nations as brothers. We know the old saw about how blest is he who gets his blow in first. But if every nation had to take a Referendum it would give all time to think, and would prove most effective in stopping war. When a nation runs amok, as Germany did in our present state of civilisation, all we could do was to meet force with force. But it was a barbarous method. The ideal for the League of Nations should be to educate every nation out of that barbarism, and to promote a brotherhood of nations. Where there is a Federation of States, we have State Courts and Federal Courts, and our vast Empire has the House of Lords as a final Court of Appeal. It is only one step further to have International Courts.

Nations have been conquered when they depend upon a professional army. The Hebrew built his wall with weapon in one hand and trowel in the other. In the days of Rome's greatness the Roman left the plough to lead the army. So it will ever be. Trained and fit citizens will defend their homes if the necessity arises; and will do it better than an army drilled till all originality is drilled out of them. Militarism failed in Germany, as it ever will fail. We will not have Prussianism introduced here; we have no desire to train the type of man who murdered Nurse Cavell and sank the Lusitania, that is the full flower of militarism.

The Eternal Father did not plan a world where "might is right."

We can only see a step ahead. Our next step is to improve conditions, that they may make for health, give every child its right to be well born, and help it to develop along its own lines. Train its physical, mental, moral and spiritual capacities to their very highest point. Build up that loftier race

"With flame of freedom in their souls,
And light of knowledge in their eyes."

Then we shall find that

"Nation with nation, land with land,
Inarmed, shall live as comrades free;

In every heart and brain shall throb
The pulse of one fraternity."

Our ideal is not a nation whose youth cringe beneath the heel of military autocracy, but each free to do as he pleases, because he only pleases to do what is right.

VISIT OF MRS WHEELER.

Dear Sisters,—Under arrangement with the Alliance, Mrs Wheeler, of the United States of America, is coming to New Zealand to help in the present campaign for National Prohibition, and should arrive at Auckland before the end of August. Mrs Wheeler is a distinguished member of the W.C.T.U., and comes highly commended by the American National W.C.T.U. President, Miss Anna Gordon. The officers of the N.Z. Union would urge those Unions which are fortunate enough to have the opportunity of meeting with and hearing Mrs Wheeler, to extend to her a very hearty welcome, and to use every means in their power to ensure the success of her meetings and of her visit generally. It is especially urged that efforts should be made to secure the attendance of large numbers of women at her meetings.—Yours sincerely,

C. HENDERSON,
Hon. Cor. Sec. N.Z. Union.

Build thee a little fence of trust
Around each day,
Fill the space with loving work,
And therein stay;
Look not through its sheltering bars
Upon to-morrow;
God will help thee bear what comes
Of joy or sorrow.

THINGS WORTH NOTING.

BEER A NECESSITY.

Mr Herries has pronounced beer a necessity, and that while our railways cannot carry passengers without a permit, cannot carry goods that are necessary for our farmers to work their land, cannot carry sufficient raw material to keep essential industries going, cannot take our children home for their term holidays, yet they must carry beer.

CHEMISTS AND THE SALE OF LIQUOR.

At the first Conference of the N.Z. Pharmaceutical Society, held in 1919, a resolution proposed by the Hawke's Bay Division was carried, that should Prohibition become established at any future time, prescriptions for medical practitioners calling for intoxicating liquors should not be supplied by chemists.

Mr Massey has returned to this Dominion, and has announced his intention of bringing in a Bill to enable women to sit in Parliament. We very much hope this Bill will become law next session, and that women may have the right at next election to elect members of their own sex to represent them.

Madame Kaji Yajima, President of the W.C.T.U. in Japan, is 85 years of age. The Union has fine headquarters in Tokyo, and publishes two official papers, one devoted to the work of the L.T.L.

In the proposed constitution of the League of Nations is incorporated a measure for the protection from alcoholic liquors of the native races of Africa and other parts of the world.

Mrs Margaret Denning, President of the India W.C.T.U., is doing a fine temperance and educational work. She has the support of prominent native and Government officials.

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.

West Australia's nine State-owned pubs showed a profit of only £1342 last year, on an expenditure of £31,098.

The State Arbitration Court, sitting in Perth, W.A., to fix the wages of bar-tenders, and presided over by Mr Justice Rooth, was told by a barman of a Fremantle pub. that he worked every Sunday, serving "bona fide" travellers. He reckoned he served about 2000 drinks on the day, and had an assistant, who would do about the same number.

Harry G. Hawker, the celebrated airman, is a lifelong teetotaler and non-smoker.

I never drink anything but water.—
Emile Zola.

Out of 100 abstainers attacked by pneumonia, 18.5 died. Out of 100 moderate drinkers, 25 died. Out of 100 immoderate drinkers, 52.8 died.—
Sir Arthur Newsholme, M.D.

Booze is dead, but it doesn't know it. The trouble it is making and the money it is spending on lawyers in its last ditch fight will only add to its funeral expenses.—"Chicago Blade."

"If the war did nothing else than give us a dry country, it was worth a dozen times what it cost," said Major-General Wood, the new commander of the Central Department of the Army, in an address recently delivered in Chicago (1919).

It will be illegal to give or sell intoxicants to minors in Japan after April 1st next.

If this Government has the right to pass a law against opium to save the Chinese, it has the right to pass a law against booze to save Australia.

TO-DAY.

With every rising of the sun
Think of your life as just begun.

The Past has shined and buried deep
All yesterdays. There let them sleep.

Concern yourself with but To-day
Grasp it, and, teach it to obey.

Your will and plan. Since time began
To-day has been the friend of man.

You and To-day! A soul sublime
And the great heritage of time,

With God Himself to bind the twain.
Go forth brave heart! Attain! attain!

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Copyright
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L.T.L. COLUMN.

FRENCH TRANSLATION.

First prize awarded to Norman Heyes, Brunswick Street, Lower Hut.

Second prize, N. H. Ames, Waimea Street, Nelson.

Translation.—Alcohol is assuredly a liar and a forger. It pretends to strengthen a man, and it weakens him; it pretends to warm him, and it chills him; it pretends to cheer him, and it drives him to despair; it takes the name of water of life, and it gives death. Alcohol is an infamous thief which empties the working man's pockets. Also, it ruins the State by forcing upon it the erection of new hospitals, new lunatic asylums, and new prisons. It costs France more than one thousand millions per annum. Alcohol is an established criminal. There is not a day on which this murderer does not corrupt children, maim women, fell the strongest men, and strike down old men with apoplexy, without taking into account the blows and wounds which it causes incessantly. Thus alcohol prepares the bankruptcy, both material and moral, of the mother country by draining her noble blood and her essential reserves.

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Temperance Wall Sheet, No. 2
(I.O.R.).

Dr. Newsholme, Medical Health Officer for Clapham, London, author of "Hygiene," specifies the following effects:—

1. **Stomach.**—(a) When a large dose of alcohol is taken, the stomach may become acutely inflamed. (b) Persistent intemperance causes atrophy (that is, wasting away) of the wall of the stomach.

2. **Liver.**—The liver becomes seriously diseased. In some cases it becomes large and fatty; in others the chronic irritation causes atrophy.

3. **Lungs, etc.**—The tendency to chronic bronchitis is increased.

4. **Blood.**—The blood has its oxidising power diminished. ("Alcohol acts on the blood corpuscles, reducing their power of absorbing oxygen from the air."—Richardson.)

5. **Heart.**—The force and rapidity of the heart's action are increased. Dr.

Parkes found that one ounce of alcohol (say one pint of ale) made the heart beat about 4350 time more in the day; four ounces of alcohol (say about two quarts of ale) made the heart beat 12,960 times more. In some instances the heart's extra beats, owing to the influence of alcohol, have reached 25,000 in 24 hours.

6. **Brain.**—Chronic thickening of the membranes covering the brain and spinal chord often ensues from prolonged alcoholic indulgence.

Dr. Newsholme also mentions intemperance as the principal cause of the following diseases:—

(a) Gout and rigidity of the arteries.

(b) Fatty degeneration of the heart and other degenerative diseases.

(c) Delirium tremens.

(d) Insanity. (Dr. Brown says that 15 out of 100 registered lunatics have lost their reason through the direct influence of alcohol, and probably an equal number through its indirect influence.)

Dr. Youl, the late well-known Coroner of Melbourne, said that one-half of the deaths forming the subjects of inquests held by him were due to intemperance.

Dr. Kerr estimates that in the United Kingdom 120,000 deaths yearly are due directly or indirectly to strong drink.

The celebrated Dr. Richardson says it has been calculated that in ten years, in the United States, drink caused 200,000 women to become widows, and 1,000,000 children orphans.

IN COMPANY DIVINE.

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.

The day is long, and the day is hard,
We are tired of the march and of
keeping guard;
Tired of the sense of a fight to be won,
Of days to live through and of work
to be done;
Tired of ourselves, and of being alone.
And all the while, did we only see,
We walk in the Lord's own company;
We fight, but 'tis He who nerves our
arm;
He turns the arrows which else might
harm,
And out of the storm He brings a
calm.

—J. R. Miller.

ADDRESS ON COMMUNITY KITCHEN.

(Given by Mrs Oag at a meeting of the United Women Voters.)

Just one year ago to-day, February 25th, 1918, Lord Rhondda, as Food Controller of England, authorised the local authorities to establish and maintain National Kitchens. After a year's successful operation, Lord Rhondda has this to say of the experiment: "The National Kitchen movement, instituted as a war measure, is now becoming a part of our social organisation, and results already achieved are manifestly in favour of the well-being of the people."

