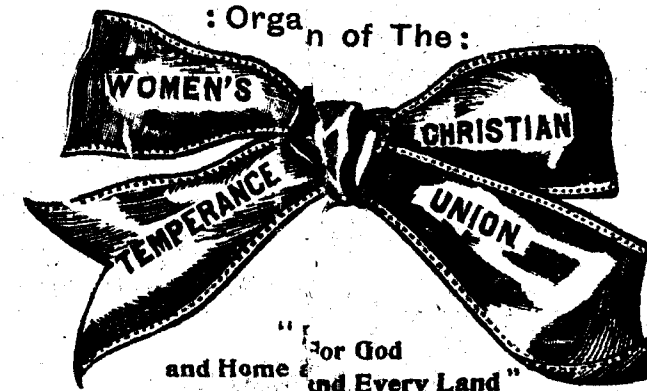


The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon

: Organ of The:



Vol. XVIII.

MAR CH 1924.

No. 3.

No Enemy

He has no enemy, you say;
My friend, your boast is poor.
He who hath mingled in the fray
Of duty that the brave endure
Must have made foes. If he has none
Small is the work that he has done.
He has hit no traitor on the hip;
Has cast no cup from perjured lip;
Has never turned the wrong to right;
Has been a coward in the fight.

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Near and Far

The Axe at the Roots.

A Glance at the Map.

At the close of 1923 the prohibitive tax stood as shown below; and with the

progress made in the line of restrictions in Japan and many European countries. We take the summary from The Belfast Witness. "The United States is bone-dry in all states and territories, the Philippines excepted. Canada has six provinces dry, as well as 85% of the other three. Newfoundland and Labrador are under bone-dry prohibition. Mexico has four states bone-dry and a fifty-mile-wide dry zone in support of American prohibition. The Pacific islands of Papua and Samoa have prohibition. New Zealand has twelve large districts under prohibition, and the Maori's 'King's Country.' Australia claims several dry areas in all states. Greenland is under bone-dry prohibition. Finland maintains prohibition against determined opposition of wine producing nations. Iceland is under prohibition, with the sole exception of wines. Faroe Islands and the area covered by the North Sea fisheries are under prohibition. Great Britain has prohibition fifteen hours in London, and sixteen hours in the country out of every twenty four; and prohibition for all young people under eighteen years of age. There are 3,000 dry parishes in England; 342 dry areas and total prohibition on Sunday in Scotland; and total prohibition on Sunday in Northern Ireland and Wales." Says Guy Hayler the honorary editor of the International Record, "Across the continent of Europe, prohibition is becoming a part of the social reconstruction plans of ministers of state and lay reformers. From Iceland to Italy, from Russia to Spain,

men and women are to be found to whom the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors is a vital factor in the new world towards which, gropingly, the nations make their halting way. In some countries the Light has been seen, and the tides of enthusiasm and accomplishment have set in. In other lands, even where the conditions of life seem to be at their worst, it is the hour before the dawn. Voices are insistent that the day approaches."

Labours and Liberals.

The Labour Party has come into office, but not into power. The Conservatives are out. The Liberals hold the balance of power. The Labour party, generally speaking and so far as parliamentary action is concerned, can go only so far as the Liberals will let them. Where the interests of the two parties coincide and policies do not clash they will work and vote together; but Labour alone cannot rule. This being the case it is of interest to temperance folk to know what these two parties have said regarding the liquor question, for with them lies the hope of the people for any measure of reform. The Conservatives, with Mr. Stanley Baldwin as their spokesman, do not consider that there is need for the revision of existing legislation on the drink traffic. But the Labour Party promised that if put in power they would place the drink traffic under popular control. And the Liberals, through Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George said, "The excessive consumption of alcohol is one the main causes of unemployment, disease and poverty; and the right of the citizens of a locality to decide for themselves the drink facilities in their own area should no longer be withheld." The Trade is slated for a hard time in the near future. The old stand-pat, liquor advertising press has not breathed a word about the drubbing which The Trade interests got in the late elections; but the fact is that some of their strongest advocates have been defeated at the polls and are thus turned out of the company of the M.P's. Mr. Edwin Scrymgeour, senior member for Dundee, came through with flying colours and with him a greatly strengthened temperance and prohibition group in the Commons. Out of the 236 members of the late House who voted against his Bill for Prohibition went down to

defeat, while only two of those who favoured the Bill failed of election,—these two being replaced by candidates who are pledged to local veto, or limited area prohibition. With these gains in the Commons and with the pronouncements of both the Labour and the Liberal leaders favouring the introduction of reforms there seem to be good prospects for the enactment of legislation in the interests of the people rather than in the perpetuation of The Trade.

Labour's First Bill.

The above paragraph was scarcely written when in came the evening newspaper announcing Labour's First Bill, introduced into the Commons by Mr. C. G. Adams and backed by Mr. Clynes, Miss Bondfield, Colonel Wedgwood and other members of the Labour Party in Parliament. This Bill is described by the correspondent to be "The Labour Government's first direct experiment at legislation, and likely to provoke much controversy. It consolidates and extends the various Children's Acts passed in the last fifteen years. It prohibits marriage under sixteen years of age, and prohibits the sending of anyone under sixteen abroad for the purpose of performing for gain. A mother charged with concealment of birth may be dealt with summarily at a police court instead of being committed for trial. The penalties for offences against young girls are increased. A 'woman' (which means a female over sixteen) is liable to two years hard labour for seducing a boy, (a male under eighteen), instead of being fined ten shillings, as at present. The police and parkkeepers are authorised to seize cigarettes and cigarette papers in the possession of anyone apparently under sixteen years of age. It is a punishable offense to give liquor to children under ten, except by medical direction. Thus, a father who gives his boy under ten drink from his mug of beer, as many workers do, is liable to a fine of £5, while if the child is found to be under the influence of drink the giver of the drink is liable to three months hard labour." Who says that there is not "a sound of going in the direction of the mulberry trees"? If this is an indication of the direction in which the Labour Party is headed, we may look for constructive social legislation.

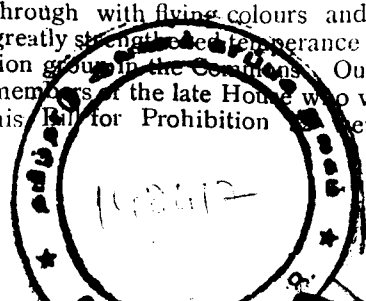
Corkscrew Reasoning.

The ancient plea, that what has been always will be, is still set up and applied in regard to existing evils, particularly to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. It is argued that men always have had it and always will; therefore the thing to do is not to outlaw and exterminate it, but to recognise, licence, legitimatise and control the traffic and in doing so derive a snug revenue for the State. The editor of the *Madras Mail*, in the issue of the 13th February, takes his fling at the wave of temperance agitation which has swept around the world, touching practically every civilised land, during the past few years, and concludes that, so far as India is concerned, the only effect has been to reduce the revenues of Government. He believes that "There is no argument for temperance like an extra shilling of dues on the price of the bottle." But at the same time he recognises that high prices may drive consumers of strong drinks to the use of doctored scents, drugs and methylated spirit. That there is a lot of illicit manufacture and vend in the Madras Presidency at the present time the editor does not deny, but freely admits; but he inveighs against a policy which would close all liquor shops. The effect of this would be two-fold, (1) to deprive Government of revenue, and (2) to encourage illicit traffic. "For the fact remains," says the editor, "deny it or blink at it who will, that to very large communities in this country the consumption of alcoholic liquors is a necessity of life; and the experience of all countries has shown that where such communities exist they will get what they want if not in one way, then in another; if not openly, then secretly; if not with self-respect, then as outlaws and criminals. It is not a question of 'coining revenue out of vice'; it is a question of regulating and guarding the potentially vicious for their own and their country's good." If it is not a question of revenue, then why not cease licensing the traffic? Why not just once try what a policy of non-revenue producing control would do in regulating or suppressing the evil? The strength of the perpetuating of the liquor business is in its revenues on the one side, and in "the potentially vicious" nature

of the manufacturers, vendors and drinkers on the other. The way to stop a murderer from taking life is to deprive him of his weapons; to prevent a burglar from safe-blowing, take away his tools; to stamp out small-pox, typhus, tuberculosis, plague and other diseases, institute preventive measures and bring into subjection, by the strong arm of the law, if need be, those who insist on having murder, burglary, and diseases of sorts under licence or on the plea that they always have been and always will be. The editor of the *Madras Mail* doubtless meant his leader to be a castigation of the prohibitionist and a defense of the licensing system with revenue attached; but in reality it is at once a condemnation of the present system of control which does not prevent effectively, and an indictment of the whole traffic,—maker, dealer and user,—as lawless. If it were any other form of lawlessness the editor would advocate prohibition as the remedy for putting it down. Why is intoxicating liquor given a special exemption? Some straight thinking is in order.

As to War.

Mr. Arnold Bennett says:—"Everybody knows that war is idiotic, futile, calamitous, and settles nothing. And yet nearly everybody says, 'There must always be war.' In past days people no doubt said, 'Brides must always be won by knocking girls on the head and carrying them off senseless. Evidence must always be obtained by torture. Little children must always work eighteen hours a day, because human nature will always be like that.' Well, they were wrong. Human nature did not continue to be like that. . . . How does human nature change? By the action of the individual. It changes by you thinking straight, and so changing your nature, and by me thinking straight and so changing my nature. It does not change by each of us waiting for the other to begin. Human nature will change in its attitude to war by casting out fear. War is not the product of courage; it is the product of fear. Hence the insane maxim that if you want peace you must prepare for war. If you prepare for bankruptcy, you will have bankruptcy; if you prepare for war, you will have war; and equally if you prepare for peace, you will have peace."



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. . . The indispensable preliminary to peace is courage to confront the risks, and faith to believe that public opinion (your opinion and mine) can be strong enough to stop guns going off."

Learning and Liquor.

