

# The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

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## HOW PROHIBITION CAME TO TENNESSEE.

Address by Mrs Florence E. Atkins before the National W. C. T. U. Convention, Omaha, Neb., October 23, 1909.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Tennessee covenanted with herself and with her God that the homes of Tennessee should be delivered from the tyranny of the rum traffic, and in 1907, in September, it was borne in upon the heart and brain of Silena Moore Holman, the state president of the W. C. T. U., that the time was ripe when we should strike out boldly and bravely for state-wide prohibition.

In November our Convention met at Columbia. During this Convention a resolution was offered declaring for state-wide prohibition and pledging ourselves to work for the election of only such men to the legislature and to the chief executive office as should put themselves on record as favouring state-wide prohibition. Prohibition became the battle-cry of that Convention. Hearts were quickened. The women by the hundreds went back to their homes in the mountains and down by the rivers to talk and pray and work for prohibition as they had not done in the days gone by. Some of us went up to Nashville, and you, beloved, you came to us—and had I the tongue of a seraph, I could not sing your praises as I would. You caught the spirit. You soon discovered that we were out for prohibition, and prohibition became the battle-cry of the National Convention. It was there that that wonderful collection was taken, and

I declare to you that the liquor men of the State of Tennessee took the chills and the fever while the people laid 8,000 dollars on the altar that night.

I do not believe there is a state in the Union which has at its head a greater woman, a more magnificent general, a wiser director, than Tennessee, in the person of

### Mrs Silena Moore Holman.

We had scarcely said "Good-bye" to you and gone back home when that marvelous woman began active and aggressive work. The first thing she undertook was to write a letter to every preacher of every denomination in the state of Tennessee. She laid our plans before the ministry. She asked them to preach a sermon on state-wide prohibition and to keep the subject constantly before the people. She sent a copy of the letter to the Anti-Saloon League—for up to this time they had not declared for state-wide prohibition—and asked them to state their position in the matter. There came back this answer, "Go ahead, Mrs Holman, we are with you and we will stand by you."

From that hour up until the present time there has never been a lack of harmony. With united forces we went to work to free our state, and I verily believe that tonight we would have the liquor traffic fastened upon our state were it not for the fact that there was absolute harmony in the temperance forces. (Applause.)

There went out a letter to the local unions which read something like this: "Sisters, we are in the beginning of an awful struggle," and called for

a day of fasting and prayer.

Knowing that all the forces of darkness were against us, and that we had a struggle such as few states have ever had, we yet knew in Whom we had our trust. And from that hour there came upon that state, as it were, a baptism of power.

Mrs Holman was the leader in the whole campaign. She sent a letter to every newspaper in the state, setting forth the plan of prohibition, appealing to the voters to support us in our effort to elect only such legislators as would declare themselves in favour of prohibition. About this time Mr Carmack, the grandest statesman of the South, declared himself a candidate for the gubernatorial office. We knew he would stand on the temperance platform, but we did not know whether he would stand for state-wide prohibition, and the abolition of the breweries and distilleries. Imagine our joy, if you can, when the news was flashed throughout the state, "Carmack has declared unflinchingly that the liquor traffic has sinned away its day of grace," and that he stood for the overthrow of the manufacturers. (Applause.)

### We saw victory ahead.

Then began the active, hand to hand struggle.

Mrs Holman herself wrote two leaflets that we published by tens of thousands, setting forth local conditions. We had dodgers printed, with a picture of a boy and a girl, and these words, "A vote for prohibition is a vote for us. Please help us."

I want to say that while there never was a greater general than Mrs Holman, I verily believe that

there never were more faithful soldiers than the rank and file of the women of Tennessee. (Applause.) As I think of them my eyes grow dim. We stationed these women at the church doors, at the factory, at the mill doors, everywhere where men passed. We stationed them with these little dodgers in their hands. They passed them out silently as the men came out. We got out huge posters to contradict the posters that were sent out by the enemy. We covered out state with these. Then we sent out literature by the thousands and tens of thousands—yes, there were

### thirty thousand letters

and packages of literature mailed from Mrs Holman's own home during that time.

We not only used literature, we used women. We covered the state. There were at times as many as seven or eight women speaking in the state of Tennessee. We spoke in the hamlets, in the cities, from gospel wagons, from court house steps—wherever three or four or five could be gotten together we begged, with the tears rolling down our cheeks, that they vote for only such men for governor and legislators as would protect our homes and our babies.

In Chattanooga I saw women with elbows out, scantily clad, all of them in thin calico wrappers. They were hungry and they were poor. I saw one woman who stood with a baby on her hip all day long, and with one hand gave out dodgers. I saw their trembling lips as they joined in "Rock of Ages, cleft for me." I saw sorrow and agony written on their faces, as they said to me, "Oh, lady, lady, do you think there is any hope for us; oh, do you think we can ever get out from under it?"

But when the next morning dawned we knew that

### our night of suspense was in vain.

The man who had dared to espouse our cause had been defeated by the liquor traffic, robbed, and plundered. I could not tell you—oh, I could not tell you how the heart of Tennessee W. C. T. U. seemed to break. But here was where Mrs Holman climbed the heights,

She steadied herself, as it were, and at once took up the pen and began to write the stirring letters, "We are not defeated; we have yet a chance to win." The papers were filled with assurances by Mrs Holman that prohibition had not lost. The time flew by, and just when the liquor forces were exultant and happy in the belief that they had eliminated Mr Carmack from the fight, hope came again. Large it loomed up before us; for that magnificent paper, the Nashville *Tennessean*, that had been always our friend, elected for its editor Edward Carmack, who, as all the nation knows, was second to no man as a journalist.

Cheerfully he took up the pen and began to write. And oh, my friends, it is true,

### "God moves in a mysterious way."

Where Carmack had reached hundreds he began to reach thousands, and he began to make it clear to the Democrats of Tennessee that they could not be loyal to their platform and still remain true to the brewers. He kept at it until he made the politicians of Tennessee see that they could be loyal and still not support a platform in the making of which the people had no part at all. The little state papers scattered all up and down the valleys copied his editorials, and shortly the state was flooded with Carmack's mind and Carmack's thought. It penetrated every spot, and never has a man lived who had such devoted followers as Edward Ward Carmack had.

When election day came, a majority of those who were believed to favour state wide prohibition were elected to both houses, and Mrs Holman said, "Mr Carmack, if Tennessee can write a prohibition law on her statute books, it will be due to your loyalty and support;" and he replied, "If Tennessee writes a prohibition law on her statute books, I shall be more than paid for all I have suffered."

So the time went by, and it was said publicly by the liquor element that

### the fight was not yet won.

One of their friends said, in the lobby of one of the hotels, "If we could eliminate Carmack from this

question, we could yet organise both branches of the house." Four days from the time we returned to Tennessee from the Denver Convention, that matchless man, the man that we love and honour, lay dead upon our streets, shot through the back by a cowardly assassin, the deed dictated by the liquor traffic of Tennessee and the nation, so we all verily believe. Then in deed and in truth it seemed as though our hearts would break. The darkness shut us in once again. But from the tomb of Carmack there sprang an army. Men who had been lukewarm on the liquor question, but who loved Carmack, who would follow him to the death—these men took up the cudgels and came to the rescue of Tennessee.

Then the liquor men called together what they termed the state Democratic committee—it was called everywhere else the state whisky-craic committee. The awful fight came on for the election of the two speakers. Need I tell you more? It is history! How we elected not one speaker, but both, and victory was in sight. The liquor men, driven to desperation, asked for a hearing before the committee on legislation. They actually believed that they could present the business side of the saloon question so forcibly that the committee on liquor legislation would fail to report the bill favourably. Oh, I wish you had been there!

### We went early and stayed late.

The papers said there were going to be hundreds of friends of the liquor element in the city that day; that they would preëempt the grounds to see that this arbitrary law did not pass. We got wind of it, and on Monday morning we began to make sandwiches. By one o'clock we were down there with them. By three o'clock there wasn't space to put the sole of your foot in that building. The liquor men were there clamouring to get in. (Applause.) Along about five o'clock one of the friends of the liquor interests looked up to the gallery, and he said, "Mr Speaker, I move we adjourn; I see the galleries are filled with ladies, and I am quite sure they all want to get home and get supper, and I thought to myself, "Brother, you don't know this



crowd as I do." They adjourned, and not a man moved except out of the boxes. The women brought out the sandwiches!

