

The Indian Temperance News

and White Ribbon

Vol. XX

FEBRUARY 1926

No. 2

Near and Far

"What shall a man be profited if he shall gain the whole world, and forfeit his life? or what shall a man give in exchange for his life?"—*Jesus, Matt. 16: 26.*

Mussolini.

A late news item says:—"Mussolini, along with his dictatorial methods and autocratic control, has, with his aides, carried much wise legislation into effect. The use of liquor, even of wine and tobacco, has now been forbidden at schools and colleges by the Fascisti. Children under fifteen are not allowed to act in the moving pictures, and may witness only approved films."

Nailed again.

There are ninety-six senators in the Upper House of the United States Congress. The Wets, who are never too careful in making allegations, have been asserting that the personal habits of legislators did not conform to their voting standards, that politically the members voted dry, but personally they were wet. Now comes Senator McKinley, of Illinois, and speaks up on behalf of himself and colleagues. He says that one can count on the fingers of one hand the men in the United States Senate who use liquor. The Senator further declares that among the 393 delegates from all the countries of the world at the recent inter-parliamentary conference at Washington, D.C., he never saw a sign or detected a smell of liquor, or heard it mentioned. Of what similar gathering of statesmen twenty years ago could such testimony

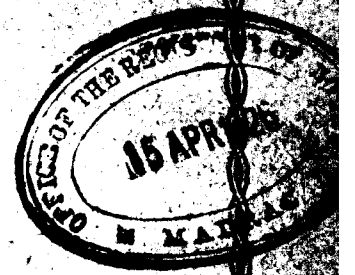
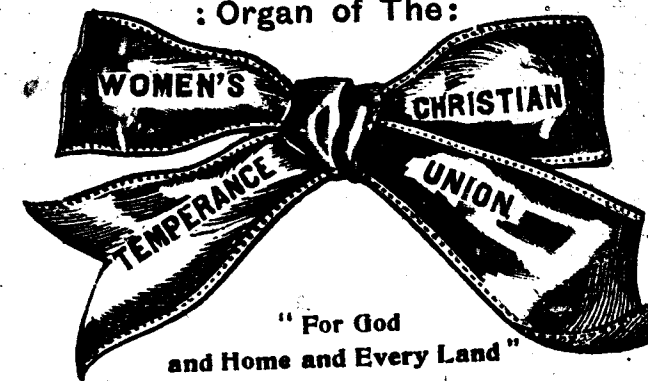
have been given? The world is moving in the direction of the extinction of the liquor traffic. Not all the misrepresentation of the wets can stay the progress of the movement, for it is world-wide.

A Big Demonstration staged.

While these lines are being written there are journeying towards Washington, D.C., U.S.A., people from the various countries of Europe who are financially interested in the liquor business, and they are being welcomed and joined on American shores by the ex-brewers, distillers, and vendors of intoxicants who find it impossible to become reconciled to prohibition in the United States. These gathering clans propose to hold a convention in America's national capital and to stage a demonstration on such monster lines as to attract the attention of president, congress, and people. It is designed to be a knock-out blow for prohibition. The avowed object of the convention is to set America free from the tyranny from which she is suffering! The organization behind this piece of international philanthropy is named 'The International Society for the Liberty to make Alcohol in every Country.' At least that is the translation of its name from German into English. When this great organization met in general conclave at Dortmund, Germany, its president, Frederic Garnot, a wealthy distiller of Brussels, entered a protest against the prohibitory laws of America and Iceland, pointing out that these countries were all the

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New Every Morning

Every day is a fresh beginning.

Every morn is the world made new.

You, who are weary of sorrow and sinning

Here is a beautiful hope for you.

A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,

The tasks are done and the tears are shed.

Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;

Yesterday's wounds which smarted and bled.

Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever;

Bound up in a sheaf which God holds tight.