Whatever may be said about the League of Nations, it is certain that The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, which is the Student Department of the World League Against Alcoholism, is functioning and in a very effective manner. A great movement is on in the universities and colleges of America for good citizenship and law enforcement. The presidents, faculties and the student bodies are co-operating in a fine and effective way for creating sentiment, diffusing information, infusing inspiration and bringing about loyalty of enforcement both on and off the college premises. Just recently President Angell, of Yale University, has made it plain that prohibition is not only the national law of America, but is also the law of the university. Dr. Ernest Dewitt Burton, president of the University of Chicago, made public announcement that one student had been expelled and two more suspended for the use of intoxicants on university premises, and that drinking would not be tolerated by the university authorities, since it is detrimental to student life, duties and scholarship. The students of Yale, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Syracuse, Oberlin, Princeton, Ohio State University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Illinois, not to mention scores of others, have taken action. Generally speaking, patriotism and college pride are the moving factors in the campaign. "The fair name of the institution is at stake when unthinking persons connected with the college lower their moral standards by using strong drink." So runs one statement, while another closes with an appeal to all students and student organizations to get "solidly behind the cause of law enforcement" and to use all their influence in the molding of public sentiment in favour of the law and its full observance. The colleges and the universities furnish the great majority of the political, scientific and professional leaders of a nation. When these believe that booze is neither beneficial to brain or brawn, booze must go. The churches have decreed

it; the courts have decided it; the majority of labour organizations uphold it; chambers of commerce and boards of trade commend it; and now the seats of learning endorse it. Booze is bad. Booze is banned. Booze must go. The movement is on in the 600 colleges and universities of the United States, and among the more than 700,000 students in attendance, and it extends to the colleges of Europe and Asia.

The War on Opium.

This is different from the Opium Wars, of which there were three in the Nineteenth Century for the purpose of opening the markets of the Far East for the sale of the drug. The present war is for the abolition of the use of opium and all its derivatives, except in so far as these drugs are necessary for medicinal and other legitimate purposes. What is being fought really are vested interests and artificially created appetites, just the same as in the fight against intoxicating liquors. And practically the same set of arguments against the restriction or abolition of the opium traffic are used as the pro-liquorites have used for the past half century and more, namely, ancient custom, harmless effect on users in moderation, medical necessity, relief from life's drabness, food value, personal prerogative, and the like. But the question, like the drink question, has become international; and discussion and legislation have made it abundantly apparent that no one country can deal with the matter effectively. Co-operation and working wholeheartedly on a common basis and for a definite end are necessary. Since 1909 concerted action has been growing. In that year the representatives of seven nations met at Shanghai to consider what could be done for the suppression of the traffic. America initiated the conference, and Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, China and Japan joined in. Out from that conference have come the succeeding ones,—1911-12 at the Hague being specially important, and 1913 and 1914 being given up largely to endorsement and follow-up work. Then came the Great War and the interruption of effort. At its close the task was entrusted to the League of Nations, whose conferences in 1922 and 1923 have set the cause for control measurably forward. Another meeting is

called for July next and hopes are high that something still more advanced and effective may be done, for the poison stream still flows on from East to West. The four opium producing countries are India, China, Persia and Turkey. The plan proposed at the Geneva convention in 1923 is to limit growth and production to actual medicinal and mechanical necessities, and to allow export and import only on government certificates of authorization. To make this system effective requires the consent and co-operation of every government in the world. Most of the great powers and some scores of the lesser have signified their approval, but India halts, having made large reservations about the necessities of her own population. The subject is so vast and the issues so important that the whole position ought to receive fresh attention and inquiry. If India is to be fully abreast of the other nations and peoples of the world, she must not claim special privileges in the maintenance of opium. The common good of humanity requires that neither financial interest nor acquired appetites stand in the way of the world's good. Two excellent discussions of this whole problem are to be found in the January number of *The World's Work* and in the February number of *The National Christian Council Review*, 1924.

Dirty and Dangerous.

At a meeting of temperance workers a few days ago one of the speakers was a retired official of the Abkari Department. He had many practical things to say to the gathering, and among them were some hints as to how to bring about a better enforcement of the laws relating to hours of sale, effectiveness of closing, sale to minors, and such like. He advocated close watch being kept on shops and prompt report being made so as to bring the offenders to book. In concluding this part of his address he said, "This may be dirty and sometimes dangerous work; but it will help on enforcement." "Dirty and dangerous" is the description of enforcement work in India by one who has put in thirty years of his life at the task. "Dirty and dangerous" is the record of enforcement elsewhere. No less than thirteen prohibition officers were killed in America and fifty-eight injured during fifteen months' activities among the illicit makers, vendors and users

of intoxicants. It is a dangerous and often desperate aggregation with which the public and officers have to deal. No one knows the real nature of the liquor interests until he begins to oppose them. Like the cobra if attacked and on the defensive The Trade and its minions can strike with deadly effect. A business which has such potentialities for evil both against the State and Society ought not to be continued under license. The safety of the people demands its abolition.

The Child's Right.

The child has rights, though many people believe otherwise. It has a right to be well-born; it has a right to be well nurtured; it has a right to be reared in a happy home; it has a right to be well-educated; and it has a right to healthful recreation and moral upbringing. A most informing and inspiring pamphlet setting forth these things has come to hand, of which *The International Record* gives the following notice:—"The World Prohibition Federation draws the attention of the general public to the new pamphlet, 'The Child's Right and Prohibition,' which has just been written by its President, Mr. Guy Hayler. The pamphlet contains the latest information concerning this now burning question, which is agitating the minds of all social reformers in all parts of the world, especially in the United States, the British Colonies, and in certain countries of Europe where Prohibition sentiment is advanced. It has now been demonstrated beyond dispute that this master method for dealing with the evils of alcoholism is marvellously benefiting young life. Publicity should be given, therefore, to the facts and figures contained in the pamphlet so that men and women everywhere may from their own judgment on an admittedly difficult problem in the work of social reconstruction." The pamphlet may be had from the Templar Printing Works, 168 Edmund Street, Birmingham, England; price 1½d. post free, or 12 for 1s., 5s. per 100.

Dean Inge on Eugamics.

"Enormously expensive machinery has been set up to subsidise the incompetent and the wastrel at the expense of the unrepresented minority."

With The Editor

Two Years.

With this issue the present editorial staff enters on its third year of service. That they have been imperfect years we are well aware, but they have been full of interest and we trust of usefulness also. One has to be an editor for a time fully to realise all that is involved. A short time ago a lady was heard to say "I think that Mrs Blank would make a good editor for a magazine. She can do all kinds of things and would have plenty of time; and after all it is very little work to edit a magazine; all one need do is to write a few editorials and get articles." Aye, there's the rub, get articles! Does anyone dream how difficult that is? It seems as though the people who are interested would at least send news items, but alas, they seem to forget and the months roll by and little or no news comes from outside.

Sometimes we are tempted to write it ourselves and make what we would like to have appear as "really truly news," come out in order to surprise some folks. Take warning! Unless you sometime wish to see yourselves in a startling garb, you better send us some news for the magazine!

We are passing through rather critical times. What is to become of the Blue Ribbon? Shall we keep it as a part of the Indian Temperance News or shall we discontinue it? Mr. Hoffert is going on furlough; who will take his place? Another argument for the putting into such a position an Indian who will not be leaving the country as soon as he gets things to working well.

Is it a wise plan to retain the Blue Ribbon as a supplement to the magazine or shall we discontinue it? We would like the opinion of readers as to the wise course to pursue in regard to this. Then, do we believe in co-operation or are we joining the ranks of the nons? If the former let us get to work and co-operate so that we can have a really first class journal.

We need something big for all India. Why should we not have the "big thing"? We can if we work for it; but one or two cannot make it a success.

Hill Time.

The article from Dr. Allen is timely, as before the next issue of the magazine many will be off to the hills. Is there not more that we all can do to push this temperance cause while we are on the hills for our vacation? Cannot we help to get others interested so that when they go back to their stations there will be so much enthusiasm that every station will have one or more branches? Let us try.

Miss Tinling.

We are delighted to get the good reports of the work Miss Tinling is doing and in Madras are looking forward to her coming with great anticipation of good things in store. It is too bad that the hot season and college examinations are so nearly on us when she gets South; but India always has some drawbacks and we are sure that she will be a "good sport" and are hoping for some fine meetings here.

A Good Example.

The Madras Temperance League invited members of the Madras Legislative Council to an informal discussion of the temperance question. A number of members responded and much valuable information was obtained by the League as to methods, ideas, hindrances, etc. Such meetings must help us all in that we get different points of view and find out what are the methods to be adopted by both sides. We need all of the help and light we can get and this seems a good plan.

Advance.

There is at present in a certain college, a movement among some of the students towards temperance. In spite of the fact that they do not receive any assistance from the professors they are keen on the work and we believe that they will go out to win others for this cause. It may be that here is a new line of departure. While these students are not allowed to identify themselves at present, with any organisation, they can (and do) sign the pledge and wear the badge. If this much is done they will surely soon do more. All success to them!

The good done by the Haridasi slides seems to continue. The story will bear endless variations. A meeting for mill hands was announced. The speaker, lantern, slides, crowd and the one to run the lantern were all there, but no one to translate into the vernacular of that particular district turned up. The meeting could not be abandoned so the services of the Christian chauffeur were requisitioned and the lecture began. About four hundred people were present. The story went on, the speaker using one vernacular and the man putting it into another. The crowd listened spell bound. Suddenly the lecturer was amazed at some of the translations which were being given, but as she listened she found that he was only giving some local colour to the story and making it far more effective than otherwise it could have been. It was a success and at the close of the meeting the men asked for more of the same kind. Truly one never knows what talent may be at hand until he tries to use whatever appears. This chauffeur will be called on again!

Revenue.

Where is the man or woman who will come forward and solve this question of revenue? If only some one will do that we will soon win most of the legislators to the temperance cause, at least that is what they say. If one broaches the subject he is sure to be met with the objection, "But where will we get the money to run Government?" and until some one can show a way we fear they will continue to answer thus. Here is a problem worth the best brains of the country. Come on and help to solve it. We would like suggested methods and will publish those that seem feasible. Who is first?

Our Friends.

We are always glad to receive news of our friends; but are very sorry to hear of the accident to Mrs. Taylor. At last report she was doing as well as could be expected. We trust that she will soon recover.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Joseph Taylor, one of the editors of *The Guardian* of Calcutta was seriously injured in a motor accident, January 25th. She was taken at once to the Presidency General Hospital where, on the 26th, she regained consciousness and the doctors hope there is no more

serious injury than painful bruises, and that she may make a speedy recovery. Mrs. Taylor serves on many committees for philanthropic and reform work in Calcutta and is President of the Bengal Division of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

We would expect nothing but active interest in every good cause from Mrs. Hallows and are not surprised to know that she is, as usual, right up to date in her interests and work. How we miss such workers, but how glad we are for their interest and prayers.