There were thousands of students there from the universities.

#### They gave their university yells,

but instead of ending with "Vanderbilt! Vanderbilt! Vanderbilt!" they called, "Mrs Holman! Mrs Holman! Mrs Holman!" And then they called, "Mrs Stevens! Mrs Stevens! Mrs Stevens!" and "Anna Gordon! Anna Gordon! Anna Gordon!" And then by and by, with almost a hush in their breath, they gave their university yell, and they said, "Frances Willard! Frances Willard! Frances Willard!" And then they said, "Carmack! Carmack! Carmack!" Oh, it was a wonderful night! And then after a bit, lest anyone should be left out, they said, "W. C. T. U.!" "W. C. T. U.!" (Applause.) And then we began singing. It seemed as if music never sounded so sweet to me. While the members of the senate and house were gathering there we sang to the tune of "Old Time Religion,"

Now we ask for prohibition,  
Now we ask for prohibition,  
It is good enough for us.  
It will make happy homes.  
It will make happy homes,  
It is good enough for us.  
It will feed the hungry children,  
It will feed the hungry children,  
It is good enough for us.

Then we sang,

#### "Tennessee is going dry."

The men had asked for this hearing, and we wanted them to hear the hearing!

Finally, when we had almost worn ourselves out, and when everybody was waiting for the clock to point to seven—I did not dream of what the impulse would bring about—there was a gentleman sitting close to me, and I said, "Brother, would you start, 'Stand up, stand up for Jesus?' We haven't sung it yet." And he started it. The right hand gallery leaned over to catch the tune, they took it up, it swept across that auditorium—did you ever think how appropriate it was?

Stand up, stand up for Jesus,  
Ye soldiers of the Cross,  
Lift high His royal banner,  
It must not suffer loss.  
From victory unto victory  
His army shall he lead,  
Till every foe is vanquished,  
And Christ is Lord indeed,

We sang it through. By the time we were through the first verse there was a hush like the quiet of a Sabbath day. I speak the truth when I tell you what happened. Our God came on wings of love, and poured out

#### a baptism of the Holy Ghost.

It fell—there seemed to be a forked tongue on every head. There was a silence like unto the silence of death. We sat there and prayed, and I never heard such solemn speeches made before in my life by the liquor forces. We prayed on, and midnight came, and we filed out—happy? Yes, because when that evening closed one of the members of the committee rose and said, "Mr Chairman, I move the passage of this Bill to-morrow morning in the senate."

The next morning early I flew downstairs, and I said to my cook, "Make up all the sandwiches you can get together!" The session didn't begin till 11 o'clock, but I got down there about nine, and every foot of space was occupied. They dragged and pushed and pulled me in till I got up in the gallery and sat down by the side of Mrs Holman, and all day we sat there. They talked up one side and down the other, until, about half-past five in the evening, Senator Holliday rose and said, "There has been filibustering all day. We had the promise of these men that there would be no filibustering;

#### I ask for the roll call

at once."

It seemed to me the very earth stood still. For a year we had lived for this hour, and when it was borne in upon us that the awful moment had come, it was almost more than we could bear. And when the roll was called, we had won!

It was declared that the liquor dealers of the nation had offered 50,000 dollars a vote for four votes in our senate that they thought they could control. That senate was made up mostly of young men, who had their reputations to make. Money could not buy them; threats could not intimidate them; and honours could not bribe them! They stood there, like Stonewall Jackson, absolutely immovable.

That was not the end. There were thirteen bills, including the bill prohibiting the manufacture of liquors, and all bearing in some way upon this question. Though the governor vetoed the measures as they came up, that legislature made up of young men passed every measure over his veto. (Applause.)

And that is how the state-wide prohibition law came to be written upon the statute books of Tennessee; and friend and foe in Tennessee will tell you that no one factor did more to bring this beautiful result to pass than the W. C. T. U., and no one person did more than Silena Moore Holman.—"Union Signal."

#### "THE NEW WOMAN."

A BEAUTIFUL and forceful definition of "The New Woman" is given in a leading editorial in the *Union Signal*. In an appreciation of the new superintendent of the Chicago City Schools, Mrs Ella Flag Young, who holds "the second highest position in the public schools of the United States," the "Union Signal" takes its text from a contemporary, and replies in these convincing words:

"One looks in vain for any evidence of the 'new' woman in Mrs Young. She is all that is feminine," writes John Evans in the *Outlook*. Ah, but the genuine 'new' woman is always 'all that is feminine.' It is she who rates the home first among all of earth's institutions, and believes in protecting it from saloon environment and saloon encroachment, as well as from the greed of the man who would collect rentals from poverty for tenements dilapidated and wholly unfit for human habitation. It is she who is taking up the battle of the babies, hundreds of whom are murdered annually in our great cities through poor sanitation, ignorant motherhood, and criminal milkmen. It is she who is pleading the rights of childhood to play-time and sunshine and school; who is seeking to emancipate it from the mill and the mine; who is opening mothers' clubs and mothers' schools; who is providing summer vacations in the country and summer playgrounds in the city, that the children of the slums may become the children of actual homes, the children of privileges. The 'new' woman is standing by her over-tempted and overworked sister everywhere, seeking to lighten her burdens and shorten her hours of toil."

## 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.]

### CHRISTCHURCH.

The first meeting of the Union for 1910 was held on Wednesday, January 26th; Mrs Cole, president, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. The president referred to the proposals made by the Hon. Dr. Findlay in connection with prison reform, industrial homes and reformatories, and the treatment of defective children, and it was resolved to write to the Minister, supporting and thanking him for his suggestions. A letter was received from the Minister for Education, stating that the question of the introduction of scientific temperance teaching into the public schools would receive careful and sympathetic consideration. Superintendents of departments were elected as follows:—Evangelistic work, unfermented wine, and Jubilee Home, Mrs Pepler; Work among young people, Mesdames Blyth and H. Smith; Scientific temperance and non-alcoholic medication, Mrs Wicks; Mother's meetings and Cradle roll, Mesdames Ferguson, Holt, and Lloyd; Purity, Mrs H. Smith; Narcotics, Miss L. Smith; Peace and Arbitration, Mrs Wise; Literature, Miss M. Smith; Legal and Parliamentary, Mrs Sheppard; Educational meetings, Miss W. Lovell Smith; Anti-gambling, Mrs T. E. Taylor; Hygiene, Mrs Lovell Smith; WHITE RIBBON agent, Mrs Williams; Vice Presidents, Mesdames Blyth, Field, Sheppard and Williams. The appointment of superintendents of other departments was held over for further consideration. Mrs Blyth and Miss M. Smith were appointed delegates to the annual Dominion Convention. It was decided to hold a tea and entertainment at the Jubilee Home on Thursday, February 5th. The balance sheet for the year 1909 was read and adopted.

### TIMARU.

We began the New Year with earnest determination to go forward. Our president, Mrs Rule, urged each one of us to do our best and to be members in earnest. Our Y Union is to meet on the 7th, when we lay before them our scheme for work. Mr Stead reported a busy month. Our Rest has been painted outside and in, and looks very cosy, clean, and comfortable. A deputation from the W. C. T. U. headed by Mrs Lill of Ashburton waited on the Methodist Conference in Timaru, and urged upon them the claim of respect for the Sabbath. Mrs Rule, our president, was appointed delegate to the Convention. One new member was initiated.