Lord Rhondda's statement of the advantages of National Kitchens or Community Kitchens is as follows:—

1. Economy of food and fuel.
2. The supply of nutritious and well-cooked food at reasonable prices.
3. The substitution of skilfully prepared and properly-cooked wholesome meals for makeshift meals.
4. And because of the domestic service problem, a big factor in the consideration of Community Kitchens, economy of labour by the collective preparation of food.

These advantages alone are sufficient reasons for the establishment of Community Kitchens in Toronto, where so large a proportion of the population live in rooms, with no cooking conveniences, in bachelor quarters, or work in places where no lunch is obtainable and going out to dinner is a weariness of the flesh, after the day's work.

It has been asserted that "to banish the kitchen is to break up the house."

That is manifestly a "snap" judgment, and reveals lack of sufficient consideration of the pros and cons of the question. It also reveals the standard of life for women, accepted by the persons who use this argument against the institution of a progressive measure, which will not only not break up the home, but will literally and figuratively purify, lighten, and relieve its whole atmosphere. Why should a more or less untidy kitchen, a weary woman, and since all women are not good cooks, an oft-times badly-cooked meal, constitute a home? Why should the meals have to be pre-

pared in the house to preserve the home atmosphere? Wouldn't the time be less wearisomely and more acceptably spent in attending to the dainty service of the food which would with Community Kitchen service be brought to the home, hot and delicious, in containers used for that purpose? Would the fact that there would be no dishes to wash destroy any one's appetite?

Community kitchens are already an institution in England and the United States.

A young lady reporter whose home is in the city in the United States where the first American Cooked Food Service Station was started, wrote an article on it, giving in detail the method of operation. New stations have been opened in many places since, and are all operating successfully.

There are many plans of working out the Community Kitchen idea to make it appeal to all classes, but it is impossible to enumerate them here and now.—"Woman's Century."

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Unions will please note the appointment of the following N.Z. Superintendents of Departments:—

Good Citizenship: Mrs Phillips, Brecon Road, Stratford.

"Y's" and Medal Contests: Mrs Pirrett, 14, St. Benedict Street, Auckland.

Education Bureau: Mrs C. Weston, Fitzherbert West, Palmers' North.

Some Unions seem in doubt as to the way Superintendents of our Departments are elected. The Constitution provides that all Superintendents must be nominated by the Executive, but the Executive have requested Unions to send in to them the names of any member they wish nominated as a Superintendent of a Department. Every Convention the Secretary asks for nominations, and these are posted on the wall of the hall, to be inspected by all delegates.

The Executive are always pleased to receive suggestions in regard to the offices. If any Union knows of a member suitable they should send the name by their delegate to Convention, or else send it direct to the Cor. Sec., Miss Henderson, and it should reach her not later than the first day of Convention.

TARANAKI PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

The annual Provincial Convention met in Wanganui East on July 10th. Mrs Duxfield warmly welcomed the delegates, and Mrs Phillips replied. Reports were received from New Plymouth, Urenui, Stratford, Ngaere, Eltham, Normanby, Manaia, Okiawa, Wanganui District, Wanganui East, Hawera, Fitzroy, Normanby, and Aramoho. Y's membership: Active, 531; Honorary, 58; Y's, 145; Cradle Roll, 352; L.T.L., 256.

Great pleasure was expressed at having our old friend, Miss Powell, with us.

A telegram of sympathy was sent to our N.Z. President in her recent illness.

Sums of money have been collected for Red Cross, Mine-sweepers, Hutment Fund, and Maori Work.

Resolutions and letters of protest have been sent to the Minister of Justice demanding attention.

Afternoon Session—President's address read, also a paper from Mrs Douglas, our Provincial President. The balance-sheet showed a credit of 18s 11d. A feature of the afternoon session was five minute impromptu speeches by the members. Rev. Rix judged the competition, and was thanked. Mrs Duxfield and Mrs Wallace tied for first place, and were each presented with a book.

Resolutions.—"That considering the large number of cases in which women and children are concerned, we respectfully urge the Government to appoint women Justices of the Peace." The motion further urged that sensible women, who would have a much clearer understanding than men of delicate questions, should be selected, and that in certain cases they should have power to suppress undesirable press reports.

"That the members of the W.C.T.U. of Taranaki, in Convention assembled strongly protest against the opening of hotel bars when transports arrive in port. While thoroughly appreciating General Richardson's motives in suggesting the change, we wish to point out the lamentable failure of the experiment, and we earnestly pray that the sons of New Zealand no longer be exposed to that temptation."

"That the Dominion Executive be asked to consider the desirability of removing the anomaly from our Constitution by which Provincial officers are denied a seat in the Dominion

Convention, while District officers, who rule over a smaller area, are allowed a seat."

Officers elected. Pres., Mrs M. Phillips, Stratford; Sec., Mrs Jones, Ngaere; Treas. Mrs Jemison, Tariki; Vice-Pres., Mrs Scott, Normanby; Deputy Secretary, Mrs Lees, Okiawa.

An invitation from Manaia for next Provincial Convention was accepted.

Votes of thanks passed to all who had helped to make Convention a success.

RECEPTION.

On Wednesday a public reception was held in the Town Hall. Mrs Duxfield welcomed the visitors, and Mrs Phillips replied. Several musical items were given, and a speech by Rev. Hunt, of Marton. A collection was taken of £8 10s.

On the Thursday evening Mrs Duxfield gave an outline of the L.T.L. work.

LETTER FROM MISS POWELL.

Dear White Ribbon Sisters,—

I really do not know how to thank you for this renewed proof of confidence and affection which was so unexpected, that I feel quite overwhelmed. It was always a great joy to me to see the work reviving under my hands, the chief drawback being the constant conviction that I ought to have accomplished much more.

The Master who made me W.C.T.U. Dominion Organiser has now called me to work in another and no less important corner of the vineyard, but my affections will always be entwined with our White Ribbon work, and I value beyond expression the affection of the many friends the work has made me.

I feel greatly honoured at being elevated to the position of a life member of the N.Z. Union, and this last very substantial proof of your regard will prove very useful.—Still yours in the work,

MARY S. POWELL.

Turakina, August 1st, 1919.

Forget the hasty, unkind word;
Forget the quarrel and the cause,
Forget the whole affair, because
Forgetting is the only way.
Forget the storms of yesterday,
Forget the chap whose sour face
Forgets to smile in any place!
But don't forget, I ask of you,
Our helpful W.C.T.U.

THE VERDICT OF EXPERTS.

TESTIMONY OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

Many years ago good life assurance societies were rather doubtful of insuring abstainers; now, recognising facts, they take them gladly, and some at a 10 per cent. reduced premium. One well-known society has already given discounts amounting to £135,000. These are hard business facts, which no amount of argument can gainsay.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

Sir Andrew Clark, President of the Royal College of Physicians, said: "I tell you that going the rounds of my hospital wards to-day seven out of every ten there owed their ill-health to alcohol. I do not know that one of them was what you call a drunkard."

Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent London surgeon, wrote: "I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies which come under my notice to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drink, taken in the quantity which is conventionally deemed moderate."

It has been known to medical men that drunkards were much more liable than sober people to be attacked by infectious diseases. But speaking of the influence of moderate doses of alcohol, Dr. Buchner, Professor of Medicine in Munich University, said: "Alcohol kills the largest number of victims by ambush, as it were, in that it undermines the powers of resistance to sickness, so that the apparently quite temperate drinker succumbs to a lung inflammation or an infectious disease which the sound, normal body easily overcomes."

Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institution in Paris, where they make antidote serums for hydrophobia, diphtheria, and certain other diseases, has been able to prove that alcohol prevents the curative action of these serums.

At the time of the great cholera epidemic, in 1849, in Glasgow, Dr. Adams, Professor of Medicine in Anderson's College, in his report said: "I have found the use of alcoholic drinks to be a great predisposing cause of malignant cholera. So strong is my opinion on this point, that were I one of the authorities and had the power, I would placard every spirit shop in town with these words, 'Cholera sold here.'" In this con-

nection it may be added that the late Dr. John Burns, of Bridgeton, told the present writer that in that epidemic he treated 371 cases of cholera, carried many of them to the hospital on his back, was much out of bed at night, and greatly fatigued, yet never tasted alcohol, and was not a day laid aside from duty, and did not take the disease.

Sir Fred. Treves, in his "System of Surgery," when discussing the high mortality of operations on regular users of alcohol, says: "Many individuals who state that they do not drink, and who, although perhaps never drunk, are yet always taking a little stimulant in the form of 'nips' and an 'occasional glass,' are often as bad subjects for surgical treatment as are the acknowledged drunkards."

Dr. Norman Kerr, Chairman of the Inebriates' Legislation Committee of the British Medical Association, said: "I have no hesitation in making the liberate statement that more persons have their lives cut short prematurely by latent chronic alcoholic poisoning produced by regular alcohol taking in so-called 'moderation,' long persisted in, than by unmistakable drunkenness."

MODERATE DRINKING.