Mrs. F. S. Hallows now residing in Bournemouth, England, writes of her interest in the work of the London Missionary Society in England and India. She is doing what she can to prevent that Society's giving up work in the United Provinces where it has been carrying on work for one hundred years. Mrs. Hallows rejoices in the present movement in great Britain to remove the disgrace of 'rum-running' on the coast of the United States of America.

Woodrow Wilson.

The world has lost a friend of peace in the passing of this man, and whatever may be one's personal opinion of him and his work, there can be no question that he had a great vision of what could be accomplished by united effort on the part of the great nations of the world. Surely the time has come when the nations ought to be ready to learn war no more and when they can join in a great federation for peace. Perhaps Woodrow Wilson's death may again call attention to his work and once more bring the idea of world peace to the minds of men. We trust it may be so.

That Conference.

A telegram is just in from Mr. Hoffert which says that a small Temperance Conference will be held at Jubbulpore. We hope that fuller particulars will be at hand before this issue of the magazine is out of the press in order that we may give details. In the meantime, if they arrive too late, any one wishing to know more about this Conference will do well to write to Rev. A. T. Hoffert, Balsar, Surat, as he will be able to furnish all needed information. It is to be hoped that someone from the South will be able to attend.

Contributed Articles

"There is a lion in the way; a lion in the streets."

Prov. 26 : 13.

This was the text of the preacher, that Sabbath morning in one of our Northern Hill Stations.

He drew to our attention that it was "the slothful man," who had said this; and also that the lion did not usually wander about in the streets. The truth was, the man did not want to go out to work and so he imagined a lion in the street!

Did you ever imagine a lion in the way? Then perhaps you realized your duty to go out, to put your hand to a certain task, and found that there was no lion at all.

The sermon was a splendid one, and little did I realize as I walked home from church, that the very next week I should be seeing lions in the way, where there were none!

It was like this: Our dear Miss Campbell was passing near by. It seemed a shame not to have her stop off and have a meeting; but how, yes how, was one to be arranged? There were just two missionaries in the Station—I knew no one but the Presbyterian minister, whose flock was very, very small.

I first-spoke to him and he suggested that I go and see the President of the "Mothers' Union." There was no time to be wasted, so I said I would go the next day, Monday.

Now if there is one thing that I hate to do, it is to go and call on a stranger. I got ready about noon, but my heart failed me. I saw it was very cloudy and so made that the excuse for not going, and wrote a note instead. A very cordial answer came back. It said, "Temperance is one of the things the Mothers' Union is keen on." (Where was the lion?)

As the meeting was only fortnightly, and that was the day of the meeting, she advised me to go and see the chaplain.

If I had seen one lion in the way before, I now saw two! My experience with the chaplain in the matter of temperance had not been very pleasant. The last one told me he would rather shake hands with a good drunkard than with a temperance crank!

After screwing my courage up to the sticking point, I started; when I got to the foot

of the hill I remembered that I had no card, so I returned. It was now 3 o'clock and I thought that was not a good time to call, so decided I would go to the Mothers' Meeting instead. At 4 p.m. I made my third attempt and this time actually reached the door of the chaplain's house. They were just discussing my note and gave me a most cordial welcome. Those present said they would be glad to come to an extra meeting the next week. Then it was asked if men would be allowed to come and finally it was decided that it would be better to have the meeting at the Soldier's Institute.

If you have ever arranged for a meeting in the Hills during the rain, you will know how many times I wondered if it would be pouring at 5 p.m. on Tuesday; but it did not pour—it was a lovely evening.

The meeting was small but profitable. We met earnest Christian friends and made known to them our literature and work. They promised to use some of our leaflets. One soldier boy signed the pledge.

I had sent Miss Campbell's book to the President and she told me she had sat up until 12 o'clock, reading it.

Are you in the Hills dear friends? Don't close the door and say "There is a lion in the way." If we each interest but one, much will be accomplished!

MAUD ALLEN.

A Worker Gone.

The death is announced of Edward Wavinsky. His career has been a singular one. Born in Sweden of Polish ancestry he became a Swedish Military Officer and in the time of General Grant was stationed at Washington to observe military tactics. Seized with the desire for international peace he resigned his commission to advocate international arbitration and disarmament. He became one of the M.P.'s for Stockholm a quarter of a century ago and was chairman of a government committee which unearthed financial abuses. Though a Socialist he was loyal, and his Government repeatedly delegated him to the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Conferences of Continental M.P.'s. When

Norway seceded from Sweden he was a main factor in making the severance bloodless. He early became Chief of the 150,000 Good Templars in Sweden, 50 of whom were in parliament. He was elected International Chief Templar in 1905 at Belfast and later at Washington, Hamburg and Christiania, leaving the chair at Copenhagen in 1920. He sat as Past President at the International Session last August in London when his efforts for liberty and conscience on theological matters had conducted to the return of Continental Seceders, whose leaders came over by aeroplane to the London Reunion Session.

He served as M. P. for 20 years and was then elected to the Upper House, serving several years. Physically ailing for many years he was practically a vegetarian taking only two light meals daily. He spoke several languages and combined a military smartness with a wonderful geniality. Recently when over 70 years of age he re-visited Finland, instituted a Finnish Good Templar Lodge and formed a twin Grand Lodge of Finland to work in Swedish.

JOSEPH MALINS, J. P.

The Indian Christian Temperance Association.

A public meeting was held on Monday the 11th February 1924, in the Wesley College Hall, Royapettah, under the auspices of the above Association, when Dr. Annie Besant occupied the chair.

There was a large gathering of Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Chairman, in her introductory remarks, said that she was glad to be present at a meeting convened by those who were earnestly engaged in promoting Temperance. The first point she wanted to lay stress on and which was very often forgotten by those who spoke against the drink habit was this: That with a very large number of poor people the drink evil was the direct result of long hours of labour and insufficiency of wholesome food. After a long day of labour on exceedingly insufficient food the labourer had the feeling of exhaustion and in order to get temporary relief he often went to the liquor shop. The great temptation for that was the feeling that it increased and stimulated the vitality. To remove the temptation they must improve the general conditions of the labouring classes. The other point she wanted to urge upon them was the exceedingly mischievous effect the physical body of the man who was given to drink had upon all those who came into fairly close contact with him.

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It was recognised, of course by everybody, that with regard to infection of skin diseases the State interfered and made certain laws so as to segregate those who were suffering from them. A body which was poisoned with alcohol was a body which produced as it were very, very minute poisoned particles. The community, therefore had a right to restrict that spreading of disease in the case of the drunkard as in the case of the smallpox patient.

It was but right to give a community the power of isolating the places where alcoholic drinks were sold.

The spread of knowledge and the improvement of the social life of the community would largely reduce the number of drunkards and would ultimately lead to total prohibition.

Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Ammal, M.B. & C.M., spoke about the drink evil from a doctor's point of view, and said that 'Temperance' meant generally abstinence from intoxicating liquors such as alcohol which gave man a momentary feeling of comfort, a feeling of well-being and freedom from fatigue and weariness. Alcohol inhibited the higher centres of activity. It impaired the mind and enfeebled the physical body. A happy and homely life could not be expected in the house hold of a drunkard.

The present statistics in Europe showed that sixty per cent. of mortality was due to intoxicating liquors. As a result of total prohibition in America and Denmark, crime was less prevalent than before. The habit of drink would not stop with the individual but would be handed over from generation to generation. In the end she said, that if they wanted healthy citizens, they must not only practice temperance, but also teach others the value of "Temperance."

Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A., Barrister-at-law, next addressed the audience on 'Total Abstinence.' He said that he would first of all ask what was the income and what was the cost of alcohol? He said he had been investigating the matter in Madras, and to his utter disappointment and displeasure, found that three-fourths of the income of the masses, especially of labourers, such as rickshawallas, etc., was spent on drinking. Naturally, the children and wife would have to starve without even a meal a day, and in the end it increases the mortality of the country as a whole.

The second aspect of the question was, could a man afford to drink. He said that a man should not at all drink and no one could be a moderate drinker, without possibly becoming a hopeless drunkard.

The third argument was that it would spoil others near him.

In the end, he concluded by saying: 'Don't drink because you cannot afford it; Don't drink because of the terrible risk to yourself.'

Then the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"This meeting under the auspices of the Indian Christian Temperance Association of Madras,

rejoices that the Minister of Excise has made the experiment of prohibiting the sale of arrack in four taluqs of the Presidency, from 1st April 1924. At the same time it is convinced that wider measures for the reduction of the consumption of intoxicating liquor are essential and strongly appeals to Government to introduce without delay some measure of reform with a view to reach the ideal of total prohibition at an early date."

Proposer:—P. D. David, Esq., B.A.
 Seconder:—Rev. G. H. Macfarlane.
 Supporter:—S. A. Stanley, Esq., J.P.

At this stage Dr. Annie Besant left the Chair, which was occupied by Rev. G. H. Macfarlane. Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.C., speaking on "Local Option" said that he believed drinking a crime and a vice which should be put down at any cost. With total prohibition as their goal, they might have stages leading up to that and as a policy for those stages, they might still try local option. The prohibition of alcoholic drink in all Governments of the world was acted on certain cardinal principles. No civilised Government would get revenue by taxing the vices of its subjects (Cheers).

The second principle was that drinking even in a moderate form was an evil. In India, drunkenness was looked down upon and they should see that they really prohibit drinking. People should not allow any Government to advocate drinking under the pretension of individual liberty. It might be possible by inducing local option to get rid of the drinking habit of the people. If the people wanted local option, he could see no argument against it. But the Hon'ble member in

charge of Excise and Abkari found arguments against the local option and that the dry areas, villages or towns, would remain dry, while wet areas would remain wet. The second argument was that it became difficult to deal with drinking the moment they had dry and wet areas side by side. He said that it was a crime to compel any place to have drinking shops when that place itself wanted to avoid the shops.

The last argument put forth by the member in charge was that local option would be possible only in countries where they had an educated and enlightened electorate. He said that, if they had no enlightened electorate, the member-in-charge had no business to sit on treasury benches.

The speaker then gave the appalling figures from the abkari-revenue report where 4½ Crores of Rupees had been spent on vices such as drinking, etc.

In the end, he appealed to all to use their influence and that of their friends to enforce the hands of the Legislative Council members in whose hands lay the future of the problem, to vote to the only solution, of prohibition or local option. Rev. G. H. Macfarlane, in bringing the meeting to a close said that to reach the desired goal the members in the Legislative Council must form themselves into a Temperance Party, should select a leader and must have a programme.

Temperance education must be made compulsory in schools.

Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chettiar Ayl., the Vice-President of the Association proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and various speakers of the evening.

Our Juniors

Temperance.

This virtue, in its widest sense, denotes moderation in the indulgence of every appetite, and it is our duty to be "Temperate" in all things. It is especially applied to moderation with regard to eating and drinking. The food taken should not be more than the stomach can properly digest. An old writer says, "A wholesome sleep cometh of a temperate belly, such a man riseth up in the morning, and is well at ease with himself. Excess of meat bringeth sickness, and choleric disease cometh of gluttony. By surfeit many have perished and he that dieteth himself prolongeth his life."

When cholera is in epidemic an attack is not unfrequently brought on by a heavy meal taken at night.

Temperance must be observed in drink as well as food. Indeed, intemperance now usually denotes drinking to excess. It is deeply to be regretted that, of late years, the drinking habit has been acquired by some educated Hindus, whose fore-fathers never touched intoxicating liquor. This is largely attributed to European example. The ancient Saxons were still more given to drinking than the early Aryan settlers in India. The enjoyments of their supposed heaven consisted in fighting during the day, and in getting drunk at night. Intemperance has continued to be national vice in Northern Europe. It was considered a mark of hospitality to offer intoxicating liquors to visitors. Healths were drunk; songs in praise of wine or spirits were popular; at entertainments it was not

unusual for the guests to be carried home as they were unable to walk.

There has been a great improvement with regard to the drinking habit among the educated classes in England. Wine is not offered to people who call; healths are not drunk except at public dinners; it is considered disgraceful for gentlemen to be intoxicated. It is true that there is still much drunkenness among some of the lower classes, but vigorous efforts, are being made to promote Temperance amongst them.

The Hindus for many centuries, did not use intoxicating liquors. But now some educated Hindus use strong drink chiefly for mere enjoyment. Dinners are thought incomplete without intoxicating liquors.

The use of opium is equally injurious, and the hold it attains is still more terrible.

One of the most lamentable effects of intemperance is that it tends to become hereditary.

The children of drunkards have a weak constitution; they are corrupted by the example of their parents, and the evil often goes on increasing till the family become extinct.

In conclusion I request that every lover of this country should strive to the utmost to check the ravages of a vice to which already some of the brightest intellects in India have fallen victims. The last and the most important request which I ask you (lovers of

the country) all to become the members of the Temperance Association and to try to persuade others to abstain.

E. KRISHNASWAMY.

[This was written by a 4th Form boy. Ed.]

Things you Learn.

The things you learn now you will never forget, and they will—who knows?—stand you in good stead in after years. In Florida a party of surveyors were resting one day in a forest, when one of them exclaimed, "I would give fifty cents a swallow for all the water I could drink." "So would I," shouted a number of the men. There was not a single drop of water to be seen anywhere. While the men were thus talking the surveyor saw a crow thrust its bill into a cluster of broad, long leaves growing on the side of a tall cypress. "Boys," he cried "that crow is wiser than any of us, and he knows there are a hundred thousand water tanks in this forest." "Where?" they cried. The surveyor went to the tree and cut an air plant in two, and drained nearly a pint of pure cold water from it. Do you not wish that some Florida crows would come and teach those who love intoxicants in this country? Now we not only want our boys and girls to be mentally and morally strong, but also to be physically strong. Never disturb your life with the poison of alcohol.

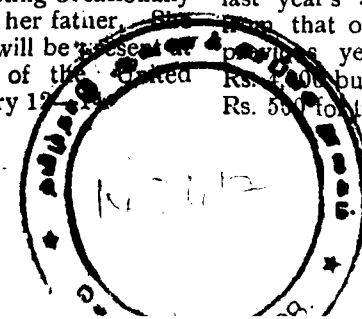
—Selected.

Our Mail Bag

Miss Christine I. Tinling, who is touring India in the interest of scientific temperance instruction has been enthusiastically received. At Bombay she addressed many different audiences but very skilfully suited her message to each occasion. At Poona she was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Mann of the Agricultural College. Her father, the Rev. J. Tinling visited India twice some years ago. At one time he worked with the late Rev. J. F. T. Hallows and Miss Tinling is having the pleasure of meeting occasionally those who knew and loved her father. She is now in the Punjab and will be present at the W.C.T.U. Convention of the United Provinces at Muttra February 1925.

Temperance Headquarters.

Since Miss Davis went home in August, on account of the illness of Miss Daisy Sing, we have had great difficulty in carrying on the work at Temperance Headquarters. Our organizer, Miss Maya Das, has helped out at times and we secured such other help as was available. Mrs. Price has with difficulty given some attention to the work. Miss Sing is very much improved in health and is again in charge of our literature. A summary of last year's accounts shows that the output of that office has netted Rs. 3,870. The previous year the business amounted to Rs. 2,000 but this sum included one gift of Rs. 500 for the printing of The Power House



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at Pathankot in Hindi, so the ordinary sales have been even larger in 1923 than in 1922. Especially in view of the difficulties of looking after the business during the last half of the year this is very encouraging.

Godhra.

Our Convention was a great success due to the great help given by Miss Campbell and Miss Tinling. It seemed so providential that they should both come. Miss Tinling gave us two lovely talks on Sunday, and had three lessons on Monday and Tuesday, one each day at the Girls' School, Boy's School and the Theological School, beginning at 7:15 with the girls and ending with the Theological School at 10:30. They were beautiful lessons and we were so thankful that we did not miss having her with us as we came so near doing. In the afternoon on Tuesday she spoke to a meeting in Baroda City all arranged for by the Temperance Society. The Honorable Sumpatrao, Brother of his Highness, the Geikwad was the Chairman. He referred to his recent visit to America and spoke of the great benefit of Prohibition there as he had seen it.

There were over twenty delegates present at the Convention and a large attendance of women from Baroda including two leading women from Baroda, Mrs. Metha a Hindu and Mrs. Judge Tyabji a Mahomedan. We had no new organizations to report but there has been great growth in the organizations we had and I feel that our work is on a really good foundation and ready to go forward now. All the women received great inspiration from this meeting.

We are now looking forward to Miss Campbell's visit and hope that we will have some new organisation to report after that. I am trying to get her into some of the places where there is no organization. She is to have the 5th and 6th with the Brethren in Dahanu and Bulsar. Dr. Benjamin of Ahmedabad who was the chairman of the Nadiad Meeting has asked for her to come there and the meeting is to be in some hall at five o'clock on Saturday the 9th. I have asked the Missionaries to arrange for a meeting for the Christian Women either on Saturday or Sunday. I think they will.

There were ever so many requests for Miss Tinling's books. I would like to have another

consignment if it is possible. Send ten of each number if you can spare them. Miss Colhoun of the I.P. Mission, Surat, Girl's High School asks to have a set sent to her V.P.P. I am sending you a Money Order for those you sent and for the literature which Mr. Hoffert sold. He was present at the Convention and brought some literature he had. We were so glad to have it.—Cora Morgan.

Bombay.

We enjoyed Miss Tinling immensely. I think she did very worthwhile work while in Bombay. She seemed to win every audience she addressed. She addressed audiences of varying type and in each case she knew just how to adopt her subject to her hearers. In several cases, she was the first woman who had ever addressed that audience. I feel sure she has made the way easier for any Temperance speakers who may succeed her.

LEONA E. RUPPEL.

Bombay Division.

Panchgani.

On the 7th of November 1923, I visited Panchgani, which is a hill station about 40 miles from Poona and a meeting was held in the Kimmins' High School under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. Branch. Very few members were present but they were much interested in the talk I gave them on Temperance, especially the account of Miss Campbell's work in Pathankot. The next morning I spoke to the girls in the Kimmins' High School. There were 70 present and I suggested to the head of the school that she should try to organise a children's branch in the school.

Ahmednagar.

My next station was Ahmednagar, where I addressed a meeting of nearly one thousand Christians who had gathered for their annual C. E. Convention. The Audience represented 10 different districts and all listened with great interest. A few pledges were signed and some literature and badges were sold.

Jalna.

Jalna is in the Nizam's Dominions and, Marathi being the language spoken there, I was asked to visit it. My first meeting was held on the 14th of November in the U. P. Church where over 100 people gathered. I spoke on

the evils of drink and asked the Pastor to organise a Branch in connection with the Church. The next day I visited the little Christian village called Bethel, a few miles away from the city of Jalna, and about 50 men, women and children met in the little village Church and heard me gladly. The Missionary lady in charge promised to organise a Temperance Branch in that village as well as one among their women workers, to whom I gave a special talk the next day.

Manmar.

This little station is one of the junctions where you have to change on your way from Jalna to Nasik, and I addressed about 200 girls in C. M. S. High School there. I was invited to visit Manmar in March and give a Temperance address to the people in the town.

Nasik.

November 20th. I had three meetings at Nasik. Two were held in the Girls' School and one a Public meeting in the C. M. S. Hall. There were 200 present in the Hall and ten signed the pledge. In the School some of the students and teachers signed the pledge and in all we had 66 pledges signed. Several badges and some books were sold and I was invited to come again and organise Temperance Unions.

MARION NAVALKAR,

Hon. Organizer for the Bombay Division.

Punjab.

Mrs. R. B. Porter, who has come with her husband to the Methodist Mission in Lucknow is the holder of a diamond medal. Of course she has also the silver, gold and grand gold which must be won before trying for the diamond medal. Before leaving America the ladies of Columbus Ohio made her a Life Member of their Ohio State Women's Christian Temperance Union. She has been elected President of the local Union in Lucknow to succeed Mrs. W. Machin, who with her husband has been transferred to Benares.

Mrs. B. T. Badley, Superintendent of our Department of Mothers-in-Council may now be addressed at 87 Cantonment Road, Lucknow. Dr. and Mrs. Badley and their son Luther arrived in Lucknow January 29th and share the home with Mrs. F. B. Price until

Dr. Badley returns from America and takes charge of *The Indian Witness* when Mrs. Price will move to other quarters.

Miss Daisy Sing, our enthusiastic Acting Superintendent of literature is much improved in health and is now in charge of the work at Temperance Headquarters, Lal Bagh Lucknow.

Miss Helen Maya Das, who is our organizer for the Punjab and Rajputana, after spending a few days in Lucknow with Mrs. Price, went to Ferozepur where she has her headquarters for the present. She is helping to prepare for the work of Miss Tinling in the Punjab and to plan all the work of those Divisions.

The United Provinces Divisional Convention is to be held in Nawrut February 12-14. Miss Tinling is to be there at that time.