### NAPIER.

The annual meeting was held on December 15th, in St Paul's schoolroom and was well attended. Mrs J. H. Oldham presided and delivered an opening address. Miss Shepherd, in the twenty-fifth annual report, stated that the roll number of 164 showed the highly satisfac-

tory increase of 37 members. After referring to those who had been removed by death, the Secretary said that special mention should be made of Mrs Sandilands, who, for some time, was president, and only relinquished her connection through illness, and of Mrs Morrison, who, for many years, was a very active member. The official registration of the Union was effected on July 17th, thus giving legal status with respect to the proposed Temperance hall, the site of which was acquired last year. The sale of work organised for the same purpose realised £70, and two successful jumble sales were held at Port Ahuriri. The branch had been specially honoured by the election of Mesdames Oldham and Ingram to the Napier School Committee. The new department—the "Loyal Temperance Legion," had been launched so successfully, that larger premises were required. Perhaps the most signal effort of the year had been among the Native Unions. The president had addressed meetings at the Hukarere School in the year under review, and the preceeding year, with the result that twenty-eight or thirty girls, all over fifteen years, had signed the pledge. Several reports of the working of the various departments were presented recording considerable activity in educative and reform work. The treasurer's report showed a small credit balance. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mrs J. H. Neal; Treasurer, Mrs Dearlove (re-elected); Recording Secretary, Miss Shepherd; Co-responding Secretary, Mrs Kerr. Mrs Oldham, on retiring from the presidency, after occupying the position for five years, was presented by Mrs Dodds, on behalf of the branch, with a pair of cut-glass silver mounted scent bottles. Mrs Dearlove was appointed delegate to the coming Convention. Sister Moody Bell, of Kumara, addressed the meeting. Afternoon tea was dispensed, and the meeting closed with the benediction.

The first meeting of the year was held on the 20th inst. Mrs J. Herbert Neal, the newly appointed president, occupied the chair for the first time. Many topics of interest were discussed and dealt with.

### PALMERSTON NORTH.

The annual meeting was held on December 13th, Mrs Snow, President, in the chair. There was a good attendance. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary as read, were adopted. Being a district Union the Secretary regretted that only one of the auxiliaries had sent in their report, this was from the latest branch, Dannevirke, which showed that they had been successful in obtaining sixteen members for a start. The reports of the various departments showed a steady increase and success in all their undertakings. The literature box at the railway station was very much appreciated by the travelling public, and the literature distributed weekly to the patients of the public hospital was also much enjoyed. The refreshment stall at the show ground had been successful. The membership had more than doubled during the year. The average attendance of members at the meetings had not been so high as it should be. This year educational meetings are going to start at once so as to increase the interest; we hope to get all the members at the meetings. The first meeting in the new year will be held on March 4th. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mrs H. Mowlem; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Whitehead (re-elected) and Snow; Treasurer, Mrs Laybourne; Secretary, Mrs F. McDonald (re-elected); Assistant Secretary, Miss Astbury; WHITE RIBBON agent, Miss

Baker, (re-elected); Organist, Mrs Hodder (re-elected); Superintendents of Departments:—Literature, Mrs Whitehead (re-elected); Evangelistic, Mrs Collins (re-elected); Scientific Medical Temperance, Mrs Hedder (re-elected) The following new departments will be taken up this year. Narcotics, Mrs Holbrook; Drawing room meeting, Mrs T. T. Thomas; Cradle roll, Mrs Hodges; New Members, Mrs G. Miller. It was decided to start a branch among the young people; Mrs Snow was elected to this. Afternoon tea was served by the members. A hearty vote of thanks was carried to Mrs Snow, the retiring President, for the work she had done for the Union during her term of office. A vote of thanks was passed to the Secretary, for her labours in presenting the annual report, and for her work during the past year. Mrs Molem, the new president, in taking the chair thanked the members for the position they had placed her in, and hoped that they would all work together throughout the coming year, for the best interests of the Union. Mrs McDonald was appointed delegate to the Convention.

### FEILDING.

There was a good attendance at our meeting on the 2nd inst. It was decided to appoint Mrs Scandritt of Invercargill as our proxy at the Convention. A social will be held on the 18th inst. to celebrate the Frances Willard Day. An experienced member of long standing was heartily welcomed amongst us.

### REEFTON.

It is a long time since a report of our Union was submitted, but there has not been much to report, on account of our members being so few. We have been unable to hold many meetings, and our President has been for three months to Ballarat. However, we have been stirred up by Miss Powell's visit, and we had some very interesting meetings, four members joining us. We held our annual meeting in December and re-elected our officers as follows:—Mrs McClymont, President; Mrs Lawn, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs Watson, Cradle roll Superintendent; Mrs B. Roberts, Superintendent of Maori Work.

### WINCHMORE.

We had a visit from Miss Powell, which did us all good, on December 16th, on which date our district picnic was held. On the 17th she gave her lecture, "Girls and their Lovers," to a large audience of young folk. On the Sunday Miss Powell spoke to the Sunday Schools, and on the Monday she addressed a public meeting presided over by the Rev. R. J. Liddell. As a result of the meeting we got four honorary members, and two ordinary members have joined since, so we are feeling encouraged.

### N. E. VALLEY (DUNEDIN).

The first meeting for this year was held on January 27th. There was a good attendance of members. Mrs J. Hislop occupied the chair. Apologies were received from several members. The President (Mrs Mason) was absent through illness in the family. A large amount of correspondence was read and dealt with. Three new members were initiated. Mrs Wright was appointed delegate to the Convention in Invercargill.

### PONSONBY.

The annual meeting was held on December 9. Mrs Vickers, V.P., presided. The secretary's report was read and adopted. The report of work done at the refreshment booth, Alexandra



Park, Show Day, was also submitted. Collection cards for the no-license campaign were received, of a very novel nature. Three new members joined the union. The following officers were elected: Mrs C. G. Harris, president; Mrs S. A. Plummer, secretary; Mrs A. Hindman, treasurer; Mrs Vickers, superintendent C. R. work.

#### LOWER HUTT.

At our usual monthly meeting Mrs McCaw presided. After the opening exercises were gone through a good deal of correspondence was read and discussed. Mrs Jansen was appointed delegate to the Convention. It was decided to send a letter of sympathy to Mrs Spilman, who has recently suffered a severe trial in the death of her son. Mrs. Johnson, our trustee, has also died. A card of condolence was sent her daughter. Mrs Jenness was appointed trustee in her stead. New officers have been elected, and we hope soon to be able to report that several more have joined our ranks.

#### KAIAPOI.

The twentieth anniversary of this union was held on Wednesday, 26th January. The annual reports of the Kaiapoi, Rangiora, and Waikari Unions were read. It was decided that a letter of congratulation be sent to the Waikari Union for the splendid report they showed for so small a union. The treasurer's report showed a small balance in hand. The manager of the coffee rooms report disclosed a small credit balance. The nominations for the N.Z. officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Cole, corresponding secretary, Mrs Perryman; recording secretary, Mrs Mitchell; treasurer, Mrs McCoombs. The meeting voted unanimously against Mrs Lill's proposals re delegates' expenses. Mrs Harrison was elected delegate to convention. The president urged the members to take an active interest in the forthcoming school committee election. Mrs Soulby proposed that a resolution of sympathy be forwarded to Mrs R. Evans and Mrs T. G. Blackwell on the trying times that they have been passing through owing to the illness of their respective sons. Gratification was expressed at the splendid recovery that both had made. Miss Powell gave an instructive address entitled "The origin and aims of the W. C. T. U." Musical items were given by Mrs Wyllie and Mrs A'Court and Ellen, after which refreshments were handed round to a large gathering.

#### OUR BADGE.

If the members of our Unions could realise how many chances they may miss in life of helping others by their neglecting to wear our Badge, perhaps we would more often see the little emblem displayed in the train, in the street, or on the tram-car. A correspondent sends us an account of an interesting incident which recently occurred that illustrates our point. A few days ago a lady was travelling to Auckland by the Main Trunk Line, and at one of the stations en route a number of Maori girls entered the carriage. Very soon they perceived the lady had on the W.R. brooch, and drawing her attention to those they were wearing, they were soon engaged in friendly conversation, which greatly re-

lieved the monotony of the trip, and proved mutually beneficial. These girls were pupils of the Hukarere School, Napier, and were amongst those who recently signed the pledge and who resolved thus to show some outward sign of their principles.

### Official Correspondence.

Cashmere,

Jan. 26th, 1910.

Dear Sisters,

I am writing to give you a better idea of what the Souvenir Booklet of our Twenty-fifth Annual Convention is to be. The cover is to be a pretty shade of grey, with white bow, and a tiny map of New Zealand in the corner. In the centre is a glove entwined with white ribbon, and on the ribbon our motto, "For God and Home and Humanity." I am sure, when you see this booklet, you will agree with me, that the cover itself is most artistic. Inside the booklet are nine photographs, beautifully reproduced on fine paper. These alone are worth the money for which the booklet can be sold. They include Frances Willard, Mary Clement Leavitt (who organised the New Zealand W.C.T.U.), the New Zealand officers, and Mrs Sheppard (for so many years Franchise Superintendent.) There is a short sketch of the New Zealand W.C.T.U., the names of the first N.Z. officers, the names of the Presidents and WHITE RIBBON editors since 1885, and a list of the present officers. Also the date of the granting of Woman's Franchise is given, a declaration of our principles, our pledge, and our badge. Besides all this, there are the mottoes and sentiments of some of our World's workers, our New Zealand workers, prominent No-License workers, and others; and at the end of the booklet the no-license figures for each year from 1896, and a list of the no-license electorates.

