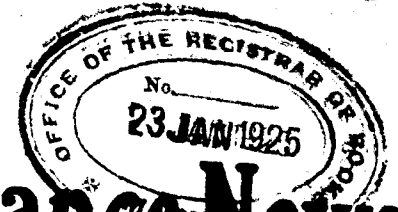
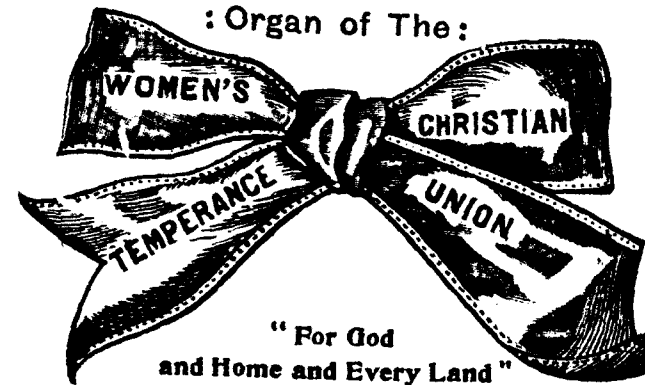


Single Copy, Three Annas.
God never calls anyone to a little job.

The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon



: Organ of The :



"For God
and Home and Every Land"

Vol. XIX.

JANUARY 1925.

No. I.

I will start this morning with a higher, fairer creed,
I will cease to stand complaining of my ruthless neighbour's greed ;
I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear,
I will waste no moments whining and my heart shall know no fear ;
I will look sometimes about me for the things that merit praise,
I will search for hidden beauties that elude the grumbler's gaze ;
I will try to find contentment in the path that I must tread ;
I will cease to have resentment when another moves ahead ;
I will not be swayed by envy when my rival's strength is shown,
I will not deny his merit but will strive to prove my own ;
I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine ;
I'll cease to preach your duty and be more concerned in mine."

ANON.

ALBINTON PRESS, MADRAS.

The Indian Temperance News

and White Ribbon

Vol. XX

JANUARY 1925

No. I

Near and Far

"I expect to pass through this world but once; any kindness that I can show to my fellow being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."—*Anonymous*.

Stop the Mill.

Prevention is better than cure. It is far more reasonable to cut off waste than it is to adopt a spendthrift policy and a subsequent reclamation from bankruptcy. Prophylaxis is the great endeavour in medicine to-day. Sanitation, hygiene, pure water, fresh air, recreation, all have their share in the modern science of preventive medicine. When will the statesmen of the world awaken to the fact that prevention of the liquor traffic is the sure way to cure the evils arising from it? T. G. Selby wisely says, "If we agree to stop the wanton manufacture of poverty, the inevitable residuum of misfortune will be well within our power to redress." India's drink bill is estimated at Rs. 100 Crores, or to put it in other words, Rs. One Thousand Millions (1,000,000,000). No wonder poverty abounds among the people. If prosperity is wanted, this vast sum should be diverted from the production and consumption of intoxicating drink and turned into useful channels. Stop the poverty mill. Prohibition will lead on to prosperity.

Canada at the Ballot Box.

News concerning the victories of prohibition is always slow in getting through. If dispatches come to the press they are very

meagre in details. The Province of Ontario balloted on the wet and dry issue on October 23rd, and the dispatches said that the dries had won by a very small margin. It now turns out that the margin was far from small. The Union Signal says:—"The Province of Ontario, Canada, scored an overwhelming victory for prohibition, on October 23rd, in the referendum on the proposed abolition of its Temperance Act. The latest returns received indicate that the dries have won by a majority of over 40,000. The cities of the province polled a large wet vote, but this was more than offset by the magnificent dry vote that was given in the country districts. In the words of an anti-prohibition newspaper, 'The final hopes of the wets, which at one time reached 70,000, faded away under the trickle of returns from small centres where dry majorities of one and two hundred gradually reduced the wet lead to the vanishing point, and started to pile up a vote in support of the continuance of prohibition.' Much credit is due to the women, who were very active in the campaign." And who has a better right to vote for prohibition than the women? They are the wives and mothers of the land, and they know the curse of drink and what it does for the home where it enters.

The New British Parliament.

The Alliance News says:—"It is not our province to comment on the political charac-

teristics of the remarkable transfer of electoral opinion which has placed Mr. Baldwin once more in power at the head of an overwhelmingly conservative House of Commons, beyond saying that all issues other than that which determined the election were completely swamped in the struggle. Many earnest members who have done yeoman service in the cause of temperance have been retired, we hope temporarily, from their parliamentary duties, and it is with deep regret that we include in the list our honoured president, Mr. Leif Jones, a regret which must be shared by temperance workers of every school of thought. The new House of Commons will, speaking simply from a temperance point of view, be reactionary in character, and we are not surprised that the liquor organs are jubilant over their triumph, and entertain the hope of a 'period of quiet and fair play to The Trade.' While the Conservative declaration of policy was silent as to liquor legislation, the favourable response given to most Conservative candidates to 'the Trade' questions seems to indicate that we must not look to this Parliament for any really effective temperance legislation in the nature of local option or even of Sunday closing. Lord Birkenhead, speaking on October 14th, laid it down that:—'The true and only line of temperance reform is to make the public house more reputable,—the gradual conversion of our public houses to the kind of place, making allowance for the difference in geographical circumstances, which the beer gardens furnished in the old days in Germany,' and he no doubt speaks for most, though not all, of his party when he says:—'I regard yours as an honest, decent, reputable and necessary Trade, and as long as I am a member of any Conservative Government I will see you get honest, decent and reputable treatment.' Could any declaration of intention be more explicit? India knows what to hope for from the new Secretary of State who presides over her destinies. The prohibitionists of this land may expect no quarter from Lord Birkenhead.

Britain's Next Step.

Continuing the discussion of the election results the editor of the Alliance News says:—"Meanwhile the immediate duty of the temperance party is to redouble its efforts to make the country realise the

magnitude of the drink evil in our midst. There is profound ignorance among a large part of the electorate as to the price which this country is paying for its liquor. How many people, for example, realise that the drink bill last year represented the continuous labour of (say) 1,500,000 men working full time and earning £4 per week—just to pay the drink bill? How many realise that this vast army, and the 400,000 additional workers in the various branches of "The Trade," while toiling for that which is not bread had to be fed and clothed by the rest of the community? The wasted labour of 2,000,000 workers is no small menace to our commercial progress. The Churches are lamentably ignorant of the extent of the evil. Many earnest social reformers have not realised its menace. As yet only a few enlightened business men have begun to appreciate the measure in which drink handicaps our commercial interests. The Labour Party as a whole does not realise it, and its leaders could render their supporters no greater service than to devote thought and effort towards bringing home to the workers the undoubted fact that the elimination of the liquor traffic would enormously lighten the financial burdens placed upon them, would greatly reduce unemployment, and would raise the standard of living throughout the country to a far higher level than it is at present. This is the great task before us all. In it all schools of temperance thought can unite for we are in agreement on the subject. It is the real foundation of our demand for effective local option, for whatever may be the argument on democratic grounds for local option legislation, the final and compelling demand for such legislation will only come from a nation which realises the menace of this traffic and insists upon securing for itself the right of self-protection against the drink evil."

The Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. William E. Johnson, (Pussyfoot) gives an account in American Issue concerning the very important action taken by the Interparliamentary Union at its last meeting, held in Berne and Geneva, Switzerland. The subject of international control of liquor was up for discussion "in the form of a report on the colonial question, in which occurred the following paragraph:—"The

drugs and liquor traffic ought to be submitted to the control of an international organ.' In the course of the debate upon the subject, Senator John Bergman, of Sweden, proposed the following amendment:—"The guiding principle of the control should be that, whenever, on account of climatical or race hygiene, or other motives recognised by science, the use of these substances is to be considered particularly dangerous, the procuring of these substances should be forbidden." The report was presented by the French deputy, M. Marius Moutet. After some discussion, M. Moutet accepted the amendment, in which form it was unanimously carried. The report, of course, only refers to colonial affairs and mandates more or less under control of the League of Nations. In the course of the debate, the representative from Egypt declared himself stoutly in favour of prohibition. The dry programme which he maintained to be successful in America, he declared would be equally successful and beneficial to Africa. This act of the Interparliamentary Union has had little attention in the newspapers, but both the wet and dry leaders of Europe are fully awake to the significance of the move so unanimously made. It is true that the Treaty of Versailles makes provision along this same line, but these treaty provisions have never been carried into effect."

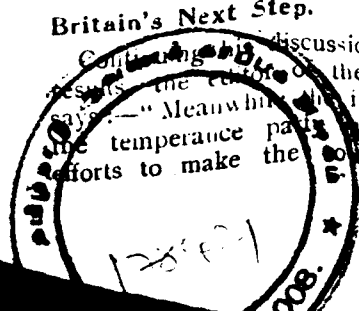
The American Elections.

Like the British elections, those in America have negatived all the forecasts which political prognosticators and soothsayers made; for Mr. Coolidge and his running mate, Mr. Dawes, have been elected to the presidency and the vice-presidency respectively, by a majority that is simply overwhelming and record-breaking. All the talk about the strength of Mr. Davis and the radicalism of Mr. La Follette being able to take the election out of the hands of the electoral college and throwing it into the House of Representatives went for naught. The people themselves made the decision, and that with a voice which is unmistakable. The two outstanding issues of the election were: Is America to remain American? and Is America to be dominated by the forces of disorder? Mr. Coolidge in his own person is the answer to both these questions. He is of old and

well seasoned American stock, a New Englander of the New Englanders, with Puritan ancestors and traditions. Due to the manner in which he handled a strike of the police in the city of Boston, while he was governor of Massachusetts, he had earned the title of "Law and Order Coolidge." In his declaration to the voters, prior to the recent elections, he had said that he proposed to enforce all law, and specifically named the prohibitory law as being an object for attention. The overwhelming vote of confidence given to Mr. Coolidge at the polls puts him in a position of great strength for the next four years. The people have said with no uncertain voice what they want him to do, namely keep America true to her past ideals of government, to enter into no plan for super-government from without, and to suppress those forces of disorder within,—forces led by the outlawed liquor traffic and aliens who seek to overthrow the government, or to bring it to a place of surrender and helpless acquiescence in the presence of these hostile elements. The people are with Mr. Coolidge and will back him up in his policies in the directions indicated. State and local issues entered into the contest in various parts of the country; but when it came to the wet or dry issue the people elected mostly dry representatives. The wets have made no gains in strength and have been beaten badly. Their chief consolation is no doubt the re-election of Governor Smith of New York; but when one remembers that the election in that State can be determined by New York City's vote, which is preponderatingly wet, as reflecting the views of citizens of un-American and foreign habits and customs, he need not be surprised that a wet governor has been returned. On the national issues, however, Mr. Coolidge carried the State by about a million votes! We may, therefore, look for a policy of law enforcement by the Federal Government at home, and for co-operation with nations abroad in all matters looking toward international justice and world peace.

Opium Agalo.

The two opium conferences at Geneva, Switzerland, are still in session as these lines are written. There have been many times of crisis and at least one deadlock in each gathering. There has been much healthy



Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including "JL" and "B.C. 11/12/21".

debate and plain speaking all around, and at some stages of the proceedings recrimination and charges of bad faith have not been lacking. As nearly as one can gather from the press reports, India and Japan have been the two nations to stand out against complete agreement. India's representative takes refuge in the Hague Convention and its observance, and refuses to admit that unlimited consumption of opium in India is wrong. The endeavour seems to be to get the imprimatur of the conferences set upon the theory put forth, that the free use of opium as it exists in India today is necessary and "legitimate." So long as India holds this attitude the complete realisation of the scheme for the suppression of the opium and deleterious drug traffic is impossible. India has opium by the tons and to spare, away beyond what is needed for medicinal and scientific purposes. So long as she has it in excess, so long will there be the temptation and danger for her to engage in smuggling to countries which are rigidly trying to exclude it. Moreover, those who know the life and habits of the Indian people best have no doubt that opium is used by them vastly in excess of anything which may be classed as legitimate. Well would it be for the health and prosperity of India if the use of this drug were curtailed at least nine-tenths below its present quantity. It is high time that some of the baneful effects of opium upon the infant and child life of India were given wide publicity, and that its addictive use by adults should be exposed. A public conscience must be aroused, and suitable legislation be enacted if India is to be delivered from this scourge, which is second only to alcohol in its demoralising effect upon young and old who become accustomed to it. We are glad to know that Government have said that considerations of revenue will not be allowed to stand in the way of reform.

Sunlight for Stimulation.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, of London, whose reputation in his profession is world-wide, was one of the speakers in connection with the Annual Conference of the Scottish Temperance Alliance, which held a public demonstration in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, on Monday the 13th October. The full report of the Conference is given in the November 15th issue of the Scottish Temper-

ance Reformer. The whole series of meetings reported is most inspiring to a reader of this, the banner number of the Reformer; and if inspiring to the reader, what must it have been to be present and to listen to the notable speeches and to have part in the great meetings? Dr. Saleeby referred to the statement in the Bible which says, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging," and said that "it had been a mocker right through the ages, and only now was modern research finding out how exact was that definition given in the Book of Proverbs." He said that "sometimes they were asked to suggest an alternative to alcohol, which people had been taught through the long ages should be used in health and in sickness. Well, he might point out in the first place, that the so-called stimulant had been proved to be a narcotic from first to last. (Hear, hear.) Life was responsive to stimulant at all stages; but alcohol was a narcotic which seemed to stimulate because it paralysed self-control and arrested the judgment. When people asked him to suggest a stimulant that might be used instead of alcohol, he mentioned sunshine—that great gift of God, and that oldest and best of all stimulants. And it was terrible to think how much that good gift was wasted, except for the green leaves and the vegetation that absorbed it so greedily. The children, for whom it was intended, were mostly under cover when the blessed sunshine was falling upon England. As some of them knew by this time, one effect of alcohol was to paralyse the white cells of the blood—those guardians and defenders of the body—which was therefore exposed to greater numbers of the enemies which were wanting to destroy them. In support of that view Dr. Saleeby exhibited slides showing that the blood is reinforced against its enemies in the presence of sunlight. Another remarkable achievement of modern research was, that what used to be called surgical tuberculosis was now being cured without any surgery, through the beneficent operation of sunlight. Without alcohol, but with sunshine, there was restoration of the functions of joints, as never before in the history of medical science. Sunlight was the real stimulant and light of life. In ten years, he predicted, people suffering from a multitude of diseases would be regularly treated by sunlight, as today

they were treated by the age long Mocker. These and other considerations induced him to say that he wished Sir Victor Horsley had lived to see how much surgery was being wiped off the map."

Norway News.

The general elections for the Norwegian Storting, (Parliament), held on October 20th, resulted in the usual victory for the dries. Their majority was approximately 188,000. In the plebiscite of October 5th and 6th, 1919, the vote for prohibition was 489,017; against prohibition, 394,673; leaving a dry majority of 184,344, or about 4,000 less than the majority of the present year. This shows that prohibition sentiment has not declined, but the rather increased. By liquor intrigue, the Government in July last proposed the repeal of the dry law, but the Storting rejected the Government Proposal by a vote of 85 to 65,—an adverse majority of 20. Thereupon the Ministry resigned and a new cabinet, headed by Herr Johan Ludvig Mowinckel, was installed. The new Premier was a dry. The wets, defeated in Parliament, declared that they would fight the thing out at the general elections in October. This they did, and they were defeated again. On the question of prohibition the new Storting stands about where the former Parliament stood. The press in Norway generally is wet. The newspapers are owned by the rich, and these are generally the friends of alcohol. All they lack in getting what they want is votes. Enforcement of the prohibitory law in Norway is strewn with difficulties because the sale of spirits only is forbidden. Wine and beer are not under the ban and so are freely sold and consumed, and people become intoxicated on these drinks just the same as on spirits. It is significant and hopeful that the voters hang on so strongly to what prohibition they have. Let us hope that the day is not far off when they will have more,—teetotal, bone dry prohibition.

Lloyd George's Plea.

Mr. Lloyd George made a most earnest, though ineffective, appeal to his fellow members of Parliament upon the occasion when the Welsh Local Option Veto bill was to be put to the vote. The ex-premier

showed how Wales has been asking for this measure for the control of its liquor traffic now for more than three decades; but without success. Among other things he said:—"The situation is one which requires to be grappled with very seriously. We are trading on a very narrow margin. We are dependent on foreign trade, and that is a very precarious position. And yet with all that we are carrying a drink bill of £200,000,000! We can not do it. What struck me in the United States of America more than anything else was the fact that the business communities were behind drastic temperance legislation. My Hon. Friend who last spoke dealt with the question of prohibition. That has been carried out in America only because the business community was convinced that something had to be done, and I am told that if an attempt were made now to reverse that decision at least 75 per cent. of the business community would be found to be against reversal. The effect has been undoubtedly a very great diminution in crime, an increase in building, and an enormous quickening of trade, because people have more money to spend on things which create labor. One man told me that children in America had never had such good times since the creation of the world. Prohibition has made an enormous difference in that country. But we are not asking for that. We are asking for liberty to experiment in our own country in order to deal with an evil which we are convinced is doing indelible harm to our population. We have been asking for it for thirty-three years. We have been a loyal people. We have never failed the Empire when we were called upon. We have been a law-abiding people. We are coming here in a constitutional manner, and some of us have grown old while asking for this thing from the House of Commons, and asking for it constitutionally. We are sent here by an overwhelming majority to ask the House of Commons at any rate, to give us a chance to take this bill upstairs, to examine it by committee, and to see whether we can not, by the common sense of all parties, fashion something which will be a good start in the way of experiment in our country."—*But though the Welsh members were for it, the Bill was voted down.*

With the Editor

NEW YEAR GREETINGS to all of our readers! May it truly be the "best ever" in every way. Let us double our prayers, treble our efforts, increase our subscription list and make 1925 a memorable year in the history of the W.C.T.U. of India.

REPORTS keep coming in from the different Divisions of good conventions which have been held. In Lahore they had the privilege of having Dr. and Mrs. Blakeslee with them, both of whom gave addresses. Surely much good will come of all these gatherings and discussions.

Madras will hold her Convention in January and our Miss Campbell has been asked to address the South India Social Service Conference which is to be held in Coimbatore early in the new year. We are glad for every opportunity given her to speak to any group and are sure they will give her a good hearing and that she will be a great help to them in their deliberations.

AND NOW MASSACHUSETTS has at last passed a State Enforcement Act and has come into line with those which did it so long ago. She has been slow about it and has had a hard struggle but it is encouraging to find in spite of all that has been said and written against the law in America that even so foreign a state as Massachusetts has at last seen that it is wise and best to pass this law and follow the Federal officials in trying to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. The others will soon follow we are sure, not many have the desire to stand out but those which have done so will soon begin to feel so lonely that for the sake of company they too will come.

ONTARIO has won a great victory. "Dry by a majority of approximately 40,000 is the way the message reads. Read Mrs. Blanche Read Johnston's report and see what she has to say about the victory and the way it was won. No one who reads about such things in the papers and has had no part in the fight can realise what this has meant to our sisters in Canada. With them we rejoice and with them also we pray that the time may soon come when they will have a "Dry Canada."

MRS. LEE COWIE has come and gone and we just wish that more had been able to hear her fine address in Madras and elsewhere. Such people are always a help.

Read her first hand information about prohibition in America and also the letter from another correspondent who is a physician who has put in many years of service in India. And still the wonder grows how men and women can say that "Prohibition is a failure in America, you can get all you want to drink."

HOW WOULD IT SEEM to have a woman for Governor of a state? We do not know, but the people of Wyoming and Texas are going to find out and it is because they have had enough confidence in the ability of these women to put them into office. One good thing is that they both pledge themselves to law enforcement.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS is a good way to help the cause and to let people who have done a deal for the work here, realise that we appreciate their labours. There are two being raised just now. We do not wish to name them but hope that friends all over the country will send in a little towards these two so that there shall be no lack. Afterwards we will publish the names. You all know the people so send in the subscriptions.

COLD WEATHER VISITORS are coming back to India as they have not done since before the war. We welcome them when they have a helpful message for India and all whom we have met thus far have had that. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward of New York were most helpful, Dr. Gilkey* seems to be capturing the student body of Bombay with his sympathetic and loyal messages concerning Christ. Professor Ross of Wisconsin University gave a good address to a small group on the Prohibition question and traced the growth historically in a most unique and helpful way. Miss Grey of the Women's Protective Legion (Chicago Ill. U.S.A.) is making a hurried trip through India and will be a help wherever the question of legalised vice is being discussed. She knows her subject, is full of facts and

* Barrows Lecturer.

helpful suggestions and will be glad of any assistance given her in regard to learning more of conditions in India. The Dancing Girls come in for their share and we need to realise that the people of India themselves are becoming interested in this matter. Some of these women wish to leave the profession which they hate, but many of them are helpless since they have no other means of livelihood. Here is a big field for those who believe in rescue work of any kind. Let us see to it that these sisters are not kept down in their positions of degradation because no helping hand is reached out to them.