A correspondent writes as follows under date of January 1st:

"Yesterday morning the *Chicago Tribune* (the world's greatest pagan newspaper), came out with long editorials and news items to the effect that Chicago was a wide open town and that intoxicating liquors could be had just as freely and just as cheaply as in pre-prohibition days. I had never seen a New Year's celebrated in a large city, so I just stayed down in the city last night until one-thirty, going to two different shows and watching the crowds on the street. In spite of all the predictions of a wide-open town, I never saw one drunk man the whole evening, and got a whiff of liquor only once. And one of the shows that I attended was not of the best type and was filled with people who would have been drunk if they could have secured drink at any reasonable price. No, prohibition is a reality in this country, in spite of all the talk to the contrary. Some of the rich nabobs carry their hip flasks and take a drink when people are not looking, but the craze for that sort of thing will pass in a few years. Another generation, and American people will be bone dry.

"Pussyfoot" Speaks:

Falsified news stories about prohibition in the United States, declares Mr. Johnson, are largely responsible for the unfavorable attitude taken toward "the great experiment" in European countries. Most of these stories, he says, do not have the slightest foundation of truth.

PRAYER TIME.

Sowing the Seed, Matthew 13. 1-23.

The seed is the word of God and He that soweth it is first and chiefly the Son of Man. Sometimes it springs up and sometimes it does not; sometimes the harvest is large and sometimes small. This depends on the nature of the soil, that is, on the kind of heart in which the truth is sown.

When we drop a good thought into the mind of man, woman or child we are sowing good seed. We should sow always, (Ecclesiastes 11: 6) everywhere, (Isaiah 32: 20) and without growing weary, (Galatians 6: 9.)

If we are easily daunted by circumstances, we shall have but small results. (Ecclesiastes 11: 4). If we sow sparingly, we shall reap also sparingly. (2 Corinthians 9: 6.)

Questions for discussion.

How may the W.C.T.U. best scatter its seeds of truth, among the people generally, and among the student class?

Is it reasonable to expect immediate results of our sowing and to be discouraged if we do not see them?

How long did the early temperance workers in America have to wait for results?

It is important that the devotional exercises with which all our meetings begin should have some definite point and be practical and helpful.

These short passages, or "fragments," from the New Testament, have been gathered together, because they all bear in one way or another on our work and are suggestive of several phases of it.

The references should be read aloud by different members and the presiding officer should ask for other verses on the same subject.

The discussions should be informal and as many members as possible should take part. But the interest, will be greatly increased if one person is prepared each time to lead the thought of the meeting, particularly if she has looked up facts and illustrations bearing on the questions proposed.

BUT WE SEE JESUS.

I don't look back; God knows the fruitless efforts,
The wasted hours, the sinning, the regrets.
I leave them all with Him who blots the record,
And mercifully forgives and then forgets.
I don't look forward: God sees all the future,
The road that, short or long will lead me home,
And He will face with me its every trial
And bear for me the burdens that will come.
I don't look round me, then would fears assail me,
So wild the tumult of earth's restless seas,
So dark the world, so filled with woe and evil,
No vain the hope of comfort—or of ease.
I don't look in: for then I am most wretched,
Myself has naught on which to stay my trust,
Nothing I see save failures and shortcomings,
And weak endeavours crumbling into dust.
But I look up-into the face of Jesus,
For there my heart can rest, my fears are stilled;
And there is joy, and love, and light for darkness,
And perfect peace, and every hope fulfilled.

ANNIE JOHNSON FLINT.
—In Indian Witness.

A Poll of the Press

"Keep Out The Cold."

"Oh, it is an excellent protection against cold. If you are going into the cold air you ought to take a little 'nip' of something." It does keep out the cold! This argument is used so often that even medical men would sometimes seem almost to believe it. I can answer this impression with a quotation from a notable authority that "alcohol tends to lower the temperature by increased loss of heat, and to some extent by lessened oxidation, while the power of the body to resist cold is much reduced by it." That answers this particular argument, which, as you know, is one of the most potent circumstances under which alcohol is used in this country.—Sir Frederick Treves, Bart, F.R.C.S.

Alcohol a Food?

Professor Cushny, Edinburgh, declared that the food value of alcohol was greatly exaggerated. He stated that, pint for pint, beer of pre-war quality had only the same food value as the morning cup of coffee or tea, yet no one supposed that in the breakfast cup he was absorbing real food. While the body was able to use alcohol as a source of energy, that did not mean that it was a desirable or a commendable food. Green apples were capable of giving energy to the body but the public mind was still in doubt as to whether they were a good or a bad food. The small boy was inclined to look upon them as good. The adult was more conscious of their disadvantages.

Worth While?

United States Prohibition Commissioner Haynes reports that two years of prohibition have caused 17,500,000 former consumers to abandon drinking, and that the entire drink bill of the nation has decreased two billion dollars in a year.

Clean-Up.

Two of America's largest cities are undergoing an extremely radical "shake-up" in an effort to rid the Municipalities of crime and corruption.

General Smedley Butler of the United States Marines, has received President Coolidge's permission to become the Director of Public Safety in Philadelphia upon the Mayor's invitation, and he is proceeding to whip the police force into shape, threatening to discharge any police officer who allows illicit liquor establishments and disorderly houses to exist within his jurisdiction. After 48 hours' activity, General Butler discharged eight police captains and announced that 900 saloons had been shut. Hundreds of persons were arrested but the Magistrates are discharging a large number of them, and have warned General Butler against taking high-handed proceedings. General Butler declared to-day that he would not take the job again for one million dollars, but he would continue in office for a year.

Police Commissioner Enright of New York, is apparently emulating General Butler, and he has brought charges against 13 Police Inspectors, 45 Captains, and a large number of deputies for laxity in connexion with the enforcement of the prohibition law. In the meantime hundreds of raids have been made on liquor establishments throughout the city in an effort to "clean-up" at the last minute. Commissioner Enright has raised the cry that crime and vice must go.

Madras Mail.

One does not for a moment think that this is really meant to boost the prohibition cause, but the very fact that men in office have made up their minds that "crime and vice must go", means that there is a change in public sentiment. Is it not possible that soon some people in this and other lands will have to face the fact that here too "drink must go"? We hope so.

Not Surprising.

The liquor party in Quebec are putting up a big bluff to the effect that the manufacture of poisonous illicit spirits is practically unknown in that Province, and that bootlegging is kept within bounds. Not long ago the Montreal Star published the following.

"The illicit brewing of liquor has reached such proportions in some of the border counties in this Province in the last few months, that shortly, it is learned, His Eminence Cardinal Begin is to issue a circular letter in which he will warn the faithful that such abuses will be severely dealt with by the Church. The conditions are said to have reached those existing in olden days.

"Shipments to the United States are being made by the illicit still owners, and the Federal authorities have been approached by parish priests in an effort to try and improve conditions. Not only is the liquor shipped by hundreds of gallons per week, but abuses of all kinds are reported in certain parishes and even deaths have been attributed to the bad quality of some of the products."

Doubtless the man with the illicit still argues successfully with conscience that he has as much right to make money out of liquor as his Provincial and Federal Governments have. Liquor is not simply a narcotic drug that deadens alone the physical man. Its use as a beverage and the gain that comes from participation in its traffic, deadens the conscience alike in individual and government. There is an old saying: "Like father, like son."

The very fact that the government is soiling its hands by holding a bottle to the mouth of its people makes its law enforcement of liquor regulations weak. This view of government sale of liquor cannot be too strongly emphasized when the question of more liquor or no liquor is being settled through the ballot box. A government dealing in revenue paying liquor cannot be other than friendly to liquor interests. The good customer with ready cash is bound to receive favors. That is human nature. The renowned Nelson had a way of peering at disregarded orders with his blind eye. A government in the liquor business, when occasion demands, always has two blind

eyes when it comes to seeing faults in a prize customer.

Canadian White Ribbon.

Scientific Temperance on the Baltic.

Scientific Temperance is bound to win out. It makes a direct appeal to the reasoning qualities with which every normal human being is endowed in greater or less degree.

The scientific branch of Temperance reform has made the great stride of being advocated by leaders of thought in every enlightened nation.

The following is from the pen of Miss Agnes Slack, Honorary Secretary of the World's W.C.T.U., relating an experience in Helsingfors, Finland:

"On September 3rd, we were the guests of Professor and Mrs. Laitenen to lunch. How much the Temperance world owes the Professor! He showed us an experiment he was making. Twelve frog's eggs had been placed with water in a number of small bottles. Varying degrees of alcohol had been added, from 1-10th per cent alcohol to 2 or 3 per cent. In the bottle containing only water several eggs had developed. In one containing half of one per cent. alcohol 1 egg had matured; in one containing 1-10 of 1 per cent. 2 eggs matured; in the other bottles not one egg made good."

The application of alcohol as a life force destroyer, is obvious.—*Canadian White Ribbon.*

From Hawaii's.

Governor Farrington, of the Territory of Hawaii, in a message reported to have been given some time ago to the American Legion Convention, said:

"Hawaii has had an experience with this same light wine and beer movement. . . . We were told that light wine and beer were non-injurious beverages and if the people were allowed to get this light liquor they would avoid the poisonous stuff sold in the country and also the illicit sale of hard liquor would be reduced.

"The desired legislation was passed. These dispensaries of so-called non-injurious liquors did not fulfill one single promise of those who were responsible for the trial. Drunkenness increased and the light wine and beer panacea, instead of being the solution of the problem and the promoter of real

temperance, very rapidly became a universally recognized nuisance. It carried with it all the difficulties of high license and enjoyed the unsavory reputation of being the centre of vice and oftentimes community disorder.

"Having observed the experience of Hawaii in this matter, it seems to me this should prove a splendid example and prevent falling into line with the so-called panacea which has proved that as a cure it is worse than the disease."—*Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science.*

Jugoslavia.

Belgrade, New Year, 1924.

On the occasion of the celebration of the fourth anniversary of prohibition I have the honor and the agreeable duty to send to the Convention, in the name of the Good Templars of Jugoslavia with their friendly greetings, their most sincere wishes for the final success of the Convention.

Now I ask you to receive also our hearty congratulations for the remarkable efforts in giving innumerable testimonies to the entire world in order to make the execution of your prohibition laws more effective.