The truth as to the connection between alcohol and disease is this. In the case of a healthy person in good surroundings, an occasional fit of drunkenness, with complete abstinence between times, seems to do little harm, unless the individual suffers accidental injury while intoxicated. The natural defensive powers of the body have had time to throw off the evil effects. If an individual also in good circumstances, takes in any shape a small quantity daily, and restricts himself to this, it may be many years before the ill-effects are obvious to himself or his friends, but his health and mental activity are surely, if slowly, becoming impaired and his life shortened. In the case of a person infirm in health and in circumstances of strain, the evil results are accelerated. In a few individuals great resistive power is shown, and they live to old age before the symptoms of chronic alcoholic poisoning become manifest. But much more frequently the moderate dose is augmented, and the decline in health and usefulness soon becomes evident, and is rapid in proportion to the amount of alcohol consumed. This is not the place in

which to describe the pathological changes induced; suffice it to say they are chiefly due to degeneration of nerve cells and of the connective tissues of the body, leading to such diseases as neuritis and cirrhosis of the liver.—Dr. W. U. Reid (Lond).—From 'Grit.'

BOUND FOR THE CONTINENT OF IMMORTALITY.

We have cast anchor just for a little while beside this island of a world, but we are bound for the continent of Immortality, and since the ship must so soon lift its anchor, since its gleaming sails beckon us now, even as a friend's hand, toward yonder fair and mystical horizon, let us take on board a cargo that shall be worth something in the country where we are to spend the longest time.

Then fix your eyes upon the fadeless vision of immortality, for whoever has that hope or expectation in his soul cannot be balked or daunted. He fixes his hopes firmly on the heavens; he lets the earth roll under him. Upon the conflicts and the turmoils of the world he looks with calmness, and with the strength that God supplies through His eternal Son he can

"The crumbling universe defy
To quench his immortality,
Or shake his trust in God."

—Frances E. Willard.

THE ZEST OF LIFE.

Let me but live from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul.
Not hastening to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To youth and age, and travels on with cheer.

So let the way wind up the hill or down,
Though rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown.
I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest,
Because the road's last turn will be the best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

Ladies' Home Journal Patterns for Easy Dressmaking.

A very large number of these Patterns are sold, and because of their simplicity, and the excellent results that are obtained from them, they are most popular with New Zealand women. Clear directions are given with each Pattern. Designs for every description of clothing for women and children.

All Patterns 9d each, post free.

BEATH & CO., LIMITED . . . CHRISTCHURCH.

THE BARE MAJORITY.

There seems some confusion in the minds of some of our workers re the majority of votes required at the next Licensing Poll. The majority required to carry any issue is just an absolute majority of the votes cast. If Prohibition secures one vote more than the half of the valid votes cast it will be carried. Of course, this means that Prohibition, to become law, must secure a larger vote than State Ownership and Continuance added together. In the same way State Ownership cannot be carried unless it secures at least one vote more than Prohibition and Continuance added together. But Continuance can be carried on a minority vote. That is if neither State Ownership nor Prohibition secure an absolute majority, then Continuance is carried by default.

WILL IT BE ONE OF YOU?

(By Chas. B. Morrell, M.D.)

A judgeship is vacant, the ermine awaits

The shoulders of youth, brave, honest and true.

Some one will be standing by fame's open gates,

I wonder, my boys, will it be one of you?

The president's chair of a great railroad maze,

Is empty to-day, for death claimed his due,

The directors are choosing a man for his place,

I wonder, my boys—will it be one of you?

A pulpit is waiting for some one to fill,

Of eloquent men there are only a few,

The man who is wanted, must have power to thrill,

The best will be chosen—will it be one of you?

The great men about us will pass to their rest,

Their places will be filled with those who pursue

The search for the highest, the noblest, the best,

I wonder who'll fill them; I hope 'twill be you.

WHAT DO YOU CARE

Out of the mines in the chill of the morn,

Stunted, ill-nourished, comes the forlorn

Stream of humanity—undersized men, Slaving and toiling for life-blood; but then,

Dressed warm and cosy, with slate, book and rule,

George and your Nellie have started to school;

They are your children, their cheeks warm and fair,

While Tony's a hunky, so—What do you care?

Over the bridges, the hills, and the fen,

Streams the procession of undersized men,

Climbing the stairs to the waiting machines;

Lowered in cages, to death-marked ravines.

Look at their faces; sad, pinched, and worn!

Look at their garments: threadbare and torn!

Look at their swagger, the precocious air,

Some mother's babies, but—What do you care?

Children of poverty, born to duress, Cradled and nursed in the lap of distress;

Wearing the garments of manhood in youth;

Learning its vices, but missing its truth,

Slaving and toiling in factory and pit, Seeking their pittance wherever they'll fit,

Caged in the sweatshops and penned in the lair

Of tubercular poison, but—What do you care?

Tony's a hunky, and Sammy's a wop, Foreigners truly, and aliens—but stop!

Some woman bore them in travail and fear—

Somebody's children, to some mother, dear.

Think not because they're from poverty's stem

Some mother's heart is not breaking for them;

Or, 'cause they dwell in the vale of despair,

She does not love them, but—What do you care?

What do you care, the arraignment doth read,

What is your plea to the true-bill of greed?

What can you offer by way of defence?

You who judge lives by their value in cents,

Sponsor of slavery's misery-filled pen! They are your chattels, these undersized men!

What will you say when the Judge, truly fair,

Cries, "These are My children, but—What do you care?"

—William Edward Ross, in "Pearson's Magazine."

GET SOMEBODY ELSE.

The Lord had a job for me,

But I had so much to do,

I said, "You get somebody else,

Or wait till I get through."

I don't know how the Lord came out,

But He seemed to get along;

But I felt a kind o' sneakin'-like—

Knowed I'd done God wrong.

One day I needed the Lord,

Needed Him right away;

But he never answered me at all,

And I could hear Him say

Down in my accusing heart;

"Nigger, I've got too much to do

You get somebody else.

Or wait till I get through."

Now, when the Lord He have a job for me

I never tries to shirk;

I drops what I have on hand

And does the good Lord's work.

And my affairs can run along,

Or wait till I get through;

Nobody else can do the work

That God marked out for you.

—Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

Though thy voice falter—greet some soul as sad;

Though thy heart ache—help other hearts to heal;

Give what thou canst, to make the children glad;

And use thy woe to work the needy's weal.

If heart and home, poor brother, are forlorn,

The Prince of Peace can fill them

Christmas morn.

—"Christian-Intelligencer."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY OF AMERICA ON PROHIBITION.

The Catholic Prohibition Clergy League went on record in resolutions as demanding definition by Congress of intoxicating liquor, as all beverages containing any percentage of alcohol, and the election to public offices of only candidates who are total abstainers.

"We deprecate all attempts to toment lawlessness against the Prohibition amendment as alien to Catholic loyalty to constituted authority and the best traditions of the Catholic Church."

"Prohibitionists may expect encouragement from Pope Benedict XV. Of his two immediate predecessors, Leo XIII. approved the third Council of Baltimore, urging all Catholics to get out of the liquor business in the battle against alcoholism."

"Catholics will stand with their fellow-citizens, for Prohibition," said Bishop Canevin.

"The community has as much right to take the pledge as the individual."—Bishop Carroll, of Helena.

"It is unthinkable that we should ever go back to the saloon."—Archbishop Dowling.

"If I could cause the earth to open and swallow up every saloon in the world, I would feel that I was doing humanity a blessing."—Archbishop Keane.

"Regulation of the saloon is like putting the devil on his good behaviour—it has always failed to accomplish the purpose intended."—Bishop McGovern, of Cheyenne.

"The advocates of Prohibition are messengers of peace and patriotism, and are fighting a bloodless battle for humanity."—Bishop Lenihan, of Great Falls.

AUSTRALIA SPEAKS.

A Roman Catholic clergyman writes to "Grit" concerning Archbishop Redwood's manifesto re Prohibition. He asks whether the Archbishop's words were official or not, and says the answer to this question is the key to the Catholic vote. The matter turned on a single point, was the exemption of sacramental wine a stable and real exception or not? Prohibition could affect a Divine law only in a single way, mainly by prohibiting the sacrifice of the Mass. Hence on any Prohibition measure which does not imperil the Mass, the Church can have no official view. If the New Zealand

Bill genuinely safeguards the Mass, then the Archbishop's utterance was not official; it was in no sense the word of the Church, and had no weight with Catholics beyond the weight of the Archbishop as a man. If, on the other hand, the exemption of altar wine was illusory, then, without doubt, he voiced the Church, and it was the duty in conscience of every Catholic to vote against the Bill.

The letter goes on: "Catholics are not backward in desire of good government. They are not in love with booze, but they are in love with the Mass. This is the whole key to the riddle. Safeguard this, and you will find Catholics vote 'dry' at least as numerously as any other section of the community."

DRINK THE WORST ENEMY THE WORKER HAS.

Mr O. Bryant, Secretary Australasian Engineers:—

"In answer to your enquiry as to my opinion of the liquor traffic in relation to industry and democracy, I say that it is the worst enemy the worker has—even worse than the exploiter and profiteer.

"A man who wastes his energy for the sake of strong drink is an enemy not only to his family, but to his class in general. He brings his family down to the lowest ebb of drudgery, and when the time comes that it is necessary for a fight to be put up for better conditions—not only for himself, but for those who follow after him—in most cases he is found wanting.

"This is due to a muddled brain, the craving for more drink, and in most cases he is always in debt, and everyone is pushing him for money, and no one will stand by him when he wants household necessities. The consequences are that good men otherwise are often compelled to scab on their workmates."

ABOLITION OF THE DRINK TRAFFIC THE BEST THING FOR THE WORKERS.

Mr Arthur Rae, the veteran Labour leader and editor of the "Labour News":—

"In my opinion, the entire abolition of the drink traffic would be the best thing that could ever happen for the workers of Australia.