Woe and sad days, and bad days which

Wither their bloom and their

Sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we cannot re-live them,

Cannot undo and cannot atone;

God in His mercy receive them, forgive them;

Only the new days are our own.

To-day is ours and to-day alone.

Here are the skies all burnished brightly,

Here is the spent earth, all re-born.

Here are the tired limbs springing lightly

To face the sun and to share with the morn

In the chrism of dew and the cool of the dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning:

Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain:

In spite of old sorrow and older sinning,

Up puzzles forecast and possible pain,

Peep at the dawn and to-day's plan.

comes from Lima, Peru, at the end of a clever scientific article on 'Alcohol: Tonic or Narcotic'? 'If,' says the writer, 'alcoholic drinks give heat, why are they prohibited on polar expeditions? If they invigorate the body, why are they not permitted for use of soldiers on a desert march? If life be prolonged by their use, why do life insurance companies take such precautions against the life of a man who takes only (!) a bottle of wine a day? (This would be trifling in Lima.) If they quickly restore health, why have they been eliminated from the pharmacopoeia of the United States? If they give strength and tone to the healthy body, why do athletes eschew them?' Why, Oh, Why? Because alcohol is a poison and acts as a depressant narcotic. That's why.

Who laughs?

The Hon. Lief Jones, in an address at the Annual Meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, said:—"He is a foolish man who thinks that the effect of a measure like the Eighteenth Amendment can be fully worked out in six years. They are still dealing in America with a population that was trained in the habit of drinking, and they are swallowing up a population from Eastern Europe which is very hard to assimilate. I read astonishing criticisms of America in some of our papers. I read in the *Yorkshire Post*—usually a fairly level-headed and sensible paper—this sentence: 'The United States have made themselves the laughing stock of the world by their prohibition laws.' Have they? Who laughs? The brewers are not laughing. Even the rum-runners are not laughing today; they are explaining that they cannot pay the expected dividends. Who laughs? Not the hardened toppers of America who find it more and more difficult to satisfy the craving that nothing seems able to stay. The people who are laughing are the American workmen in their cheerful homes, prosperous and happy. The people who see the growth of prosperity under the prohibition law do not go to newspapers to see what is happening in America. I must speak respectfully of newspapers, and they are very useful in a way, but you must remember that news is of the abnormal. You may lead a virtuous life throughout your days and the newspaper will take no notice

of you. But, knock down a policeman in the street and the newspaper will at once record who you are, where you came from, who your father was, and why you displayed these criminal tendencies. They do not tell you about how the prohibition law is breeding prosperity for the people there; they tell you of the exceptional cases in which the prohibition law is being broken." The Hon. Lief Jones quite rightly concludes that one "will not see the full effect of prohibition until the population trained to drink has died out. When you have had twenty years of real enforcement of the law, when a generation has grown up that knows not the taste nor the smell nor the sight of liquor, then only will you be able to judge what prohibition can accomplish for a nation."

And 'Still there's more to follow.'

Continuing and concluding his speech the Hon. Lief Jones said:—"America is not the only place where the temperance movement is going on. It is, shall I say, fermenting on the Continent. I attended a very remarkable conference at Geneva, two or three weeks ago. Let me read you a list of the nations which were represented at that remarkable Congress. The Governments of Belgium, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, France, Germany, Yugo-Slavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, sent official observers, and unofficial representatives attended from all those countries and from Austria, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, South Africa and the United States. It was a gathering of the nations. For what purpose? In revolt, every one of them, against the tyranny of alcohol. (Applause.) The whole world is rising up against it. They dealt with special points where alcohol is doing great mischief, the selling of drink to natives in Africa,—the terrible evil for which white men are responsible—smuggling liquor into territories like the United States, Finland, Scandinavia, the pressure put upon countries which are passing temperance legislation by the wine-producing countries. These things were taken into consideration and dealt with. It was a wonderful experience, a conference of men and women gathered from many nations to deal with this tyranny of alcohol. It is moving