It is the Master's own work and the

W. C. T. U. can have a big share in the movement which seems likely to spread all over the land. We are glad for all that Miss Grey has done and will do for India and bid her God speed in her journey and work.

OUR sympathy is extended to the Misses Day in the recent loss of their Mother of whom Miss Campbell writes in such a tender way. The memory of such a mother cannot but be helpful all through life and those who have such are rich indeed. We understand that the Misses Day are going abroad for some time and while we shall miss them from our work here we wish them a happy visit and a speedy return. India needs them.

Our President's Letters

November 7th.

My dear Friends,

I returned from attending the Executive of the W.F.M.S. and visiting friends in New Jersey and Washington, D.C. to Homer in time to vote. Though this is the first time I have ever voted, I succeeded in electing most of the people for whom I voted, though we were sorry we could not defeat Al Smith. Do you wonder how I got the chance to vote? We had claimed Homer as our American residence during our absence and I was here more than thirty days before election, and no one seemed to doubt that I am 21 years of age, so there was no objection to my exercising the franchise.

The Executive meetings were inspiring and I had very pleasant visits with various and sundry meetings mixed in. Washington, D.C. is a beautiful place and if I had nothing to do but live, perhaps I had better say exist, I think it would be a fine place in which to settle. This afternoon I have spoken at a school where I dressed four little girls in costume and attended a missionary meeting where I spoke a short time. Tomorrow I meet a company of girls to dress them in costume and practice on them a bit before I go to Chicago.

I start for Chicago on Monday evening expecting to arrive there Tuesday evening. I expected to write an article for Mrs. Ferguson before going, but I fear I cannot do it and the other necessary things to be

ready for requirements there. I am frightened already and wish Miss Campbell, Mrs. Keislar or Mrs. Ferguson were here to do the job. I should like to get off in some little corner and do and be nothing for awhile, only I do not want too much time to think, either. Probably I am tired to night and will feel more cheerful in the morning.

The teacher at the school this afternoon asked me if I had ever met her friend, Miss Mary Campbell of the Punjab; and she proved to be Mrs. Mary Sloan Folmer who knew our Miss Campbell before she ever went to India!

And you Mrs. Keislar, managed to almost be in the landslide at the Brewery. I am surprised at your going to such a place when you are President of the W.C.T.U. of India. Poor lady, I feel almost guilty when I think of the load you are carrying. I am hoping Miss Davis will come to Chicago to help brace me up. Probably part of my weariness is due to the fact that the memories of last year have been so constantly present with me and taking toll of my nervous energy.

I do hope you are all well. I think the October Magazine especially fine and I am glad you are all doing so well. Can you not have a National Convention this winter and elect Mrs. Keislar President and I will come out and settle in some corner and work at any job you assign me, provided it is easy. Is not that heroic?

November 11th.

Have today been stuffing my brain with facts and figures about our India from our Magazine and other sources. How interesting India is! Hope I can make other people feel it. . . . Reached the New Jersey State Convention at Newark in time to address their closing session and had a cordial reception.

Al. Smith was the only Democrat elected on the State ticket in New York. The Secretary of State is a lady teacher from Syracuse University Mrs. M. A. Feigson is Governor of Texas.

Letters from Chicago inform me that I am to share a room with one "Miss Joan Davis, Director of the W.C.T.U. of India." I hope that she will be ready with directions at

once and if there is any failure in the directions of Indian interests at this Convention please place the blame where it belongs! I feel immensely relieved and delighted at the prospect of seeing Miss Davis again. We are glad that President Coolidge called for a Peace Day today and hope it is being widely observed.

November 12th.

Have been down to Headquarters at LaSalle Hotel where Miss Gordon introduced me to the Executive which received me graciously, and with cheers for India's sake. (We think for her own as well. Ed) Saw Miss Tindling. Met Mr. Pickett's mother, President of Kentucky State W.C.T.U. Many ask about Miss Campbell.

Our Organising Secretary

Calcutta.**Dear Sisters,**

It has been a great pleasure to come back again to Calcutta for a few weeks' work. Our union gave me a fine reception in November 10th, in the home of Miss Atkinson of the Baptist Mission, the president of the Calcutta W.C.T.U. I have been making her home my abiding place while in the city and it has been a real home to this traveller. Here I have met many of our English missionary friends of the Baptist Church. You will all be interested in hearing that we have true friends in the English Baptist Mission of Bengal. Who has not heard of the Rev. Herbert Anderson a staunch supporter of the temperance cause? He has just lately returned from England and will now be able to give a good deal of time to this work of Temperance. Rev. J. Reid of this same mission represents the temperance forces on the Licensing Board and his opinion carries weight when he uses it, as he always does to check the growth of the liquor traffic in Calcutta. Miss Ewing's name is known to all the comrades as one who has taken a leading part in helping to make a "Dry" Calcutta. Rev. Harvie who ministers in the old Carey Church of illustrious fame lets his people know that he believes in total abstinence for the indivi-

dual Christian. I had the privilege of speaking in that church one evening and of sitting a short time in Carey's chair—Two weeks ago "Carey day" was celebrated in this Church. On November 11, 1793 he arrived in India. Take a backward glance. Is it better now, or worse, in our beloved India? Mrs. C. B. Harvey of the Baptist press has done a marvellous work in the literature department of the Bengal W.C.T.U. It is she who sent pledges and badges to me when I first started temperance work in Pathankot. I am grateful to Bengal and all her splendid workers, Indians, English, Scotch, and Americans.

As usual the Y.M.C.A. have helped your organizer and our cause. Five meetings for students were arranged for me in Overtown Hall and Ripon Street Y.M.C.A. It was in the former that I heard a few echoes from the work that was done about five years ago among the students. I was told by Mr. Roy member of Calcutta Temperance Federation, that he kept in touch with some of them for a long time,—there were 350 pledged abstinents—and he knew some of them had proved to be good helpers in the cause of sobriety and right living. Need I say that my Scotch and American friends have done what they could to help this month's campaign by letting me address schools and congregations. Miss Ewing

planned an "at Home" where I had the great pleasure of meeting some of the stalwarts in the cause, Rao Bahadur Chuni Lal Bose, Sir Devi Prasad Sarvadikari, M.L.A., Mr. Roy, Mr. Anderson and others.

I spent a week end at Shanteniketan Dr. Tagore's famous school. I went out by invitation. Never shall I forget the delightful hours spent in that "Abode of Peace" with poets, authors, musicians and artists. They each are seemed to count it a joy to give me the best they had. It was an inspiration to have a long talk with Mr. C. F. Andrews. He is certainly in sympathy with the object we have in view.

Bengal division is getting her statistics in Mrs. Thomas, President of the United Provinces Division is delighted with the promptness with which statistics are coming into her.

Let us have a good report for the world's convention.

I'm writing this letter in the home of Mrs. Ewan, our splendid National Treasurer. How we shall miss her when she goes home.

Love to each one

MARY J. CAMPBELL.

Contributed Articles

Golden Jubilee Convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union of the U. S. of America.

Mrs. F. B. Price, our national President, who represented India at the Jubilee Convention held in Chicago November 14—19 sent a copy of the programme to the office of the India Temperance News, which was received a few days ago. A letter will soon follow giving us many interesting details of that great gathering.

In the meantime we cull some intensely helpful facts from the programme.

To those who know the story, the two dates 1874—1924 standing at the top of page one bring back floods of grateful memories. What hath not God wrought through the earnest devotion of that company of America's best womanhood during those intervening years!

The roster gives not only the names of the six national officers, but the names of 58 state presidents as well; some of the 48 states have two divisions, Alaska and the Phillipine Islands are in the roll. A great company of Directors and Superintendents of Departments are noted, while in the list of Honour Guests we find the name of our own beloved president, and many others whom we should have been happy to meet. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt,

Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington D. C.

The programme was ushered in on Nov. 13th by a service of prayer and praise led by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia. The following topics were considered.

What great things He hath done for our organization.

What great things He hath done for our Nation.

What great things He hath done for the world.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, the World President, presided over the Formal Opening of the Convention, which was held in the Medinah Temple. Her jubilee message was "Our Greater Task ahead."

At the morning session on the 15th with Miss Gordon in the chair the Declaration of Principles written by Miss Frances E. Willard, and adopted in 1874 were read. They are given in full, as we believe our comrades in India will be made stronger by a perusal of what one woman of clear vision dared to announce as her belief fifty years ago:—

We believe in the coming of His Kingdom whose service is perfect freedom, because His laws, written in our members, as well as in nature and in grace, are perfect, converting the soul.

We believe in the gospel of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of life

should be an example safe and beneficent for every other man to follow.

We believe that God created both man and woman in His own image, and therefore we believe in one standard of purity for both men and women, and in the equal right of all to hold opinions and to express the same with equal freedom.

We believe in a living wage; in an eight-hour day; in courts of conciliation and arbitration; in justice as opposed to greed of gain; in "peace on earth and good-will to men."

We therefore formulate and for ourselves adopt the following pledge, asking our sisters and brothers of a common danger and a common hope to make common cause with us in working its reasonable and helpful precepts into the practice of everyday life:

Then followed the pledge which those women of long ago solemnly made their own. Can we do better than adopt this word for word as on pledge for India, only inserting the words "opium and all hemp drugs"?

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer, and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

To conform and enforce the rationale of this pledge, we declare our purpose to educate the young; to form a better public sentiment; to reform, so far as possible, by religious, ethical and scientific means, the drinking classes; to seek the transforming power of Divine grace for ourselves and all

for whom we work, that they and we may wilfully transcend no law of pure and wholesome living; and finally we pledge ourselves to labor and to pray that all these principles, founded upon the gospel of Christ, may be worked out into the customs of society and the laws of the land.

The afternoon and evening of the 18th gave the members of the convention an opportunity to hear our leader's message from India.

At the closing session an address was given by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt on "Law Enforcement." Having heard her in the World Convention in Philadelphia two years ago I know how thrilled the audience must have been.

We know from the Union Signal of Oct. 30, what part of her message probably was. A writer in Collier's recently said, "I know a way to make any 'wise' bootlegger in the United States shiver in his boots. Just slip up behind him and whisper. 'Mrs. Willebrandt is after you.' The signal says—'While Mrs. Willebrandt is very modest as to her attainments, she has the courage to make the assertion, 'Give me the authority and let me have my pick of 300 men and I'll make this country as dry as it is humanly possible to get it.'"

I believe the women of America to-day when they remember how their comrades of past days held aloft the torch, when it was not popular to do so, and were so signally used in making alcohol an outlaw, will not let it fall until every child in the land shall have been taught reverence for the law.

MARY J. CAMPBELL.

Our Mail Bag

From America.

"I suppose you think that I have forgotten your request and my promise to let you know my impressions of prohibition. Not so, I have been waiting and keeping my eyes open, trying to get the impressions.

Late in the Summer I made a special trip down town one Saturday night and walked up and down the streets for some time looking for a drunken man. I didn't see him. It was a great change from what it

was on my last furlough. Then we had sixteen saloons and a brewery and you did not have to hunt long to see people drunk. And you couldn't walk along any of our business streets without smelling liquor. This Summer a car-load of high potency beer was discovered on the railway in Bradford, but was from another city bound for still a third one and was simply going through Bradford to a place in New York State. It was supposed to be molasses and

was addressed to some fictitious firm. However it never went further. An injunction was served, and within two or three days the whole consignment went to swell the waters of the Tussa Creek!

I was around New York for two weeks and now I have been in Philadelphia two weeks. I have been out very late every night coming home from different parts of the city at ten or eleven o'clock on the street cars, since I reached U.S.A. I have seen just one drunken man and he was on a ferry boat between Bayonne (New Jersey) and New York City. For one who has been "on the go" constantly for over two months all over Pennsylvania, in Northern New Jersey and about New York, a trip to Boston and Providence Rhode Island, and also several trips in Western New York I do not think that is a bad record. Certainly it could not have taken place before prohibition. Of course, there is lots in the papers about a still being found here, a raid being made there etc., but that is because selling liquor has now become a crime. In the old days people might have had fifty stills without its getting into the papers. Of course, the fight is not yet over. The W.C.T.U. still has work to do and they are doing it. But to my eyes and they have been wide awake too, the situation is vastly improved. Pennsylvania has always been a liquor state, so this is a good place to observe. The Government is getting better organised for enforcing the law and I see every reason to believe that conditions will continue to improve. I feel convinced that prohibition has come to stay. I personally know two men here in Bradford who used to spend almost every cent they earned on drink and who seemed absolutely incapable of reform. Now neither of them drink and they are using their money to support their families. There are many others who are doing the same thing. Of course, there is plenty of illicit selling of liquor, much of it very poisonous indeed. And there are still frequent deaths from drinking stuff containing wood alcohol. We read of these things in the papers. But the courts are getting more strict. Just a few weeks ago Judge Schoemaker of Western Pennsylvania, sent a man up for seven years for selling liquor. It was his second offence and he was the limit of the law. A few sentences that will have some effect.

A. BENJAMIN.

My Dear Mrs. Price,

How lovely of you to send me that Life Membership in the National Women's Christian Temperance Union of India. I never dreamed of such an honor and am afraid that far less I am entitled to it. The Ladies here framed it for me and now it hangs beside my Life Membership in the Womans Board of foreign missions. I am afraid I am more joyful than I ought to be.

I should have written you earlier but managed to break down a while back and had to go into hospital for a rest. Am out again and feeling pretty well again.

Yes I saw the notice of the passing of Dr. Price and since have thought of you alone I sometimes think it well that so much work comes to one that they must forget their loneliness. I was homesick all last year but am no more. I know my age would not allow me to be a success any more in the mission field. My 84 birthday occurred in hospital. How the people did celebrate. How I should enjoy seeing you once here. I expect to see Miss Campbell if she comes as she has her sisters here. I shall certainly look forward to your coming.

With love and best thanks again I am.

MARY E. PRATT.

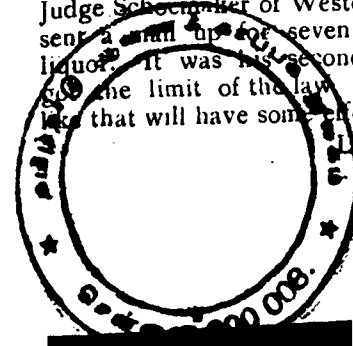
Waterloo, Iowa.

Greeting to my dear friends in Madras.

It is with a joyful heart I write you today. You will be aware that Ontario—my home Province—has been engaged in another conflict to maintain her Prohibitory Law.

In the last years of the war we enjoyed war time Prohibition of the liquor traffic. In 1919 we held a referendum to perpetuate this measure in what was known as the Ontario Temperance Act. We won a sweeping victory. This Act Prohibited sale of spiritous liquors for beverage purposes. In 1921 a Dominion Law was passed whereby our Provincial Authorities could prohibit importation—but not manufacture—as that Law can only be enacted by our Federal Parliament. Not an open bar or legal drinking place existed under the Ontario Temperance Act.

The Liquor party were insistent in inducing the Ontario Legislature to bring on a plebiscite on the 23rd. of October this year, to try and establish a system of Government Control. We have passed through perhaps



the bitterest struggle in our history to maintain the measure of Prohibition which we had on the Statute books. We have in Ontario engaged in many strenuous encounters with this Hydra-headed monster. To the glory and praise of our God, we have again triumphed! And we sing a doxology for the conquest once more for the powers of righteousness over this evil thing.

We have been favoured with a magnificent leadership, both of men and women. The Prohibition Union cared for the men's side of the work, and the Prohibition Council composed of practically all Women's Societies, with their President, and our indefatigable Provincial President Mrs. Wm. Pugsley, led the Women's work. And truly both worked together side by side in pleasant unity.

Our World's President Dr. Anna Gordon came over and gave inspiring messages at our Ontario Conventions held during the Campaign. Many splendid women co-operated by speaking, writing, distributing literature, and, on the polling day, held offices at the polls. We heard of one lady who personally distributed 1500 leaflets. Prayer groups met all over the Province to claim Divine blessing; and, in this city of Toronto, in our Willard Hall, for four days prayer meetings were conducted on the week of the voting. The women showed their appreciation of their citizenship by exercising their franchise and voting in large numbers to protect their homes from the menace of drink.

Rejoice with us dear friends and let us pray, plan, organize and work, trusting in our Lord till the White Flag of Prohibition flies gloriously all round the world.

Yours in this hope,

BLANCHE READ JOHNSTON

From Egypt.

"How strange that just when you were being so troubled over the Opium question I too have had a great stirring up here in my native W.C.T.U. and just last week we sent in a petition to the government to prevent sowing the fields of the Upper Country with poppies. Our poor babies come to our clinics quite stupid from 'The father of sleep' as it is called in Arabic.—From Dr. C. B. to Miss Campbell.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, United Provinces Division opened on the morning of December 3rd in the Deaconess Home, Lucknow with Mrs. G. H. Thomas, Divisional President in the chair.

Devotions were led by Mrs. R. C. Rankin. She chose for her text the sixth chapter of Ephesians adapting Paul's message to the various types of evils which the temperance worker has to face and conquer, her equipment for the struggle and the defensive and offensive weapons with which she is provided.

Mrs. J. R. Chitambar then gave the address of welcome to which Mrs. F. M. Perrill responded. After the roll call and appointment of committees Mrs. F. M. Wilson gave an enthusiastic address on "Our Opportunities" which we feel is worth sharing.

"The Tempter tries to keep women from doing this work by telling them there is not time for it; by making them think their time is too fully occupied already. But TIME can be found for it if one is sufficiently interested in it.

Interest in anything is vital to success. If one is not INTERESTED in the work, she will never be able to find time for it. The reason some women are not interested in Temperance work is because they are not informed regarding it. They do not know the amount of sin, sorrow and shame caused by intemperance and they do not know what has been done, what is being done and what can be accomplished to eliminate this evil. Many women are not interested because they have had misconceptions and prejudices regarding it. Some have supposed that to do effective temperance work it was necessary to be Masculine. Carrie Nation became so incensed over the drink traffic that she was willing to smash the windows of public houses and saloons where intoxicants were sold, but all effective work is not done in that way. One may be just as lady-like and refined and genteel in her temperance work as in the work of her art club. Young people have sometimes thought it was for grey haired women only; but now the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is organized among all ages, from the cradle to the grave. If one keeps a MOTIVE, a goal in mind, the goal

of seeing all intemperance swept from the world and realizes that a little effort everywhere by every woman the goal could soon be reached. A word here, some literature distributed there, a call yonder and a prayer everywhere by every woman and the work is done."

The noontide prayer was led by Mrs. Thomas and Miss Moses sang a solo. Reports of the Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Statistical Secretary and Superintendents of Departments were then read.

Just before the adjournment for tiffin a Life Membership Certificate was presented to Mrs. Bella John, Mrs. Chitambar acted as interpreter and Mrs. John responded very feelingly.

The Convention session opened with prayer by Mrs. Perrill followed by the reports of the committees. Mrs. Sheets then gave an address on "Y.P.B. and Juvenile Department" which follows:

"We all concede that if we are to raise up a nation of total abstainers we must instruct the children. But we do not do it. Why? After several years of study I've decided that it is because we find so few who, given the time, know how to do it. Here are a few rules I have made for myself.

Firstly, be brief. A half hour taken up by two lively songs a short prayer, to the point (it may be but two or three sentences), as short a scripture lesson, a slogan or the pledge and a ten minute temperance talk is plenty in addition to the Secretary's report.

Secondly, be scientific. The mind of today calls for a reason. It is not enough to tell our children that we should not use intoxicants because the Bible says so. There is a reason for every teaching of the Bible. Let us take the trouble to discover the "why" and give it to the children.

Thirdly, be simple. If we try to prepare a finished essay for each meeting on the harmful effects of intoxicants and narcotics the child's mind will not grasp it. Try to drive home one idea at a meeting. The sum total of facts acquired in a dozen "one idea" meetings will be found to be much larger than that of as many of the "e-say" type.

My fourth point is that our songs be chosen carefully. Let them have a swing and be sung with vigour. They need not always be religious songs but should be on

the general subject and should appeal to the best in childhood. Let us be careful in song, story, and recitation to keep out sentimental drivel and nerve rocking appeal.