"As a Socialist, I do not believe that Prohibition would emancipate the

workers or make capitalism tolerable. What it would do is to secure clear heads, strong nerves, and immeasurably intensify the demand for better conditions.

"For that reason I believe it would be cheap to get rid of it at any price, and would favour compensation if that would bring the end quicker."

CUT IT OUT.

Mr D. McLelland, Secretary, Blacksmiths' Society of Australasia:—

"A single sentence expresses what I think about the 'drink,' that is, cut it out!—right out of the national life.

"Who would miss it? Probably the 'wowsers,' who would thereby lose his stock-in-trade, possibly the publicans and others interested in the liquor trade, but nobody else. Certainly not the union secretaries, who find that a necessity of the present time is clear and concentrated thought, resolute purpose, and patient, persevering and continual effort on the part of their members, if we in our generation are to attain to real democratic citizenship.

"Drink muddles the thought, blurs the vision, weakens the resolution, and destroys patience—man's staying power—without which we cannot hope to attain the end we desire. Therefore, on this ground alone I say, cut it out!"

PROHIBITION WOULD BENEFIT THE WORKERS

Mr R. Worrall, Secretary, Stonemasons' Union, New South Wales:—

"During my experience as a Trade Union secretary and man in the Labour movement, I have found that the unionist who is free from booze gives more attention to the finding of a solution of the industrial problems.

"Also, in case of industrial trouble the sober man is in a better position to render assistance, and is usually more amenable to Trade Union discipline.

"It seems to me that in every case the temperate man has the pull over the other fellow all the time.

"Personally, I am an abstainer, and would like to see Prohibition enacted, because I believe it would benefit the workers."—"Grit."

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

NORWAY.

THE EUGENIC MARRIAGE.

The new Norwegian marriage law came into force on January 1st, 1919. It may not represent the unadulterated eugenic ideal, but it is so great a step towards it as to be almost revolutionary. It contains eighty-one sections, but the following are some of the salient points. A man under 20 and a woman under 18 may not marry without the consent of the authorities. Birth and baptism certificates must be produced before the bans are published. Under certain conditions one or both of the contracting parties may be required to show that they have not been insane. Both must declare in writing that they are not suffering from epilepsy, leprosy, syphilis, or other venereal disease in an infectious form. In the other alternative, the subject of any of these diseases must prove that the other party to the marriage contract is cognisant of the fact, and that both parties have been instructed by a doctor as to the dangers of the disease in question. The doctor concerned is not to be tied by professional secrecy, and is bound to interfere if he knows that any one of these diseases is being concealed by either side. A written declaration must also be given by the candidates for marriage as to previous marriages and to children born to them out of wedlock. The marriage may be nullified if it is subsequently proved that insanity or any of the above diseases have been concealed, or if an incurable morbid condition, incompatible with married life, exists. Dissolution of the marriage may also be claimed if false declarations have been made or obstacles concealed. Again, if the woman has become pregnant by another man, or if the man has rendered another woman pregnant, and this has not been revealed, dissolution of the marriage may be claimed, whether the child of this irregular union be born before or after marriage; such a claim must be made within six months of the facts becoming known to the claimant. No woman may marry again till ten months after the termination of her previous marriage if she is pregnant at this period. Many other cases are defined as valid for the dissolution of marriage, and it is evident that henceforth in Norway it will often be difficult to marry in haste, and that the facilities for escaping from a hasty,

ill-judged marriage will prove to be numerous and varied.—“British Medical Journal.”

The demand to-day is for efficiency. This efficiency must be more than technical and professional. It must be an efficiency of character, of purpose and of social service. Alcohol certainly does not contribute to any one of these types of efficiency. Our institutions of higher education must exalt clean living, self-control, high-minded purpose.—Dr. George E. Vincent, President University of Minnesota.

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WOMEN'S
Christian Temperance Union
Of New Zealand.

Organised 1885.

"For God and Home and Humanity."

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TREASURER:

MRS BENDELY, Aratonga Avenue,
 One Tree Hill, Auckland.

Official Organ:

"The White Ribbon."

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

Associate Editor: Mrs Evans, M.A.

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

The White Ribbon.

For God and Home and Humanity.

WELLINGTON, AUGUST 18, 1919.

PERSONAL.

Mrs Don desires to thank all Unions and friends for their kind letters and telegrams of sympathy. All will be glad to know that she is improving, but is far from well, and her doctor says she must "Go slow."

INCOMPETENT.

When the good old National Government is decently buried at next election, may we suggest that the very kindest epitaph this country can place upon its grave is the word "Incompetent." Stirring times have passed during its life, events have happened in rapid succession, times and events in which and by which great reputations can be made or marred. But this Government has

made no reputation, and has effectually marred the reputation that any of its members may have earned before. They have been repeatedly weighed in the balances and always found wanting. Take for instance our railways. For over two years a shortage of coal threatened them, and that in a land which holds a foremost rank as a coal-producing country. Despite the length of time the cloud was in gathering and despite the noisy mutterings of the rapidly approaching storm, it burst on a Minister utterly unprepared and incapable of coping with it. And the country now suffers from a terrible paralysis of business, and an utter stoppage of all its industrial activities. With our fine network of railways and on our splendid system of State-owned lines, only one dreary hearse, yclept in strange irony, "an express" wends its weary way about 100 miles in nine hours. Business practically at a standstill, letters posted in Wellington on Monday night are often not delivered in Dunedin till Friday morning. Slowly our industries are closing down, here a sawmill, there a cement works, dismissing all its employees and closing its doors, either because it cannot get its raw materials for manufacture or that it cannot get the article when manufactured railed away to a purchaser. People were urged to live in the suburbs to relieve the congestion in the centres of population, and now these suburbanites are harassed in every possible way. Children are forced to roam the city streets over an hour waiting for a train to get them home, and arrive at home after dark. If you want to take a train journey you are treated as a criminal and forced to disclose your private business to a railway official who judges whether it is important enough for you to be allowed to use our State railway. Of course, if you are one of the wealthy it does not affect you; all you have to do is to get a motor, and you can travel where you like. Had Mr Herries managed a private line he would have got his walking ticket long ago for absolute incompetence; but, alas, a long-suffering country cannot dismiss an incompetent servant until there is an election. The same muddle is observed in the Police Department. How often and how strenuously has the demand for police women been urged upon the Minister of the Crown. But the hide-bound conservatism, and the crass stupidity of the Minister in charge of the department blocks this much-needed reform. And this Dominion is left

lagging behind all other and more progressive countries. Police women have been pronounced a great success wherever tried, and the Minister has no argument against them. Mr Wilford, with all the unreasoning obstinacy of a small mind, told a deputation that they would never get this reform while he held the portfolio. "You shall not have them while I'm here, but I shall not be here all the time." So instead of regular police-women we have health patrols, good enough in their way, but not what was wanted. This Dominion must have policewomen in the best interests of its childhood and girlhood, even if we have to fire the obstinate Minister to get them.

So it is in every department; huge sums muddled away on "Defence," while our schools are starved and education lagging behind in every department. Our cool storage is taxed to the uttermost with perishable goods, and there is a butter famine. But prices must be kept up, and rather than release cheese to feed the people, it is kept till it becomes bad and then it can always be used as manure by the farmer.

It is no use attempting to lay the blame on the working man. Our Minister should remember that is is an axiom in Government that when there is trouble between a superior and an inferior, between employer and employee, for example, you must always look in the first instance to the superior for the fault. In other words, if you know how to lead you will be followed. The trouble is that we have not a leader of men in the National Government. The best thing this Dominion can do is at the election to relegate them to private life where they can take positions in which they must be capable of doing the work or else make way for men who can do it.

I have had occasion to examine the conflicting popular ideas concerning alcohol. I began to study quite willing to be convinced that alcoholic beverages have some virtues. I have ended in the conviction that they have none, and I have found that this conclusion is almost universally reached by those who have examined the facts. So far has the anti-liquor movement in the colleges proceeded that a man who frankly opposes its use is more respected than the man who condones it.—Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University.

CRITICISM.

(A contribution written by one of our "Y" Girls.)

What is criticism? Primarily it is a judgment in literary and artistic matters, but the word has a secondary meaning; namely, that of censure. "The critical faculty is one of man's most valuable assets," says Miss Cartwright, "but it becomes dangerous if used destructively. Mistakes there are and must be so long as imperfect man lives in an imperfect world."

The question which arises naturally in our minds is: Have we, as professing followers of Christ, any right to criticise in a carping spirit those around us? Have we any just reason for detracting from another's character. Have we anything in the teachings of Christ to justify us in censuring our fellow-man?

In answer to these questions let us turn first to the words of Jesus Christ. In the Sermon on the Mount, the Master says: "Judge not, that ye be not judged, For with what judgment you judge ye shall be judged." The great law of cause and effect provides that what a man sows that shall he also reap; therefore if we judge our neighbour harshly, so surely shall we ourselves be judged.