Now you will see that this booklet will be something worth buying, not only as a souvenir of our twenty-fifth year, but to send to friends both in and out of New Zealand. The booklet will be of interest to Temperance people outside of our own organisation.

Then the beautiful quotations from well known people, such as Lady Henry Somerset, the President of the United States W. C. T. U., Anna Gordon, our Australian sisters, New Zealand officers and superintendents, and many other White Ribboners, should be much prized by our members.

Mottoes by well known Temperance workers, such as Mr A. S. Adams, Mr T. E. Taylor, M.P., Revs. F. W. Isitt and L. M. Isitt. Rev. J. Dawson and others are included.

If you wish to know for yourselves the contents of this beautiful souvenir you should send at once for a copy or the union should order copies for sale to the members or other Temperance people. The delegates who attend Convention will, of course, take samples back with them, but those unions not represented will have a sample booklet posted to them. If a union takes a number of copies equal to its membership, the union may obtain them at a low rate so as to be able to sell them at 1/- each, and so make a profit for the funds of the union. We are having a much larger number printed than we thought of at first, and so are able to sell to the unions at a lower rate. Hoping there will be a brisk demand for this artistic souvenir,

I am,

Yours in the work,

F. COLE.

#### Who Cares?

In one of his masterful addresses in the notable Chicago evangelistic campaign, Gipsy Smith hurled this impassioned question at his audience:

"In your city I hear there are over 7,100 saloons where men and women, boys and girls, are to-night drinking death and destruction. But who cares? *Who cares?*" "Yes, I know you care in a lackadaisical sort of way" he went on to say, "but who cares to the point of risking his reputation, to the point of giving his money and time, of sacrificing his social standing, in putting an end to this abominable traffic? *Who cares?*" **WHO CARES?"**

#### Question!

Liquor papers continue to proclaim that if women would only stay at home and make home pleasant, and not go out to clubs and W.C.T.U. meetings, men would spend their evenings at home and would not be drunkards. Suppose that it were true and that everyone should follow the advice. What would become of the drink sellers?

The richest dividends in this world are the dividends made possible by co-operation with Jesus Christ in the redemption of the world.



A sacred burden is the life ye bear :  
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly ;  
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly :  
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,  
But onward, upwards, till the goal ye win."  
J. R. MILLER.

### IF!

If those who hate would love us,  
And all our loves were true,  
The stars that swing above us  
Would brighten in the blue ;  
If cruel words were kisses,  
And every scowl a smile,  
A better world than this is  
Would hardly be worth while ;  
If purses would untighten  
To meet a brother's need,  
The load we bear would lighten  
Above the grave of greed.

If those who whine would whistle,  
And those that languish laugh,  
The rose would rout the thistle,  
The grain outrun the chaff ;  
If hearts were only jolly,  
If grieving were forgot,  
And tears and melancholy  
Were things that now are not,  
Then love would kneel to duty,  
And all the world would seem  
A bridal bower of beauty,  
A dream within a dream.

If men would cease to worry,  
And women cease to sigh,  
And all be glad to bury  
Whatever had to die,—  
If neighbour spoke to neighbour  
As love demands of all,  
The rust would eat the sabre,  
The spear stay on the wall.  
Then every day would glisten  
And every eye would shine,  
And God would pause to listen,  
And life would be divine.  
—A. BESOLD,  
A prisoner in Los Angeles County Jail.

The woman who can go to the polls and cast her ballot against the public house finds it a far simpler and pleasanter task, and one requiring much less time, than the arduous task of ministering in her own home or in some other home or in some slum abode called a home, even for a day, to some degenerate victim of the public house.—*L. M. N. Stevens.*

After all, the old lady was right when she said : "If I had the entire corn crop in my possession, I'd convert it all into starch to stiffen the backbones of these men who can't stand up straight on the temperance question."—*Winthrop (Ia) Congregationalist.*

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**The White Ribbon.**

*For God and Home and Humanity.*

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1910.

DURING the last two years educated women the world over have watched with intense interest the progress of the Woman's Suffrage movement in the Homeland. That the most strenuous efforts to achieve this object have ended in failure is a matter of history. We ought to be the last to criticise the methods adopted by our sisters to enforce their just claims, but no doubt many of our readers, whilst fully sympathising with the movement, have had the feeling that some of the methods adopted have not been either dignified or tactful. We have not the least doubt that the leaders have been anxious to rouse public opinion, and in the Homeland that is a task somewhat difficult to accomplish. The real question is—that, having roused public opinion, and caused the much needed reform to be generally and freely discussed—has there been a corresponding accession of strength to the ranks of the progressives, and such accession as could make its weight felt in the realm of practical politics? We think not, and our doubts are confirmed by a recent cablegram which stated that the militant tactics employed in the past were to give way to a campaign organised on educational lines.

We believe that that great procession of women that marched through the streets of London, combining as it did women from every rank and walk of life, did more to influence and educate public opinion in favour of the movement than all the violent and aggressive means employed before or since. If ever there was a time when England needed the voice of woman to be heard on the side of Temperance, Purity, and Truth it is to-day. The spread of Intemperance, the Social Evil, and Godlessness is seen on every side. We do not, therefore, wonder that women of thought and influence have been compelled to use means, which for any other purpose would have been to them abhorrent, to enforce their right to help in the government of their country and the making of laws

that are fair and just to both sexes. We have been much struck with the advice given to members of the suffrage movement by one of our own workers from New Zealand. Without the least desire to be egotistical we believe that if the advice given by Miss Roberts (as reported elsewhere in our columns) could be carried out, the success of woman's suffrage in the Old Country would be assured. Our readers should remember the lessons New Zealand women have had to learn in the past, and if once the Temperance women of England realise the power the vote confers on them in dealing with the drink traffic, nothing can stop the progress of the movement. The British Women's Temperance Association has now a magnificent opportunity of gaining the goodwill and esteem of large numbers of women in the higher ranks of life who are fighting for the suffrage in their own way. These can be shown the value of a union of forces for a common object, and many may be influenced towards the principles of our work by such union. Let us pray for our sisters that they may have Divine wisdom given them to act with courage and sagacity at this important time.

By the time this issue has reached the majority of our readers our Silver Jubilee Convention will be over, and many of the delegates will be homeward bound. We know that our work has made progress in the past, and that many notable achievements in social life and politics have been ours, but how much more we might have accomplished had we realised our responsibilities. After 25 years we are only just waking up to the fact that we have amongst us a race of dark sisters who need our help and who appreciate it when given. If we concentrated our energies and talents on our Maori work until our Golden Jubilee we should be more than repaid by the results. Untold generations would rise up in the future and call us blessed.

Our attempt at Scientific Temperance Instruction is totally inadequate to cope with the needs of the work. Our only hope at present is to so make our voices heard on the School Committees of the country that the necessity for teaching the young the effects of alcohol on the body may be apparent. Herein we have lines of work in which we might employ five times the number of our present workers.

The need of extra assistance in our work amongst young people, admirably as it is carried out at present, is plainly

seen. How much more easily and effectively will our work be done when our unions can draw workers who are familiar with our principles and objects from the young people's branches as the older members retire or die. These and other problems press for a solution in the future; our work lies ahead, not behind. We are tempted to say in the words of Cecil Rhodes, "So much to do, so little done."

We cannot close our editorial remarks without some few lines OURSELVES. about the part our paper should play in our work in this Dominion. When we consider that barely a third of our members are subscribers to our paper we cannot be surprised at the lack of interest in our work in many quarters. How is it possible for our members to keep touch and interest in the aims and objects of the Union unless they read its official organ. During the past year we have had many letters of encouragement and commendations for which we are truly thankful, but we wish the sympathy had been shown in a more practical manner—by the enclosure of new subscribers' subscriptions. Why should not every subscribing member of our unions register at least one new reader's name on our list this year. This would be practical work, and would enable us to put out a larger and more interesting paper as well as supplying the means for illustrating. Our next issue will as usual be greatly enlarged, and we urge upon our readers the opportunity of bringing the only woman's paper published in the Dominion under the notice of their friends.