My last point is perhaps the most important: Appeal to the eye. A fact put on a poster, especially if it be a picture, will stay with a child long years. Often a story can be played out with telling effect. Take for instance the story of the march on Lady Smith. One does not need elaborate preparation—a few bottles of colored water, a pail of water and a cup, a few cots for stretchers and a blanket roll for the shoulders of each soldier and the outfit is ready. The children will love to march on Lady Smith and will remember that the total abstinists stood the strain while the users of strong drink failed.

An experiment such as cooking an egg or brain with alcohol, giving tobacco juice to a frog, etc. etc. will never leave a child's mind. Some of these experiments of nearly thirty years back are as fresh in my mind as though I had seen them just yesterday. I can indulge in a full fledged shudder over them after these many years.

In a nutshell—if you would succeed in teaching the child to shun intoxicants and narcotics, prepare for your meetings thoroughly, apply your psychology and—be brief.

The adoption of goals and budgets followed the election of officers.

MAY RANKIN,

Press Supt. of U. P. Division.

Yellamanchili.

During the last week four Magic Lantern Lectures were given on Haridasi, in four different centres. The lectures were well attended by men and women, young and old and were well taken. The Panchamas to whom one lecture was given remarked at the end that there was nobody who sought them and gave them such advice. That was a sure sign of awakening consciousness in them and I felt very much at the remark. I shall try my best to do something for them hereafter.

G. V. SUBBA RAU,
Secretary.

Calcutta Notes.

Our comrades are well acquainted with the name of Miss Alice Day who has been the Cor. Secretary of Bengal Division for

many years. Not such a large circle may know the sister Miss Helen Day who has been Secretary of the Calcutta Union for a long time. Both these sisters have shown a deep devotion to our cause in Calcutta and Bengal and indeed to all India.

A few weeks ago they were called upon to part with their aged mother, Mrs. L. B. Day. She had suffered many months and often seemed at death's door, but would rally again. The loving devotion of the daughters to their mother was beautiful to see. I had the pleasure of meeting mother and daughters several times as I passed through Calcutta, or made a very day in the city. Mrs. Day was a remarkable woman. She nobly assisted her talented husband in his work as preacher, teacher and author. I read a life of Rev. Lal Bihari Day this summer and I can recommend this book to all who wish to become better acquainted with a cultured Christian gentleman of India.

I know our comrades will extend their loving sympathy to the Day sisters in this time of their great loneliness.

MARY J. CAMPBELL.

Cawnpore.

The Temperance workers of Cawnpore have been putting forth efforts for the last two months to have a Medal Contest given by the Indian community; and the event took place December 15, at The Hudson Memorial School. An audience of about 150 were present, about two-thirds being of the various student bodies of Cawnpore. All the contestants were young boys connected in some way with the Local M.E. Community.

The judges had no difficulty in deciding who should have the Medal for his earnest impressive way made Jordan Massey stand out ahead of all the contestants, and we were very happy to learn later that he was poor orphan lad who had not received many of the advantages of a Christian home. We shall follow his career with interest in the days to come. The winner of the second prize, Hardwin Wishard was not far below him in marks however so let him take courage and try for the Medal another time. The net receipts will be not far from Rs. 8.

C. M. BEACH.

Union Mission, Cawnpore,
December 16, 1924.

Prohibition in America.

Lahore, Dec. 2.

Speaking at the Forman Christian College Hall this evening on prohibition in America, Dr. Blakeslee, Methodist Preacher, who has been travelling for 10 years in the Eastern countries and 2 years in India repudiated the false insertions in the Press regarding the alleged failure of prohibition in America. He stated that several people blame the American Government for forcing the law on unbelieving citizens, and proved by charts that only two years before the National Prohibition came into effect 95 per cent. of the total geographical area was under prohibition, or 58 per cent. of the total inhabitants. It is a crime, he said, to publish anti-statements regarding American Prohibition. Votes in favour of Prohibitionists were in overwhelming majority everywhere much before prohibition was given effect to and the President of America would have been nowhere had he stood for election from a wet platform. By prohibition they got rid of 180,000 saloons, decreased drunkenness, crime, accidents in industries, suicide, insanity, and increased health, longevity, efficiency, prosperity, character and happiness. The lecturer advised the educated people of India to fight against alcoholism and keep the great issue hot and mould a strong, roused and unanimous public opinion against which no Government under the stars could stand.—*The Hindu, December 4.*

A Colonial's impressions of U.S.A.

By MRS. HARRISON LEE COWIE.

Seventeen years ago I visited America and saw the drink traffic in full swing with all its usual results. Just as in my own great land of Australia so in the United States of America I saw poverty, dirt, degradation and shame following the drink traffic. It never alters its character whether under the Northern Star or under the Southern Cross. It never changes its nature for climatic conditions or atmospheric influences. The rich drink themselves to poverty and the poor go down to squalor when drink rules.

I spoke at a free meal in Philadelphia where kindly Christians gathered in the human derelicts on Sunday mornings and gave them steaming mugs of coffee and sandwiches of meat and bread. And the

hundreds of poor wrecks admitted that they owed their destruction to the terrific enslaver—strong drink.

In New York I attended Jerry McAuley's Mission and addressed another batch of battered, filthy, sodden humanity. Drink again. Everywhere from San Francisco to New York, I saw the trail of the Serpent, and grieved for the sufferings and slavery of the sons of men.

This year of 1924 I again journeyed across America from Honolulu to Toronto and viewed the States under the new garb of national prohibition. Oh, what a blessed change! No more "free feeds" required anywhere for all can buy their own food. Jerry McAuley's Mission closed for want of "drunks;" prosperity, vim, alertness in every city; a hum and briskness in every trade that made one rejoice with exceeding joy. Working men were flashing along in their own motor-cars merrily declaring "Benzine is cheaper than booze." Churches going up at the rate of 6,000 a year and membership increase exceeding all previous records. Missions being helped, the poor of other lands being cared for and love and good will increasing. Surely a "new heaven and a new earth" is being ushered in.

Compared with Britain the improvement is prodigious. No unemployment in the

States while 1,200,000 are out of work in Britain. No "free feeds" required in U.S.A.—"free feeds" in the large cities of the Motherland every Sunday. No "Drink Bill" in America—£307,000,000 in Britain last year—a sum sufficient to put nearly a hundred pounds sterling on every letter in the Bible.

After earnestly and diligently reviewing experiences in America in 1924 compared with 1907 I agree with Sheldon that "Prohibition at its worst would be better than License at its best."

"And with God for our strength,
We never will flinch
Till conquered and slain
Is the demon drink."

—Indian Witness.

Victory.

Washington, October 20.—"A complete victory of law and order over the outlawed liquor traffickers" is in sight, the federal prohibition unit said today, in a statement covering 89 months of Commissioner Haynes' administration.

Enforcement is becoming more effective every day, the statement says.

Genuine liquor is now almost impossible to obtain.

—Contributed.

A Poll of the Press

What about this?

It is becoming increasingly plain in India that the people who are in greatest need of a Temperance campaign, if India is to be delivered from the drink curse, are many Europeans and many Indian Christians. To these we commend parts of an open letter we quote below from *The Wayfarer*, a letter addressed to the Bishop of Durham after his speech against the Bishop of Oxford's Bill in the House of Lords. The letter states: 'There is little doubt that it was your Lordship's impassioned appeal on behalf of the liquor traffic recently that sealed the fate of your brother of Oxford's Bill for the introduction of Local Veto into this country. You have, as a man, even more than as a Bishop, every right to your opinion. But Bishop's

palaces are often far from the tiny dwellings which so many of your fellow citizens inhabit, that you may be in danger of forgetting some of the ordinary everyday problems which confront your curates, mission workers, and workmen fellow-worshippers.'

Drink and the Working Classes.

The letter to the Bishop continues: Within a few hundred yards of my front door there live four ordinary working-class families. . . . In the first of these homes the head of the house is in receipt of a steady and reliable wage. Four at least of the children are at work. Yet the wife, frail hard-working woman, has to turn out day after day to earn enough money to buy food for her husband and the two youngest children. Your Lordship knows the reason,

The man is a regular customer at three or four establishments of a "legitimate" character. . . . Within fifty yards of this home there is to be found another. Here is a tiny, spotless cottage. . . . In the ordinary way you could eat off the floor of the cottage. But when the master of the house has had his sufficiency at "The Blue Cow" or "The Fierce Bulldog," you will find the floor covered with vomit, and smelling, your Lordship, like a taproom that has not had its windows open for three days in midsummer. (Were you ever in a taproom my Lord, at ten o'clock on Saturday night? It's said to be one of the quickest ways out of a mining village, sometimes.) . . . Your Lordship is interested in the marriage question, no doubt. You rejoice in the hope that English babies are being reared in free and happy homes. But not fifty yards from the spewcovered floor there is a family of four. Father (twenty-four), mother (twenty), and two tiny little ones. My Lord—not very long ago a young man who is trying to serve your Master—took home the father to his wretched dwelling. There was blood on the table and blood on the floor, and a note was pinned on the mantelpiece, telling of the mother's flight with her little ones from the father's violence.'

Why Teetotalers are Fanatics.

Not sparing his Lordship, the correspondent goes on to say: 'You spoke in the House of Lords last week of the fanaticism of the teetotaler. My Lord, if you have never seen a child suffer from the curse of strong drink you have no right to talk of the fanaticism of those of us who have. And if you have seen it, my Lord, then surely your heart must be well encased if you remain an apologist for the Trade. Yet one more home, and I will have shown you what I set out to show. Here is a family of five children. There were six, but the baby, hurried into the world by the brutal violence of a drunkard husband, is in our local cemetery now. The children are thin and cowed in demeanour. The mother has no spirit. She has no time, for one thing. The father is not lacking in courage. He is in receipt of a well-earned pension because of his sacrifices for freedom, for you and me. But he is a hopeless slave. And his chains are fettered securely upon him, my Lord Bishop of Durham, by a perfectly lawful and

respectable trade. May I remind your Lordship that there were Bishops who defended slavery as a respectable business, who upheld the sale of child paupers to the industrial factories as a necessary adjunct to industrial freedom. And to-day there are Bishop who uphold this sort of thing, in the sacred cause of Fellowship, Freedom, and Reform'!—*Marathi Temperance News*.

There are many who think that the Indian does not need strongwords and that after all there is not much of a problem in this country. Let such read carefully and rigets the following from the report of the *Kondan Co-operative Enquiry Committee*. This Committee was not composed of fanatics but of sober, sound people who are not given to making hysterical remarks. They feel that this is the condition. Many others could tell the same story. "Close the shops and take away temptation and we will not drink. When it is here we are not strong enough to resist," this is the cry everywhere. How long, how long must these weak ones wait?

Touring the district for nearly a month, the Committee interviewed officials and non-officials, pleaders and doctors, Khots and Khatedars landowners and tenants, potters and weavers on the economic conditions prevailing among the people. What of these weavers and other villagers? 'Their financial position,' says the *Report* on page 25, 'is not as good as it should be because of the habit of drink to which they are generally addicted. In their sober moments they regret it, their caste Panchayets may discourage it, but they declare that as long as the temptation of the liquor shop exists close to their doors, they cannot resist that temptation. High price, they say, only beggars them the more, it cannot keep them from drink. As another Committee is investigating this problem of drink, our Committee need not give any opinion in the matter but the foregoing is the gist of the evidence we got on this point from weavers as well as other people in the villages and towns of the District.'—*Marathi Temperance News*.

India and the 'Moderate Drinker.'

Our readers will remember the Prohibition debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on July 31st and August 1st, this year when the Council insisted by a majority of 45 to 28 on declaring plainly to Government

that Prohibition for India should be aimed at within a period of no longer than twenty years. The official report of this debate reveals some very straight things that were said by the Indian members. Among them was the following by the mover of the resolution, Mr. C. M. Saptarshi, M.L.C., for Ahmednagar District, who said: 'It has been the policy of the State to help the moderate drinker. That is the point of view which we cannot understand. The moderate drinker has absolutely no position in Indian society, whether Hindus or Mohammedans. We look upon drink as a vice to be condemned. Our religion condemns it and our tradition condemns it. We look upon the moderate drinker as we would look upon a moderate thief. Drink is as much a vice as theft, whether moderate or immoderate. We cannot look upon the moderate drinker with equanimity; and we would condemn him as much as we condemn any man who is indulging in any other vice. It is a moderate drinker who encourages this vice to a great extent; and it is he who spreads the habit of drink more and more. Without understanding the point of view of the Indian people the mistake was committed at the beginning and the result is that drink has become a general vice, which public sentiment in India condemns. It has been stated by several official witnesses while giving evidence before the Excise Committee that if we adopt the policy of prohibition and if we change the present policy of the Government we would be interfering with the liberty of the individual. We have been hearing all this talk of interfering with individual liberty for many years. In this country the liberty of the moderate drinker is the only liberty we have of. Now the drink taken to a moderate extent has a tendency to create the temptation to drink more and more. It is therefore necessary in the interest of society, which stands in danger of being molested and demoralised, to stop the so-called moderate drinker. The sentiment in the country is so strong that the moderate drinker will not be tolerated any more.'

A fellow who has actually tried it, says that though there are three scruples in a dram, the more drams you take, the less scruples you will have.—D.R.

SECOND ALL GUJARAT TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.

November 29th, Saturday, the A.G.T.A. met in a conference from one to four-thirty p.m. A long program was rendered which is given elsewhere.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards of Bombay very ably presided over the conference. This conference was held in Bombay and much credit for its success is due to Mr. Herilal Parekh and Dr. Joseph Benjamin both of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Bojaji opened the conference with a temperance song of his own composition, in Gujarati. Mr. Ramanbhai gave the address of welcome. After which his wife spoke and proposed that Rev. Mr. Edwards act as Chairman, which was seconded and passed. Mr. Edwards gave a very able presidential address which was much appreciated by all present and especially did he show the success of Prohibition in U. S. America, having seen it himself. This was a good proof to the people who often read in the papers the falsehoods about American Prohibition.

Dr. Joseph Benjamin also gave a report of work that had been done in the Association since the last conference at Nadiad two years ago. He is an untiring temperance worker. Others took a very active part also and we trust much good was done. The following resolutions were drawn up and discussed which are self-explanatory.

SADIE J. MILLER.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Second All Gujarat Temperance Conference, Ahmedabad 1.

Saturday, 29th November 1924.

RESOLUTION No. 1.

(1) That in view of the strong public opinion in favour of the total extinction of the drink and drug traffic this Conference earnestly appeals to Government to declare as early as possible Total Prohibition of the traffic as its goal, to give effect to the policy in ten years' time, and as first steps in that direction to grant the right of Local Option to the people as has been done by the Punjab Government, and to declare areas, where shops exist at present, 'Dry' one by one, and in addition as concomitants to the above policy to give effect among others to the following measures:—

- (a) not to allow the opening of any new shops for the sale of country or foreign liquor or other intoxicating drugs,
- (b) to close all existing shops having small sales,
- (c) to gradually reduce the number of existing shops both for the sale of country and foreign liquor,
- (d) to strictly enforce the Rationing system in the case of each individual shop, and to also apply the system to shops selling foreign liquor,
- (e) to convert all "On" licenses for the sale of country liquor into "Off" licenses, as is the case at present with the majority of shops for the sale of foreign liquor,
- (f) to allow only the sale of 60 per cent U. P. liquor at all the country liquor shops, discontinuing the sale of 40° U.P. liquor altogether,
- (g) not to allow the taking away of more than half a bottle of country liquor by any individual on any one day.
- (h) to fix the closing hour of shops at sunset,
- (i) to close all shops on the Divali holidays also, as is done now on the Holi and Mahomedan holidays, to close all shops on Sundays as is done at present in Poona, and close all shops on pay days in large industrial centres, and on fair and market days in towns and villages.
- (j) to insert a clause in the license not to sell liquor to members of the fair sex or any other person under 20 years of age,
- (k) not to allow any shop to be near a mill, market, place of worship, school or college, high road, or near the residence of backward classes,
- (l) to direct that temperance teaching will be given on a larger scale than at present and on a scientific basis in all the Schools and Colleges in the Presidency.
- (m) to place the present Local Excise Advisory Committees on a more elective basis, Temperance Associations to be represented thereon, to grant power to these Committees to grant and cancel licenses, and to establish these Committees for every taluka town,
- (n) to grant powers to Municipalities and Local Boards to order the removal of liquor shops in their areas as has been done in the United Provinces by that Government.
- (2) That this Conference supports the recommendations made by the Excise Committee in their report to Government except some of those made as regards taxation, and requests Government to give effect to them as early as possible.

RESOLUTION No. 2.

That this Conference notes with deep concern that whereas Government on the one hand are

reducing the number of country liquor shops, there has been on the other hand increase in the number of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor, and it therefore prays that Government will be pleased to apply the policy of reduction to shops for foreign liquor also, and that no new licenses shall be granted in future for the sale of foreign liquor.

RESOLUTION No. 3.

That this Conference earnestly appeals to the rulers of Native States in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Cutch to introduce Prohibition in their States, as has already been done in Palitana, Bhavnagar, Gondal, Limbdi, and Jasdan.

RESOLUTION No. 4.

That in view of the great increase of smoking in the Presidency especially among the young, in whom deleterious effects are produced more rapidly than among the old, this Conference earnestly appeals to Government to introduce as early as possible a Bill into the Local Legislative Council prohibiting the sale of tobacco and its preparations to juveniles under the age of 20 years.

RESOLUTION No. 5.

That this Conference appeals to leaders of society in all towns in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Palanpur, and Cutch, where Temperance Societies do not exist at present, to open them without delay.

RESOLUTION No. 6.

That this Conference is of opinion that it is necessary to engage paid lecturers for the purpose of carrying on temperance propaganda work among the masses in the villages and industrial towns and for that purpose appeals to rulers of Native States, philanthropic ladies and gentlemen, and large employers of labour, to help the scheme with funds.

RESOLUTION No. 7.

That this Conference earnestly invites the active co-operation of heads of castes and the various religions in helping Temperance Societies to lessen the vice of drink and intoxicating drugs in their respective spheres.

RESOLUTION No. 8.

That this Conference cordially invites the help of educated and public spirited ladies in the noble cause of Temperance, as the Conference firmly believes that they can greatly further it among children, and even among men, and earnestly appeals to them to impress upon mothers the evil effects produced upon infants by the indiscriminate administration of opium and Bal-Goli containing opium.

RESOLUTION No. 9.

That this Conference exhorts young men and students to form 'Bands of Hope' all over the province, in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and through their agency promote the cause of temperance by actively helping the Temperance Societies in the movement.

RESOLUTION No. 10.

That this Conference earnestly desires that along with the propaganda work against drink active steps be taken by the Temperance Societies in the province to prevent the spread of the vice of Ganja, Opium, and Cocaine, etc., and to prevent the smoking of tobacco among young men and students.

RESOLUTION No. 11.

That the President be requested to forward copies of the first four resolutions to the authorities concerned.

RESOLUTION No. 12.

Resolved that office-bearers and Managing Committee be appointed as per list to carry on the work of the All Gujarat Temperance Association till the next Conference meets.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN,
HIRALAL T. PAREKH,
Honorary Secretaries.

The Second All Gujarat Temperance Conference.

AHMEDABAD,
29th November 1924.

Visit of Mrs. Lee Cowie to Madras World's W.C.T.U. Missionary.

The monotony of the closing year, was broken by an agreeable visit of our World's W.C.T. Missionary Mrs. Lee Cowie—who is on her seventh tour round the World.

Our President Miss J. Bent, arranged a public meeting on Tuesday the 25th at 6 p.m. Rev. Dr. Ferguson in the chair. After a short devotional, Mr. Ferguson introduced Mrs. Lee Cowie, who gave an enthusiastic and able Address. In delivering her faithful message, the speaker requested it might be passed on. She introduced herself as a native of New Zealand, and proudly proclaimed it one of the fairest spots on God's earth, made fairer perhaps by the fact that it, was the first land to adopt prohibition by Local option and granted women the vote. She stated that nearly 400 Indians were settled there and become British subjects (evidently, there's no colour bar there, and would be a good haven of rest for retiring pensioners or settlers.)

Mrs. Lee Cowie was delighted to inform the Audience that nearly all of the 400 Indian gentlemen were prohibitionists, and

one man who was compelled to work in a saloon, was soon told by his employer, that he could not be a prohibitionist and still be in his employ. The noble man's reply was quaint, but splendid he said "The great God, who gave me teeth to chew with will surely provide the food for mastication."

The speaker gave some reasons why she became a teetotaler. 'For example's sake' she was a Bible Class teacher and felt it was absolutely necessary to set a model example for her students to copy or imitate, and in connection with this she gave two amusing anecdotes. The first was that of the Chinese tailor who was given a pattern suit and asked to make a good fit and copy it exactly; he reproduced every hole and patch of the old suit with all its imperfection.