The great cause of prohibition must not be considered, according to the opinion of the Good Templars of Jugoslavia, as pertaining only to the interest of the citizens of the grand democratic republic of the United States of America. Conducted by the honorable men of the state and favored by the persevering work of her sons, the grand republic has never kept in jealous and selfish propriety, only for herself, the conquests of social and spiritual order which she has won. She has made them most accessible and profitable to the other living people, in less favorable conditions, but very eager for the progress of social and moral perfection.

The great prohibition reforms which have brought great honor to those who have accomplished them have reflected themselves on the entire world and have moved minds and hearts especially in the countries of martyred Europe where rages the alcoholic feud.

On the other part, it will not be without foundation that I affirm that the great Republic which, by its intervention, for some years, has been saving the health of humanity and has enslaved the rule of the evil spirit,

has the right and the duty to make an end of that rule, by its authority and ability, and to put a stop to the operations of bands of evildoers and corrupters, friends to the fallacies of the defenders of personal liberty.

Proclaim aloud that prohibition is a sacred possession, guarded faithfully by the great principles of social justice and international fellowship and responsibility before the perception of God. For, in the matter of international fellowship, is there any other cause more international than prohibition! The alcoholic evil is international and common to all!

Proclaim aloud from your majestic and prophetic capital:

"Oh, people of the whole world, may you be free as we are! Unite your efforts for the betterment of humanity! Strengthen your noble passion. Cease to waste your precious food supply and keep it for the children and the infirm crying in famine! Down with the racial poison! Long live the international fellowship! Long live the Republic of the United States of America! Long live prohibition!"

(Signed) GEORGES K. STAITCH.

Ceylon.

The Total Abstinence Central Union of Colombo has petitioned the Government of Ceylon to make a rule to the effect that no person financially interested in the liquor trade should be eligible for appointment as a member of an Excise Advisory Committee. The principle which they seek to have adopted is certainly right.

The London Correspondent of the *Ceylon Daily News* quotes with evident approval Mr. A. E. Blackburn as protesting against the exclusion of foreign liquors from the control of the voters under the Local Option laws: "Mr. Blackburn has always maintained that there should be but one policy and that any Local Option granted should be on the principle that liquor shops of all classes are included. Neither the so-called maturity of spirits or any other expedient will be of any value to the cause of sobriety."

Neither Ceylon nor any other country has anything to gain from the prohibition of country liquors if on that account the sales of foreign liquors are to be increased.

—*Temperance Clip Sheet.*

Surely one law ought to govern all classes of liquor and not have a distinction made which lays the government open to a charge of unfair discrimination. (Ed.)

Safe!

The *Pioneer* in its leading editorial of the 9th of November last claims that "Regulation and control of manufacture is designed to guide the consumption of alcohol into safe and healthy channels" and further that the "prevention of manufacture would certainly encourage recourse to those facilities (natural products for illicit manufacture) on an appalling scale."

The *Pioneer* has probably overlooked several factors which are vital to correct thinking on this subject.

1. It has not been proven that there are any safe and healthy channels for the consumption of alcohol.

2. It is certainly true that no regulation or control hitherto devised has succeeded in guiding the consumption of alcohol into safe and healthy channels.

3. Wherever Prohibition has been tried the greatest difficulties of law enforcement have not proceeded from popular recourse to illicit manufacture but from organized opposition to law by the trade that has grown mighty under regulation.

Those who are fond of drink may continue for some years to contradict or ignore the pronouncements of scientists that the only safe attitude to adopt toward alcohol is total abstinence but there is hardly room for them to hope that the use of alcohol can ever be proved to be safe.

The fact that some individuals do drink without apparent injury no more proves the use of alcohol to be "safe and healthy" than the presence of survivors from the battlefields of France proves that war is "safe and healthy."

Efforts to devise a successful method of regulating the sale of alcohol have been made in all countries of the world and in practically every generation of recorded history. The man who still believes he or someone else is going to devise such a scheme is comparable only to the inventor who hopes to devise a machine for producing perpetual motion with this important difference that if he should succeed he would at best have a

poor substitute for Prohibition while perpetual motion would be recognized as an improvement on anything hitherto invented.

Temperance Tip Sheet.

"P. s. f. o. t."

The following headlines appeared in a recent number of the American Issue. It looks as though Mr. Johnson were doing something to help put other countries on the prohibition map:

PUSSYFOOT JOHNSON RECEIVED WITH OPEN ARMS BY THE EGYPTIANS.

Given Audience by the King, Government Donates Opera House and Big Meeting is Arranged by Nephew of the King Who Issues a Thousand Invitations to Hear the Famous American Prohibitionist; English And French Newspapers Protest, But Egyptians Give Royal Welcome to Johnson; Indications are That Egypt is Headed Straight for Prohibition.

(Rather strange that no notice was taken of this event by the Associated Press or any newspapers!)

A Little Mixed:

The Editor of the *Licensed Trade News* knows his Old Testament very well, but uses it rather curiously. A few weeks ago he parodied the Decalogue. In his current issue on the elections, he remarks:

Before such big National and Imperial issues as the recent election brought forth, small wonder if "the still small voice of the Trade was not heard. But if the voice of Jacob was unheard, the hand of Esau was felt, and it operated vigorously, energetically.

Rather a medley of Scriptural metaphors, isn't it? We doubt if the Lord ever speaks through "the Trade."—*Alliance News*.

Anti-Narcotics.

Much has been said about the use and abuse of Narcotics since Prohibition. It is my firm belief that Prohibition has not had any influence whatever in the use or abuse of Narcotics.

Ten years ago almost any physician writing a prescription for cough would use some opiate for a sedative, but today we have to keep a record of every prescription containing an opiate and every person to whom we dispense such a drug, and it almost neces-

sitates a secretary, so we have found a substitute and narcotics are not prescribed unless it is absolutely necessary. Many Drug Houses have discontinued manufacturing drugs that contain opium in any form, on account of the high opium tax and the extra help they had to employ to keep the records. The Federal Officers have done a good work in the control of illegal sales. I see very few addicts today.

Respectfully,
MARGARET S. HARDMAN, M.D.
—"The Outlook."

Appetites Changing.

NEXT GENERATION WITHOUT APPETITE FOR LIQUOR?

Press dispatches state that Dr. Paul Kammerer, a Viennese physical scientist, who quite recently came to America for a visit, made the assertion that, if the dry laws of America are enforced as they should be, the next generation will be born without any of that taste for alcoholic liquors which hitherto has constituted one of the chief difficulties in the way of ensuring strict obedience to the law in all cases. Dr. Kammerer gave as the reason for his assertion the result of the many experiments which he had performed, in which he had found that acquired characteristics may be transmitted to future generations. His contention was that instead of the inherent desire for alcohol now often existing, an aversion to it may be registered on the future generations.

Americans "Dry":

The taste for alcoholic liquor is acquired and is not basic, and there exists no real reason why prohibition should not remain the law of the land, said Dr. William J. Mayo, in a recent address in Boston. "The native American is a water drinker by nature," said Dr. Mayo, as quoted by the press, "The bootleggers and traffickers in illicit liquor are usually of continental European blood." In an address delivered at Minneapolis, Dr. Mayo is quoted as having asserted that the Eighteenth Amendment must remain in the Constitution as long as we have automobiles.

America's Milky Way.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* calls attention to the fact that when the Lake

Shore Drive, Chicago, U.S.A., was being widened recently, someone dubbed it "the milky way," because of the great number of milk bottles left strewn along its curb after the workmen had eaten their lunches.

The Life Line.

From Lausanne, Switzerland.

The best known temperance leader of Central Europe writes:

"The students' movement is really of the greatest importance at the present time. To speak of prohibition while the leaders of public opinion are convinced of the harmlessness of moderate drinking is absolutely useless. We must win over the students to our cause and then we shall see greater progress."—Prof. Dr. Robert Hercod, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Beware.

Why does a man, who is a famous after dinner speaker tell you that usually he has very little to say and that it is champagne

which makes the words roll so smoothly and readily from his tongue? He is quite right. Then, he will say, "It is champagne that stimulates me, else how could I speak so well?" And that is where he, and many with him, are wrong. Alcohol has not stimulated his brain—it never does—but its poison has affected those highly specialised cells and put them to sleep, thus causing that man to lose his natural habit of self control. His tongue can still do its work, but the man's natural diffidence, his cautiousness, his habit of thinking and weighing his words—all these are gone. He can make a fluent, perhaps a witty speech, but afterwards he will have the greatest difficulty in telling you what he has spoken about.

Selected.

It might be well for some speakers to refrain from taking anything to make the "words roll so smoothly" if the reported speeches are correct. It is a poor speaker who needs assistance (?) of this kind and only shows up the truth about him when he says he needs a stimulant.

Our Organising Secretary.

Bulsar.

Shall I say it was a mere happening that I should be in Bulsar addressing on W.C.T.U. on February 13, exactly 3 years after the little society was formed, or would it be more like the trust of a child to say it was the Father's loving plan? Anyway this took place. My little diary says under date February 13, 1921. "Organized in Bulsar a Gujrati W.C.T.U. with 22 members" and on February 13, 1924 I was in Bulsar again speaking to this Union which now has 70 members and all were present that day and 30 babies over and above! This union holds weekly meetings. It has two divisions, and there is a good deal of rivalry to see which side has the large number present. They were greatly interested in the Gold Star Map of India.

We hope Miss Shumaker who goes to the World's S. S. Convention in Glasgow in May, will have an opportunity to meet some of our Scottish comrades and if so, we earnestly hope she will tell them of the help the Brethren

Mission in Gujrat has so generously given to our cause.

Benares.

I spent December 19—21, in Benares. This was my first visit to that city as organizer. Mrs. Hudson of the Wesleyan Mission was my hostess. Mr. Hudson arranged two meetings for me among the Doms who have become Christians. In both meetings the interest was fine, and the marigold garlands received gratefully as a sweet token of their love and appreciation.

A most delightful day was spent in the C. M. S. Industrial School for Girls. This splendid bit of intensive missionary work is presided over by Miss Willis, herself an inspiration in the training of girls. I was taken over the whole school which is so thoroughly organized that not a moment seems to be wasted and yet the work is as play to the girls, so happy do they seem to be in it. In these days when so many of our schools are passing through a fire of criticism because our girls come out from school not

qualified to deal with practical home questions I wish educators might visit Miss Willis' school and take notes.

I was especially interested in the Pansy Temperance Band which was organized years ago. Miss Willis said that more than one hundred girls had gone out from her school, all pledged abstainers. She will not allow one of her girls to marry a man who cannot furnish testimonials that he is an abstainer, and has been one for years.