all over the world. Therefore, though there is no legislation to be hoped for from our present Parliament it is in no despondent mood that I stand before you this morning. I have had my moments of despondency. I have been at this work of making temperance speeches a good many years now. I have been President of the Alliance for nearly twenty years, and I have sometimes wondered that we did not get on faster. I have sometimes almost despaired when I saw the indifference of the man in the street to this, as it seems to me, most vital question. But at Geneva it is not easy to despair. In that wonderful sunlit city, the seat as it were of the conscience of mankind, the moral capital of the world, the home of the Red Cross, and now of the great League of Nations which is shaping the new world in which there shall be no more war, in Geneva it does not seem overbold to hope that men will at length turn away from the fascination and madness of alcohol, and that the drinking habits of the ages may become merely an old, far off, unhappy memory in a future that knows not slavery nor war nor drink, a world of whose splendid possibilities we have only in these later centuries begun to dream."

German Youth Advancing.

We clip the following interesting item from the Scientific Temperance Journal for the autumn of 1925. It indicates to some degree how rapidly the total abstinence and prohibition cause is advancing in Germany, which will yet beat Britain to the goal of

abolition of intoxicants. Economic, as well as social welfare, is an impelling force. "Previous reports of the youth movement in Germany are confirmed and extended by a recent article on the subject by Ferdinand Goebel in the *International Review Against Alcoholism* (No. 4, 1925), the substance of which is: In Germany the modern young people's movement has its principal roots, on the one hand, in the *Wandervogel*, which confines itself generally to organizing excursions under natural and simple conditions, on the other hand, in the *Freischar* which, while also organizing excursions, has for principal aim an essential feature of this juvenile movement. In 1913 took place the first congress for the temperance education of young people, which met to protest against the drinking habits of the students. The second congress, in 1922, was able to report that the great majority of the young people's associations had banished alcohol and tobacco from their gatherings. The principle of abstinence is considered as the natural outcome of this revival of culture amongst the young, and it is not an obligation imposed upon the members. Over a million and a half members of young men's and young women's associations have adopted this principle of abstinence and nearly the total number of members of these associations, about three and a half million, have signed a petition demanding prohibition of alcoholic beverages for minors under 18 years of age. Thus amongst the youth of Germany there is a strong current flowing in the anti-alcohol direction."

With the Editor

Called Home.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. J. E. Robinson, of Bangalore, early in December. Mrs. Robinson was one of the strong workers in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, having had as her special the Department of Mothers in Council. Mrs. Robinson was also president of the Bangalore Union for some time, and through her efforts largely it was held together. Her counsels were always wise and helpful. In spite of feebleness—for

she was still feeling the effects of an operation—Mrs. Robinson attended the meeting of the Madras Division, which was held in Bangalore in March last. The sympathies of all our readers go out to her daughters, who will miss the wise, loving Mother. Surely she has received her "Well done."

In the Lime Light.

It is very noticeable that there is no one subject—not even that of World Peace—which is attracting more attention at present

than this one of temperance. One is amazed when looking over a large number of secular magazines and newspapers to find how much space is devoted to this matter. Not all is in favour of prohibition, much is opposed; and many are the things written against it, against its enforcement and spread in the nations; but the subject is to the front and shows how very much is being thought about it all over the world. Looking through about twenty copies of *The Christian Science Monitor*, published in Boston Mass, U.S.A. we were surprised to find that at least half of the papers had articles on the first page dealing with some aspect of this reform. There was no uncertain sound to what was written, it was all on the side of enforcement and spread of prohibition. Many of the popular magazines are running articles on drink and drugs; one magazine is publishing a series of articles on the condition in the colleges of the United States showing that they are not so black as some would have us believe; but that on the whole there is a sentiment, growing we believe, towards law enforcement and obedience which shows a healthy mind. That all is well, no one will say; but that we are fast "going to the dogs" we do not believe. The back-wash of the war is not yet over but will be soon, thank God! and a more normal mind will be seen, and the young people who are frank and free, but with it all, are honest and true, will find themselves; and reforms of all kinds will be pushed. There is every reason to be thankful and courageous and while there is much to discourage if one looks at the clouds, there is also the silver lining. Let us look at that.