The second was that of a farmer, who was teaching his son to plough at the lad's first attempt the furrows were crooked and badly made he advised, his son the next day to keep his eye on an object and go straight on. In the evening the father found the furrows were much worse and on enquiry the lad said he kept his eye on an object namely a young calf who ran all over the place in its firstly frolics.

From this incident Mrs. Lee Cowie drew a blessed and wonderful theory—"never keep your eye on a movable object, but always fix your gaze on the Immovable Living Christ, who was the best example to follow."

The third reason was, on reading her Bible she found that God made 'Land and Water' and not Alcohol. He did not create rivers of rum or canals of whisky. He was not the creator of intoxicating liquors but pure water was His beverage and nourishment for man and beast.

Baron Liepig says "Alcohol is only produced from vegetable decay or putrefaction or by fermenting God's sugar and juice of fruits the volatile essence when distilled gives out carbonic acid gas as well as Alcohol and very often the workmen are overpowered by the poison. Alcohol is a clear antitype of water, being clear and colourless—it does not quench thirst but burns (*What is there of God's good, that the Devil does not counterfeit?*)

Mrs. Lee Cowie said that Alcohol, if rightly used will be a great help to business

and manufactures for Aeroplanes, Motor Cars and all Machinery. In Australia the Canaguru or Rosin when dissolved by alcohol was used to make a valuable varnish. During the war, the French volunteered their store of Absinthe (alcoholic spirit) to the Allies to Manufacture High Explosives but this was destructive. Our Bodies are temples of God and ought to be agents for good. The biggest argument of Governments to-day, viz. Loss of Revenue, can be refuted if they all only consider that precious human lives with noble characters and manhood will produce a nobler future generation, and be a greater asset to any nation than Revenue got by Drink. A Japanese proverb says 'Man swallows drink; but Drink swallows the man,' so if we have any regard for our children and their future we will be apostles of a creed that is willing to face the judgment Bar because we have at sacrificial cost considered the eternal welfare of the children and generations to come and not like the Cartoon, during the war, which depicted the English nation as hugging the beer casks but willing to lose their boys. Let us make a way for the King of Glory to come in not only by persuasion Education, and legislation, but by Salvation. Like Sadhu Sundar Singh 'The Apostle of the Bleeding feet' Let it cost something and leave traces. May the good Lord bless the W.C.T.U. and all its workers—in its work in India." The meeting closed with a hymn and the Benediction by Dr. Ferguson.

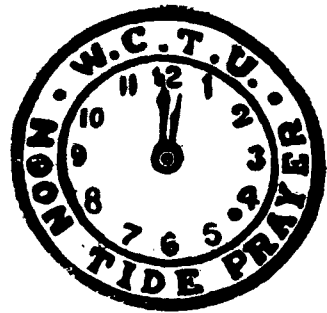
M. RODRIGUES.

Americans Drink Milk.

Americans are consuming more milk than ever before, the federal department of agriculture announcing that the household consumption of milk was 212 quarts per person last year, compared with 200 quarts in 1922. Consumption of butter was 17 pounds per capita, compared with 16½; of cheese, 3.91 pounds, compared with 3.74; of condensed and evaporated milk, 13.25 pounds, compared with 12.69, and of ice cream 2.66 gallons, compared with 2.43 gallons.

Milk production was 7,000,000,000 pounds more last year than in 1922, the total output having been 109,786,062,000 pounds.

PRAYER TIME.



Father, let me not imagine that I can be of little service to thee because I have no talents. Help me to remember that thou dost not require more than I have, and if it is only a little thing that I can do for thee to-day, help me to do it with all my might and with a joyful heart. Amen.

So hold Thou me that I may have the power

To hold to Thee. Myself am weakness Lord.

I know no safety, even when I cling

To Thee. O God—from Thee my strength must spring;

And the coiled impulse of Thine inwrought word

Shall fill my purpose with love's forceful dower

Of might. Then shalt Thou know—who else need know!—

If human and divine be power spent so,

When Thou didst hear me sigh

'Midst storm, "Thou'rt stronger, Lord, than I."

—FRANK WAKELY GUNSAULUS.

A MOTTO FOR THE NEW YEAR.

I asked the New Year for some motto sweet
Some rule of life with which to guide my feet.
I asked and paused: he answered, soft and low
"God's will to know."

"Will knowledge, then suffice, New Year?"

[I cried.

Are ere the question into silence died

The answer came: "Nay: but remember, too,
God's will to do."

Once more I asked: "Is there no more to tell?"

And once again the answer softly fell:

"Yes; this one thing, all other things above:
God's will to love."

—Selected.

Young People's Branch.

A Profitable Week-End.

"Well, what kind of a time did you have over the week-end, Esther?" asked Betty as the two brushed their hair in the chill early morning of November in a hill school dormitory.

"Simply scrumptious," was the rejoinder, "plenty of tarts, puddings, and toffee, a long hike to Starved Rock and back, and a roaring fire in the great night and morning. O, it was luxury! And say, you'll hardly believe it, but I also went to a temperance lecture!"

"A temperance lecture! In the hills! At this time of year! Well, where did you come upon such a phenomenon?"

"It was really for soldiers. Their chaplain gave it. But my aunt had to go, and so I sneaked in along with her. You see, I am not fooling about this temperance stuff. I told you before, you remember, that I was going to find out things. I used my short-hand that I picked up last winter in Calcutta, and took down quite a bit that the Padre said. He, by the way, was what you might call human not the long-faced, stiff-backed variety. Don't you want to read my harvest of information?"

"Don't care if I do. It might help me out on an essay I have before me. I never pass up an opportunity to get material, you know. On with the notes. I'll peruse them after tiffin. Yours gratefully."

With which the girls hastily finished dressing and continued the routine of a schoolday with its necessary bells, classes, teachers, and other paraphernalia

Tiffin over. Mary Bothwell sought the reading room with pencil and her chum's notes in hand. She read:

You wonder how we total abstainers can live happily without intoxicating beverages; and we wonder why you moderate drinkers do not see the advantage and duty of becoming total abstainers. I'll tell you what moderate drinkers have said to me and my friends, and then I'll give you our answers. You must judge if they are reasonable.

Some moderate drinkers say that they have as much right to drink beer, whisky and wine, as the total abstainer has to drink tea or cocoa. "May not a man," the moderate drinkers ask, "eat and drink what he likes, without the interference of his neighbours?"

Let us consider that. Is there any vital difference between drinking tea and drinking intoxicants? Yes, there is. No man, because he is drinking tea, will speedily become a danger to his neighbours. But any man, by drinking alcoholic beverages, may soon become a danger to his neighbours. If there were no important difference between the drinking of tea and of intoxicants, why does not the law deal with the one drink, as with the other? Why may tea be sold to small children, while beer and spirits may not? Because there is a vital difference between the two articles. Why may tea be sold to the public without the seller taking out a special license, while the seller of intoxicants must be licensed to sell? Because there is a vital difference between the two articles. The sale of intoxicants is hedged about with limitations which are not applied to the sale of tea. Why? I think you know why! If a man eats too much drink, he may batter his wife to death, but not if he drinks a lot of tea. There is plenty of evidence to show that, when drink is available, any one who drinks may do harm to his neighbour. Knowing this, I want to make it impossible for men to get hold of this article which has damaged so many. If I see a man drinking cocoa, I know that cocoa will not urge him to make an attack upon my child; but, if I see him taking an intoxicant, I know he may commit an outrage upon any unprotected person.

"Why don't you like the moderate drinker?" Because at any time, he may drink immoderately and harm me or mine.

"Why don't you respect the moderate drinker?" Because he is the mainstay of a dangerous traffic. Total abstainers and drunkards would prove fatal to it in a short time; but this injurious trade is chiefly supported by respectable-looking

people, by moderate drinkers. They are responsible for the trade and its inevitable horrors.

"HOW IS THE TRADE INJURIOUS?"

"But," says the moderate drinker, "is this trade really as injurious as you think?" Yes, quite. Here is a little evidence. Lord Mersey said, "If we got rid of drink, the doors of the Divorce Court might almost be closed." Most of the cruelty to children dealt with by the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is due to drink. That means that drink is chiefly responsible for breaking up homes and injuring little children. If this fact does not make you hate drink and want to destroy it, what is the matter with you? Do you lack imagination? Have you no heart? You have both; but you did not know the facts. You know them now. Just one fact more: Lord Alverstone, late Lord Chief Justice of England, stated, that, "after forty years' experience at the bar, and ten years as judge, he knew as a fact that, ninety per cent. of crime of England depended on intemperance." You know what drink is doing in England; do you want India to be another victim?

"But," says my friend, the moderate drinker, "to drink in moderation is in accordance with Bible teaching."

I am glad that you read the Bible and acknowledge its authority. Of what special texts are you thinking? Where Paul says, "Let your moderation be known unto all men"? If you want to be up-to-date, you should read the Revised Version and there you will find, "Let your forbearance, or gentleness, be known unto all men." Two sisters had been quarrelling; so Paul gave them that advice. The passage has nothing to do with the drinking of beer and whisky.

Perhaps you are thinking of the advice that Paul seems to have given to Timothy when he said: "Take a little wine for the sake of your digestion." I say, seems to have given; for there is some doubt. Dr. Moffatt says the words may be a marginal gloss. However, assuming that Paul did give that advice to Timothy; will you note that he said, "a little wine"—a "little"? And please also note that he said, "wine"—not whisky. That was Paul's advice given

some 1900 years ago. If he were alive to-day, would he give that advice? Or would he stand for total abstinence, in view of the havoc wrought by the drink traffic? Fortunately, Paul enunciated a great principle which can be applied in any century to any such question. He said: "Whether you eat or drink, or whatever you do, let it all be done for the glory of God." As moderate drinking supports a traffic which injures many, do you really think that God approves of it?

Again, Paul says: "We do not mind any privations, if we can only avoid putting any obstacle in the way of the Gospel of Christ." The drink traffic is a serious obstacle in the way of the Gospel of Christ; how, then can you support it? Again, Paul says: "The right course is to abstain from flesh, or wine, or indeed anything that your brother feels to be a stumbling-block." Moderate drinkers support the trade in intoxicants, which is a stumbling-block to many. The "right course," then, is to abstain yourself, and so withdraw your support from this trade which so seriously damages so many.

As you referred me to the Bible, I now ask you to regulate your conduct by the principles there revealed.

Some moderate drinkers are pleased to remind us that Our Lord turned water into wine and drank wine. And they suggest that, if He were to-day in India and we could see Him, we should find that He drank intoxicants and approved of His followers who did similarly.

It is true that He said nothing directly against the drink traffic; which was not the gigantic curse in His day that it is now, and it is also true that He said nothing directly against the keeping of slaves. But will any one suggest that our Lord was with the Southerners when they fought to keep their slaves? Our Lord laid down several principles which ultimately proved fatal to the slave traffic. And I am of opinion that those principles will prove fatal to the drink traffic.

Our Lord said; "You are to love one another, as I have loved you. To lay down life for his friends, man has no greater love than that." And here is a strange fact; there are men who would lay down their

lives to save a comrade, who will not give up their beer, or wine, or whisky to rescue him from peril!

"Love one another," says the Master. Do I really love a man, if I will not give up my beer, wine or whisky to make life safer for him and his children?

Our Lord said, "Wealthy are the peacemakers; they will be ranked sons of God." And the moderate drinker supports a trade which breaks more hearts and breaks up more homes than war, pestilence, and famine.

Our Lord told His disciples to pray, "Thy will be done on earth as in heaven." The moderate drinker supports a traffic which is one of the greatest obstacles to the fulfilment of God's purposes.

Our Lord said, "Whoever is a hindrance to one of these little ones who believe in me, better for him to have a great mill-stone hung round his neck and be sunk into the deep sea. Hindrances have to come; but woe to the man by whom the hindrance does come."

The drink traffic, of which the moderate drinkers are the chief support, is a great hindrance to the welfare of little children and to the security and happiness of men of weak will.

Now you know the facts, refuse your support to this most injurious traffic.

To me it is quite clear that the Lord wants me to be a total abstainer, chiefly for the sake of the weak. And remembering what immeasurable harm this traffic does to people for whom He died, I am sure that He would refuse to drink an intoxicant in the Railway Institute, or the Station Club, or anywhere else; and I am sure that the privilege of total abstinence is taught throughout the New Testament.

"Enough stuff there for two essays," was Mary's mental comment. She had read thoroughly and carefully as was her wont. At that moment her chum came to call her off for a game of tennis.

"Thanks for the notes, Es, she remarked as she handed back the sheets. "Glad for the lift on my essay."

"Good arguments on temperance lines, too, aren't they?" eagerly asked Esther.

"Rather," was the reply. But Mary's diffidence hurt Esther."

"Will she have to drink cut into her own family before she can feel the awfulness of it?" Esther was thinking as she remembered her own brother in England, gradually being drawn tighter and tighter in the net of moderate drinking.

JULIA NORTON CLEMES.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF INDIA.

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon

JANUARY 1925

Madras Temperance League's Suggestions for Taxation.

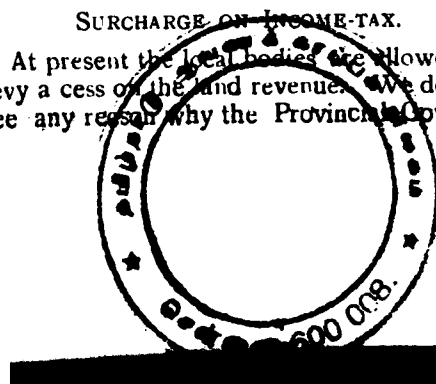
The following memorandum has been submitted by the Council of the Madras Temperance League to the Minister for Excise relating to the taxation to make up loss in the Excise Revenue :—

When the Deputation of the Madras Temperance League waited on the Minister for Excise and represented the need for carrying out some urgent reforms in the Excise Administration of the Province, financial difficulties were raised. The Council of the League is fully alive to the fact that nearly one third of the revenues of this Province is derived from Excise and that sudden reforms with a view to attain the goal of prohibition will seriously dislocate the finances of the Administration. We do not anticipate however, that the Licensing Board or the Advisory Committee would immediately remove all licenses. This will be done gradually and therefore the diminution of Revenue will be gradual. There is no denying the fact, however, that additional sources of taxation must be tapped and in doing so the Government should bear in mind that the wealthy on whom the burden of taxation is comparatively light now, should bear the main burden of the new taxes. The suggestions made below have been framed bearing this principal in mind.

SURCHARGE ON INCOME-TAX.

At present the local bodies are allowed to levy a cess on the land revenue. We do not see any reason why the Provincial Govern-

ment should not be allowed to levy a surcharge on the income-tax. We take leave to quote from Dr. Mathai's valuable contribution to this subject, "If we consider the burden of taxation which now rests on the great majority of land-holders and if we consider also the rate at which incomes are taxed in other countries, there is a great deal to be said for the view that non-agricultural incomes in India, may legitimately be asked to bear a larger share of the burden of taxation." Objection has been raised that levy of a surcharge might tempt capital to flow out of a heavily taxed Province to one lightly taxed. We do not think much weight should be attached to this objection. Super-tax, excess profits tax, etc., were levied and super-tax is being levied now by the Government of India. But that has not caused any flow of capital out of India. The fact is that capital flows into the province, where the possibilities of industrial development are great and the levy of surcharge will not affect the profits made by industrial concerns to such an extent as to drive out capital to other provinces. It is not the tax so much as the prospects of getting profits that will prompt investment of capital. We also suggest that the rate of surcharge shall be framed on a graduated scale, rising with the incomes derived, those with small incomes being exempted from it. For this purpose we propose that all those with incomes above Rs. 2,000 per annum, should be subjected to this tax. In view of the high cost of living, we are not in favour of reducing the taxable income to Rs. 1,500 as suggested by Dr. Mathai, in the book already referred to.



SUPER-TAX ON LAND REVENUE.

We favour Super-Tax on Land Revenue as a source of additional revenue. We are fully conscious of the fact often urged that land in this Presidency is already heavily taxed and that the burden on small landholders is far too heavy. But at the same time we feel that agricultural incomes of certain class of people are comparatively lightly taxed, e.g., the incomes of Zamindars. We are in favour of levying Income-Tax on agricultural incomes of permanently settled estate holders. While at every resettlement rates of assessment on ryotwari lands have generally been raised, the permanently settled areas have been till now immune from additional taxation. In Fasli, 1332, (1922-23) estimated revenue realised by the Zemindari was Rs. 2,52,85,894 and the Peshkash payable to Government was only Rs. 49,79,964. Moreover, according to quinquennial statement for 1919, the average incidence of land revenue per head of population in the ryotwari tracts was Rs. 2-0-6, whereas it was annas 8-8, and annas 11-11 in inam and Zemindari tracts respectively. This also shows that the Peshkash and quit-rent (Shrotriam Jodi) received now, is comparatively very little. These areas enjoy as well equally with the ryotwari tracts, the benefits of good Government. It is but right they should also contribute towards the increased cost of the services rendered to them. The revenue derived by this means should wholly form part of the Provincial Revenue. As we think the graduated scale adopted by the Government of India in assessing income-tax should be adopted for the purpose of assessing Income-Tax on agricultural incomes of permanently settled estates, the Provincial Government will surely get a considerable amount and that too without any additional expense for the purpose of assessment and collection. But, we are also in favour of the suggestion, made for levying a Super-tax on land-revenue. For this purpose all landholders paying land-revenue assessment of Rs. 1,00 and above shall pay Super-tax on a graduated scale, the tax payable, increasing with the amount of land-revenue paid. We have fixed Rs. 1,000 taking into consideration the fact that land-revenue assessment is fixed at 50 per cent of

the net income and that in regard to Income-Tax only those earning more than Rs. 2,000 are liable to surcharge on Income-Tax. The graduated scale adopted may be the same as that for surcharge on Income-Tax. This is a feasible method of taxation by which both agricultural and non-agricultural incomes are treated in the same way in regard to taxation. In Fasli 1330 (1920-21), there were 782 single pattadars and 2591 joint pattadars paying over Rs. 1,000 land-revenue assessment. The assessment derived was Rs. 12,59,372 and Rs. 2,87,931 respectively.

DEATH AND PARTITION DUTIES.

The Death Duties are a method of direct taxation of property passing at death to those entitled to it according to law. As Robinson, in a recent book on Public Finance (Cambridge Economic Series), says, the Death Duties may be graduated on any of the following principles: "They may vary with the size of the estate left, with the degree of relationship of those who inherit the property of the testator, or with the amount inherited by each individual heir." In England, there is the Estate Duty which varies with the degree of consanguinity. In India, it will be necessary perhaps to have the tax graduated according to the value of estates left to the joint family or to each individual heir, as the case may be. This basis of taxation in the opinion of many economists, is fair and reasonable. But, we believe there are many instances in this country where the property at death of persons having no direct heirs, is inherited by relations, who according to the Hindu Law are entitled to succeed to the estate. In such cases the second principle enunciated by Robinson can be safely adopted as in their case the duties amount to "imposing an additional tax, where the heirs may be reasonably regarded as having no natural claims on the testator." In the book above mentioned, another principle has also been mentioned, propounded by Professor Rignano. It is that "a tax on inheritance should be progressive in time. The rates of tax should increase with the number of times that the taxed property changes hands through inheritance." The Council of the League is of opinion that all the principles stated above can be applied to inheritance of property

either by joint families or individual heirs. The adoption of these proposals may necessitate that all heirs to property should on succeeding to the property, make a declaration of the value and nature of the property and obtain a succession certificate from the Court.

We also advocate Partition Duties. The joint family system is slowly passing away. It is not our purpose to enter into a discussion on the subject. But, we think we should recognise the existence of this fact and impose Partition Duties. Whenever an estate or property is partitioned, either it is done through the Court, or the partition deed is generally registered in a Registration Office. Partitions to be valid, must be registered. We plead for such a law. So, there will be no difficulty in estimating and levying these duties. They may vary according to the value of the estate or property, if necessary exempting properties of smaller value, say about Rs. 1,000.

We are aware of the objection generally brought forward against our proposal for Death Duties, that the Hindu Law raises very many difficulties and that considerable difficulty will be experienced in arriving at the correct estimate of the value of property. As regards the difficulties that arise owing to the Hindu Law, we feel they are not insuperable. Our proposals do not necessitate at all any change in the present system of inheritance. The Bombay Excise Committee have recommended Death Duties and we understand they have done so after very careful consideration. We also understand that much valuable material has been collected by the Bombay Government on this subject.

TEA AND COFFEE.