**MAORI WORK.**

WRITING to the "Union Signal" of her New Zealand experiences, Mrs Katharine Lent Stevenson comments on our native work as follows:—"In a recent meeting at Napier, New Zealand, I was welcomed by three Maori women, each the president of a local union. They could not understand my speech, nor I theirs, but a beautiful half-caste Maori girl, who is doing evangelistic work throughout the Dominion, acted as interpreter. Their words were touching in the extreme as they spoke of the darkness which is over their people because of intemperance, and of how they hailed the white ribbon fellowship as a means of bringing them into the true light. 'We know very little, one said, "but we want to be taught, that so we may teach our people.' The New Zealand W. C. T. U. is doing splendid work among the

Maoris. It seemed to me, as I thought of the little we have done for our own Indians, that they are putting us quite to shame. But the New Zealand Union itself is small in numbers, and they can hardly extend their missionary activities beyond their own people. Indeed, if the World's Missionary Fund were what it ought to be, a contribution from it might very well be given to this very interesting and promising work among native races.

### ORGANISER'S REPORT.

On January 20th I went to Kaiapoi and worked for a week, at the end of which time the annual social of the District Union took place, at which I spoke. I also gave a talk on "Girls and their Lovers," to a large audience. Dunedin was reached on 27th, and I broke the journey to interview the South Dunedin president. Arrived at Gore on the 28th. No meetings have been held for three or four years, though the Union has not disbanded. I spent a couple of days in working the friends up to the point of sending representatives to the Convention, and there is every prospect of a good branch being formed when I return. I also preached in the Methodist Church on the Sunday night to a very fine audience, a large number of whom remained for a while after the service to hear about our work. On February 1st I passed on to Invercargill, where the friends are displaying much energy and putting in a great deal of work in preparation for the Convention. I took a run over to Riverton on the Wednesday to work up the Convention, and shall do the same for Bluff, as well as assisting the Invercargill friends in their arduous undertaking.

### An Ostrich Story.

We don't vouch for this story, but it's a pity if it's not true. A trained ostrich recently disconcerted its exhibitor at a vaudeville house by continually endeavouring to break away from all restraints and to climb over the footlights into the orchestra. The widely-advertised act came to a sudden end, and Professor Smart emerged from behind the curtain and apologised for the action of his pet in these words:—"Lydies and gentlemen, hi ham very sorry to disappoint you this hevening. We are compelled to cease our engagement until the theatre management engages a new horchestra leader. The one at present employed 'ere 'as no 'air on the top of 'is 'ead, and my bird takes it for a hegg."

## Our Workers.

Readers will be interested to learn that Sister Moody Bell has accepted the appointment of a "Sister of the People," in connection with the Primitive Methodist Church in Shannon via Palmerston North. She takes up her duties on the 13th inst. Our prayers and sympathy will go with our sister in her new sphere of labour.

We are always pleased to hear of the doings of our workers who are labouring in other lands, and the following extract from a letter received from Mrs Swiney, author of the "Awakening of Women," and President of the Woman's Suffrage Society of Cheltenham, will be of interest to many in the Dominion:—

"I was very glad to receive your letter and acted upon the advice at once with such success that we have had Miss Roberts, of Christchurch, N.Z. with us to speak on the Suffrage movement, and gave us an account of how it was won in New Zealand. Unfortunately we had not a very large audience which her splendid address deserved, but all who heard her were much delighted and interested. She has written to me since advising us to approach the B.W.T.A. and work together for the franchise, as it was certainly the *Great Temperance Reform Party* that won it in New Zealand."

The following tribute from Mrs Lee Cowie speaks for itself.—

"Miss Anderson Hughes is winning all hearts; wherever she goes she is first favourite. I am told that at the great Alliance meeting her speech was the finest of the morning's session. I feel so proud we are helping the country with something better than murderous "Dreadnoughts." If we could send over to the Mother Country a few score of glorious men and women to fight the liquor foe, workers who would "dreadnought," we should do them tremendous service in that drink cursed land"

### A Brave Woman.

The Royal Humane Society awarded Mrs Kennedy, wife of a line-repairer, a gold medal for conspicuous bravery in snatching a child from almost under the wheels of an engine. This is the first time the society has awarded its gold medal to a woman.

### 12,704 LESS SALOONS.

THE detailed report of the Internal Revenue Department for the month of October which has just been issued reveals unmistakably the advances made by Prohibitionists throughout the United States during the past year. While the report shows a sudden increase in the internal revenue receipts from spirits for the first four months of the fiscal year 1910 as compared with 1909, the items showing the payment of special taxes by rectifiers, wholesale liquor dealers, retail liquor dealers, and those paid by brewers, wholesale dealers in malt liquors, and retail beer sellers, all show a significant drop from the similar figures of last year.

According to the internal revenue report up to November 1, 1909, there were 11,273 less retail liquor dealers in the United States, paying a "federal license" then for the first third of the fiscal year 1909. At the same time there were 1,431 retail dealers in malt liquors exclusively. In other words there were no less than 12,704 less saloon-keepers holding federal tax receipts than last year during the same period.

At the same time there was a drop of 680 in the number of wholesale dealers in malt and other liquors, 579 of whom were dealers in beer exclusively. The same report shows that during the first four months of the present fiscal year from 75 to 100 distillers have gone out of business, and over 100 brewers, making a total of more than 13,500 liquor sellers and makers who have dropped from the ranks of the liquor trade during the last twelve months.

While the total receipts from spirits shows a net gain of over 3,000,000 dollars so far this year, the astonishing shrinkage in the number of distributing centres for these wares promises almost certain decrease from this record before the end of the present fiscal year.

As regards beer, the month of October showed an actual decrease in receipts from the "barrel tax" of brewers' product withdrawn from consumption of £194,869, or in other words, nearly 200,000 barrels of beer less during the month of October, 1909. While the first three months of the present fiscal year showed an apparent increase in the production of beer, the period of shrinkage which has now begun will, at the same rate, wipe out all the increase recorded so far by December 1st.

Compared with 1908, therefore, the liquor traffic is undeniably losing ground, and, as compared with 1907, the high-water mark of the drink trade in recent years, all indications point to an extraordinary loss before the end of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1910.



## News of the Day.

### School Children go on Strike.

School children went on strike at Norristown, Pa., U.S.A., because the School-board ordered Bible-reading to cease. The directors decided that the Bible should be banished from the schools, and prayers should be discontinued at the sessions. The boys and girls rose in rebellion, declared a strike, and, backed in most instances by their parents, refused to attend school until the order was rescinded and the Bible restored. They paraded the town, carrying Bibles and banners, cheered for the one member of the Board who opposed the Bible-banishing order, waited on the County Superintendent and declared their intention of carrying the matter to the State House at Harrisburg, unless the prayers and Bible-readings were continued. The schools were deserted, and lawyers were at work, prompted by the parents of the children, looking up the law that permits or prohibits the action of the Board in ruling the Bible from the educational establishments.

### Women Lawyers.

Mrs Mary E. Miller, of Chicago, has just earned a fee of 30,000 dollars by successfully prosecuting a suit on behalf of the grandchildren of the late William Bross for the immediate distribution of his 300,000,000 dollars estate.

Mrs Miller was admitted to the bar in Marshall, Mich., and has been practising 13 years. She is a suffragist, and has spoken in public on behalf of the full enfranchisement of women. She does not see anything very remarkable in her winning the big fee. "The fee won't make the slightest difference with me," said Mrs Miller, as she was hurrying away to another court to prosecute a case against the Chicago City Railway Company. "I shall just keep on with my work in the same way. There is nothing remarkable about the fact that a woman lawyer should win a big will case. Why shouldn't she? Women are good talkers and persuasive in argument."

Mrs Annie Hockfelder, who received the degree LL.B. at New York University this summer, will put out a sign which will declare that she will receive

only women clients. She is said to be the pioneer in New York in the "lawyer-for-women" class. Her husband is also a lawyer, and she took up the study because she wanted to be more in sympathy with his work.