"Busyness."

"If I wish to find a woman to do a special piece of work I always go to the one who is already filled with service, she is the one who will do it", said a well-known social worker a few years ago, when discussing the possibilities of getting new workers for certain projects. Isn't that the experience of most of us? We look for someone to take a new place—where will we find her? Not among those who have nothing to do for anyone or thing outside the home, but to the one whose heart and hands are already filled

with service. By the time this is read there will be many new workers in our National Union. We will have a new President, Secretary, Treasurer, Editor; and many other places may need to be filled. We are sure that they will be taken by busy people. But there is such a difference between "busyness" and service.

You watch engines at work in a railway yard, the little shunting engine puffs and blows and makes a big fuss while the great one which carries long trains across continents makes much less noise and goes about its work with quiet dignity. So too the tug and the ocean liner. So the ones who do the biggest work are often those who make the least fuss and simply accomplish business without the fuss of "busyness." Our workers are the former kind and we bespeak for them all your prayers and co-operation.

Ourselves.

With this issue the present editors close four years of service and pass on the work to other hands. They have been four hard and yet happy years. May we say a few frank things to our readers in the hope that they will remember them and heed a bit in the future?

This work is purely a labour of love. There is "nothing in it" except expenditure of strength and money, yet it is a blessed service, for one who is in it realises that he is contributing to bringing in the Kingdom of God in India and that is recompense enough. But though this is true there is the other side. It is work done by those who already have their hands full; editorial work must be done on time; manuscript must be in the press at stated times, and any one who has done this work knows how it is after sending down bundles of matter to have the press send back word at the last minute:—"This is too long, give us two or three short items for the available space." Such cannot always be had at the moment and needs to be found or manufactured! Delays will occur, holidays come in the calendar and the magazine is late, expenses run up so fast and the money in the treasury does not cover the bills (for the present Editor also has been Business

Manager), someone does not take the trouble to let it be known when he leaves the country and the magazine is sent out V.P.P. to be "refused" and that means loss each month. Some one asked to subscribe said "No indeed, my magazine was sent V.P.P. once and I did not so order it, I want nothing further to do with the W.C.T.U." and when asked mildly if she did not see the expiration notice on the magazine replied "I am too busy to open my magazine and of course did not see it."

Others are angry when a mistake is made and write and say very unpleasant things; others do not write an address so that it can easily be read and the Post Office tells us that there is no such place, then we must begin a hunt to find what can be meant by those hieroglyphics and in the mean time comes a letter saying "I sent my money to pay for the magazine and know it was received, why does the magazine not come?" These are all occurrences, but are only incidents and on the whole it has been a happy experience. We are grateful for it. It has been good to have a man on the staff and we believe that the man's point of view has been helpful. So to our Co-editor we offer our thanks. It would not have been possible to "carry on" during these four years without his help and co-operation and much of the success of the magazine has been due to his unfailing help and sympathy. The Young People's Branch has been carefully and ably looked after by Mrs. Clemes and we are sure no one could do that better than she has done. To all who have helped we offer our thanks and for our successor

ask your prayers, your co-operation and your interest. Do not tell her that it is "YOUR" magazine but realise that it is "OUR MAGAZINE" and it is "up to" every one of us to make it the best ever. Pardon our mistakes, forgive our faults and "carry on" till we have one great, fine temperance journal for all of India. God bless the Indian Temperance News!

Prohibition Pamphlets.