From the statistics available, we are informed that in South India, about 91,900 acres of land are under Tea cultivation and the total production in 1922 was 36,547,000 lbs. In 1922-23, 30,386,551 lbs. of Tea worth Rs. 202.51 lakhs was exported from this Presidency to foreign countries. This includes the quantity of Tea produced on the estates in the Indian States also. But, if a duty is to be levied, it must be in respect of all Tea that passes out of the British Indian ports in this Presidency. At present

the Government of India levies an export duty of Rs. 1-8-0 on 100 lbs. If a surcharge is levied on this duty it will not entail any additional expense on account of collection, etc. This is more feasible than duty imposed on every 100 lbs. of Tea produced on the estates. But, the Government can choose any method they may find convenient. All that we ask for is that surcharge on Tea, either produced in this Presidency or exported from this Presidency, shall be levied. We suggest the same course in regard to Coffee. In 1922-23, 162,045 cwts. of Coffee worth Rs. 119.63 lakhs was exported from this Presidency. Duties both on Coffee and Tea are sure to bring considerable amount of revenue.

It may be said, imposition of a duty in addition to that already levied by the Government of India is likely to affect the Tea industry of this Province. We beg leave to give extracts from an article on the subject of Tea Industry, contributed by Sir L. C. Money to the "Sunday Observer," reproduced in the "Statesman" of 30th October, 1924.

"The demand" for Tea at home and abroad is increasing more rapidly than the output. The Statistical position is thus all against the consumer and in favour of the Tea companies, which are enjoying unbounded prosperity. Not a few Tea Companies are now earning fifty to one hundred per cent on their Capitals and many of them have accumulated magnificent reserves. Tea shares continue to rise, and in some cases are now worth five or six times the quotations of the lean period after the War."

Sir Money gives figures showing the prices at present as compared with those last year and also the appreciation shown in the prices of shares. We shall quote only those relating to South India.

	Past week for 14	Corresponding period 1923
Price of tea	sh. 1.980	sh. 1.598.
Share value	£ 2	£ 2

In these circumstances, we do not at all think that a duty imposed can ever have any effect in reducing the output. The enormous profits made, will continue to be an incentive and the small surcharge imposed will in no way interfere with Tea industry.

Suggested Programme for Temperance Sunday

Invocation.**Song :**

SOME GLAD DAY.

TUNE "OLD BLACK JOE."

All round the world
The ribbon white is twined ;
All round the world
The glorious light has shined ;
All round the world our cause has right of way,
We'll raise the anthem swell of vict'ry
Some glad day.

CHORUS.

It's coming ! It's coming !
The morn for which we pray ;
We take the world for Christ's own
kingdom, Some glad day.

All round the world,
Where sounds the note of woe,
There in God's strength
Our ribbon white shall go ;
Emblem of peace, of purity's bright ray,
'Twill bind our sin-stain'd earth to heaven,
Some glad day.

All round the world,
Hosannas yet shall ring,
All lands and climes
The Saviour's praise shall sing ;
No jarring note shall mar that rapturous lay,
'Twill rise from all the sin-sav'd nations
Some glad day.

K. L. STEVENSON.

Bible Reading.**WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS ABOUT WINE****AN EXERCISE.**

For religious leaders : Leviticus 10 : 8, 9, 10
and Isaiah 28, 7.
For Rulers, Kings and Princes :
Proverbs 31 : 4, 5.
For social occasions : Isaiah 5 : 11.
For the mixture of wine and music : Isaiah
5 : 12 and 24 ; 9.

For those who claim they can drink without
harm to themselves—Amos 6 : 1 and 6.

For old men—Titus 2 : 2.

For old women—Titus 2 : 3.

For young women—Titus 2 : 4.

For young mothers—Judges 18 : 4, 14.

For young men—Daniel 1 : 8.

For all followers of Christ—Romans 13 : 13, 14.

For Christians who would be strong for

service—Luke 1 : 15.

For officers in the Church of Christ—1

Timothy 3 : 2, 3 and 8.

For the sake of the weaker brother—Romans
14 : 21.Summing all in one verse : 1 Corinthians
10 : 31.

—Adapted.

(Each verse may be read by a different
person or the whole may be effectively given
as the Scripture reading for the service.)

Prayer.**Song.****THE SHIP OF TEMPERANCE.**

Take courage, temperance workers ! You
shall not suffer wreck,
While up to God the people's prayers
Are ringing from your deck :
Wait cheerily ye workers,
For daylight and for land,
The breath of God is in your sails,
Your rudder in His hand.
Sail on, sail on ! deep freighted
With blessings and with hopes ;
The good of old, with shadowy hands
Are pulling at your ropes :
Behind you, holy martyrs
Uplift the palm and crown ;
Before you, unborn ages send
Their benediction down.

Speed on ! your work is holy,
God's errands never fail.
Sweep on through storm and darkness wild,
The thunder and the hail :
Toil on, the morning cometh,
The port you yet shall win !
And all the bells of God shall ring
The "Ship of Temp'rance" in.

Songs & Solos 677.

Recitation—A World-Wide War.

Arise ! Arise ! Ye worthy scribes of India
and Cathay,
Enlist against this enemy who comes to smite
and slay.

Where in the Jumna's rolling flood, the domes
reflected lie,
Where Himalayan steepes all set their sum-
mits in the sky,
O hear the bugle singing clear ! O, hard the
trumpet call !

That breaks o'er Burma's hoary shrines, o'er
China's ancient wall.

It calls you from calm Nippon's bowers,
where cherry boughs are bent.

And where the camel kneels at noon beside
the Bedouin's tent.

Come from the fields of Hindustan, from far
Australia's tide.

To fight against King Alcohol, Come make a
circle wide,

Fling upward every hand and swear, before
God's judgment bar,

For this is not a battle but a world-wide war.

Fare forth, fare forth. O Europe ! And
proudly take thy place,

Thou who hast been a thousand years the
leader of our race,

Again the age hath need of thee ! Forget thy
art and song,

Make bare thy mighty arm and cleave the
crest of this old wrong,

Stride from the sweet Sicilian slopes, to
Scandinavian snows,

Set hard thy iron heel upon this foulest of our
foes,

Flame out and flog this dragon far into the
nether world

And let the millstone of thy wrath upon its
head be hurled.

Come Slav and Saxon, Briton, Scott of every
class and clan,

And ye shall win and ye shall wear the
gratitude of man.

While day shall have a sun to shine or night
shall have a star

For this is not a battle, but a world-wide war.
Stand up ! Stand up ! America, Twin

Continents, new-born,
From Youkon's spectral "northern light" Address,

to sullen-browed Cape Horn,
From where the pines of Oregon their sign-

ing plumage toss

To where the soft Brazilian seas flash back
the Southern Cross,

To where on bright Lake Winnipeg the red
man bends his bow,

To that primeval solitude where Amazon
doth flow,

Soon shalt thou call the multitudes from
cities and from farms,

To see the Sundered oceans leap into each
others arms.

And thou shalt cry when they come nigh,
and all the nations draw

From seven seas their argosies through
silvery Panama,

Thus shall we strike down every dyke that
keeps the Christ afar

For this is not a battle but a world-wide
war.

The King doth call ! Make answer all ! Ye
sires in sorrow come,

Who mourn above your goodly sons, slain
by the curse of rum,

Ye mothers, dry your holy tears, turn from
your daughters fair,

Who crushed beneath his brutish feet, lie
shamed and silent there.

Ye babes whose pale young lips do ask in
most pathetic plea

"Where is the man the Lord hath made as
father unto me ?"

Ye unborn generations dead, on whom this
fearsome Shade

Will breathe, when into life ye come, maimed,
crippled and half made,

Ye angels full of burning love, hush all your
harps and say

With us this vow of vengeance deep, slacken
not nor stay

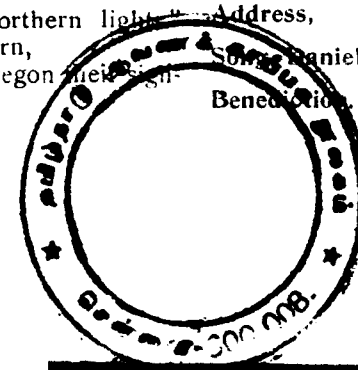
Till Jesus drags this monster chained, behind
His chariot car

For this is not a battle but a world-wide
war.

—Bishop Robert McIntyre D. D., in
Temperance Recitations.

Collection.**Address,**

Songs & Solos 701.

Benediction.

having too much alcohol in his gastric radiator, the police take him to hospital. There a doctor claps a mouth-piece over the accused's breath, which is forced through a tube into the jagometer. The instrument determines what amount of oxid-

ation has been going on in the 'innards' of the suspect, and thereby gets the required 'dipsonic index.' "Now that Science has produced so ingenious a detector, it is going to be very hard for thirsty transgressors at the bar of justice." 'Nuff said!'

With the Editor

Surprise.

Sometimes one has a very severe shoe which amounts to more than mere surprisk when a great public question like the Resolution for Prohibition is before the Assembly and the vote is taken. The men on whom one counted as being strong for all reforms seem to lose their sense of proportion and to vote with the members of Government in a manner which is astonishing to say the least. One can understand, though he may regret, the necessity for Government officials voting the way they feel is required of them, but for non-official members to take an open stand against any reform which is for the good of the country is past one's comprehension. Surely those who are following the trend of public opinion in India must realise that the tendency is toward strict legislation in the line of prohibition of the traffic in liquor and drugs. Why then should representatives of the European community, Christian men too, vote and speak against both the Prohibition Resolution and the Age of Consent Bill? One wonders! Ignoring the fact that even science is against the use of liquor in any country, nearly all will agree that its use by the people of an Oriental land is bad, and those who know India are convinced that whatever may be the Government revenue, drink is one of the causes of the extreme poverty of the working classes of India, why then should the European members of the Assembly and Councils vote against the best opinion of the country as expressed by the Indian members is very puzzling, and when, speaking against the Age of Consent Bill one European member is reported to said have that one must be careful not to go against the prejudice and custom of the country one is amazed. How many reforms would have taken place in

this land had that been carried out? We need strong, true, brave men to make the laws and men with courage enough to vote right even though it may be against the Association which placed them in the Assembly.

National Convention.

Our readers will see that Our President calls attention to the coming National Convention. We all must begin to prepare for it in a very special way. It will be the last one at which Mrs. Price will be with us, Miss Campbell will not be here. We must elect a new President and an Editor for the magazine. Many important questions will be before us and will require very careful, and earnest thought and action. We need a full representation from all of the Divisions and hope that there will be a brave response to the appeal which came out last month in regard to sending delegates from the Divisions. If all are willing to travel third class, to forego comforts and be *uncomfortable* for a short time, we believe that we can have a large, representative Convention which may be the most epoch making we have ever had. Surely the things for which we really sacrifice are the ones most worth while. Let us plan for a fine Convention in Bombay January 22—26, 1926.

Essay Contest.

Again we would call attention to the Young People's Branch and the Essay Contest. Get the young people to work, see what they can do in this line and try to win a prize or at least to send in such a good lot of essays that deciding will be very difficult. It looks like a wonderful way to unify the country in this work. Getting to work at the same thing all over the land ought to make us feel that we belong to one body,

and working on a subject connected with any of the suggested topics will mean learning something about it. We trust that all over the land teachers, pastors and missionaries will help in this cause and that many responses may be made to this first effort to enlist the young people.

Life Members.

How many of you know that we have already seven Life Members? Not as many as we ought to have but still a goodly number. Do you all know how we make Life Members? By the payment into the treasury of the National W. C. T. U. at one time one hundred rupees. It may be designated as some have been. One asked that her membership be used to send the Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon for one year to six members of the Provincial Councils in each of the Divisions. This was done and some permanent subscribers have been won by it. Others have asked that their memberships be used in different ways but all to advance the work in some definite manner. Every Life Member is entitled to attend the National Convention and to a seat in the same. Would it not be a nice hing to make some one of your oldest members a gift of this Life Membership and then send her to the Convention? This would be an innovation and might be "establishing a precedent" which would be helpful in the years to come. Try it. The following are the Life Members who have been honoured for their faith and devoted service in the years gone. Miss Pratt Miss Davis, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Ewan, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Denning and Mrs. Hallows all of whom have done such excellent service and have shown that they deserve this honour.

Read This.

We are making an offer which we feel sure must meet with a ready response from many friends. Of course one does not need a bribe to induce any one interested in the temperance cause to read our magazine, but some times a little tonic is needed to stir up the ones who are not too familiar with the matter and yet who would be willing to do something were their attention called to it, therefore we are going to offer in the shape, of this tonic the following; to anyone sending us the names and subscription price Rs. 1-14-0 for a year's subscription to the Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon we will send one copy free either to the person sending the names or to anyone whom he designates. Now let us get to work and see how many new subscribers we can get in the next month and how many free copies we will have to give.

Another Worker Gone.

We publish in another place an appreciation of the late Miss Annie Ewing, M. B. E. who has been one of the keenest of the workers for temperance. The article sent us is from a personal friend and we have no doubt the Bengal Division as well as the Calcutta Union will later send us their own contributions. It is when such workers as Miss Ewing drop out that we realise how very dependent we are on these faithful ones and how much we need new ones to take the vacant place. Who will come forward and take this one?

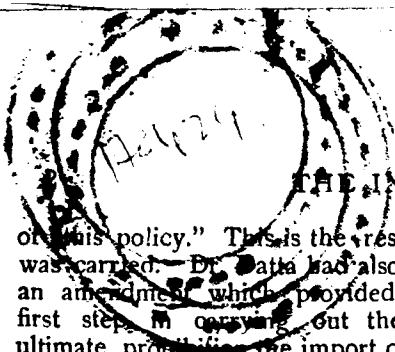
To the ones who will most keenly miss Miss Ewing we extend our deepest sympathy and pray for the comfort which Christian assurance gives at such times as these.

From our President

My dear comrades,

In the action taken by the Legislative Assmbley Simla and the general attitude of the people of India there is much to encourage us, but if India is to be freed from drink and drugs your efforts and mine to teach the young and inspire them to keep free from

their use will be needed for a long time. Even after India gets the Prohibition law which we believe will come before many years have passed we will still have the "Greater Task" of enforcing it. To accomplish this, intelligent conviction must be established and forces organized to work together for this end.



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of this policy." This is the resolution that was carried. Dr. Datta had also introduced an amendment which provided that as a first step in carrying out the policy of ultimate prohibition the import of spirituous liquors should be rigorously controlled, and that Provincial Governments be asked to undertake legislation whereby the control of sale of spirituous liquors will be vested in local bodies and licensing boards elected on popular franchise, or be regulated by a system of local option wherever possible. The Kelkar amendment drew strong support, and at the close of the debate Mr. Haji Wajiddin and Dr. Datta withdrew their motions in favour of Mr. Kelkar's, thus making it the sole resolution on the subject. As announced above, the resolution prevailed. The next step is awaited with keen interest.

The Ways They Take.

The Manchester Guardian Weekly of August 21st contains a full column account of the uncovering of a drug-smuggling syndicate of vast proportions, and gives particulars concerning their methods of operation. The syndicate seems to have a shifting headquarters, having at one time been in Holland, later in Germany, and lastly in Basle, Switzerland, whence most of the illicit traffic so far detected has been flowing. The route has been from Basle to Antwerp; and from Antwerp to Cuba and points in the Far East, such as Dalny, Kobe, Shanghai, etc., not as ultimate destinations, but as points for further transshipment and distribution. Morphia, opium and heroin in large quantities were shipped concealed in the hollow spaces of iron bedsteads, between the walls of iron safes, in casks containing carbolic acid or carbolic acid crystals. Nine cases of iron safes landed at Havana, Cuba, contained 600 kilos of opium so securely hidden that the custom authorities had to drill holes in the safes in order to get the drug out and in one instance to break up the safe; seven cases of woollen goods were consigned to Dalny, and in these the Hong Kong Government found fifty kilos of morphia cubes concealed, while later the authorities at Dairen discovered fifty five more; and in sixteen cases of iron bedsteads, consigned to Shanghai, Hong Kong officials found

2,622 ounces of heroin concealed in the hollow legs of the beds, which seem to have been designed for the purpose. From Zurich, Switzerland, another consignment booked for Japan was seized at Geneva station. It consisted of morphia, and was hidden away in clocks. The seventy-five kilos were valued at £ 2,500. Investigations regarding the syndicate and its dealings are being carried out in Europe, America, Japan and China. These smuggling devices go to prove that the increasingly stringent laws against the traffic in habit-forming drugs are being well enforced; and that the heavy penalties attached to their violation are inspiring fear in the hearts of dealers, since open traffic is not attempted. Close co-operation on the part of the governments of the world will bring about a speedy end of the dirty business the dope dealers are plying.

Assam and Opium,

The Guardian, Calcutta, quotes Mr. C. F. Andrews as saying:—"The Opium Enquiry Committee Report for Assam is now in the press, and it has been my duty to see every page of it through the proof stage. Therefore I can write with full knowledge about it. When it is published, it will be the best answer to the Government of India's position at the Geneva Conference that could possibly be given from India. For the Government of India declared through its representative at Geneva that there was practically no smoking of opium in India outside of Burma. But we have now the evidence of this enquiry committee, which shows that at least one-third of those who take opium in Assam use it for smoking purposes, and that it is almost universally smoked in the earlier stages of opium addiction. Also we have now at hand, quite recently published and circulated, the Government of Assam's own Report, which is called the Botham Enquiry Committee Report, and we read in the pages of this Government Report itself that fifty per cent is the probable estimate of opium smoking in Assam. Facts like this ought to come like a bombshell into the findings of the International Conference at Geneva and its advisory Board. They will be the most telling answer to the

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3

Government of India's representative's declaration at Geneva, and they will fully justify the position taken up at the Conference by the American delegates."

The Extent of Addiction.

Continuing, The Guardian quotes Mr. Andrews thus:—"Not only in this new Congress report will startling figures be given for opium smoking, entirely contradicting the Government of India's statement, but also figures, which the Government itself has provided with regard to opium addiction, entirely contradicting the position taken up at Geneva by the Government of India's representative when he declared that excessive opium eating was a negligible factor in Indian social life. I wish he could have come up to Assam before going out to Geneva, and have seen the villages we have visited, where every single person in the village, of adult age, and even some young children and women, were confirmed opium addicts. To give only one Government statistic,—While the League of Nations' index figure is six seers for ten thousand people, the Sadiya Frontier Tracts consumes 237 seers for ten thousand people. If this is not excessive opium smoking and eating, it would be difficult to know what excessive opium addiction meant." On her visit to Assam something more than a year ago, Miss Mary J. Campbell, the W. C. T. U. organising secretary for India, made extensive observations and inquiry concerning the use of opium in that province. Her conclusions were to the effect that addiction was very wide-spread and that the true state of affairs had received little or no publicity and hence was not generally known. These later reports more than confirm her observations.

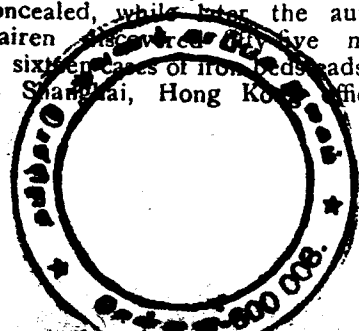
Temperance in Scotland.

The Liquor Trade does not like the effective way in which Local Option is beginning to tell in Scotland. The Observer, London, a conservative weekly publication, gives rather full and frequent accounts of the progress being made in ridding the Land o' Cakes from the evils of drink. Reports from the dry areas read very much like those from similar areas elsewhere, in Canada, in Sweden, in Latvia, or anywhere else where a

curb has been put on the traffic. Homes are happier, there is more food for wives and children, better clothing, longer schooling; shopkeepers do a bigger business, prompter payment of rents, increased efficiency of workmen, marked decrease in drunkenness and delinquency. It all sounds well to the sober and progressive folks, but it has an ominous sound to The Trade, for it spells the beginning of the end of their business unless effective measures can be adopted to check the movement towards prohibition, of which Local Option is simply the fore-runner. A writer in The Observer says:—"The Burgh of Kilsyth furnishes a good instance of the havoc wrought by No-License. This option was carried in 1920 and re-affirmed in 1923. In 1920 there were, for a population of a little over 8,000, seventeen licensed premises. All efforts to obtain a club license failed. Drunkenness has diminished to a remarkable degree; the recorded convictions are:—For 1920, 76; for 1921, 35; for 1922, 5; and for 1923, 7. The first year was wet; the second year was wet for six months; and the last two years and a half were dry. This decrease has occurred despite increased facilities for travelling to the neighbouring wet areas of Falkirk and Glasgow. Infant mortality shows a decrease. . . It is freely admitted that children are better cared for, and there are already children attending school who have never seen a drunken person."

Barley, Beer, and Vitamin B.