In the Epistle to the Romans, St. Paul says: "Thou art inexcusable O man whosoever thou art that judgest, for wherein thou judgest another thou condemnest thyself; For thou that judgest doest the same things." It is a remarkable thing that in the majority of cases the man, who criticises a fellow for a certain fault, has in a larger or smaller degree that fault in his own character. In illustration of this, here is a story recently told from a neighbouring pulpit. A missionary and his two small sons were walking from their home to attend a church service some distance away. The day was very warm and the heat shimmered upon the pavement. The missionary said to his sons, "Look at that man ahead of us. His coat is smothered in flies; I wonder what he has beneath it?" One of his children exclaimed, "Oh! father, your own coat is exactly the same but you can't see it." How often we ignorantly censure a fellow-man and how often if we only looked in our own heart we would find that we must remove the beam from our own eyes before attempting to remove the mote out of our brother's eye. By condemning our neighbour we do our-

selves more harm in the long run than we do our neighbour.

Paul says, "Wherein thou judgest another thou condemnest thyself." The habit of criticising grows upon us until we can see no good point in our neighbours, and this harsh judgment will be returned upon ourselves in full measure.

"The highest culture is to speak no ill;
The best reformer is the man whose eyes
Are quick to see all beauty and all worth;
And by his own discreet, well-ordered life
Alone reproveth the erring.

When thy gaze
Turns it upon thy own soul, be most severe,
But when it falls upon a fellowman
Let kindness control it; and refrain
From that belittling censure that springs forth
From common lips like weeds from marshy soil."

How easy it is to take away our neighbour's character! A toss of the head, a contemptuous curl of the lip, or a malignant word, and the story flies from mouth to mouth magnified a thousand times, and the object of our unkind criticism finds himself or herself "a dog with a bad name." After all, if one's good name goes what else is there? Riches, position, fame. What are they compared to a spotless reputation? Shakespeare makes one of his characters say,

"Good name in man or woman
Is the immediate jewel of their souls;
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he who filches from me my good name
Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

Well may we say, "Set a watch, O Lord, before the door of my lips that I offend not with my tongue." And well may we follow the advice of old Polonius to

"Give every man thine ear but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure but reserve thy judgment."

In the parable of the Good Samaritan, Christ tells how the priest and the Levite neglected a sorely-wounded man, and left him for a Samaritan to succour. But we do not read that they stood by with their arms folded and criticised the way the Samaritan did his rescue work. Let us bear this in mind in church life, business life, and social life. If we are either too lazy or too heedless to help our weaker brethren at least let us have the grace to pass right on and not criticise those who are willing to do what is our duty. But let us not be lazy or heedless. How much nobler to emulate the example of the Samaritan and bind up our brother's wounds and take him to an inn and see that he has the best of care. Let us be up and doing, correcting our own faults, caring tenderly for our weaker brethren, and then we will have neither time nor inclination to be always criticising real or imaginary faults in our neighbours' characters.

"The heights by great men reached
and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

If these great men had stood still to criticise their brethren for sleeping, would they have attained to and kept those heights they were toiling to reach?

"There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the peace of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran;
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man."

Storyteller.

THE DOCTOR'S DECISION.

(Ethel M. Hayes.)

Bradford Gage nervously paced across the broad hall, anxiously awaiting the familiar step of the family physician. In a richly furnished room at the head of the stairs lay a beautiful girl. Often as he waited he heard from above screams and cries that seemed to tear the heart from his body. Memories, thoughts and sympathy that had slept long, came floating across his mind. Unconsciously he sinks into a chair, and for a brief space lives in the past—among the Pennsylvania hills. This is the picture he sees:

An old farmhouse, a sweet-faced mother and a kindly father; every inch of the dear old place with its familiar haunts. Down through the timber to the spring he patters again, barefooted calling in a shrill, childish voice, "Florence, O Florence." From somewhere comes the answer, "Yes, Bradford."

Through a hole in the old hedge fence emerges a pink sunbonnet, shading a pair of sharp black eyes with the merriest of twinkles, a rosy mouth, a dimpled chin, and black ringlets. She, too, is barefooted and is clad in gingham. For an hour they make mud pies. Then two dinner bells echoing from hill to hill call them home to the noonday meal.

Oh, these times! But hark, a step on the gravel, a familiar voice!

"Good evening, Brad. Why, what's the matter? You look as if you were a hundred years old. Ah, now you're smiling. You must have been living again your boyhood days."

Gage came to himself and said slowly, as though reluctant to return to the present, "Hugh, I've spent two hours of terrible suspense waiting for you, but there's no time for words, come with me."

They ascended the stairs and entered the sick room. By the bed sat Gage's wife, patiently though vainly trying to quiet the tossing figure. Gage said earnestly, "Do your best, Hugh."

The doctor seated himself and began to watch the movements of the girl on the bed. In the hall outside, Gage could be heard tramping steadily back and forth. Occasionally he stopped at the door and looked in, then resumed his walking.

Every nerve in the frail body jerked, her eyes were like coals of fire as

she fastened on the stranger an angry gaze. From time to time she muttered inaudibly. Once she clung to the wall, as if shrinking from some terrible apparition, and her body shook with sobs the heart of a wooden man could not withstand. Then, a pitiable pleading look crept into the dark eyes. Again and again she repeated these strange actions.

The doctor sat there for an hour, studying he knew not what. At last he arose and preparing a few powders gave Mrs Gage directions for administering them, and left the room. In the hall he said briefly to his friend:

"Let me hear by nine in the morning what the night has been." Without further remark he departed.

Neither Gage nor his wife thought of sleep. The same manoeuvres which the doctor had witnessed continued until daybreak, when from sheer exhaustion the patient slept.

At the appointed hour, Gage presented himself at the office of Dr. Brown. Many times before he had gone there for a friendly chat, but this morning—well—this was different! Dr. Brown greeted him in the usual friendly manner and then asked:

"Well, Brad, how's the patient by this time? Has she had any rest yet?"

"She was dozing when I left," Bradford replied.

"How long had she been sleeping?"

"Since daybreak."

"Did the medicine have no pacifying effect until then?" the doctor eagerly questioned.

"No, and I don't think it really quieted her at all. She was worn out, and slept from exhaustion. Now, Hugh, I have answered your questions. You answer mine. What is the matter with her?"

"Brad, you and I are old friends. Tell me one thing more: do you know this girl to be of strict moral character?"

"Yes, Hugh, I would not have her under my roof if she were not; I know her to be every inch a lady."

"Has she ever had a similar attack?"

"Not to my knowledge. Two years ago, when she came to our house, I thought her the most agreeable of persons. A few weeks ago my wife told me that she had on different occasions since her arrival appeared exceedingly irritable; her actions could hardly be endured. I spoke to her about the matter, and the

performance has never been repeated. Yesterday afternoon she was taken with a nervous headache, and went to bed. Her condition grew steadily worse, until I sent for you last night. But, Hugh, you haven't answered my question."

"I have practised medicine for thirty years, Brad, but a case never came to my notice that was such a puzzle as this one. Frankly, I don't know what is the matter, Gage. If she were a man, I'd say she had *dellium tremens*."

Gage sat silent for a while, then remarked, "Now, my doctor friend, you've given me your opinion; I'm going to tell you a story. As you know, I was born and grew to manhood on a farm in Pennsylvania. When a child my playmate was my cousin, Florence Gage. Such times as we had!

"When I was eighteen years old I came west, and worked my way through college. Then I went home, and immediately sought out Florence. I think she was the prettiest girl I ever saw, with black hair, and eyes that shone like diamonds. She told me she was soon to be married to a man of wealth and position, George Barrow by name.

"In the evening a party of guests, myself among them, were invited to her home, and I was introduced to her fiancée. He was a man of splendid form and features, and I admired him greatly, until later in the evening, when suddenly, as we were conversing on the front porch, he drew from his pocket a flask and offered me a drink. True to my early training, I refused. I was surprised and pained.

"Early on the morrow I again went to Florence's home, and asked her to go with me down to the spring, where as children we used to play. During the walk there I asked her if she was certain George's principles were absolutely square. She assured me that he was a thorough gentleman. I related to her my experience of the night before. She was greatly affected, and went hastily home.

"A few days later she came to me, her anxiety gone, and said that she had asked George about what I had mentioned. He admitted he was a moderate drinker, taking a little every day, but insisted that the amount he consumed wouldn't hurt anybody. I saw that it was useless to say more.

"In the early autumn they were married, and a handsomer couple I never have seen. Again I came west, and took up the practice of law. For

a year Florence wrote to me often, then her letters became less frequent, and knowing her as I did, I read between the lines something else beside household cares. She was not the same Florence, her life was crushed, but I knew not why.

"Three years ago I visited by old home. Shortly after my arrival I was asked to go to see Florence, but not to mention to her my impression of her home life. She was dying with heart trouble, they said. One beautiful morning I called. In answer to my rap a feeble voice bade me enter. Well, Hugh, I could scarcely believe that the frail figure propped among the pillows was the girl I had known.

"She seemed glad to see me, and talked cheerfully for a time. Then she grew silent, and seemed to be in a reverie. I thought perhaps I was tiring her, and rose to go. She put out a wasted hand as if to detain me, and said:

"Don't go, Brad. I haven't seen you for so long, and, Brad, I want to ask you if you remember the morning you told me that George was drinking?" I told her I did.

"O, Brad," she cried, "why didn't I investigate the matter instead of taking George's word for it? Nobody knows what I've suffered, and all for lack of a little common-sense. I've lived with him for thirty years because I thought it was my duty, and only God in heaven knows what I've suffered. And, Oh, Brad, my beautiful children. I had six, and I am going to tell you their history."

"My oldest son is a prosperous physician in Pittsburgh, a credit to the family name; my married daughter, next to him, is as fine a woman as ever lived. But, oh, the rest—the pain I have endured through them. One boy, the brightest of all, died in the insane asylum, a victim of drink; the youngest was killed in a drunken brawl, and his twin sister, God only knows where she is—somewhere in the clutches of sin in Chicago.