We have just received more of the prohibition Pamphlets which are being published under the auspices of the Prohibition League of India No. I is an able paper by Rev. Herbert Anderson on The Prohibition Movement in India, dealing with the Prohibition debate in the Legislative Assembly; No. II is The case for Prohibition in India, by Rev. W. L. Ferguson, Madras. This takes up the case and deals with it under the four heads of The People Want it, The Country Needs It, Religion Demands It and The Government Owe It. Number III has two papers, (1) Women in the Temperance Movement in India by Mrs. Emma S. Price and the other Systematic Scientific Teaching on Temperance in Indian Schools. Mrs. Price makes out a strong case for the place of women in the temperance movement, and Mrs. Satyavati S. Chitambar a good answer to her plea in the masterly way she handles her subject. The last of the series, so far, is one on The Use of Charts and Pictures in Temperance Work by Mrs. W. L. Ferguson, Madras. These can all be obtained at the office of the Prohibition League of India, 59 King's Road, Howrah, Price one anna per copy.

From Our President

My dear Comrades,

The Punjab Convention, which will be reported to you by Miss Baslaisuddin the Secretary, was one marked for its high spiritual tone as well as for its reports of progress.

The purdah meeting, welcomed so graciously by Mrs. Abdul Qadir and her mother Mrs. Mohamed Umer was well attended and we trust the message given will encourage

many women to help in the temperance work.

The gracious President of the Division, Mrs. M. R. Samuel, from her rich experience brought forth things "new and old" most suitable to the occasion and when an interpreter was needed she served with marked ability. Young women reported excellent work done in their Union. I think one Y. P. B. raised over Rs. 50 for the

work during the year. No wonder the Treasurer reported over Rs. 700 paid into the treasury and nearly 800 members. Miss M. Singha, who has not been well, returned to Lahore just in time to tell of the World Convention at Edinburgh. Miss Ahmed Shah gave a very instructive and suggestive paper on "Thrift and Temperance."

January 8th. Miss Maya Das and I started for Karachi. Lahore just after a heavy rain was enjoying fresh clear air, but soon we were having dust from the desert. It was not too bad though, and we had plenty of room in our third class compartment, counting ourselves fortunate and hoping our comrades would fare as well when they turn their faces toward Bombay.

Karachi is a beautiful city of about 230,000 people and it seems to have a large number of citizens whose main objective is the betterment of their city and country. Our Mrs. G. S. Hiwale, and others welcomed us and we found a programme of worthwhile meetings planned. The programme grew

until not many more interviews or meetings could be sandwiched in; but all were of interest and we trust will be of help to our cause. Mr. N. D. Mallik, who gives a great deal of time to speaking in schools and otherwise working for the promotion of health was indefatigable in his efforts to make our visit effective. We shall not soon forget his many kindnesses.

Major Hilliar of the Royal Air Force and his charming wife welcomed us in their spacious home and made us very comfortable. It is too early to report the results of our stay here, but we hope one will be a strong Union formed that will not again lapse.

We go from here to Gujarat for the Convention there, before we go to Bombay for our National Convention.

Yours for service,

EMMA S. PRICE.

Karachi,
January 11, 1926.

Contributed Articles

My dear Comrades,

The 51st Annual Convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union of the United States of America was held in Detroit, Michigan, November 12-19, in the Woodward Ave. Baptist Church. I went back to Milwaukee after the Anti-Saloon League Convention in Chicago and spent one night in the home of Dr. Sarah Avey, formerly of Allahabad, India, and one time President of the United Provinces W.C.T.U.

We did not waste many precious moments talking about things that are not worthwhile India was our fascinating subject. Dr. Avey was deeply interested in the Indianization of our cause. I spoke in her Church that evening at their thank-offering service, on the next day I left for Detroit.

When I arrived at the quiet hotel which had been assigned me, I was told that the banquet had already started in the big convention hotel four blocks away, but the lady at the desk insisted that I should go

over anyway for the speeches. I listened, and very hurriedly made my preparations, jumped into a taxi, for it was snowing, and arrived to find the banquet hall of that great hotel packed with white-ribboners. They had reached the dessert stage—ice-cream. I was hurried up to the speakers' table, where I felt I had no right to be, and was seated beside the National Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. P. Anderson. A dish of ice cream was served to me. After this, there followed a feast of wit, humour and reason. How these white ribboners can sparkle when they try! Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was the star speaker of the evening.