### Wine in the Cup.

Not long since the Bishop of Manchester stopped a communion service because he discovered that the wine was not fermented. He then sent to a public house and obtained a fermented wine. The probabilities are that, as we live in an age of adulteration, there was not one drop of grape juice in the wine thus obtained.

The same week Mr John Lewis, speaking at a meeting of the British Temperance League in Lees' Hall, said: "Reference had been made to a service being stopped until fermented wine was provided for the sacrament. It recalled a story related to him on the previous Thursday by a minister. His father was also a minister, and for many years thought it right and proper to have fermented wine at the Communion. One evening he was the means of preventing a young man from committing suicide. Kind words and practical sympathy led the young man to a better life. Drink had ruined him and robbed him of a situation worth £600 a year. Sobriety gave him a lift upward; he entered heart and soul into Sunday-school work, and at the end of two years thought himself fit for church membership. The minister who had rescued him from death saw with deep thankfulness the new member about to make his first Communion. He passed him the cup containing intoxicating wine, and pronounced a blessing, little dreaming that the sip of wine had awakened an old craving for drink in one of his best workers. The new member left the church to obtain more drink, and in four months was a dead man. Strong drink had conquered him, and found an entrance into his life where above all places in the world he should have been absolutely safe from attack. It was such a lesson to the minister that he banished fermented wine from the Communion, and neither he nor his son had ever used it since. Such an incident ought to stir up every Christian to rest not until all these services in the house of God were safe for everyone to take part in."

The strong man never fears care; but he flees from fret.

### The Cocaine Habit.

During last July "The News," of Toronto, exposed an uncanny cocaine traffic in that city. To the reporters, who spent months in careful ingratiation into haunts, manners, and vernacular of cocaine fiends, two "pard" peddlars owned to having 360 customers. The cocaine peddlars, by some means, procure their stock in trade from unscrupulous druggists, and then go out to the corners and alleys and distribute the stuff to the cocaine victims. The common method of taking the drug is to inhale it as one would snuff. While cocaine produces a sensation of indescribable happiness, it takes away the appetites and the power to sleep. To get over this insomnia the cocaine user resorts to some other drug that will act as a narcotic. "The News" says: "An alarming feature of the investigation was the discovery that almost every well-known local criminal was addicted to the habit. When 'lit up' by the drug, these men become seized with fits of recklessness, during which their inclinations for evil seem to have full sway. Thus they become a danger. . . . The reporters had little trouble in finding girls who were addicted to the habit of taking cocaine. In a little Chinese restaurant on York street, near the corner of Queen street, they saw it for themselves."

It is needless to add that the use of cocaine leads to horrible results. One dying man told the reporters of his experience when he swore off for five days. He said: "It's no use swearing off though, once you hit it. I didn't live those five days. It was hell. . . . It looks as if this was the last. I haven't eaten anything for two weeks, except a little fruit. The fellows buy me some whisky and some truck (cocaine) that keeps me going."

When the people go to sleep it's the preacher who needs to be awakened.

You can no more measure a sin by its size than a tree by its seed.

We Christians must not sit by and let the fires of intemperance burn on; we must not permit poverty to shiver and squalor to send forth its stench and disease to fester in the heart of great populations. All this must be stopped, and we are the Christ-men and the Christ-women to stop it, or else we are pitiable dreamers and deluded professors of what we do not believe.—*Frances E. Willard.*

## ONE WOMAN'S WAY.

[MAGGIE WHEELER ROSS]

"I don't see how you do it. You always look neat and tidy; your house is in order, and you have plenty of spare time," said Stella Underhill to her sister Grace, a housekeeper of six months' experience.

"Brains," briefly answered Grace, tapping her broad, smooth, forehead, with one white, slender, well-cared for finger.

"Bosh!" sniffed Stella, stamping the floor with a boot which had not been on friendly terms with the polish bottle. "Housekeeping is nothing but arudgery. Here I've been mistress of my flat for nearly two years. I work all the time; I'm never through, I'm always tired, and things are never straight. I don't see that brains have anything to do with it."

Grace rippled a merry laugh, and made an effort to be sympathetic, as she took her sister's hand; but she knew the picture of Stella's housekeeping was well drawn and true to life.

The two girls were sitting in the cosy parlour of Grace Murray's apartment. Everything visible was immaculately clean and well-ordered, with the single exception of the person of the elder girl. Here was evidence of a hastily made toilet, lacking all of the trifling touches which go towards making up the well-groomed woman.

"Well, I'm convinced that brains are the most valuable capital in the house-keeping business," went on Grace, "and I can prove my statement."

"Your home proves anything you might say," replied Stella, "but I never think of brains in connection with house-keeping except as those nasty-looking, spongy wads soaking in a yellow bowl of salt water," and a faint smile passed over her tired face.

"That's your point of view," said Grace, "but let me explain. When the average man goes into business he works on a definite plan. He studies and systematises each department. He carefully plans his business hours, and usually reserves some time for himself. When I married I determined to use my grey matter in the housekeeping business, and I opened up with system, with a big, big, 'S,' and Grace smoothed out her snowy-white apron, and relaxed her graceful figure back in her Morris chair.

"I'm open to suggestions," laughed Stella, seating herself comfortably.

"In the first place," resumed Grace, "I never throw a thing down where I happen to be using it, or when I take it off. I put it instantly where it belongs. You toss anything you have, any place you happen to be—result, confusion all the time. When I get a meal I wash up

things as I use them, and put *them* away. Then I don't have everything in the pantry to wash when the meal is over, as you do. Another thing, in the preparation of a meal I make the same vessel do duty several times, economising dish-washing, see?"

Stella nodded assent.

"When I tidy up in the morning, I don't try to do the whole house at once, as you do. I take a room at a time, and do *everything* necessary before I leave it. Then nothing is omitted, to be forgotten entirely, perhaps, when my efforts are put elsewhere; and I have always one completely tidy apartment in which to ask a stray visitor. In order not to make my work too routine and dull I vary my room for beginning. One day the bedroom, the next the sitting room; sometimes the dining room, and seldom the kitchen, for several reasons. I don't like it so well to work in, especially soon after cooking in it and again, it matters little and adds nothing to your reputation as a house-keeper if your kitchen is in perfect order, and some chance early caller finds your reception room up-side-down."

"But your kitchen is always perfect," put in Stella.

Grace smiled and went on, "If I'm tired after doing up the rooms, I sit down and read the morning paper—just like a man and then I wash the dishes. Then my own toilet is arranged for the day. This I never neglect, if John gets one less dish for luncheon. The balance of my morning I give to a different thing each day in the week. Sometimes the silver and glassware is cleaned; again the dainty linen is washed. One morning I bake another I sweep and invariably on Monday I mend and get the laundry ready. You see, with system it's simple enough."

"Where do the brains come in?" asked Stella.

"First in the system and later in the small things on which I save much time. For instance, when I was in your house last week late in the day, you and your home were in shocking disorder, because you said, it took you half the morning to chop the citron for your mincemeat. Now I'd use my brains."

"To chop with?" asked Stella.

"Not exactly," laughed Grace, "but instead of trying to chop the hard, sticky stuff, I'd reason thus, it would *cut*, if soft. So I'd steam it a few minutes over the tea-kettle, while I did something else, and the citron would cut easily and quickly."

"Good point," said Stella, with interest.

"Here's some more good points," went on Grace, "when you have a fire in the

range all morning boil beans, soup stock and other things that use up time and fire, and at the same time make brown bread. A fine flour dredger will save you lots of dishwashing if you use it to *sift* your thickening into gravies and soups instead of *mixing* it in a cup or bowl. And don't forget to use your gas or gasoline flame to singe fowls over, as it doesn't blacken them like a burned paper, and they are not so hard to clean after singeing."

"You've learned all these things in six months' experience?" asked Stella, thoroughly awakened.

"Yes, and many more," answered Grace, "which I will tell you another time. Just one thing now. I do everything possible in the back porch, such as preparing vegetables and cleaning glassware and silver. By this means I get the fresh air and you know that is one thing most women neglect which accounts for nine-tenths of the feeble health amongst our sex. This with my daily afternoon walk, when I do my marketing or go visiting, gives me plenty of outside life, especially with the regular Sunday afternoon outing which John and I always take together.

"Must you go?" as Stella began to gather up her belongings.