"I still have my baby girl, sixteen years old. What kind of woman she will make remains to be seen. Recently George has taken a peculiar dislike to her, and whenever he is drinking, declares he will kill her. I have kept her away from home as much as possible, but I am afraid he will take her life, and add one more blot to his wretched life, and fill to overflowing my cup of sorrow."

"I had never in my life pitied anyone so much as I pitied the playmate

of my childhood days. I said to her:

"Florence, what can I do to help you? Couldn't I take your daughter west with me? I have no children, and I would love to have her for your sake."

"Bradford, you are, as you always were, my best friend. If you will take my little Florence. I can never thank you enough. Don't let her disgrace the family further, but make a Christian of her."

"A week later the feeble light flickered out, and Florence was at rest. We laid her in the little family cemetery, and then I started home, bringing Florence Barrow with me. That was two years ago. I have learned to love her as my own daughter. I have spared neither time nor expense on her education, and now to find that she is afflicted with so terrible a thing as delirium tremens—Oh, it stabs me to the heart! And, Hugh, the worst of it is that she cannot help it. All through her life she must be thus afflicted. Oh, my God! If the man who drinks were the only one to suffer!

Bradford Gage walked slowly home, wondering what the future of this unfortunate girl would be; wondering if medical aid, education, or anything else could ever burst the iron bands of heredity.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A Chinese student, a graduate of Harvard, was discussing matters with a Canadian friend, who asked him what wise addition he could suggest to the laws of Canada. The Chinese student at once suggested that they should legalise the killing of newborn infants, as was done by China, and when asked what possible benefit such an abomination would be to Canada, replied: "I do not say that it would be any benefit. But will you tell me how it can be more abominable than your present habit of murdering unborn life? Lately your Canada wished to make a wise law regulating marriages, but this was opposed, one man saying that eugenic marriages would be no advantage in lessening the number of defectives born, because so many of these were born of normal parents. I should have added, but of parents that were not allowed to destroy the new-born babe they felt they could not afford to raise properly, so they tried to kill it before birth, often succeeding, but

often only robbing the unwanted babe of mentality instead of life.

"Listen, and I will speak seriously. In China there is reason for this sinful murder of infants. One-fourth of the population of the world is packed in China, a country of 1,340,000 square miles, compared with the 3,750,000 square miles of Canada, with only eight million people. In no country is the land tilled so carefully as in China; in no country does the ground support so many; but if a community feel they must set bounds to the increase of their population, they destroy some of their new-born female infants. But in Canada you kill male and female alike before they are born and all the while you are demanding people from overseas to help fill your vacant lands. I confess that of all the puzzling things on earth to-day, I am most puzzled by this killing of unborn life in Canada and the United States—both countries that want more people.

"You pension brave men who have dared death to uphold your country's honour on the battlefield. Why not pension every woman of approved health and intelligence, of your own blood, who bears long months of weariness, and at last faces death, to add another soul to your population? If the working women of your race—the wives of your working men—knew that the State gave them, say, a hundred dollars yearly for every child they bore and reared, I do not think you would have so many small families among your own people, and certainly not the unwanted child, drugged into a defective before it was born. I have often thought that there is a real yellow peril threatening you, taking yellow to mean 'the yellow streak of cowardice,' that shows itself in the blood of a nation getting ready to decay. My friend, the country whose own women are afraid to bear children will soon have only men who will shirk the responsibilities of governing—they will be too afraid of what they know not, to have the wisdom needed by a ruling race, and Canada shall be divided, a spoil among the hungry foreigners who are pouring into her lands. 'Blood for blood, and life for life,' it is written, and does not Canada fear that the ghosts of the unborn children she kills to-day will strangle her hopes of greatness to-morrow?"

This is the word from a man of a nation that is very old, to Canada, a nation that is in her beginning.—"Woman's Century."

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.)

ASHBURTON.

July 23. Executive meeting. Decided to invite Mrs Duxfield to visit Ashburton, and to arrange meetings for her. Decided to forward to Sir James Allen a resolution protesting against the military scheme.

July 29. Special meeting to confer with a deputation from No License Council. Addresses were given and arrangements made for canvassing. Decided to approach the County Council and ask them to put linoleum on the floor of the Woman's Rest, as the Borough Council had already covered one room. Vote of sympathy with Mrs A. Williams in her recent accident.

INVERCARGILL DISTRICT.

August 5. Mrs Lillicrap in the chair. Mrs Paisley spoke on the coming campaign, and urged members to pray, give and work. Arrangements are in hand for the District Convention, when we expect a visit from Mrs Don. One of our returned men, Mr V. Jones, has taken over the leadership of the L.T.L. and we expect a visit from Mrs Duxfield next month. Decided to send literature to sawmillers in the back-blocks.

WANGANUI EAST.

July 25. Small attendance. Silent vote of sympathy with Mr Jarman (hon. member) in the loss of his wife. Mrs Andrew presented the balance-sheet in connection with the recent Provincial Convention, the same showing a substantial credit to the Union. Convention enjoyed by all who had the privilege of attending it, each one feeling stimulated and encouraged for the coming campaign. Mrs Rankin, N.S. W. White Ribboner, gave a helpful address, after which a welcome cup of tea was handed round. The Benediction closed a good meeting.

HASTINGS.

July 10. Mrs Wilson presided. A good number of members were present. It was decided to approach the Borough Council on the need of a Rest room for women and children.

July 24. E. Taylor Memorial. Paper read by Mrs Wilson. It was decided to hold a "shop" to aid in furnishing Rest Room. A large number of members were present.

SOUTH INVERCARGILL.

June 10. Mrs Paisley (President) presided, and gave her report as delegate of work at Convention. Decided to hold social evening.

July 8. Mrs Paisley presided. Decided to give social evening at Returned Soldiers' Club. Paper on "The Woman that is Wanted," read by President.

July 17. Social evening to advertise "White Ribbon." Address by President and Mr Blake, organiser for Southland. Songs and recitations, and supper brought an enjoyable evening to a close.

NORSEWOOD.

May 15. Mrs Speight in the chair. The report of Convention was given by our delegate, and much appreciated.

June 19. President presided; five members present. Mrs Speight gave a report of the Provincial Convention, and was heartily thanked for same. Decided to hold a prayer meeting the first Tuesday in the month.

July 17. Home meeting at the residence of President. Ten present. One new member. £1 collection for Maori Fund.

CHRISTCHURCH.

July 9. Mrs Taylor presided; attendance good. Correspondence in regard to Provincial Convention was dealt with. Mrs Taylor gave an interesting report of the proposed organisation for the next Licensing Po. Miss Earnshaw was welcomed, and help promised her. Vote of sympathy with Mrs Suckling in the passing of her mother.

June 23. Mrs Williams and Mrs Wicks elected delegates to Provincial Convention. Miss Henderson gave an account of Miss Earnshaw's work among the young people. Mrs Brice was transferred from Petone. A resolution was passed protesting against the railways being used to carry wine, beer, and other luxuries instead of goods essential to the trade and industry of the country.

NELSON.

July 8. The chair was taken by Mrs Watson. Attendance good. The meeting took the form of a social as a farewell to Mrs Whitford, "White Ribbon" agent, who is leaving for Christchurch. Several speakers expressed the regret we feel at losing so energetic a worker, and wished her God-speed in her new home.

RAKAIA.

July 10. Attendance good, presided over by Mrs Boag. Decided to cooperate with the Men's Temperance Reform Union in preparing a Service of Song for use in the coming campaign, and to visit surrounding districts; also to assist them in getting a meeting to be addressed by Mr Raine. Decided to send two delegates to the Provincial Convention. Agreed to send copies of Miss Henderson's letter to ministers in Rakaia and Methven.

N.E. VALLEY.

July 24. Mrs Peart presided. Mr Ford gave an interesting address on the vested interests in the Liquor

Trade, telling that in many instances the brewery shares were held by clergymen.

TIMARU.

July 29. Agreed to ask Mrs Duxfield to call here on her way to Dunedin to arrange about organising an L.T.L. Mrs Clay and Mrs Grant elected delegates to the Provincial Convention. Mrs Trott moved votes of condolence to the friends of M. Lent Stevenson, Mrs Patterson, Miss J. Coupland Harding, and Mrs Whitby. Special prayers were offered for sick members. Mrs Clay's resignation was accepted with deep regret; she is leaving for Christchurch.

MANAIA.

July 9. Mrs Tait presided; attendance, 12 members. Final arrangements made for sending two delegates to the District Convention. Decided to invite the District Convention of 1920 to meet here. One new "White Ribbon" subscriber. Extracts were read. Afternoon tea and the Benediction closed the meeting.

HAMILTON.

July 3. Mrs Morton, our newly-appointed President, took the chair, and was warmly welcomed by Mrs Blamires, and responded to by the President. Reference was made to the long and faithful service of Miss Powell. An "At Home" is to be held in August to increase the interest in our work, and to hear Pastor Waterhouse speak on the coming campaign.

WANGANUI DISTRICT.

July 11. President in the chair. Attendance poor. Decided that next meeting take the form of a social, Mrs Healy being convener of committee to arrange for it. Mrs Smith gave a report on the Town Planning Conference held in Wellington, which was very interesting.

ASHBURTON.