Often had I longed to see and hear this great leader of women's forces. She is not young in years, but she is beautiful to look at. Her snow white hair in soft waves made a beautiful frame for her fair, unlined features. She wore a charming gown of pale blue georgette. She paid a fine tribute to Frances E. Willard who was both prophetess and leader.

This stateswoman with her women's groups, is now studying the cause and cure of war.

On the morning of the opening of the Convention, Miss Anna A. Gordon read her address.

The building was full, delegates were there from all the states except one. The names of the states in big letters showed the delegates where they belonged. I sat with the Iowa delegation having been duly appointed a delegate by the state convention. We from "the state where the tall corn grows" filled two pews and numbered sixteen. Our leader was Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, who was afterwards elected national Vice-President. We also had a crusader in our Iowa delegation, a Mrs. Philpot of Cedar Falls. Her four score years have not dimmed her crusade spirit. She let all the friends who came around understand that I belonged to Iowa, even though I did talk *Indian*.

Just across the aisle sat the enthusiastic New York delegation filling three pews. Miss Michi Sembongi, Tokio, Japan was one of their delegates. She will soon return to her native land. Miss Gordon on arising to speak was given the White Ribbon salute.

I can only mention a few of the salient points which impressed me in a special way.

Her message covered three great questions—International and inter-racial friendliness; cultivation of a keener civic and social conscience, and the outstanding need of a great spiritual awakening throughout the pilgrim nation.

The program she suggested is one "that will educate our youth and children in the science and patriotism of total abstinence and prohibition; will supply ourselves with up-to-date facts; feed the truth to the multitude; tactfully return to the front line all lagging local unions and W.C.T.U. members, and win additional thousands of the indifferent, the uninformed and the opposed."

With a few minor changes, we in India might not find this an unsuitable program to follow.

I heartily agreed with her when she stated that the harmonious working together of the White-ribboners for the promotion

of common ideals has made them forget the words, caste, creed and colour, and has created a bond of friendliness international and interracial.

This is one of the chief reasons for our existence in India, the bringing together on a common platform all the different classes and creeds in an organized attack upon the poison habits of the land.

She suggested that a combining in our national life of the distinguishing characteristics of the people of the Orient with those of the Occident would be greatly to the advantage of world progress and power.

She asked the question—Who's ahead? The Dry or the Wet Forces? The pivotal question for the united temperance forces is, are the wets gaining additional wet territory, or are the dries gaining additional dry ground.

In answering this she said, "*Facts on both sides should be carefully surveyed.*" With a bright little smile she added "We must be sure they are *facts*." Then she submitted facts which she believed justified the Eighteenth Amendment. "Facts supported by a dry backbone rather than fancies wabbling on a wet wishbone."

(1) *Health*.—Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia University, U. S. Health Department, believes that Prohibition has directly improved the health of the nation as nothing else has ever done, especially among women and children. A lowered blood pressure for the nation is the result of lessened indulgence in alcohol.

(2) *Education*.—There is a record increase in school attendance.

(3) *Business prosperity*.—Major credit should be given prohibition for the good financial condition of the nation. Billions of dollars formerly wasted in drink, to-day add red blood corpuscles to the circulation on which business thrives.

(4) *Happy Homes and protected children*.—Well-clothed, well-fed, laughing children fill the streets.

This picture of healthy, happy boys and girls is the sweetest I've seen in America.

My sister who teaches in a Waterloo school says not one child of the more than 4000 of school age in this town comes from the home of a drunkard.

"Yes," Miss Gordon continued, "five-year-old Federal Prohibition has strengthened the moral, physical, financial, and spiritual fiber of our nation. Who's ahead? Thank God the dry forces!"