The Pansy Temperance Army had a special drill for me. How attractive the little soldiers were in their red uniforms and purple badges. They sang very sweetly several temperance songs and repeated their three-fold pledge against drink, drugs and impurity. These little comrades said they would gladly unite with our Y. P. B. We welcome them most lovingly into our ranks.

Three times since my visit have they sent me encouraging messages of work being accomplished.

Bombay.

Four fully happy days were spent in Bombay early in February. Sabbath was the first day. Addresses were given before the Hindustani, the Gujrati and the Marathi congregations at 9 a.m., 3-30 and 4-30 p.m. respectively, in the M. E. Centenary Church. Then at 6-30 the last meeting was held in the Beni Israel High School with Miss Rubens, B.A., as chairman. At the close of this meeting twenty-eight pledges were signed, nearly all by the young men of the Israel community. It is generally admitted that the question of temperance is greatly needed in their community.

Monday was also a full day. At 9 a.m. a conference of two hours with nine Indian pastors representing all the Indian churches of Bombay—S.P.G., C.M.S., M. E., American Marathi and Scottish U. F. was held in the Women's Foreign Missionary Society's home. All expressed a need for steps to be taken to start a campaign in the Christian community for sober living. Later these pastors formed themselves into a temperance committee and added to it one prominent layman from each church, and still later organizations were formed in some of the churches.

At 6-30 p.m. there was a fine meeting in Hume Memorial Church when Miss Navalkar

interpreted—8 pastors of the morning were present. The interest of these Indian pastors has brought great encouragement to me. Have they not set a lead which might well be followed in other places?

That evening at 9 I had the privilege of addressing the missionary conference in Wilson College. About sixty were in attendance, many being Indian friends. Dr. and Mrs. Norman gave a hearty welcome to the guests of the evening.

Tuesday at 11 a.m. Miss Elliott and I had a most delightful hour in the palatial home of Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit on Malabar Hill. She is a true patriot, and was rejoicing over the release of Mr. Gandhi. She has a large circle of European friends in Bombay and I am sure one like her who is loyal to all that stands for law and order, and yet who believes in the new day that has dawned in India, can do much to smooth the way for a better understanding between the East and West.

At 12-30 we arrived in Mrs. Nikambe's unique school for young married women where practical training in home keeping is given. Here Miss Navalkar gave her scientific temperance talk and it was well received. I wish you could all hear how well she deals with the subject. Mrs. Nikambe beamed on her as she gave it. She has known Miss Navalkar since the time she was a little girl and has a mother's pride in her.

At 5 p.m. we both addressed the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the M. E. home, 14 were present. Miss Elliott the President is not content with simply holding monthly meetings but is reaching out and trying to start an interest which will set the whole of that great city on fire for the removal of organized evil, traffic in alcohol, vice and narcotic drugs. Oh, how these need to be *exposed* and vigorously *opposed* not only in Bombay, but in every city in India!

The busy day closed with a splendid meeting in the Naigaon Christian Chawl. There was great enthusiasm over signing pledges. Down in that tenement house we were told that many men who earn rupee one per day spend twelve annas of it in drink. Not *one* gave this testimony, but *many*.

Wednesday busier than ever! At 10-30 a.m. a joint meeting of the boys' and girls' high schools of the American Marathi Mission was held. Miss Navalkar spoke in Marathi. All were willing to sign the pledge and did so a few days later. At 11-30 came another meeting in the Beni Israel School, then at 4-30 a meeting under the auspices of the Women's Indian Association, Bombay branch, at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Apollo Street, where it had been announced that I would speak on "Woman and Temperance." This meeting had been arranged by Mr. Gilder, the Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association. A fine audience greeted us on our arrival. Mrs. Hirabhai A. Tata kindly presided and made a fine opening address. She is the charming mother of the gifted Miss M. A. Tata, who is the first lady to be admitted as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court. The mother and daughter have just returned from England. Miss Tata studied at the London School of Economics for the degree M. Sc. She joined Lincoln's Inn in April 1920 and was one of the first two women to be called to the Bar by this Inn in January 1923. Miss Tata is keenly interested in women's suffrage and in all that pertains to the uplift of womanhood. At the close of my talk she insisted on having it put into Gujarati for the benefit of those who could not fully follow the English language.

Wednesday's work was not yet finished. At 7-30 p.m. another Chawl meeting was held for Christians only. Here about eighty families, Roman Catholics and Protestant, are living in one big tenement house, one room to a family and the rent for each room ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 17, per mensem. The inmates have drawn up for themselves a code of rules by which to regulate their life in the Chawl. They call themselves "The Christian Union." After our meeting they promised to insert one more rule requiring total abstinence for all in the building.

At 9 p.m. a meeting was held in Goodwill Chapel for Indian Christians. One man refused to sign the pledge. He said his name was written in the Kingdom of Heaven, but we noticed he insisted on his wife signing. A few days later he also joined the movement. Miss Elliott very quietly arranged all these meetings for us

To her I am deeply grateful for opening Bombay in this wonderful way. This city has always seemed a closed door. Thank God, it is opening at last.

A Hindu gentleman of the North who has lived seventeen years in Canada and just returned to India has settled in Bombay. He is heart broken over what he daily sees in the streets of Bombay concerning the drink evil. He had searched many days for a temperance society, and one day seeing an advertisement of our meeting in the paper he came to attend it and got in touch with us. He said to us: "Are there no Christians in Bombay? Surely if there were Christians here I would see some active society at work, helping to remove this terrible evil from this great city. In the United States of America and Canada where I lived so many years, I saw it was the Christians who took an active interest in this great reform movement and who finally succeeded in driving drink from these lands. Surely if there were Christians in Bombay I would find some wide-awake temperance organization at work. If I can find such an organization I will gladly identify myself with it, and do what I can to help remove this rapidly-growing evil."

Militant Reformers.

"The work of a reformer gets an ungrateful reception. Socrates drank the hemlock; John, the Baptist, was beheaded; Jesus was crucified; John Brown was hanged. If you expect to be rich, great or famous, better be a politician, or statesman, or inventor, or scientist. Don't undertake to reform men's manners. They won't like it." Thus spoke Dr. Clarence True Wilson, General Secretary, Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals.

The temperance reform is popular among the Indian people. This is fortunate in a sense, and in another sense it is deceptive. It means many will listen and praise the work that is being done but most of them lack conviction enough to sacrifice in order to give a worthy contribution to the cause. Others will appear friendly to one's face and make promises of support which are never carried out, and there are even those who will oppose one when his back is turned.

Recently the President of one of our most aggressive units found that the attendance

at the regular meetings was dropping off. Information came to him that there were those among the members, "who, we found were ostensibly very friendly and keen, but in reality were spreading disaffection in our ranks." Consequently, he addressed a strong note to the members, calling attention to the attitude of certain ones of their number, stating the aims and objects of the society very emphatically as follows:

"Our society desires for members, men whose spiritual enthusiasm has been aroused by the Divine call to take part in the great and good work of delivering those around us from the curse of the liquor and drug habits, and who, in response to this call, are ready to sacrifice not only their spare time and energy in doing all they can to advance the cause of total abstinence, but also their pockets to the trifling extent of annas 4 pemssem. The B.R.T.A. has no room what ever for the non-co-operator or slacker, and should any such be found among our members their straight forward course of action is obviously to send in their resignation without further delay, or it will be our unpleasant duty to strike them off the roll of membership. We have no use for such individuals; indeed the society will be healthier and stronger by being rid of them."

We commend the President of this society for his prompt and vigorous action. Some six of the offending members resigned. The society that does not have sufficient moral stamina to deal with offending members within, cannot hope to have much influence upon those that are without. More militant leaders of this character are needed in India! Thousands of communities, towns and villages are in a moral stupor for lack of strong, courageous leaders. Let us take our task seriously, then things will come to pass.

GOLD STAR COLUMN

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WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF INDIA.

National Headquarters and Literature Departments, Deaconess Home, Lucknow.

President—
Mrs. F. B. Price, 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow.
Vice-President—
Mrs. Mott Keisler, M.D., 3 Warris Road, Lahore.
Corresponding Secretary—
Mrs. E. M. Moffatt, Residency Hill, Lucknow.
Treasurer and Statistical Secretary—
Mrs. George Ewan, 2 Cornwallis Square, Calcutta.
World's Organizer—
Miss M. J. Campbell, Deaconess Home, Lucknow.
Recording Secretary—
Miss J. E. Bent, Bishopville, Vepery, Madras.
Editor, Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon—
Mrs. W. L. Ferguson, Bishopville, Vepery, Madras.

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Blue Ribbon Temperance Association—
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Translation—
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Young Peoples Branch—
Mrs. E. E. Tuck, Meerut, U.P.

The Blue Ribbon Department

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Material intended for the Blue Ribbon Department should be sent to Rev. A. T. Hoffert, Bulsar, Surat District.

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Notes and Quotes.

The Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, Australia, has passed a referendum bill by 52 votes to 31 providing for a poll on prohibition in the year 1928.

The temperance forces in Egypt are growing in strength; and an appeal has been made to the King and to the Prime Minister to introduce legislation prohibiting the sale and use of alcoholic beverages throughout the country.

At Vienna, Austria, late in 1923, was held the First International Criminal Police Congress, which resolved to enter upon a campaign against alcohol and narcotic drugs since these are rightly matters for police to attend to. Hitherto there has been debate, especially in America, as to whether the police should attempt to enforce excise laws. The subject needs clearing up in some parts of India.

The brewers and liquor interests are getting wise about what is coming, namely, world-wide prohibition of the traffic. They are preparing for the day in two ways. First, in order to postpone its coming as much as possible, they are creating great mergers and selling their shares to as many people as possible, hoping by this means to get a larger number of people financially interested in the business and advocates of its continued

existence. And, second, by selling out a large proportion of their holdings now, before prohibition comes in, to save themselves loss by just so much, and let those who have "bought in" bear it. The most recent example of this policy we have heard of is in New Zealand, where prohibition is not far off.

In Czecho-Slovakia municipalities have the right to submit the liquor question to vote of the citizens. As a result there are more than 16,000 villages, towns and cities in the country which strictly prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. Czecho-Slovakia is in the heart of Europe, and is one of the most progressive and energetic of the new states created since the Great War. Its influence on other countries should be very great in this and other vital matters of social reform. The people of Latvia are seeking for a similar law; and the Estonian Government have promised to submit a Bill providing for local option and referenda.