"Yes," answered the older girl, "you've set me to thinking; I'm going right home to begin housekeeping over again."—*American Motherhood.*

## SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

To February 8th, 1910.

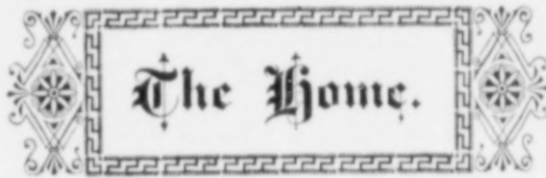
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 Mrs Struthers, Papanui-rd, St; Albans; Mrs  
 Gillespie, Ivory street, Rangiora; and Mrs R.  
 Dawson, "Brucefield," Sydenham, Christ-  
 church. Kindly forward new addresses, if  
 known, to Mrs OLDHAM, France Road, Napier.



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BEATH & CO., Ltd., Christchurch.



"Sweet are the joys of home,  
And pure as sweet, for they,  
Like dews of morn and evening come,  
To wake and close the day.

### Manners.

There are many who are amiable and polite away from home, who are not so in the sacredness of their own household. There are men who in society are courteous, thoughtful, and gracious, who, when they enter their own doors, become gruff, moody, and even rude. There are ladies who are the brightest charm of the social circle, sunny, sparkling, and thoughtful, who, as they cross their own thresholds, are suddenly transformed, becoming disagreeable, petulant, impatient, irritable, and unlovely. Some of the most brilliant lights of society are the most unendurable at home. They keep their courtly manners in company, and relapse into barbarism when in the shelter of their own roof tree. They have "careful thought for the stranger," but for their "own the bitter tone."—*Rev J. R. Miller, in "Week-day Religion."*

### The Halo of Home.

Our higher and purer pleasures begin with the home, and these do not fade with the changing years, but sweeten and ripen to the end. Love is the first sweet gift of life, the first joy the infant feels when it nestles near the mother's heart, and the last joy to fade as, with the hand of a loved one in ours, we pass into the great unseen; nay, then it does not fade, but is only made immortal. How enriching and ennobling is the influence of spirit on spirit among—

"Those we love—  
The dear relations of our heart."

A true marriage is not merely a matter of the flesh; it is a union of souls, a blending of kindred natures made one for ever. It is on this union that the sancti-

ties of home are built. There we are met on our return from daily toil with—

"Those sunshine looks  
Whose beams would dim a thousand days."  
There our sorrows are divided and our joys are doubled. There our pathway has been strewn, as with spring flowers.

### Infantile Mortality.

In all countries the death rate amongst infants is so high that it is nothing less than a blot on our civilization. Out of every thousand children born in one year, from ten to twenty per cent, and sometimes even thirty per cent, die before they reach the age of twelve months. Such a death-rate is out of all proportion to what it ought to be. Take Huddersfield, England, for example. For ten years the average infantile death-rate was over three hundred per year for every thousand infants born. Then a serious attempt was made to educate the mothers in the care of their babies, with such good results that the mortality dropped to two hundred and twelve per thousand in 1907. We think that four or five per cent is high enough, and that the balance ought to be, and would be, saved through better care of both mother and child.

### Aim at Simplicity.

People are beginning to realise that the secret of a beautifully arranged room lies in the word simplicity. So the day of the gewgaw-laden mantelshelf, the picture-crowded wall, the nick-nack-laden whatnot is passing.

If you have anything really good in your house, give it a chance. Don't spoil a good picture by surrounding it with cheap prints. Better a bare wall than an over-crowded one. Don't spoil a good piece of glass or china by hiding it amongst a heap of cheap ornaments. Don't spoil a good piece of furniture by filling the room with "elegant" fancy chairs.

### How to Chose Wall Paper.

Rooms with low ceilings look better with a striped paper; straight lines have a tendency to heighten the walls. A

small room appears larger if the walls are covered with a small-patterned or perfectly plain paper.

Plain paper, preferably in a dull red or terracotta tone shows up pictures or engravings to the greatest advantage.

A yellow paper brightens a dark room, or one that has a south aspect, and helps to make it less gloomy and depressing, while a soft green paper relieved by white paint makes a delightfully cool and soothing wall covering for a sunny north room.

A lofty room with a perfectly plain or self-coloured paper is improved by a dado in contrasting or harmonising tones placed at the top, beneath the ceiling moulding.

### Prescription for a good Complexion.

To have a clean, smooth, healthy skin: Breathe pure air; drink pure water; keep regular hours; take daily exercise; wash in soft water; dry the skin thoroughly; eat plain food; dress healthfully; take a tepid sponge bath each morning; eat fruit freely; keep the skin sweet and clean; take one or two warm baths weekly.—*Good Health.*

### Milk as a Stimulant.

Hot milk is an admirable stimulant. Milk heated to much above 100 deg. Fah. loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and density. No one who, fatigued by over-exertion of body and mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of its being rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is surprising. Some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately, and many who now fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue, will find in this simple draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and far more enduring in its effect. This should be taken note of by all hard-working people.—*The Family Doctor.*

## Women's Christian Temperance Union of New Zealand.

ORGANISED, 1885.

"FOR GOD, AND HOME, AND HUMANITY."

President:

MRS COLE, Cashmere Hills, Christchurch

Vice-President-at-Large:

MRS A R ATKINSON, Arbury, Wadestown,  
Wellington

Recording Secretary:

MRS MITCHELL, Methodist Parsonage, Invercargill

Corresponding Secretary:

MISS M S POWELL, "Isca," St. Clair, Dunedin

Treasurer:

MRS MCCOMBS, Fendalton road, Fendalton,  
Christchurch.

### CHRISTCHURCH, W C T U

Rooms, Corner Manchester and Worcester Streets

Also TEA & REST ROOMS.

MEETINGS Second and Fourth Wednesdays,  
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President—Mrs Cole, Cashmere Hills

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Treasurer—Mrs Seed, Hereford Street

### KAIAPOI W C T U COFFEE ROOMS

OPEN Daily. Union meets second and last  
Wednesday, 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs F. Harrison;  
Sec. and Agent for WHITE RIBBON—  
Mrs Soulbey; Assis. Sec—Miss Blackwell, "The  
Willows"; Treas—Mrs T G Blackwell

### NAPIER W C T U

THE Union meets on 1st Wednesday and 3rd  
Thursday in St Paul's Schoolroom at 3 p.m.  
Pres—Mrs J H Neal; Recording Sec—Miss  
Miss Shepherd, Clive Square; Corresponding Sec,  
Mrs Kerr, France-rd; Treas—Mrs Dearlove,  
Lincoln Road; Legal and Parliamentary—Mrs  
Dodds; Home Meetings—Mrs Thompson; Press  
and Backblocks, Mrs Israel; Literature—Mrs  
Wellard; Purity, Mrs Oldham; WHITE RIBBON  
Agent—Mrs Freeman, Shakespeare Road

### HASTINGS W C T U

UNION meets 2nd Wednesday in month in St  
Andrew's Hall 3 p.m. Pres—Mrs Doubleday,  
Vice-Pres.—Mesdames Tinsley, Ramsay, Boyle,  
and Venables.; Sec.—Mrs Walker, Willow Park  
Road; Treas—Mrs T. J. Thompson; WHITE  
RIBBON Agent—Mrs Griffiths

### REEFTON W C T U

THE Union meets on the 2nd Wednesday in  
the month, in the Wesleyan Parsonage,  
Shiel St. Pres—Mrs McClymont, Black's  
Point; Treas.—Mrs Humphreys; Sec.—Mrs R  
Wills; Assist. Sec.—Mrs Jas. Lawn; Vice-Pres.  
—Mrs Watson; WHITE RIBBON Reporter—Mrs  
Humphries

### ASHBURTON W C T U

THE Union meets on the 2nd Tuesday of the  
month in the Baring Square Schoolroom  
President, Mrs W T Lill, Willowby; Sec, Miss  
C Thomas; Treas Mrs Kingston; WHITE  
RIBBON Agent, Miss Butterick, Wakarua

### BLLENHEIM W C T U

THE Union meets on the 1st Tuesday in the  
month at 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Rose, Keg-  
worth; Sec.—Miss S. Rogers; Treas.—  
Mrs Hay; WHITE RIBBON AGENT—Mrs W  
Parker