In closing her lengthy address she earnestly stressed the need of spiritual arousement. Too many of those who should be God's watchmen and workmen are asleep.

One of the bright and touching incidents in the otherwise very businesslike sessions was when 47 state presidents passed before the National President, and handed her a beautiful rose and dropped into a bowl a sealed envelope and greeted her with a few words of affection. Miss Gordon with her arms full of roses stood for a moment looking at the love missives in the bowl with a heart too full for utterance then bravely smiling through tears thanked all for this beautiful recognition.

We afterwards learned that the "love letters" contained substantial gifts of money which will help her in carrying on her heavy work as honorary world President.

General Lincoln C. Andrews the Commander-in-Chief of the Prohibition Forces spoke on Monday for about one hour.

"My organization is perfected and functioning," he said, "but it needs your support. Tell us our mistakes. Let us know them and we will rectify them. Judge us by the results." I could scarcely believe I had heard aright, when I heard him say, "Tell us our mistakes." Genl. Andrews is perhaps the most influential, and powerful man in the United States to-day next to the President and there he stood in a woman's meeting quietly courting criticism and promising to profit by it. It seems to me this is true greatness. "The enemy of society, to-day," he declared, "is the liquor traffic. That traffic is organized as a result of supply and demand. The bootlegger comes in between the supply and the demand. We can eliminate the bootlegger. Government, State, and Municipal forces must attack the liquor supplies, but good citizens must attack the problem of demand." Under Genl. Andrews, the new enforcement officers, as far as possible, will be recruited from those who are not politicians.

He asked for patience. He is organizing

his own bureau of statistics on prohibition and attendant subjects.

It is sad that sacramental wine has been one of the chief sources of supply for the bootlegger. By January first Genl. Andrews hopes to have 70 per cent of the sacramental wine diverted from the bootlegging industry.

An appreciation of the example set by President and Mrs. Coolidge in the personal observance of the Prohibition law as well as all other public officials was sent to Washington.

The next day the following message came from the White House. "Please extend to the National W.C.T.U. my sincere thanks for its message of encouragement and support. I deeply appreciate this expression of approval and pledge all co-operation."

"CALVIN COOLIDGE."

Youth's night was celebrated in the Cass High School Auditorium. The Cass band made up of students gave us the music. Miss Gordon remarked that it was the best music any convention had ever had.

The "Y" state secretaries were all on the platform. Uncle Sam was a prominent figure. He received from the hands of each State "Y" Secretary a roll which contained the names of the young people of her state who had during the past twelve months signed the pledge for total abstinence and allegiance to the Constitution. These are called "The Prohibition Guards" and number 209,000. These winsome young people, said Miss Gordon, "presage a glorious future for the W.C.T.U. commensurate with its radiant past."

Miss Mary Erwin, World Superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion told how one million little children had been secured for her department in the United States.

The writer had an opportunity to present her subject 'India' three times. On Sabbath evening after a wonderful address on Christianity and Government by Judge Florence Allen of the Supreme Court of Ohio and a member of the W.C.T.U. I spoke to the great audience of about 2,000 on "India's Living Gems." I know God helped to make it fit in with the spirit of the address made by the Judge who pleaded that the spirit of Christ should determine international problems to-day rather than armed force.

Mrs. Ella Boob was elected National President.

Miss Anna A. Gordon now wishes to devote her time to the "daughters in every land." 10,000 prohibition meetings all over the country on January 16 and 17 is the challenge for law enforcement which the W.C.T.U. has planned.

I've promised to speak on those two dates in Fort Dodge, Iowa. There will be a mass meeting of all the churches, as well as a banquet.

The good women of America are doing their share nobly to safe-guard the home and its loved ones from that arch enemy the liquor traffic which still dares to show its face, and to lift up its voice.