Kansas is in the central part of the United States of America and is known as one of the most prosperous states of the Union. Its people enacted prohibition more than forty years ago; but it has only been in the past fifteen years or so that the law became really effective in the larger cities. Now, however, the law is declared by officials and others to be as effectively enforced as any other. A large number of the people of Kansas have never seen a drink shop or a drunken person. The Southern California White Ribboner in giving a review of the state shows that, according to the last national census, the people of Kansas are longer lived than those of any other state; that, according to records in the War Department, Kansas furnished the best men physically for the selective draft; that Kansas has more people, in proportion to her population, who own their own homes than any other state; that it is one of the five states with the lowest percentage of illiteracy; that it ranks among the states which had the lowest percentage

of business failures in the hard times of 1921 ; and that the census taken in 1920 revealed the fact that there were 33 county jails and 34 city jails which did not have as much as a single prisoner in them. And yet some people question the value of prohibition !

When the "Water Wagon" Broke Down.

It was a discouraging situation. I was appointed to work in a sparsely settled county in a Western State in America. That was in 1914 and it was a fight to drive the liquor trade out of business in that state. My four wheeled buggy was a weak affair and the horse was a good match. The roads were dusty and it was hot. My pay depended on my ability to get the people to contribute to the campaign funds. I came to a town and tied my horse to a post by the side of the road. Some time after, on returning to my buggy I found it was minus a wheel. A passing car or other vehicle came too close to the hind wheel, a hub caught the rim, and as a result it had to go to the shop for repair. But before I got away from the scene of the disaster who should come along but the speaker for the liquor interests who was speaking in all of the more important towns of that county. He with his party were in a motor car. They recognized me and seeing the condition of my vehicle they gave a tremendous yell as their car shot past. They rejoiced to see that the "water wagon" had broken down. After a couple of hours the wheel was fixed but when I came to pay for it I found my pocket was minus the required amount of cash. I confessed my sad plight and promised to send the money later. No, the blacksmith would not trust me. So I went to a friend of the prohibition cause where I had put up for the night a few times before and he was kind enough to loan me the money. The blacksmith, to show that his heart was right, gave a liberal reduction. I felt better and was soon moving onward again. I found at most places the "wet" speaker failed to make a good impression. That made me feel still better. Election day came around and the next day the papers announced that the state went "dry" by over 20,000 majority. But best of all my county pulled its share of the majority vote.

I actually felt jubilant ! It was the "wets" who were going about with long faces. The old broken down "water wagon," weak as it was, did the work, and actually put "one over" the motor car. It did not move very fast but it got me about to see most of the voters. In the end Truth in a weak, slow moving vehicle will prevail over Error though it is backed by money and speeds about in cars !

It is wonderful how God uses the weak things to comfound the mighty. Organized temperance work in India is weak—fearfully weak ! The liquor trade is entrenched behind the ignorance and depraved habits of millions, and also tremendous financial backing ! More than one liquor shop collects more excise revenue than the combined gifts of all temperance associations received in one year for the destruction of the traffic. Only a fraction of the villages of India are being reached with a constructive and encouraging temperance message. But it is this temperance movement, weak as it is, that in the end will prevail over the liquor trade. Truth is found with those who are engaged in this holy warfare against organized vice and error. *Truth shall Prevail ! Undaunted, let us go forward, quietly and without public notice, each in his own sphere of activity and Victory—sure and permanent—will crown our efforts !*

A. T. H.

News from the Field.

Miss Campbell in Bombay Presidency :

Good reports continue to come of the work Miss Mary J. Campbell is doing in Western India. A Blue Ribbon Unit was organized at Ahmednagar. Further south meetings were held among the American Presbyterians. February 1st. she writes from Poona, suggesting the bright side to our disappointment over the failure of making arrangements for the proposed National Temperance Conference, saying, "Never mind, we'll all go on in our propaganda. I feel that now we should inundate our Councils with petitions for Prohibition and let us have more publicity, much more. I feel the time has come when we can strike hard at this evil. The Labour Party is partly sympathetic."

On February 4th. from Bombay she gives an encouraging report as follows : "How I wish you could be here this week. The work is starting off with a swing. Miss Elliott is a gold mine. She has planned a fine programme. Miss Navalkar and I had four meetings yesterday. I spoke twice in Hindustani and once in English. Three were Christian meetings and one Beni Isreal. This morning at nine, eight Indian pastors met here and we had a two hours conference on our work. C.M.S., S.P.G., American Marathi, Scottish U. F. Church, and M. E.'s were represented. I consider this one of the finest things yet, all these pastors showing interest and all promised to form a Committee looking forward to organizing Blue Ribbon units in their respective communities. Tonight a public meeting for Indian Christians at 6-30 and at 9, Missionary Conference. Tomorrow 4 meetings and so right on through to Friday. For the first time I feel hopeful about Bombay. This time we are going right after the Indians."

CONSTITUTION OF THE SIMLA BLUE RIBBON TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Name.

It was decided to form a branch of the Blue Ribbon Temperance Association in Simla to be called the "Simla Blue Ribbon Temperance Association."

Objects.

To create and promote unity and co-operation among temperance societies and other organizations in active sympathy with the temperance cause ; also through conferences, lectures, literature and other means to organize, promote and strengthen temperance activity throughout this district, seeking to win the people to become total abstainers from all intoxicating drinks and drugs including opium, ganja bhang, charas, tobacco, cigarettes, biris, cigars, etc., also seeking through constitutional means the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. This association shall also seek to promote social purity and other reforms that may be agreed upon, when their promotion tends to strengthen, or at least does not hinder, the promotion of the temperance reform.

Methods.

This Association shall seek :—

- (1) To organize temperance societies in

Simla and this district and to establish temperance associations wherever possible.

- (2) To educate and create public opinion in favour of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks and drugs.

- (3) To deliver public lectures, to give illustrated temperance lectures to the people and to work among the castes among whom drink is very prevalent.

- (4) To distribute temperance literature.

- (5) To hold conferences from time to time to promote the objects of the Association.

- (6) To submit representation to Government, Indian States and other bodies on the question of temperance and total prohibition in India.

- (7) To appoint paid or honorary lecturers to work in villages and towns and industrial centers, etc.

Office Bearers.

The Office Bearers of this Association shall be (1) President ; (2) Vice President ; (3) General Secretary ; (4) Joint Secretary ; (5) Literature Secretary ; (6) Publicity Secretary ; (7) Student Secretary ; (8) Juvenile Secretary ; (9) Secretary on Legislation ; (10) Labour Secretary ; (11) Social Purity Secretary ; (12) Treasurer ; (13) Auditor and a Managing Committee.

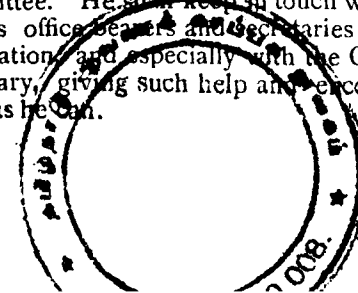
Office Bearers may be added to from time to time by the Managing Committee as may be necessary. Office Bearers are to be re-elected annually.

Managing Committee.

The M. C. shall for the present consist of not less than 13 members including Office Bearers, to be appointed annually. It shall direct the activities and interests of the Association according to the constitution and the decisions of the general committee, and of the Headquarters of the B.R.T.A. Lucknow. Five shall form the quorum for meetings of the Managing Committee.

Duties of Office Bearers.

The President shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Managing and of the General Committee. He shall keep in touch with the various office bearers and Secretaries of the Association, and especially with the General Secretary, giving such help and encouragement as he can.



The Vice President shall be *ex-officio* Vice Chairman.

The General Secretary under the direction of the Managing Committee shall organize, supervise and direct the activities of the Association. Honorary or paid speakers working under the auspices of the Association shall be under his supervision. He shall also direct the publication and circulation of temperance literature, the holding of meetings, etc. The appointment of the General Secretary shall be made by the Managing Committee.

The Joint Secretary shall assist the General Secretary. He shall record the proceedings of all meetings of the Managing and General Committees also of any General Conferences, etc., which may be appointed as may be necessary.

The Literature Secretary shall be responsible for obtaining supplies of suitable temperance literature for distribution, and also for canvassing for subscribers to the I.T.N. (Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon.)

The Publicity Secretary shall report, and encourage the reporting of news to the public press. He will also report from time to time the various activities of the Association to the B.R.T.A. Headquarters under the President's orders.

The Secretary on Legislation will give assistance and encouragement to the introduction and passing of anti-liquor measures in the Legislative Council, and report progress from time to time of legislative measures to the Association and to Headquarters.

The Student Secretary shall encourage and promote temperance propaganda in schools and colleges and other institutions.

The Juvenile Secretary shall encourage the promotion of temperance propaganda among juveniles.

The Labour Secretary shall encourage and promote temperance work among the labouring classes of the community.

The Social Purity Secretary shall check commercialized vice through education and legislative means; also arrange for the preparation and distribution of suitable social purity literature.

The Treasurer shall have charge of all funds belonging to the Association, keep all accounts for the same, and pay only such

bills as are approved by the General Secretary, or such persons to whom the task of approving bills, etc., shall be delegated by the Managing Committee.

Accounts of the Association will be opened with postal saving banks, or such other banks as the Managing Committee may decide from time to time.

Honorary Auditor shall audit the Treasurer's accounts quarterly, and submit his audit report at the next meeting of the Managing Committee.

Members.

Membership Fee Re. 1. per annum per head to be paid quarterly.

Meetings.—Ordinary meetings of members will be held fortnightly for the present. Anyone of 18 years of age or over, and who is a total abstainer, is entitled to become a member, irrespective of caste or creed, by signing the pledge.

Patrons

In addition to membership fees, the Association will be pleased to accept donations from members and others in sympathy with the cause.

Those who pay a lump sum of Rs. 50. will be appointed Patrons of the Association and will have all the rights of membership, and shall receive copies of all literature received and issued by the Association.

(Note.—The above constitution with changes to meet local conditions may be the basis upon which other associations, especially those of large towns and cities, may draw up a constitution to meet their needs.)

Vyara

The regular annual Fair was held in Vyara the latter part of January. Representatives of the Baroda Temperance Association were present to encourage the temperance cause among the Kaliparaj people who had gathered at Vyara in large numbers. Rev. J. M. Blough and his force of workers improved the opportunity by giving magic lantern lectures with slides on temperance and religious subjects. At Bulsar and Jalalpor the temperance message is receiving due emphasis as part of the Christian programme. The magic lantern at each of these places is a great help.

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