July. Took the form of a pay-up social. Mrs Lill presided over a very large attendance. With regret it was decided, owing to Peace celebrations and the restrictions on the Railway Service, that the visit from Mrs S. H. D. Peryman be postponed. Rev. Raine delivered an inspiring address on "Plans of Work for the Coming Campaign." Vocal and instrumental items were given, and votes of thanks to speakers and performers closed the programme.

GREYMOUTH DISTRICT.

June 24. Mrs Gaskin presiding. Mrs W. J. Williams appointed convener of the Committee for Young People's work, also as Superintendent of Evangelistic Department. Resolution of appreciation of the services of Mrs Perry, who is leaving for Wellington; letter and transfer to be sent. One new member.

July 8. Celebration of White Ribbon Day. Mrs Gaskin presided over So-

cial meeting; well attended. Several solos were given, the claims of our excellent W.R. paper for support by members specially presented. Also need for Maori work, for which a good collection was taken up. Mrs Herbert Cole, of Christchurch, heartily welcomed amongst us. She gave a well-written paper on our W.C.T.U. work.

WELLINGTON CENTRAL.

July 18. Mrs A. R. Atkinson presided. Miss Hughes, organiser of the N.Z. Alliance for Wellington Suburbs, gave an interesting sketch of the work required for the poll. Decided to forward to the churches the resolution passed at the Annual Convention re women's work for Temperance in the churches.

HAWERA.

July 31. Mrs Young occupied the chair. Interesting reports of the Annual Convention, and also of the Provincial Convention were given by the delegates, Miss Maunder and Mrs J. S. Young. On August 9th, at the Red Cross shop, the Union intends to raise funds for the Girls' Hostel.

NEW BRIGHTON.

July 17. Mrs Hall presided; attendance good. Mrs Hall and Mrs Gordon were appointed delegates to Convention. Resignation of the W.R. Agent received with regret. Mrs Whitley appointed W.R. Agent. Decided to invite the 1920 Provincial Convention to New Brighton.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

July 11. Mrs Cook presided over a good attendance. Mrs Reuben Bailey conducted a most impressive Peace Thanksgiving service. Votes of sympathy. Decided to assist in the Peace Thanksgiving street collection for the poor of the city. Decided to forward Convention resolution to the ministers of the city. Rev. Hinton then addressed the meeting on the campaign, stressing the need for workers.

July 23. Mesdames Jamieson and Taylor appointed delegates to a Congress called by the Rights of Childhood League. The following was forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Minister for Railways: "The Auckland District W.C.T.U. urgently request the Government to discontinue carrying beer and spirituous liquors on the railway while restrictions are placed upon the necessities of every-day life. A paper on the life of the late T. E. Taylor was read by Miss Little. Reported that the Union was represented in the Peace procession by a motor car decorated with flags and occupied by the officers.

BALCLUTHA.

July 7. Good attendance at meeting, and hope this will keep up. Day of meeting now altered to 1st Tuesday of the month. Mrs Moore, of the Salvation Army, appointed a Vice-President of the Society, for which she returned thanks. Two new members were initiated. Four more subscribers to "White Ribbon."

Aug. 5. The President in the chair. Papers were read relating to last Convention; these were sent by Mrs Hiatt. Decided to have a concert in September, and to ask Mrs Lee-Cowie to help the funds for our campaign. Letter read re Provincial Convention. Decided to take no action, owing to railway restrictions.

TURAKINA.

July 17. Letter read from Miss Henderson re inducing women in congregations to take active interest in obtaining Prohibition at the end of year. Plans were made for doing same. Miss Powell gave interesting account of Convention recently held in Wanganui. The work of the two branches of L.T.L. in Turakina was favourably reported on, while various members offered to take part in the work of addressing and organising the L.T.L. meetings.

MASTERTON.

Aug. 5. Mrs Devonport presided over a fair attendance. Routine business was transacted, and the meeting closed by the President pronouncing the Benediction.

DUNEDIN.

Aug. 5. Mrs Hiatt presided over a good attendance. Owing to railway restrictions, it was found necessary to postpone holding the District Convention at present. A deputation from the Y.M.C.A. was received; they submitted plans for the consideration of the Union, by which they hoped to attract the young people of both sexes from walking the streets during the evening. Resolved that the meeting was in sympathy with the proposals, and would do all in their power to help. A member forwarded a clipping from a paper ("Daily Telegraph" drawing the attention of the Union to the action of a body of women in Perth who had organised to protest against the high cost of living, on account of the serious effect it will have on child life, and intended to demand that Government appoint a Price-fixing Board, on which traders and consumers be represented, with an independent chairman. Mrs Don moved that it be placed on record that as a body of women we were in cordial sympathy with the movement, and would be pleased to co-operate with any organisation that took the matter up.

AN EPITAPH FOR BRITAIN.

was lately suggested by a writer in the London "Spectator," as follows:—
 "Here lies a race, of no armed foe
 afraid,
 Yet self-consigned to doom by
 craven fear
 Lest it should hurt the feelings of a
 trade
 That seized its bread to drug its
 brains with beer."

Y's Reports.

TIMARU.

June. Mrs Napier's visit, on her way to Auckland to catch the Niagara for the Home Country, was a very pleasant surprise. She addressed the girls, and received hearty thanks and best wishes for a safe voyage. A very clear and concise account of Convention was given by our delegate, Miss Wagstaff, and the President, on behalf of the girls, thanked her for so ably representing us at Convention. Great pleasure was expressed that, despite her multiplicity of duties, Nurse Cameron has accepted the position of President to our Branch; also that Miss Buxton has undertaken the work of Secretary so enthusiastically.

At our last meeting Pastor Nicholls addressed the girls on "Self-Control," and it was much appreciated. Three delegates were appointed to the No-License Campaign Committee.

INVERCARGILL.

July 7. Attendance good. Reported that one member has secured 13 new members this month, and another seven, and a third six. Other members were urged to follow these good examples. Decided to hold our annual social on September 3rd, and call it the Mysterious Supper. Mr Wallace, an honorary member, has paid the fee for the hall. Mr Gilkinson gave a splendid address on the need for Prohibition and the folly of State Control, and was heartily thanked. Mrs Paisley then enlisted many of the girls as subscribers and as workers to the campaign. The singing of the Peace Hymn closed the meeting.

INVERCARGILL.

Aug. 4. There was a fair attendance. Miss Birss presided. A letter was received from the Returned Soldiers' Association thanking the Union for the tea rooms held for the soldiers during the Peace celebrations. Twenty new members were secured during the month. One new member initiated.

HOW TO FORGET.

If you were busy being kind,
 Before you knew it you would find
 You'd soon forget to think 'twas true
 That some one was unkind to you.

If you were busy being glad,
 And cheering people who were sad.
 Although your heart might ache a bit,
 You'd soon forget to notice it.

If you were busy being true
 To what you know you ought to do,
 You'd be so busy you'd forget
 The blunders of the folks you've met.

If you were busy being right,
 You'd find yourself too busy quite
 To criticise your neighbour long,
 Because he's busy being wrong.

—Rebecca Foresman.

DIET AND THE PREVENTION OF INFLUENZA.

Sent by Miss May Yates, the World Superintendent of the W.C.T.U. Food Reform Department.)

The Bread and Food Reform League have just published a Memorial signed by eminent members of the medical profession and scientific societies, members of Parliament, and representative women, asking the Local Government Board, Municipal, and Educational Authorities to direct attention to the following facts.

Recent Scientific Researches show that dietaries lacking in vitamins (essential for the nourishment of the nervous system), found principally in the germ and aleurone cells of cereals, and the anti-scorbutic vitamins, found abundantly in fruits and vegetables, produce deficiency diseased conditions which make people, although apparently in excellent health, physically unfit, and less able to resist epidemic infection, and the Food (War) Committee state that wrong methods of cooking impair the value of anti-scorbutic vitamins.

The following suggestions are made by the League to assist people to "keep fit," so that they may better resist influenza infection, or if attacked by the disease, may make a better recovery from its results.

Careful attention to personal hygiene and ventilation, so as to secure an abundant supply of pure, fresh air. Vegetables should be placed in boiling water, and cooked rapidly for as short a time as possible. Slow methods of cooking vegetables, such as stewing or simmering below boiling point, should be avoided. Soda should on no account be added to the water in which vegetables are cooked or boiled.

A part of the "good food" advised to be taken should consist of finely-ground whole wheat meal, or straight run household flour, deprived of bran, but retaining the germ and aleurone cells, oatmeal or other whole cereals. It is advisable that ripe, uncooked fruit and well-washed vegetable salads should also be taken daily, so as to ensure a supply of the essential vitamins.

Further particulars can be obtained from Miss May Yates, Hon. Secretary Bread and Food Reform League, 37, Essex Street, London, W.C.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following payments have been received since the date of last report:

ORGANISING FUND.

Gore, £3 12s; Norsewood, £1; Ormondville, 12s; Onehunga and Sawyer's Bay, each 10s; Total, £6 4s. Total expenditure, £74 4s 5d.

NEW ZEALAND FUND.

Nelson, £3; Greytown, Masterton, North - East Valley, Takapuna, Timaru, and Wellington Central, £1 each; Ngaere, Ormondville, Pahiataua, Wakapuaka, and Woodville, 10s each; Mrs M. Chambers, per Miss Earnshaw, £1 1s. Total, £12 11s.

NELLIE BENDELY,

N.Z. Treasurer.

Auckland, 11th August, 1919.

TWO SORTS.