The Scientific Temperance Journal has a most interesting article on the above subject, from which we quote a part. It says, "In the earlier days of research on the distribution of vitamins in food products, it was learned that vitamin B is present in barley and other cereal grains, and also in extracts prepared from their malted derivatives, says the Journal of the American Medical Association, May 9th., 1925. It was accordingly natural to assume that beers brewed from such extracts or 'worts' by the addition of yeast would be equally rich in vitamin B. This fact was hailed with rejoicing by the advocates of beer. The vitamin would obviously add a new virtue to a beverage that was being extolled for its residual food value as well as its 'stimulating' qualities. Great has been the disappointment, in certain quarters



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at finding that, in the test of actual experiment the vitamin seems to be lacking. This mysterious circumstance has apparently been explained by Southgate's investigations at the University of Sheffield, in England. They show that, instead of adding to the content, the yeast, during fermentation, actually abstracts the vitamin, almost quantitatively from the wort. The main loss of vitamin B in the preparation of beer is thus accounted for. Like the intestinal parasite, the yeast cells help themselves to some of the best food, the sugar in vitamin B, that the barley can yield, leaving in place of them a quota of new products." After describing the tests, made not once, but several times, upon which these conclusions were based, it is pointed out that the vitamin B disappeared during the stage following the malting process in beer-making. "Rats and guinea pigs were used for testing the grain at various stages for the anti-scorbutic vitamin... Finally the finished beer was tested for both kinds of vitamins B and C. Pigeons, rats, guinea pigs, and monkeys were used, and in all cases the animals contracted polyneuritis and scurvy when nothing but beer was given as a source of the vitamins which prevent these diseases." If 'beer is liquid bread' as some of its advocates claim, it is not worth taking in; in fact it is better out than in. If Science keeps on with its investigations concerning alcohol, brewers, vintners and distillers, to say nothing about dealers and drinkers, will be robbed of all their arguments. Turn on more light!

Not a Bad Programme.

Prohibition sentiment is rapidly growing in Japan. At the recent meeting of the National League great enthusiasm was shown by the 230 official delegates who represented sixty-seven local temperance organisations. Government is in sympathy with the good work which the league is doing, and grants a subsidy towards the support of its social activities. The League put out more than 300,000 copies of its official organ during the year under report, besides quantities of pamphlets, leaflets and tracts. When it came to framing resolutions the meeting named April 1st, and September 1st, annually as "prohibition day." And further asked: that effort be put forth for more strict enforcement of the

juvenile prohibition law; that Government be urged to forbid the presence in the Diet of members who have been drinking; that a law be passed prohibiting the use of liquors in railway trains and the sale of liquors in railway stations; that Buddhist priests be urged to adhere to the original doctrine of their religion and not only practice abstinence, but teach it to the people; that the authorities be requested to prohibit the use of liquor in all government buildings and institutions, and also at gatherings under the auspices of government; that scientific teaching be introduced into the text books of schools; that the Government authorities substitute some other word for 'sake' in the official statement regarding religious ceremonies; and that prohibition is the right policy for Japan and for the world. Watch Japan for a great advance towards prohibition.

The Same Opinion Still.

Three years ago The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., put out a special issue containing a symposium by all sorts of leading men regarding the effects of prohibition in America. The consensus of opinion was overwhelmingly in favour of the law. The wets, however, are never satisfied with any verdict of the people curtailing their 'liberty.' Accordingly the cry has been that, if a fresh vote could be taken today, the result would be disastrous to prohibition. The persistent claim is that the people of the United States have changed their mind, and that a majority are against the prohibitory law. The Manufacturers' Record was challenged to resubmit its inquiry of three years ago and to publish the results. The management accepted and at once proceeded with the work of finding out. In the July 23rd, issue an editorial gives the result:—"The replies as a whole have surprised us. We thought that possibly here and there some men might have changed their opinion, but the overwhelming portion of the testimony is in favour of prohibition and the more drastic enforcement of these laws. Up to the moment that this editorial is written only two replies out of a hundred or more had been received advocating modification of the law. All others are strongly in favour of prohibition, giving their reasons

therefor, and saying that they had seen no reason for changing their previously expressed view in favour of prohibition." The list of names given shows that the opinions came from leading physicians, manufacturers, college presidents, senators, college and university professors, public health administrators, life-insurance executives, railway managers, hospital superintendents, and many others. The editor in commenting on the result of the inquiry says, "This is far and away in our opinion the most important symposium which has ever been published on the prohibition question. It will inevitably have a world-wide effect, for the nations of the world are studying the prohibition question as they never did before. The combined liquor interests of the world are trying to break down prohibition in America, using their utmost power to influence public opinion for this purpose. Everything which can be published against prohibition and its enforcement is being given the widest circulation in daily papers and in other ways." And don't we know it!

The Tug-of-War.

Two debates regarding the effectiveness of prohibition as a method of handling the drink problem have been staged during the past few months, one in England, and the other in America. The Morning Post, London, had six articles, three of them written by an avowed supporter of the liquor traffic, Lord Salvesan, and three written by Mr. E. J. Richardson, who is special representative in London of the World League Against Alcoholism. The other debate has been going on in America, in the pages of the North American Review, three wets writing first and three dries following. Both these debates have attracted wide-spread attention. We cannot agree with The Morning Post that Lord Salvesan came off with the honors in his contest with Mr. Richardson. There was positively nothing new in the arguments which Lord Salvesan brought forth. They were mainly assertions, and arguments based upon false statistics and partial statements of facts. It was dreary reading, but we 'stuck it' to the bitter end. Mr. Richardson rested his case, not on the perfection of the prohibitory law in

its working; but upon the marked changes which that law had introduced in the economic, social, political, domestic and moral life of America. The evidence concerning these things is so conclusive and overwhelming, that it seems strange that any editor of a great metropolitan journal would ignore it and take instead the second hand peddlings of an outlawed traffic. In marked contrast to The Morning Post is The Los Angeles, California, Times, the editor of which, after reading the three articles by the wets in The North American Review, and before the articles by the three dries have appeared, says, "It would be a strange jury indeed which in deciding this debate would not say before reading another word, 'the dries have it.'" He bases his conclusion on the admissions of the wets themselves, that prohibition has abolished the saloons, has decreased poverty, has reduced drunkenness, has lessened minor crimes of disorder and has promoted peace and order. The editor asserts that these concessions regarding the benefits of the prohibition regime absolutely nullify the assertions that the law is a mistake. The editor characterises the deliverances of the wets on the whole as lacking in originality, logic and fairness. And that was the feeling we had in reading what Lord Salvesan had to say in The 'Morning Post'.

The Jagometer.

"Let no man slip a snifter into his system and think to hide it with cloves!" So says an American writer in giving an account of a California physician's clever invention of a detector of drink in any person who has it inside his tummy. "The cloven hoof of Demon Rum can be traced in a few moments by this device. The booze betrayer was the result of a crusade against reckless motor driving in the City of the Golden Gate, which has its traffic troubles just as do London, New York and Chicago. Taxi chauffeurs when arrested for violations of the rules, often were charged with being drunk as well. As every doctor knows, especially if he has been cross-examined in courts, one of the hardest things to establish in law is whether a man at a certain time was actually intoxicated, merely weary, or suffering from acute pedal tangleitis. As soon as a driver is suspected of

having too much alcohol in his gastric radiator, the police take him to hospital. There a doctor claps a mouth-piece over the accused's breath, which is forced through a tube into the jagometer. The instrument determines what amount of oxid-

ation has been going on in the 'innards' of the suspect, and thereby gets the required 'dipsonic index.' "Now that Science has produced so ingenious a detector, it is going to be very hard for thirsty transgressors at the bar of justice." 'Nuff said!'



With the Editor



Surprise.

Sometimes one has a very severe shoe which amounts to more than mere surprisk when a great public question like the Resolution for Prohibition is before the Assembly and the vote is taken. The men on whom one counted as being strong for all reforms seem to lose their sense of proportion and to vote with the members of Government in a manner which is astonishing to say the least. One can understand, though he may regret, the necessity for Government officials voting the way they feel is required of them, but for non-official members to take an open stand against any reform which is for the good of the country is past one's comprehension. Surely those who are following the trend of public opinion in India must realise that the tendency is toward strict legislation in the line of prohibition of the traffic in liquor and drugs. Why then should representatives of the European community, Christian men too, vote and speak against both the Prohibition Resolution and the Age of Consent Bill? One wonders! Ignoring the fact that even science is against the use of liquor in any country, nearly all will agree that its use by the people of an Oriental land is bad, and those who know India are convinced that whatever may be the Government revenue, drink is one of the causes of the extreme poverty of the working classes of India, why then should the European members of the Assembly and Councils vote against the best opinion of the country as expressed by the Indian members is very puzzling, and when, speaking against the Age of Consent Bill one European member is reported to said have that one must be careful not to go against the prejudice and custom of the country one is amazed. How many reforms would have taken place in

this land had that been carried out? We need strong, true, brave men to make the laws and men with courage enough to vote right even though it may be against the Association which placed them in the Assembly.

National Convention.

Our readers will see that Our President calls attention to the coming National Convention. We all must begin to prepare for it in a very special way. It will be the last one at which Mrs. Price will be with us, Miss Campbell will not be here. We must elect a new President and an Editor for the magazine. Many important questions will be before us and will require very careful, and earnest thought and action. We need a full representation from all of the Divisions and hope that there will be a brave response to the appeal which came out last month in regard to sending delegates from the Divisions. If all are willing to travel third class, to forego comforts and be *uncomfortable* for a short time, we believe that we can have a large, representative Convention which may be the most epoch making we have ever had. Surely the things for which we really sacrifice are the ones most worth while. Let us plan for a fine Convention in Bombay January 22—26, 1926.

Essay Contest.

Again we would call attention to the Young People's Branch and the Essay Contest. Get the young people to work, see what they can do in this line and try to win a prize or at least to send in such a good lot of essays that deciding will be very difficult. It looks like a wonderful way to unify the country in this work. Getting to work at the same thing all over the land ought to make us feel that we belong to one body,

and working on a subject connected with any of the suggested topics will mean learning something about it. We trust that all over the land teachers, pastors and missionaries will help in this cause and that many responses may be made to this first effort to enlist the young people.

Life Members.

How many of you know that we have already seven Life Members? Not as many as we ought to have but still a goodly number. Do you all know how we make Life Members? By the payment into the treasury of the National W. C. T. U. at one time one hundred rupees. It may be designated as some have been. One asked that her membership be used to send the Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon for one year to six members of the Provincial Councils in each of the Divisions. This was done and some permanent subscribers have been won by it. Others have asked that their memberships be used in different ways but all to advance the work in some definite manner. Every Life Member is entitled to attend the National Convention and to a seat in the same. Would it not be a nice thing to make some one of your oldest members a gift of this Life Membership and then send her to the Convention? This would be an innovation and might be "establishing a precedent" which would be helpful in the years to come. Try it. The following are the Life Members who have been honoured for their faith and devoted service in the years gone. Miss Pratt Miss Davis, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Ewan, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Denning and Mrs. Hallows all of whom have done such excellent service and have shown that they deserve this honour.

Read This.

We are making an offer which we feel sure must meet with a ready response from many friends. Of course one does not need a bribe to induce any one interested in the temperance cause to read our magazine, but some times a little tonic is needed to stir up the ones who are not too familiar with the matter and yet who would be willing to do something were their attention called to it, therefore we are going to offer in the shape, of this tonic the following; to anyone sending us the names and subscription price Rs. 1-14-0 for a year's subscription to the Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon we will send one copy free either to the person sending the names or to anyone whom he designates. Now let us get to work and see how many new subscribers we can get in the next month and how many free copies we will have to give.

Another Worker Gone.

We publish in another place an appreciation of the late Miss Annie Ewing, M. B. E. who has been one of the keenest of the workers for temperance. The article sent us is from a personal friend and we have no doubt the Bengal Division as well as the Calcutta Union will later send us their own contributions. It is when such workers as Miss Ewing drop out that we realise how very dependent we are on these faithful ones and how much we need new ones to take the vacant place. Who will come forward and take this one?

To the ones who will most keenly miss Miss Ewing we extend our deepest sympathy and pray for the comfort which Christian assurance gives at such times as these.



From our President



My dear comrades,

In the action taken by the Legislative Assmbeely Simla and the general attitude of the people of India there is much to encourage us, but if India is to be freed from drink and drugs your efforts and mine to teach the young and inspire them to keep free from

their use will be needed for a long time. Even after India gets the Prohibition law which we believe will come before many years have passed we will still have the "Greater Task" of enforcing it. To accomplish this, intelligent conviction must be established and forces organized to work together for this end.

Stop : Look : Listen !!!

Our beloved Miss Campbell was very sad indeed at the close of this term's service when Unions she had organized and whose dues she knew were paid failed to report and so were not counted in the report we made to the World's W.C.T.U. Convention. It is not possible for one person, or even a few persons to gather the statistics from all corners of India. It requires the co-operation of every Union to make the story complete. May we not have it this year? A *dustoor* or custom is a great thing in India. Let us start the one of getting complete reports of dues and members from every single place organized into the hands of our National Treasurer by the end of the year so that our dues may be sent to the World Treasurer early in 1926. If we cannot yet take our place by the side of Japan as ready to stand alone and carry on without any outside financial help, can we not establish and follow the *dustoor* of having prompt reports and remittances? We who attended the Convention of the Central Provinces Division were delighted with the report of the Treasurer and Statistical Secretary of that Division. The diligence and perseverance of that officer, Miss Mullen, of Damoh, was rewarded by the establishment of the fact that the Division has 778 paid up members and about as many more associated in the work, through the organizations for young people and otherwise.

A Worthwhile Meeting.

What constitutes a successful temperance meeting? We have often heard people laughingly inquire whether any drinkers were present at such a meeting and if they had been won for total abstinence. The inference being that only under such circumstances is the meeting worth while. Is a temperance meeting justified even though no drinkers are present? Suppose someone already an abstainer is made stronger and inspired to find new and effective ways of persuading others to take the same stand. We are all apt to become negligent and miss opportunities and we need to have our "pure minds stirred up."

It is always worth while to distribute or sell some really good literature and to get subscribers for our Magazine. When people are

aroused and interested in any good work it is a mistake not to give them some way to express their interest and the offering affords this opportunity. Sometimes our most efficient Unions overlook this essential part of a successful temperance meeting and let slip fine opportunities for strengthening interest and forwarding our cause because they omit this feature of a first class temperance meeting.

Let me assure you that our Scottish comrades lost no such opportunities at the World Convention. At almost every session, or at least daily, offerings were taken and many times during the Convention some one of the workers came on to the platform to tell of some book, or less pretentious bit of literature, for sale and to urge its claim to our attention. India scored by having a Scottish Treasurer, thus showing her ability to find the right woman for the right place. But we need even more than a Scottish Treasurer, a host of women who have our cause at heart and who will work and pray for funds to carry it on, even as they do for the needy ones we desire to reach and for the acceptance of the truth concerning intoxicants.

Objectives.

Has your Union a definite objective for the year's work, or are you simply holding meetings when you can, collecting dues from your members and wondering why our work in India does not grow faster? Suppose you set some goals toward which to work. May I suggest a few?

1. New members won every month.
2. One or more subscribers for the Magazine secured every month.
3. Half as many honorary members as regular members.
4. At least one public meeting every year, when not only the local work, but the India wide, and, if possible, the world wide work is presented and people invited to help with their gifts. Sometimes an audience will surprise one by its interest proven by contributions to the work.

5. Through posters, newspapers or other method keep the progress of temperance and the destruction wrought by the use of intoxicants before the public.

6. Report at least one special meeting or bit of work in the year to the Magazine for the encouragement of other workers.*

7. Be alert for opportunities to help soldiers or others by giving them temperance teaching; help mothers' meetings or personal work to take better care of their little ones, especially teaching them the harm that opium does to their babies.

8. Help Sunday school teachers with literature or others who welcome it, for use on temperance Sunday or other opportune time for presenting the truth to few or many.

Life Memberships and Memorial Gifts.

A most interesting feature of the programme both of the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the United States of America and of the World Convention in Edinburgh was the announcement of gifts for Life Memberships and for Memorial Members. State Unions, comparing to our Divisional Unions, honour some of their leaders by making them Life Members of the National or the World W. C. T. U. Individuals make gifts in honour of departed loved ones whether men or women. Let us keep this in mind for our National Convention in Bombay. Not many of us in India are rich, and yet God has children here whose hearts and pockets may be touched in answer to the prayer of faith. We have no name yet on our Memorial Scroll. May we not soon begin that list of worthy ones whom we delight to honour.

Something to Ponder.

When I was first associated with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in India and we were planning to have an organizer help in any Division, one factor in the decision as to where she should work was, what Division was ready to provide her travelling expenses while she helped there. I well remember when our dear Mrs. C. L. Bare, as President of the United Provinces Division wrote to the Unions asking each one to help raise the required funds for carrying

on the organizing work in the Division. Later, when we sent our Organizer to new territory this plan was not practicable and the expenses were paid from the National Treasury with the understanding that all Divisions would contribute to the Organizing Fund. We also turned for some years all that we were able to make on the sale of non-alcoholic essences into the Organizing Fund. But with the change of plan, I fear we have lost many good chances to get help for our work. When we hold a Convention, or other meetings during which one of our representatives speaks at a public meeting or regular Church service why should not some offering be made for our work, just the same as for other organizations or societies, under similar circumstances? I think such privilege would usually be granted if asked, but people will never suggest it while we are too shy to mention it. The one who comes from away to speak can hardly be expected to bring up the matter, but wherever our workers are sent to help could not those in charge of the local work tactfully look after this matter? If we are to accomplish the task set before us we must enlist the people in every way, and through the offering is one way that is too often neglected. At the risk of seeming egotistical I am going to give you my experience. In about six weeks I have spoken over thirty times and at only two meetings has there been any offering for our work. Of course I do not expect that there will be an offering at every temperance meeting, but as I think over those meetings, I believe with a little foresight and planning, about one fourth of them would have been helped by giving the people an opportunity to contribute something to the cause which was brought before them.

The things I have written about are very prosy every day matters, but ones that need attention to strengthen our work. May I bespeak your prayers as well as co-operation in all the plans we are formulating for the National Convention to be held in Bombay January 22—26, 1926.

Yours for service,
EMMA S. PRICE.

Calcutta,
September 7th, 1925.

* It would be quite a shock to our Editor to hear from every Union in India, but we think she could stand it.

Suggested Programme for Temperance Sunday

Invocation.**Song :**

SOME GLAD DAY.
TUNE "OLD BLACK JOE."

All round the world
The ribbon white is twined ;
All round the world
The glorious light has shined ;
All round the world our cause has right of way,
We'll raise the anthem swell of vict'ry
Some glad day.

CHORUS.

It's coming ! It's coming !
The morn for which we pray ;
We take the world for Christ's own
kingdom, Some glad day.

All round the world,
Where sounds the note of woe,
There in God's strength
Our ribbon white shall go ;
Emblem of peace, of purity's bright ray,
'Twill bind our sin-stain'd earth to heaven,
Some glad day.

All round the world,
Hosannas yet shall ring,
All lands and climes
The Saviour's praise shall sing ;
No jarring note shall mar that rapturous lay,
'Twill rise from all the sin-sav'd nations
Some glad day.

K. L. STEVENSON.

Bible Reading.

WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS ABOUT WINE AN EXERCISE.

For religious leaders : Leviticus 10 : 8, 9, 10
and Isaiah 28, 7.
For Rulers, Kings and Princes :
Proverbs 31 : 4, 5.
For social occasions : Isaiah 5 : 11.
For the mixture of wine and music : Isaiah
5 : 12 and 24 ; 9.

For those who claim they can drink without
harm to themselves—Amos 6 : 1 and 6.

For old men—Titus 2 : 2.

For old women—Titus 2 : 3.

For young women—Titus 2 : 4.

For young mothers—Judges 18 : 4, 14.

For young men—Daniel 1 : 8.

For all followers of Christ—Romans 13 : 13, 14.

For Christians who would be strong for
service—Luke 1 : 15.

For officers in the Church of Christ—1
Timothy 8 : 2, 3 and 8.

For the sake of the weaker brother—Romans
14 : 21.

Summing all in one verse : 1 Corinthians
10 : 31.

—Adapted.

(Each verse may be read by a different
person or the whole may be effectively given
as the Scripture reading for the service.)

Prayer.**Song.**

THE SHIP OF TEMPERANCE.

Take courage, temperance workers ! You
shall not suffer wreck,
While up to God the people's prayers
Are ringing from your deck :
Wait cheerily ye workers,
For daylight and for land,
The breath of God is in your sails,
Your rudder in His hand.
Sail on, sail on ! deep freighted
With blessings and with hopes ;
The good of old, with shadowy hands,
Are pulling at your ropes :
Behind you, holy martyrs
Uplift the palm and crown ;
Before you, unborn ages send
Their benediction down.