WAITARA UNION meets last Wednesday,  
in Methodist Schoolroom, at 3 p.m. Pres,  
Mrs Cleave; Sec, Miss Lena Bayly; Treasurer,  
Mrs Isaac Elliott; WHITE RIBBON Agent, Mrs  
Herbert Joll

### PALMERSTON NORTH

UNION Meets First Friday, in Baptist Church,  
at 3 p.m Pres, Mrs Mowlem, Church-st  
East; Secretary, Mrs F. MacDonald, Baptist  
Manse; Treasurer, Mrs Laybourne, Ferguson-st  
East; WHITE RIBBON Agent & Badges, Miss Baker

### NEW PLYMOUTH W C T U

THE Union meets the last Wednesday in the  
month in Baptist Church, at 3 p.m. Pres.,  
Mrs Brash, Ratanui, Carrington Road; Cor  
Sec, Miss Ambury, Gover st; Treas., Miss Sadler,  
Courtney st; WHITE RIBBON Agent, Miss Taunt,  
Victoria Road

### AUCKLAND W C T U

GENERAL Meeting in the Central Mission  
Hall, Albert Street, 2nd and 4th Wednesday,  
3 p.m. Executive meets 2.30  
Pres.—Mrs Dewar, Pompallier Terrace, Ponsonby  
Treas.—Mrs Hughes, Mount Eden  
WHITE RIBBON Agent—Mrs R M Wallis, Mount  
Eden Road  
Recording Sec—Miss Evans, c/o Y M C A  
Corresponding Sec—Miss L N Dewar, Pompallier  
Terrace, Ponsonby

WELLINGTON W C T U Pres.—Mrs  
Boxall, 23 Constable Street. Sec.—Mrs J  
Hayes, 137 Owen-st, Wellington South, Treas—  
Mrs Houlder, 108 Wallace street; WHITE RIB-  
BON Agent—Mrs Amos, Colombo Street. Union  
meets first Thursday in each month, in Girls'  
Association Rooms, at 3 p.m.  
Girls' Association Rooms, Constable Street,  
Newtown. Evening classes and socials. All  
girls invited

### DUNEDIN W C T U

GENERAL Meeting held in the Y W C A  
Rooms, Moray Place, 1st Tuesday in the  
month, at 3 p.m.  
Pres.—Mrs Blair, Caversham Rise; Sec.—Miss  
Simson, King-st, Roslyn; Treas—Mrs W Evans,  
Queen-st. WHITE RIBBON Agent—Mrs H Hutton,  
Maori Hill; Agent Writing Pads—Mrs Heatley,  
3, Granville Terrace, Belleknowes; Pres Sailors'  
Rest, Mrs Pearson, Castles-st

### INVERCARGILL W C T U

GENERAL Meeting held on the 1st Tuesday  
of every month in Allen's Hall, Kelvin St.,  
at 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Baird, Spey Street;  
Sec.—Mrs Mitchell, the Parsonage, North Road  
Treas.—Mrs Small, Gladstone; WHITE RIBBON  
Agent—Mrs Strang

### DEVONPORT W C T U

THE Union meets on the last Wednesday in  
the month in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, at  
3 p.m. President, Mrs Griffiths, Victoria  
Road; Sec, Mrs Veats, Lake road; Treas,  
Mrs Butler, Domain st, Devonport.

### FEILDING W C T U

THE Union meets on 1st Thursday in the  
month, at 2.30 p.m., in Presbyterian School  
Room. Pres—Miss Sorley, Kimbolton-rd; Cor  
Sec—Mrs J C Thompson, Denbigh-st, Rec Sec—  
Mrs P W Jones; Treas—Mrs A L Frest; WHITE  
RIBBON Agent—Mrs Burnley; Railway Box, Mrs  
Shearer

### PETONE W C T U

THE Union meets in the Church of Christ,  
Sydney Street, on 1st Tuesday in the month  
at 3 p.m. Hon. Pres.—Mrs Jackson; Pres  
—Mrs G Rowse; Vice-Pres.—Mrs Huggins;  
Sec.—Mrs G D McEwen; Treas.—Mrs D B  
Howe; WHITE RIBBON Agent—Mrs Austen;  
Literature—Mrs Corner; Visitor—Miss Dillon

### MASTERTON W C T U

MEETS on the First Tuesday in each month in  
Knox Hall at 3 p.m Pres, Mrs Green;  
Sec, Mrs D'Ews, South road; Treas, Mrs Millar;  
WHITE RIBBON Agent, Mrs Rigg.

TIMARU W C T U. Meetings are held on the  
last Tuesday of every month at 7.30 p.m. in  
the Sailors' Rest. President, Mrs Rule;  
Sec., Miss Avison; Assistant-Sec, Miss Smith;  
Treas., Miss Sibly; WHITE RIBBON Reporter,  
Mrs W. J. Bardsley.

### RANGIORA W C T U

THE Union meets on the last Friday of the  
month in the ante-room of the Institute  
Hall at 2.30 p.m. Pres—Mrs R. Darling; Vice-  
Pres, Mesdames Wetherell, P. Keir, and Steele;  
Sec, Miss Newton; Assistant Sec, Mrs Hadecke;  
Treas, Mrs T. Withers.

### WANGANUI W C T U

THE Union meets in the St Paul's Classroom  
on the 1st & 3rd Friday in every month. Pres.,  
Mrs J Smith; Sec., Miss Tucker, 73, Camp-  
bell Street; Treas., Mrs Upton, 151 Victoria  
Avenue; WHITE RIBBON Agent, Miss Brechin

### NELSON W C T U

THE Union meets in the Methodist Schoolroom  
on the 2nd Tuesday in the month, at 3 p.m.  
Pres, Miss Atkinson, "Fairfield"; Sec, Mrs  
Knapp, Alfred-st; Treas, Mrs Grove

### TARIKI W C T U

THE Union meets in the Wesleyan Schoolroom  
on the 3rd Wednesday in the month  
President—Mrs Coutts, Tariki  
Secretary—Mrs Eason, Tariki  
Treasurer—Mrs J Therkeson, Tariki

### GREYMOUTH W C T U

MEETS 1st Wednesday in the month at 3 p.m.  
in the Vestry of the Methodist Church.  
Pres. Mrs Gaskin; Treas., Mrs Sweetman;  
Sec., Mrs Hansen

### LOWER HUTT W C T U

THE Union meets on the last Tuesday in the  
month, in W C T U Hall, Queen's Road, 3 p.m  
President, Mrs McCaw; Vice-Pres, Mesdames  
Strand (sen) and Jansen; Secretary, Mrs Jansen;  
Treas, Mrs Routley, Trentham; Supt Literature,  
Mrs Lee; Supt Bible Reading in Schools and  
Narcotics, Mrs Reade; Supt Flower Work, Mrs  
Kavanagh; Supt Medal Contest, Mrs Shepherd;  
Press Work, Mrs Jansen; WHITE RIBBON Agent  
Mrs Ledbrook

YTTELTON W C T U meets in the Metho-  
dist Schoolroom on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Wednes-  
days in the month. Pres.—Mrs Whitby;  
Sec.—Mrs Bromley; Treas.—Mrs Clark

### HAMILTON W C T U

THE Union meets on the 1st Thursday of the  
month in the Methodist Schoolroom. Pres.,  
Mrs J T Horne, Hamilton; Sec., Mrs J M Jones,  
Kirikiriroa.; Treas., Mrs Hardley, Kirikiriroa.

### GISBORNE W C T U

UNION meets 2nd Thursday in the month in  
the Presbyterian Schoolroom at 3.30 p.m.  
Pres., Mrs A Graham, Kaiti; Sec., Mrs  
N F Walker, Fox Street; Treas, Mrs Goffe, Or-  
mond rd; WHITE RIBBON Agent, Mrs Akroyd

### LEVIN W C T U

THE Union meets on the 1st Wednesday in the  
month, at 3 p.m. Pres., Mrs Jas Prouse,  
Queen street; Sec., Mrs Gibson, Winchester  
street; Treas., Mrs Ransom, Kent street.

WAIPAWA W C T U meets on 3rd Thursday  
in the month at 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Bibby;  
Vice-Pres.—Mesdames Cowx & McLean; Sec—  
Mrs Wilson; Treas—Mr H. McLean; WHITE  
RIBBON Agent—Miss Barnett