There are two kinds of people on earth to-day,

Just two kinds of people, no more, I say—

Not the saint and the sinner, for 'tis well understood

The good are half bad, and the bad are half good;

Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth

You must first know the state of his conscience and health;

Not the humble and proud for in life's little span

Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man;

Not the happy and sad, for the swift-flying years

Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.

No! the two kinds of people on earth I mean

Are the people who lift and the people who lean

Where'er you go, you will find the world's masses

Are always divided in just these two classes;

And, oddly enough, you will find, too, I ween,

There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load

Of overtired lifters who toil down the road?

Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear

Your portion of labour and worry and care?

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"It is not so much a woman's duty to bring children into the world as to see what sort of a world she is bringing them into."—Nellie McClung.

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., Mrs Perrett, Market Road, Epsom; "W.R." Agent, Miss Davies, Onslow Rd., Mt. Roskill.

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. Sussor; 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, 2nd Tuesday, 2.30 p.m., in Victoria Hall; Pres., Mrs W. T. Lill, Willowby; Cor. Sec., Mrs G. Bowman, Peter St., E; Rec. Sec., Miss Trevurra, 169 Peter St.; Treas., Mrs W. J. Brown, Walnut Av.; "W.R." Supt., Miss Basterick, Wakanui.

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 Wind-or 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, 3 p.m.; Pres Mrs A. J. Litchfield, Livermere; Sec. Mrs H. S. Horn Springlands, Blenheim; Treas., Mrs Hay, Stephenson St.; Mothers' Meeting and Cradle Roll, Messames Brewer and Hancock; W.R." Agent, Mrs W. Parker, Grove Rd.

Cambridge, 1st Tuesday, in month in Victoria Hall, at 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs A. T. Watson; Sec. Mrs Clark, Methodist Parsonage; Treas., Miss Clark, Hall Street; Cradle Roll, Mrs W. Hogan; W.R. Agent, Mrs A. T. Watson.

Christchurch W.C.T.U. Rooms, 247 Manchester St., opp. His Majesty's Theatre. Second and fourth Wednesday. Prayer Meeting, on the third Wednesday. Pres., Mrs T. E. Taylor, Cashmere Hills; Cor. Sec., Mrs R. Day, Millford St., St. Albans; Rec. Sec., Miss Bishop, 12 Bealey St.; Treas., Miss M. B. Lovell-Smith, Box 114; Assistant Treas., Miss Gordon, Holly Lea, Manchester St.; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Day, Millford 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 Heriot Row; Cor. Sec., and Press Cor., Mrs Chisholm, Rec. Sec., Nurse Williamson; Supt. White Ribbon, Mrs Anderson, 52, Duke St; Treas., Mrs Young Bishopcourt Roslyn.

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

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 F. Bridge and Miss O'Neill.

Gisborne District, last Tuesday, 2.45 p.m., Presbyterian Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs Goffe, Ormond Rd.; Sec., Miss W. J. Rosie, 256 Rount Street; Treas., Mrs F. J. Wilkes, 466 Gladstone Rd.

Greymouth District, last Tuesday at 3 p.m., in Sailor's Rest Hall; Pres., Mrs Gaskin; Sec., Mrs Mason, Cobden; Treas., Mrs Sweetman, White Ribbon Agent, Mrs T. Brown; Cradle Roll and Band of Hope, Mrs Stewart and Mrs Perry.

Hamilton District, first Thursday, Wesleyan Club Rooms, 2.30 p.m.; Pres. Mrs J. T. Horne, Clifton Road; Sec., Mrs W. H. Paul, Clarendon; Treas., Mrs E. J. Davey, London Street; W.R. Agent, Mrs Gaulton, Roastrevor Street.

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

Hastings, 2nd and 4th Thursday, Methodist Hall 3 p.m.; Pres. Mrs Wilson, 708 Hastings St.; Vice-Pres., Mrs Boyle, Mrs Burr; Mrs Moore; Rec. Sec., Mrs Gloyd, Cook Street; Cor. Sec., Mrs Lovell-Smith, 612 Hereaunga Street; Treas., Mrs Rossiter, Lyndon Street; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Martindale, Southland Road

Hawera meets in Wesley Hall, R-gery street on the last Thursday, at 3 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, Milmo 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., Erwood; Treas., and "W.R." Agent, Mrs F. Lillicrap, 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; Rec. Sec., Mrs Garrett, 195 Neas St.; Vice Pres. Mesdames Smart, Morris and Fairbairn; W.R. Agent, Mrs Pate; Treasurer, Mrs Aitken; Cor. Sec., Mrs Parkin, Bowmont Street.

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, 2 p.m., in Public Hall. Pres., Mrs Baines, Vice-Pres., Mrs J. Hume, Mrs Woolford, Sec., Mrs Jack Hume, W.R. Sp. Miss McCutchen, 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., Mr Taylor, Tama St., Alicetown; Treas., Mrs Bayley, Queens Rd.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Heyes, Brunswick St.; W.R. Agent, Mrs Burn Aglonby 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, Mrs Aitken; Treas., Miss Patterson, Box 21; Sec., Mrs Ernest Wells; Cradle Roll, Miss Ricketta.

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 Wilson, 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.

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 Findlay; Sec., Mrs Foote, Macdonald St.; Treas., Mrs Grayling, Wellesley Road; Evangelistic, Mrs Dodds; Hospital Visitors, Mesdames J. Walker and W. Findlay; Cradle Roll, Mrs Walker; W.R. Agent, Mrs Mens.

Napier Y's. Pres., Miss Clark Thomson, May Av.; V.P. and Drill Instructor, Miss Cade, Vautier Street; Cor. Sec., Miss Walker, 145 Nelson Cr.; Rec. Sec., Miss Eunar, Paradise Road; Treas., Miss Smart, Nelson Cres.; Y Supt., Miss Collison, Marine Parade.

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

New Brighton, 3rd Thursday in Methodist Schoolroom. Pres., Mrs Hall, 86 Wainui St., New Brighton; Secretary, Mrs W. Smith, 344 Wainoni Rd., Christchurch; Treas., Mrs Nicholas, Brooke St., Bexley, N.B.; Evangelistic Supt., Mrs Strand, Hexley, N.B.; W.R. Agent, Mrs Langley, Park Rd., New Brighton.

Ngaruawahia, 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, 2.30 p.m., Good Templar Lodgeroom; Pres., Mrs Griffin Gilbert Street; Treas., and W.R. Agent, Miss Taunt, Victoria Rd.

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

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

North East Valley, fourth Thursday, 2.45 p.m. Young Men's Institute. Pres., Mrs Peart, 4, Pine Hill Ter.; Sec., Miss M. Begg, 45, Selwyn Rd.; Treas., Mrs Sanders, 45, 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 Hooker, Collingwood Street; Treas., Mrs A. Brown, Weka St.; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Whitford, Mount St.

Ormondville, 2nd Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. in the Wesleyan Church. Pres., Miss Alice Webb; Vice-Pres., Mrs Small; Sec., Mrs Wilson; Treas., Mrs T. Fothergill; "White Ribbon" Agent, Mrs Newling.

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

Oxford, last Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Coronation Hall; Pres., Mrs G. Ryde, Cooper's Creek; Rec. Sec., Mrs R. Comyns; Sec., Mrs R. Comyns; Treas., Miss Coverhill; "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 Kipperberger and Mrs L. Ancall.

Pakiri, 1st Saturday, 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 & 3rd 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 Hoelder, Allan St.; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs Holbrook, 41 Waldegrave St.

Palmerston N, Y's.—Pres., Miss Louisa 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, 87 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 Bend of Hope, Rev. G. K. Stowell.

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

Papatotee, Methodist Hall, last Tuesday in month, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Porter; Vice-Presidents, Mrs Leonard; Sec., Mrs J. Bryant; Treas., Mrs Halberry; W.R. Agent, Mrs Daisley.

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 Hopwood Sec

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. Fitzjell, Salisbury Rd.

Sawyer's Bay, 2nd Wednesday in Methodist Church. Pres., Mrs Allen; Sec., Mrs Wallis; Treasurer, Mrs Filday; W.R. Agent, Mrs J. Perry; Supt Home Meetings, Mrs Horn.

Sheffield, 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Road House Office; Pres., Mrs McIlraith, Annat; Sec., Mrs Pettit, Kirwee; Treas., Mrs W. Kenn-dy, Annat.

Stratford, 4th Wednesday, 3 p.m., Methodist Schoolroom. Pres., Mrs Phillips, Brecon Road; Vice-Pres., Mrs Mac'ill and Mrs Foster; Sec., Mrs Fenwick, 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 Fullames, 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 Petchell; 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, Gray St.; Sec., Miss M. Avison, Victoria St.; Treas., Mrs Care, 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; President, Mrs W. Stewart; Secretary, Mrs Geo. Dash, P.O. Box 27; Treasurer, Mrs S. J. Hitchens, "Te Rangī, Mill Rd.; "W.R." Supt., Mrs G. H. Graham, Rhodes St.

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

Wanganui East meets last Friday at 2.30 p.m. in Anglican Schoolroom. Pres., Mrs Duxfield, "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.

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, 12, Constable St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Webb, 87 Hall Street; Cor. Sec., Mrs Evans, 19 Hirogi 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 Marby; Sec., Mrs Reid; W.R. Supt., Mrs Rungay; 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 Haneock, Fox St.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Cole; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Thompson, Fox St.

Printed for the W.C.T.U. of N.Z. by Wright and Carman, 177 Vivian St., Wellington—Aug. 18, 1919.