Speed on ! your work is holy,
God's errands never fail.
Sweep on through storm and darkness wild,
The thunder and the hail :
Toil on, the morning cometh,
The port you yet shall win !
And all the bells of God shall ring
The "Ship of Temp'rance" in.

Songs & Solos 677.

Recitation—A World-Wide War.

Arise ! Arise ! Ye worthy scribes of India
and Cathay,
Enlist against this enemy who comes to smite
and slay.

Where in the Jumna's rolling flood, the domes
reflected lie,
Where Himalayan steepes all set their sum-
mits in the sky,
O hear the bugle singing clear ! O, hard the
trumpet call !

That breaks o'er Burma's hoary shrines, o'er
China's ancient wall.

It calls you from calm Nippon's bowers,
where cherry boughs are bent.

And where the camel kneels at noon beside
the Bedouin's tent.

Come from the fields of Hindustan, from far
Australia's tide.

To fight against King Alcohol, Come make a
circle wide,

Fling upward every hand and swear, before
God's judgment bar,

For this is not a battle but a world-wide war.

Fare forth, fare forth. O Europe ! And
proudly take thy place,

Thou who hast been a thousand years the
leader of our race,

Again the age hath need of thee ! Forget thy
art and song,

Make bare thy mighty arm and cleave the
crest of this old wrong,

Stride from the sweet Sicilian slopes, to
Scandinavian snows,

Set hard thy iron heel upon this foulest of our
foes,

Flame out and flog this dragon far into the
nether world

And let the millstone of thy wrath upon its
head be hurled.

Come Slav and Saxon, Briton, Scott of every
class and clan,

And ye shall win and ye shall wear the
gratitude of man.

While day shall have a sun to shine or night
shall have a star

For this is not a battle, but a world-wide war.
Stand up ! Stand up ! America, Twin

Continents, new-born,
From Youkon's spectral "northern light" to
to sullen-browed Cape Horn,
From where the pines of Oregon their
ing plumage toss

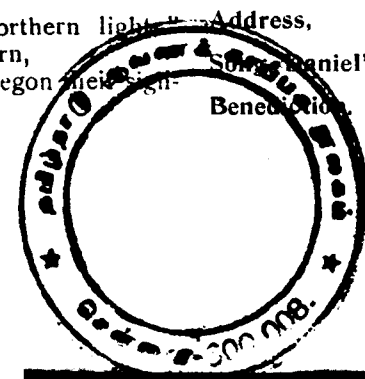
To where the soft Brazilian seas flash back
the Southern Cross,
To where on bright Lake Winnipeg the red
man bends his bow,
To that primeval solitude where Amazon
doth flow,
Soon shalt thou call the multitudes from
cities and from farms,
To see the sundered oceans leap into each
others arms.
And thou shalt cry when they come nigh,
and all the nations draw
From seven seas their argosies through
silvery Panama,
Thus shall we strike down every dyke that
keeps the Christ afar
For this is not a battle but a world-wide
war.

The King doth call ! Make answer all ! Ye
sires in sorrow come,
Who mourn above your goodly sons, slain
by the curse of rum,
Ye mothers, dry your holy tears, turn from
your daughters fair,
Who crushed beneath his brutish feet, lie
shamed and silent there.
Ye babes whose pale young lips do ask in
most pathetic plea
"Where is the man the Lord hath made as
father unto me ?"
Ye unborn generations dead, on whom this
fearsome Shade
Will breathe, when into life ye come, maimed,
crippled and half made,
Ye angels full of burning love, hush all your
harps and say
With us this vow of vengeance deep, slacken
not nor stay
Till Jesus drags this monster chained, behind
His chariot car
For this is not a battle but a world-wide
war.

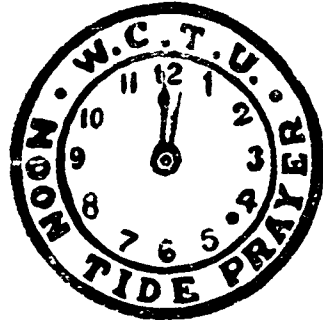
—Bishop Robert McIntyre D. D., in
Temperance Recitations.

Collection.**Address,**

Songs & Solos 701.

Benediction.

PRAYER TIME,



A Message for You!

Has there been a day
When you have longed to pray,
And yet had not
A single word to say?
And as you knelt
You felt
The Lord must turn away
From such a one;
That His "Well Done"
Could never come to you.
And yet you love Him
Through, and through, and through.
Has there been an hour
So full of power
You felt you must just tell it,
Must let some chorus swell it?
Others could write thoughts down
And win a laurel crown,
But as for you,
Although you felt it
Through and through,
Words seemed all bound together
As by the strongest tether;
And yet you longed
To tell it! tell it! tell it!
You longed and longed
With chorus full to swell it!
Has there been a time
When you have spoken
Words trembling and broken
Of His great Love Divine?
And all your heart was throbbing
With what you could not say,
And all your soul was sobbing
Silently;
And no one knew
What those words cost---
Cost you!

O blessed soul!
O heart made whole!
That day, that time, that hour,
He was there,
Close by you;
His seeming silence was
To try you!
He heard the words you could not say
When you would pray;
His voice was in you speaking
When you the silence breaking
Spoke trembling words of Him
Heard by the Seraphim.
All Heaven was there!
All Heaven!
Angels all bright and fair.
For when *His* Name is named,
When *His* Love is proclaimed,
Angels in silence stand,
In quivering silence grand.
(For 'tis no little thing,
To speak of Him,
Before whom stars are dim).
And as your words were spoken,
In accents broken,
They swept their harps of gold
In praises never old;
Silence was rent asunder
With Heaven's thunder.
The words you could not say
Were sounded forth
By angel hosts that day;
The Amen to your prayer
Went ringing forth
In swelling chorus there---
Again! . . . Again!
"Amen! . . . Amen!!!"

Whyteleafe, Jean Newberry,
Surrey. May, 1925.

Printed at the request of a friend of our cause.

WOMEN TO THE FORE

An essay contest was to be held in a certain rural area in India. Several men and one woman were the contestants. Before the contest one man came to inquire of those in charge of the contest concerning the arrangements. He said, "Sir, I understand that a woman is to be one of the contestants." When given an affirmative answer he replied, "What is the use of our trying then, is it not true that women are carrying off nearly all the awards and prizes for scholarship these days? Of course, if a woman competes with us she will get the prize." And she did.

In Memoriam

"Oh Light that followest all my way
I yield my flickering torch to Thee;
My heart restores its borrowed ray
That in Thy sunshine's blaze
Its day may brighter, fairer be."

We regret to record the death on Sunday, September, 6th, of Miss E. Annie Ewing, M. B. E., Principal of the James Memorial Bible-women's Training Institute, and Superintendent of the Indian Nursing Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Calcutta. She was very ill from the effects of malaria and anaemia, and went to Almora, United Provinces, believing that the tonic atmosphere of the place would restore health; but the long journey from Calcutta prostrated her and caused a collapse which, from want of strength, she was unable to combat. In sleep she passed away, in the arms of God and her Master, from faithful toil to heaven's sweet rest.

Miss Ewing came to India in 1889, as a Missionary of the Baptist Zenana Mission, and except for two short periods in Dacca she

lived for thirty-six years in Calcutta, where, in addition to Bible teaching and duties connected with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, she spent much of her time in all kinds of Christian work. As an active member of the Calcutta Temperance Federation, and also of the W.C.T.U. in Bengal her devotion to the Temperance cause was great and will always be remembered. She was a woman of strong convictions, yet was ever kindly gentle and tolerant of the opinions of others. Her great trust and abiding faith in the Higher Power were ever manifest, and her goodness and kindness to all will always live in the memories of those who knew her best, and were associated with her.

To those nearest and dearest to her we extend our deepest sympathies, and the assurance that their sorrow is shared by her Sisters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of India.

"Be not afraid ye waiting hearts that weep,
For God still "giveth His beloved sleep",
And if an endless sleep He wills, so best."

Our Mail Bag

Berar Central Primary and Central India.

"The case against Prohibition" a rather startling subject for an address by Rev. Herbert Anderson. He gave seven of the usual arguments against prohibition each of which he answered in a convincing way. The case given for prohibition proved to be stronger than that against it. Mr. Anderson said that some people object to the personal liberty of any one being limited, yet there are many laws doing that very thing. One example is the fact that not every person can buy cocaine and morphia. The second argument is one concerning finance, because of the enormous amount of excise received by government. The lives and souls of people are worth more than money. Some of the other arguments commonly used are the facilities for illicit manufacture,

the drug danger (which is contradicted by facts and experiences), the Indian States (some of which are really fighting for prohibition), the aboriginal tribes, and the Britisher. For each of these an answer was given.

The meeting at which Mr. Anderson gave this and other addresses was the W. C. T. U. annual convention of the Central Provinces, Berar, and Central India held August 31st in Jubbulpore. Mrs Price and Mr. Anderson spoke the day before in some churches. They reminded their audiences that much of the poverty, crime, insanity, immorality and unhappiness in the world is due to intoxicants, and they urged the people to be active in the cause of prohibition for the sake of India. Mr. Anderson also told of the plans for a temperance convention to be held in Delhi

January 29—31, 1926 to discuss the formation of a Prohibition League of India. It is hoped that it will be principally Indian.

We were very fortunate in having Mrs. Price with us. She led the devotions at the first meeting, and very kindly consented to act as chairman of each session in the absence of the President of the Division. She gave many good suggestions, much wise counsel, and encouragement, and contributed much to the meetings. Among her many good suggestions was that concerning a budget system for the year. A budget of Rs. 300 was made out and approved by the convention.

Mrs Price told about the world convention held at Edinburgh, of the hearty welcome given the 1,300 delegates and visitors, of the pageant representing the efforts in behalf of and progress in prohibition in all countries. She referred to the two-minute speeches given by sixty women representing various countries and especially to a group of four women who, standing side by side, represented Austria, Germany, Belgium and France.

Our National President also spoke of the coming national convention of the W.C.T.U. to be held in Bombay January 22—26, 1926. She urged that this Division send its full quota of five delegates and that some of them be Indians. She believes that it is important to have more Indian women leaders, that they come to the front, get the work in their hearts and carry on. It is gratifying to know that several officers, organizers and other leaders are Indian women.

At the last Annual Convention a resolution was passed that all missions and churches in the mid-India area be urged to secure the opinion of all mature members of their organizations as to whether or no they would ask for entire prohibition of alcohol and opium. Mrs Felt reported that replies had been received from fourteen missions in forty-four stations with the following result :—2330 votes for prohibiting opium, 29 for restriction and one for retaining it. The vote on alcohol was, 2418 for prohibition, 46 for restricting its sale and one for retaining the present system. All the votes for restricting and retaining alcohol came from

two stations and for opium from three stations.

Those in charge of different departments report work done in child welfare, among soldiers and railway people, in selling literature, in securing subscriptions to the Temperance News and White Ribbon, and in translation. Miss E. Ward of Darwha, Motibagh, has prepared a list of subjects for essays connected with prohibition for use in school. Mrs Felt's work as corresponding Secretary has been especially appreciated.

Because of inability to get replies to all inquiries the statistical secretary was unable to make a correct, full report; but she gave in detail a report of thirteen stations where there are 792 members of temperance organizations who paid Rs. 95-8-0 in dues. In addition to this a few congregations, Sunday Schools, and individuals contributed.

Some of the encouraging statements heard during the convention are these. "One-third of Scotland is dry and the rest soon will be." "The whole world is as near prohibition as the United States was 25 years ago." "India needs, wants, and is going to win prohibition", "Scotland will doubtless be the next to get prohibition."

ANN MULLIN.

Naini Tal Union.

During the month of August Naini Tal fairly reveled in temperance meetings. The one regularly scheduled for the month was held at Philander Smith College on Thursday, August 6. Mr. Busher, the principal, and his staff were bountifully hospitable in the delightful tea served. Vocal, piano and violin music added an enjoyable feature to the program. The college boys of the two upper classes were special guests of the Union. Mrs. H. J. Sheets of the M. E. Mission, Bareilly, in her talk on "Tobacco and the Race of Life," and Mrs. C. M. Thomson, M.D. of the Disciples Mission, Hatta, C.P., in a medical talk on alcohol held close attention of all. The talk on tobacco was so well-suited in its appeal to boys and young men that the editor of the P. S. C. Journal asked permission to publish it in the September issue. It may also appear in pamphlet form later on.

From the 14th to the 24th of the month we were honored by a visit from Mrs. Emma

S. Price, national president. The schools very eagerly arranged suitable hours for addresses, and the Union welcomed her with open arms at a special At Home and public meeting at Snow View August 19. Our hearts glowed with a feeling of comradeship and enthusiasm for the thousands of fellow-workers the world round as we listened to Mrs. Price's vivid account of the days spent in Edinburgh at the World's Convention. On August 21 members of the Union, among whom were several national and divisional officers, met at the Parsonage for a serious discussion of business matters looking toward the national convention and plans for the future.

J. N. C.

From Shipboard.

One of the popular steamship lines recently arriving in Bombay had on board a large contingent of Indian gentleman returning from the West where they had been studying and observing the trend of affairs in different countries. Among their number were Government officials, University professors, physicians, lawyers and journalists. As to religion they were Hindus, Mohammedans and Sikhs; as to politics they were Nationalists, Liberals and Moderates. The two Indian ladies, one the wife of a physician and the other a teacher returning from a year of study, were members of the meetings which took place on deck, and the day before landing the *Bharat Vidyalaya* (University of India) was organised.

Each member pledges himself to give six lectures a year in the vernacular or the language understood by the larger part of his audience. These lectures are to be given in villages or in the quieter places where ordinarily such talks would not be heard. They are not to allow communal, religious nor racial prejudices to appear and they are to be strictly non-political. The subjects will include Infant mortality, Religious Toleration, Flies and Disease, Prevention of Malaria, Cholera, Plague, etc., Standard of Life in other countries, Comparison of English and Indian Labour, etc.

The reporter of this item suggested that the danger of the use of stimulants and narcotics would be a good subject, and the Secretary replied that he wished to have

this for his own and would be glad to get any available literature on this subject. He is a total abstainer and non-smoker and was also the prime mover in the whole matter and very enthusiastic. At last report he had twenty seven "signed-up" members and was collecting the membership fees.

J. D.

Auckland, New Zealand.

To Mrs. Mott Keisler, M.D.

Dear Sister,

I am taking the liberty of writing to you in connection with the "Ministry of Friendship," which has been established by the Peace Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Zealand. It is a scheme of correspondence between the women of different countries, with the idea of bringing them closer together, of fostering the spirit of goodwill and friendliness between them and thus strengthening the bonds which should unite all the members of our universal sisterhood, wherever they may be. The original intention was to come into closer relations with the women of the European Continental countries, because we felt that such correspondence might become a factor in maintaining peace between these countries—and I have so far succeeded in getting into touch with women in Belgium and Austria and France, with the result that correspondence is now beginning with those countries. One or two of the New Zealand Women have expressed a wish to correspond with women in India, so I am writing to you asking if you would be able to help in this matter by making it known to your members, and asking if any of them would be willing to correspond with some of our women here. I am all the more glad to do this, because I feel that the more widely the movement can be extended, the stronger will be the bonds of peace and friendship throughout the world—and though it has been begun by the W.C.T.U. it is not intended by any means that it should be confined to the Union, but should spread as far as possible, and I have already amongst my correspondents some who are not Union members—we want it to be as widespread as possible. If the idea appeals to you, I shall be very glad indeed to hear

from you on the subject, that we may be able to co-operate. I shall be very glad to receive the names and addresses of any who may be willing to take part in this correspondence.

Very sincerely yours,
MRS. MARIAN JUDSON.

Dominion Superintendent of the Peace
Arbitration Department—W.C.T.U.

63, Williamson Street,
Epsom,
Auckland, N. Z.

(Mrs. Judson's sister lives in India and is one of our valued contributors, writing on this subject of peace. We commend this suggestion to our readers and hope it may must with a generous response. Ed.)

Himalayan School Medal Contest.

On Wednesday afternoon, September 9th, a double recitation contest for silver medal was held at the Himalayan School, Naini Tal. The successful candidates in both groups belong to the family of our national Superintendent of medal contests, Mrs. Robt. I. Faucett. The winners, Evelyn and Leonard Faucett, are true to the family traditions handed down from the grandmother, Mrs. Bare. Gordon Beall of Calcutta and Mary Esch of Dhamtari, C.P., won the second places in the two groups. Mrs. Preston Hyde, local Superintendent of medal contests, presided. Piano selections were given by Sarah Esch, Beth Baker, Dorothea Macdougall, and Louisa Scott.

J. N. C.

A Poll of the Press

Gambling Again.

The following resolutions concerning betting and gambling which were passed by the Bombay Christian Council ought to help to strengthen public opinion among the Christians at least. Surely it is high time that a decided stand was taken by the people who are opposed to this form of "amusement." Keeping quiet or not being interested in this matter will not do at present. We hope that all Christian bodies will express themselves on this question.

Resolved (1) That the Bombay Christian Council views with concern the increase in race-course gambling in Western India and the widespread demoralization caused by it, and appeals to Government, the Bombay Legislative Council, and the leaders of public opinion to use every effort to protect the people from this evil.

(2) The Bombay Christian Council welcomes the declaration made on behalf of Government in the Legislative Council on the 27th July, that it has definitely declined to bring forward as a Government measure any amendment in the law which would legalise the introduction of book-makers on the Bombay and Poona race-courses, and would strongly urge Government and the

Legislative Council to resist all efforts that may be made for their introduction.

(3) The Bombay Christian Council would remind Government of the promise made on its behalf in 1912 that there would be a re-examination into race-course gambling whenever conditions should demand it, and of the promise made in the same year that 'if it should prove that the law is not strong enough . . . it will then be necessary to strengthen the Gambling Act. It would respectfully submit that the time has now come for taking action in line with these promises.

(4) The Bombay Christian Council would draw the attention of the public to the fact that, in the words of one of the Members of Council in 1912, all attempts to legalise betting are attempts "to perpetuate a technical illegality." It would appeal to the leaders of all communities to create a public conscience against its toleration, so that the poorer classes, in particular, may be protected from this growing evil.

(5) The Bombay Christian Council instructs its Executive Committee to keep a close watch on every aspect of this question, and recommends that, inasmuch as thousands of homes are ruined by betting and gambling,

no grants should be taken by any Christian body from any Turf Club or any such organisation from the gains of such betting, and that all ministers, missionaries, and Christian teachers should use every means to instruct their people regarding the evils of betting and gambling.

(6) Since the National Christian Council is entering upon an investigation into the prevalence of betting, gambling and lotteries and the social evils involved, the Bombay Christian Council instructs the Executive Committee of the Council to co-operate in this investigation.

—Dnyanodaya.

Beware.

We are glad to publish the following warning as we feel that it applies to India especially. There are so many who are being led to drink by the use of medicated wines, different nostrums which are advertised and prescribed by "quacks" and some who ought to know better. It is time that a crusade against such things was begun and we hope this will be the opening of it.

Just six lines of print in the August "White Ribbon" telling of the arrest of two sisters for drunkenness, one of whom had fallen because her doctor had advised "medicated wine."

But what a picture of sadness is this, for in the background we see the forms of many women who have so fallen.

Do we fully realise the danger there is in medicated wine! Are we, as "British Women," aware of its subtleties?

If these so-called "pick-me-ups" bore the name of Drink in large letters and a red label showing "poison," we should exclaim with horror! But certain widely-advertised mixed "wines" all look so entirely innocent, though containing a greater percentage of alcohol than ordinary wine.

Nerve complaints are very common, and many women who have household cares, with not too much money, and in indifferent health, are easy victims to the allurements of medicated wines which sap their moral nature, leaving them enslaved and wrecked.

To some women the temptation to take alcohol is irresistible in mid-life—bodily derangements, the imagined, or real neglect of their family, the hopelessness of their

outlook, combine to induce a desire for oblivion.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, in his "Modern Physician," vol. v, page 19, thus warns those who wish to relieve physical pain: "Many women fly to alcohol as a remedy, and take the first step which may lead them into the dread domain of inebriety."

Those of us who have no temptation to alcoholism should show our gratitude by compassionately helping our fallen sisters.

All "British Women" ought to be made aware of the temptation of medicated wines.

Every Branch should order from Headquarters postcards which illustrate this danger most forcibly—they are excellent for advertising meetings.

It would be all to the good if every doctor had a card in his surgery, then he might hesitate ere he casually ordered that which may ruin his patient for ever in this life and in that which is to come.

JAPONICA.

—The White Ribbon (British)

Strange!

A special copyright dispatch by John Gunther to the Chicago Daily News under date of June 17th, announces that figures just published show that the number of British unemployed recorded in Government registers reached the appalling total of 1,290,000 on June 8th. This is 43,000 more than reported the previous week and 263,000 more than at the end of June 1924.

If the wet propagandists theory is correct there ought not to be an unemployment problem in Great Britain, for England is swimming in booze. But here they are, a million and a quarter unemployed, and the government is meting out doles to keep them from starving, while millions of dollars every week are being spent in public house for booze.

How long will it take England to learn that closing the breweries and distilleries and public houses will do more to revive her industries than anything she could possibly do? Money now being spent for liquor would go for food and clothing and house furnishings and instantly create a demand

for greater production of legitimate commodities. This is not mere theory but is being proved in this country.

—*American Issue.*

Decline in Consumption of Liquor in Scotland.

Statements of two eminent authorities of Scotland, relative to liquor drinking in that country, would indicate that such habits are beginning to disappear. Dr. John D. Comrie, of Edinburgh, in speaking before a royal commission on lunacy, and Mr. E. Rosslyn-Mitchell, a member of Parliament, in addressing the National Commercial Temperance League, have given their testimonies to the facts.

The Scots drink less whisky, and the liquor is less potent than formerly, Dr. Comrie declared. Alcoholism was responsible in 1853 for 83.60 per cent of the lunatics admitted to the royal infirmary of Edinburgh, while now delirium tremens has almost disappeared. "There is no doubt that less whisky is being consumed in Scotland," he said.

That the coffee-house to a large extent had replaced the public drinking-house was the statement of Mr. Rosslyn Mitchell, who declared that the drinking of hard liquor in Scotland had greatly decreased during the last thirty years. "When I was a boy, there was scarcely a business house in Glasgow without a jug of whisky ready for the immediate use of any person who came along," said he. "But under the conditions of to-day, such a practice is unknown in that city."

—*Union Signal.*

Bootlegging.

According to a special cable in the Cincinnati Enquirer carrying a Dublin dateline of July 4, bootlegging of whisky in wet Ireland is a paying business. The explanation is made that it is a paying business because whisky from the distilleries is so expensive, retailing at four dollars a bottle. Moonshine in Ireland is called poteen and can be made at a cost of from sixpence to eightpence a bottle, providing enormous profits to bootleggers. "But if the profits are large so also are the penalties," says the Enquirer's story. "Six months'

imprisonment and a fine of a hundred pounds (\$ 500) is the one penalty."

Which goes to show that licensing the liquor traffic does not prevent bootlegging.

—*American Issue.*

Advertise.

The Distillers of "Black and White" Whisky have been singularly unfortunate in their selection of a subject for an advertisement. We saw in *Punch* of July 1st a picture advertisement of this whisky in which a polo player is shown on a black and white horse with the legend "Buchanan's Black and White Leads."

Then we noticed in a contemporary that all the members of the U. S. Army polo team, which has been so remarkably successful, are strict teetotallers while in training. In fact it is stated that their refusal of all drinks at the various Regimental Messes at Aldershot recently caused quite a sensation.

Among its many liquor advertisements *Punch* has just published a full page advertisement of Dewar's Whisky, representing Britannia and the British lion, with triton and orb of Empire on an Island, with a mediæval ship on one side and a lighthouse on the other, and underneath the following passage :

"DEWAR'S

The spirit of patriotism.

Patriotism is a word with a soul. Deep down its real meaning is individually to give to the common weal of the Empire the glory of example, the balm of understanding and the vigour of the utmost in thought and deed. These are true qualities of patriotism and of . . ."

"Whusky!"—Well! Well!

—*Alliance News.*

And is this the best they can do?

As Others See us.

It is interesting to read the differing views of those who visit the United States these days. One person remarked "people usually see what they choose to see" and it may be true, but one wonders sometimes just what some of the visitors are out to see. One friend sent us an article by Annie S. Swain who wrote on "America Revisited" and said some things which were a bit astonishing. She does say "it is freely

admitted that Prohibition has immensely benefitted the industrial classes," but in a most amazing manner brings charges against the colleges and the students making it seem that all college men and many women are drinking these days. This of course is not true and one is surprised that a person making what she admits to be a "short and hurried trip" would dare to generalise as she has done. In contrast to this is the letter in the *British Weekly* by Miss Tining who quotes from the President of Stanford University, who says "Prohibition is the best thing that has happened in recent years in this country." He also says that while there are a few of the students and faculty who are "still in the playful stage of life" he believes that this is "a passing phase and that Prohibition is here to stay." Miss Tining adds for herself, "As a long time resident in the United States, only lately back in England, I feel constrained to state that great resentment is felt in America at the imputations cast upon the colleges by those who make short and hurried visits."

If I Were President.

If I were a W. C. T. U. president, I would never absent myself from the regular meetings, unless prevented by circumstances over which I have no control. No other meetings should take me away from my own W. C. T. U. meeting.

If I were a W. C. T. U. president I would read all the W. C. T. U. papers and as many others as I could find time for. I would not want to block the wheels of progress because my union knew nothing of the forward movement planned by country, state and national leaders.

If I were a W. C. T. U. president I would have to spend some time, the more the better in private prayer and Bible reading, for my own spiritual strength and clear vision as leader.

If I were a W. C. T. U. president, I would plan a year's program, putting on the calendar the things which my union must do, and then work with all my might to follow the program.

If I were a W. C. T. U. president, I would never preside over the regular meeting without having previously prepared a careful and

orderly memorandum of the matters to be presented and the order of business.

If I were a W. C. T. U. president I would try to learn enough of parliamentary practice to conduct the meeting in an orderly manner—giving justice and recognition to all the members present.

If I were a W. C. T. U. president I would try to put to work as many of the members as possible; to bring out the members by giving them opportunity for expression.

If I were a W. C. T. U. president I would not do all the talking myself at the meeting.

If I were a W. C. T. U. president I would magnify the office of vice-president and often ask her to preside at the meeting.

If I were a W. C. T. U. president I would not let a union die as long as I had only one woman to stand by me. Two women can be a union.

I am a W. C. T. U. president, not altogether like the above, but I want to be that kind, don't you? —Ex.

Why He Voted "Dry."

The story is told of an old village "topper" who went to the poll one polling day declaring that he was going to vote for Prohibition. The bystanders scoffed and sneered at him when he cast a temperance vote.

"A pretty temperance voter you are," said one. "Why, if there was a bottle of whisky at the top of that pole, and if you could have the whisky by climbing the pole at the risk of your life, you know you'd climb."

The drunkard straightened himself up as best he could, and said; "Know it! Oh, yes, I know it! And I know another thing, gentlemen: If the whisky wasn't there I wouldn't climb."

My business and yours is to see that the liquor isn't there—"Grit."

An Unemployment Solution.

It is stated that considerably over one million persons are unemployed in England and Wales. The drink bill approximately works out at £1,000,000 per working day. Could one week's amount be diverted into other channels of industry as below, a sure solution would begin.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

MONDAY—Orders placed for One Million Pounds worth of Boots.

TUESDAY—Orders placed for One Million Pounds worth of **Worsted Goods**.

WEDNESDAY—Orders placed for One Million Pounds worth of **Cotton Goods**.

THURSDAY—Orders placed for One Million Pounds worth of **Furniture**.

FRIDAY—Orders placed for One Million Pounds worth of **Bread and Meat**.

SATURDAY—Seats Booked to the value of One Million Pounds in **Amusements**.

What would the result be in 52 weeks?

THINK ABOUT IT.

Drink has been prohibited, and to give concrete examples of what has happened, we have the following from Portland, Orgeon, where three breweries have ceased to operate, and the premises and capital diverted to other industries:—(a) Where 100 men were employed, now 500 make furniture; (b) where 156 were employed, now 1600 are tanning; (c) where 125 were employed, now 2500 make boots.

Scottish Women's Temperance News.

A Remarkable Woman.

Madam Kaji Yajima, the "Frances Willard of Japan," as she was often called, and perhaps the Japanese woman best known to American Presbyterians, died June 16th at her home in Tokyo in her 93rd year. Madam Yajima was one of the foremost women educators of her country, and served many years as principal of the Joshi Gakuin, the first Presbyterian mission school for girls in Tokyo. Upon her retirement a few years ago she was made principal emeritus.

Madam Yajima's father was town supervisor of Kunamoto, and from him she and her sisters received a thorough education. She was married at an early age, but soon discovered that her husband was a drunkard, and the years of suffering which she was forced to undergo gave her the deep intolerance of liquor which resulted later in her helping to found the Woman's Christian Temperance of Japan and becoming its first president. It was her fearless work in this office which won her the sobriquet of the Frances Willard of Japan. In the early days she went from house to house arousing enthusiasm in the new movement and raising money for the work, and she started the first Japanese temperance paper which circulated

among the women. Her appearance at the World's W.C.T.U. Convention in Boston in 1905, when she was seventy-four years old, carried her audience to white heat of enthusiasm.

Madam Yajima was nearly eighty years old when Tokyo's vice district was burned. She organized a great mass movement of protest against the plans of the government to rebuild it, and in person led a protest procession carrying a petition of 10,000 signatures through the streets to the governor's palace.

In 1921 she was sent to America to present to the Disarmament Convention at Washington the plea of the women of Japan for world peace. A few days before the conference assembled, Madam Yajima was present at one of the noon prayer meetings of the Board of Foreign Missions in New York, and through an interpreter she expressed the deep confidence which the women of Japan reposed in President Harding and in America for world peace and the limitation of armament. "I shall tell him," she said, "that their desire is really from the heart."

Her work for education and for Presbyterianism, however, did not begin until middle life. She was broken in health from her unhappy marriage when she returned to her girlhood home at the age of forty. Going to nurse a brother taken sick in Tokyo, she became interested in the newly established schools being set up by the government, and entered the first experimental teacher-training class. Teaching proved her life work, and for a number of years she taught in the primary schools of the country.

A consciousness that there was something more, and growing dissatisfaction with her Buddhist religion, led Madam Yajima to inquire into Christianity. She allied herself with Mrs. True, head of Graham Seminary for girls, and when this school later became Joshi Gakuin, Madam Yajima was made principal.

Shortly after taking up her work in Graham Seminary, she was baptized by Dr. Thompson, Presbyterian missionary in Japan, and was thereafter a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Madam Yajima's services to Japan in both education and reform brought her public recognition from the emperor in the form of a

decoration bestowed at the time of his coronation.

In her later years she never lost interest in the welfare of her country, although advanced age and increasing frailty necessarily forced her retirement from public participation in any of the reform movements.

Japan has lost one of its great citizens in her death.

—Contributed.

Is it Safe?

To use fermented wine at the communion of the Lord's supper? The following story was told me by a personal friend of the young clergyman and his wife. The young man whom we will call Maurice Denham was raised by a widowed mother, and was taught the evil effects of alcoholic drink, and of the marks of heredity upon him; for his gifted father had fallen a victim to this appetite. Maurice grew up with a loathing for the habit and for the traffic. Once or twice he had been known to leave a company of students when he found that stimulants were to grace the feast.

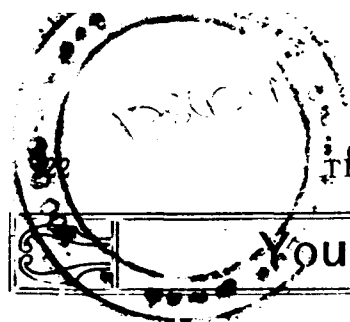
He distinguished himself at College, entered the ministry and in a short time was put in charge of a large and important church in a beautiful city. Here his trials began in earnest. He had determined to abstain from all intoxicants, though he felt sure he should never be tempted to actually partake, yet so terribly had his mother suffered and so definite was the promise he had given her that he feared it as he would a cobra. He found that alcoholic wines were used at the communion table, and so he would manage to exchange pulpits with a neighbouring clergyman on the occasions when the Lord's supper was celebrated in his own church. At length his leading members noticed this and admonished him that he should rely on God for help, that this was a foolish weakness and perhaps a sinful abstinence at length he gave way to their protestations, and he himself conducted the communion service. The fumes of the rich wine went straight to his head, and he was like one demented in his craving for alcohol. He tried using it secretly, then the habit grew until his honor, his sacred profession were both forgotten, and the once respected and brilliant preacher went down to disgrace. He entered an institution for cure and was pronounced cured.

He travelled, and when he returned, his congregation pleaded for his return to the pulpit. He remained absent from the communion, believing God would forgive him, as he knew his heart and that in spirit he did commune. After two years and more his parishioners again begged him to remain for the sacred supper. He was overpowered, and the same sad story of downfall was repeated. Once more he was cured, and after several years had showed his reformation, and so marvelous were his gifts and so strongly attached were his people to him, that they again asked him to return. For more than a year he served them, remaining away from the supper which the Lord instituted at the Jewish pass-over time when no fermented thing was allowed in a Jewish house. The second spring after his return he was stricken with typhoid fever and died from it. The relative who knew all these circumstances, said that at the funeral in the church, his still young and beautiful wife sat there beside her boy and little girl with a smile on her face. After the service a friend expostulated with her for her attitude. "How can you refrain from sorrow and weeping when such a gifted and useful man is removed?" "Oh," she said "I cannot help being happy—he is safe at last. The sins of the father, were heavy upon him and now he is free."

English "Dry" Organisation gets busy.

The Western Temperance League, Bristol, England, have taken a timely step by the appointment of a Publicity and Literary Representative. The drink trade in England engages in printed propaganda to a very large extent. Temperance people are now using the same weapon, on a larger scale than ever before, against the common foe.

The Western Temperance League is a particularly live organisation, and is one of the oldest temperance federations in the world. The newly-appointed Publicity and Literary Representative, Rev. Arthur G. Barker, M.C., is a Methodist minister who served in the Great War as a combatant officer in the Royal Naval Brigade, and later as an army chaplain. He was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the field, and later was wounded in France. He is the son of Mr. A. G. Barker, the League secretary, who is well known in the world-wide temperance movement.



Young People's Branch

Essay Contest to be the Important Job.

The most important thing in the Young People's Work this month is concentration on the Essay Contest. We print again the rules. We have heard from several parts of India that the young people are at work.

There are two things that school teachers can do.

- (1) Have essays written in your classes for the contest.
- (2) Write to others in school work urging them to have their pupils enter.

Essays and compositions form a regular part of school work. Why not choose a subject bearing on temperance work in one of its many phases? Precede the writing of the essay with study and oral discussion in class, thus arousing keener interest and helping to guide thoughts in the right channels.

We have all very often heard the criticism that the work in school is not related to life, does not prepare for life. Here is a subject that touches everyone in the world. It is a personal problem, a social problem, a national problem. It is one that concerns the physical life, the intellectual life, the spiritual life. Youth must have facts, and have them at the time that he is forming his ideals for life. The essay contest is one method of helping the youth of India to think straight and true on the liquor question. IT IS THE IMPORTANT JOB THIS MONTH.

Writing an essay is a form of teaching and therefore of learning. The editors of this magazine are especially anxious that our young people should think more clearly and accurately about the liquor question, and are therefore proposing an essay contest for boys and girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen, inclusive. Teacher or Pastor must certify age. Three prizes will be offered of five rupees, three and one rupee in each of the following language areas: Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Urdu and English. Contest closes October thirty-first. Below you will read all of the rules

governing the contest, but begin right away thinking, reading and asking questions. Select any subject that deals with narcotics, alcoholic drinks, betting and gambling, pure life, prohibition in its national aspects, etc. If you are in doubt as to the suitability of your subject write to the editor of this department. The essay may be expository composition or in the form of a story. The important thing is that it should impress upon the reader some principal or truth above the subjects named above.

It would be encouraging to receive a post card from teachers, mothers or missionaries who intend to co-operate in this, or from the boy or girl who intends to enter the contest.

Rules.

1. Contestants to be from twelve to eighteen years of age.
2. All essays to be sent through school manager, teacher, or Pastor
3. Essays accepted in form of story, exposition, dialogue or verse.
4. Essays in length from two-hundred-fifty to one thousand words.
5. Subjects must relate in some way to abstinence from alcohol, drugs or tobacco.
6. Prizes: in each of the following language areas, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, English—first prize, choice of five rupees or silver medal; second prize, three rupees; third prize, one rupee.
7. Until further notice send all manuscripts to Mrs. S. W. Clemes, 4 Battery Lane Delhi.
8. Contest closes October thirty first, 1925.

Suggested Subjects.

1. Why I Believe in Prohibition.
2. Coffin Nails (Cigarettes).
3. The First Drink and The Last (a true or original story)
4. Why Christians should be Teetotalers.
5. What Prohibition Does for a Nation.
6. Prohibition, The Goal for India.
7. A Loyal Temperance Legion Boy and How He Helped.
8. Clean Lips.
9. How Boys Saved a Town.

1. The Liquor Shop in my Town.
Origin, location, quality of liquor sold, efforts for removal of shop, reasons for its removal, plans for its removal.

2. Original Story About a Drunkard.
How he formed the habit, who was the tempter, attempts at breaking the habit incidents in life that led to climax, either Death or Reform.

3. What Great Religions Say about Liquor.

Buddhism, Hinduism, Mohammedanism, Christianity.

4. Why Liquor is Harmful to Me.

Physically, mentally, morally.

5. Why Tobacco is Harmful to Me.

Physically, mentally and morally.

J. N. C.

Mahomet's Prohibition of Wine.

Arvine, in the "Signs of the Times," states that Mahomet is said to have been led to put the prohibition against the use of wine in the Koran by an incident which occurred to himself. Passing through a village one day, he was delighted at the merriment of a crowd of persons, enjoying themselves with drinking, at a wedding party; but, being obliged to return by the same way next morning, he was shocked to see the ground where they had been drenched with blood; and, asking the cause, he was told that the company had drunk to excess, and, getting into a brawl, fell to slaughtering each other. From that day his mind was made up—and the mandate went forth that no child of the "faithful" should touch wine, on pain of being shut out from the joys of paradise. The simple truth we suppose to be—that Mahomet foresaw there would be no stability to the religion and empire he was building up, if the use of ardent spirits was permitted to his followers.

Mrs. Price writes from Rangoon that they are having fine meetings in churches and schools and colleges, that she will have eight or ten more meetings and then hopes for a little respite before returning to India, that plans are maturing for the work in Assam and that she will write a full report of this work for us as soon as she can get the time. We hope it will come in time for the next issue of the I.T.N. & W.R. for we are sure that it will be interesting reading. Ed.

For Good and All.

Clerk (making excuses for a big error)—But, sir, man isn't a machine. He can't go on for ever.

Employer—Oh, yes, he can; you're going for ever at the end of this week!—*The Crusoe Magazine.*

The Finishing Touch.

Mrs. X—My dear, I think your daughter recites remarkably well, don't you?

Mrs. Y.—Yes, all she needs is a short course in electrocution, to finish her off, as you might say.—*The Crusoe Magazine.*

Some Speed.

Stuttering Blacksmith—S-s-s-strike it q-q-q-quick.

Nervous Assistant—W-w-w-where s-shall I s-s-s-strike it?

Blacksmith—N-n-n-never m-m-m-mind now; it's c-c-c-cold!—*The Crusoe Magazine.*

A New "Daily Dozen."

1. A little patience—at least once.
 2. A minute of unselfishness.
 3. A kind word—or two or three.
 4. A bit of self-control—somewhere.
 5. A flash of generosity.
 6. A prompt excuse—for some one else.
 7. A noble thought—perhaps a text recalled.
 8. A good deed—not left undone.
 9. A brief prayer—for a friend in trouble.
 10. A moment of thankfulness—for blessings enjoyed.
 11. A kindly smile—where it may brighten another.
 12. A catch of song—or hum of a tune.
- C. E. Reville, in the *Front Rank*.

I am glad to think,
I am not bound to make the world go right;
But only to discover and to do
With cheerful heart, the work that God appoints.
I will trust in him
That He can hold His own; and I will take
His will, above the work He sendeth me,
To be my chiefest good.—*Jean Ingelow.*

REASONABLE PRICES

**தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், தென்னை-600 008.**

தவணைத்தாள்.

பேசு எண் :

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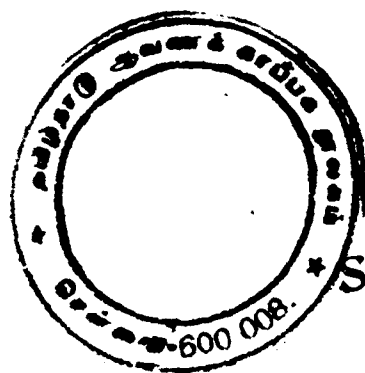
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Mission

Selborne, Ootacamund.

Delight



*September and October

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