May God hasten the day when America shall have a clean, and God-fearing press. That day is coming.

MARY J. CAMPBELL.

Waterloo, Iowa,
December 2, 1925.

BETTING ON THE RACES.

The Road to Trouble.

Betting is a very exciting pastime and many people indulge in it in the hope of making much profit without working for it. It is a very demoralising practice, for it encourages avarice and makes a man willing to gain for himself even at the serious loss of other people.

Have you considered the results of this practice? Here are some disasters which have happened in Madras as a result of betting on horses at Guindy:—

(1) A man who had a prosperous shop in Egmore began betting and lost his money. He sold Rs. 700 worth of goods on one occasion for Rs. 30 in order to go to the races. In the end he became a bankrupt and lost his shop. He sold his wife's jewels and had to go away to North India, leaving his wife with her people and debts amounting to Rs. 8,000.

(2) A bookmaker, who lost Rs. 6,000 in the 1924 races, was found at the Central Station trying to commit suicide.

(3) A Brahmin clerk became fascinated with the betting craze. He several times

borrowed his employer's money without permission on Saturday to use for betting at the races and replaced it on Monday morning. But his losses increased till they reached Rs. 2,500 and he ran away from Madras.

(4) Another clerk, receiving Rs. 50 a month in salary, lost Rs. 2,000 at the races and had to sell jewels and other property to pay his debts.

(5) A poor woman, whose income was Rs. 10 a month, went to Guindy and was induced to gamble. She lost her whole month's pay in one afternoon.

Are you willing to risk your hard-earned wages in this foolish way? And, even if you win more than you stake, will you be happy in receiving it when you realise the suffering of those who have lost their money in order to pay your gains? Give the matter earnest thought and leave betting at the races and all forms of gambling alone both for your own sake and for the sake of other people too.

Shall I Bet?

"Yes!"—shout 30,000 Bookmakers—"for we live on the losses."

"No!"—cry a million of fathers, mothers, sisters, wives—"that's how the misery of our home began."

"Yes!"—whispers Covetousness—"you may win money more quickly than by working."

"No!"—answers Prudence—"very few win in the long run."

"Yes!"—urges Selfishness—"you will have easy times if you are lucky."

"No!"—replies Conscience—"others would suffer for your ease; you may drug me for a while, but there will be remorse afterwards."

"Yes!"—say the Sporting Newspapers—"you will buy us more eagerly."

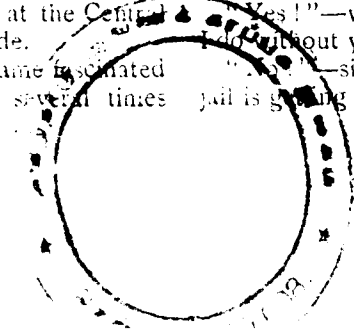
"No!"—rejoins Duty—"you will neglect me, and employ your thoughts elsewhere."

"Yes!"—laughs the Drinkseller—"betting men are my best customers."

"No!"—murmurs the Savings Bank—"they seldom patronise me for long."

"Yes!"—votes the Tipster—"what shall I do without you?"

"Sighs the Prison Governor—"my jail is getting full."



"Yes!"—muttered the devil—"It's the shortest road in my direction."

"No!"—commands your Maker—"Do as you would be done by. Work in faith and hope. Strive to be honest and pure. The reward shall come some day."

Two Noted Witnesses.

Mr. Justice Wills—"Gambling leads to almost half the crimes of dishonesty, by previously unconvicted persons, that the

judges have to deal with, and is bringing thousands to ruin and despair."

Duke of Portland—"I have been connected with the Turf for 30 years, and I have known no one who consistently went on betting but in the long run found himself very much the worse for having done so."

(Adapted from a leaflet of the Anti-Gambling League.)

Our Mail Bag

Moradabad.

At the Moradabad District Conference a Medal Contest was given by the Parker High boys. The recitations had been written by two of the Christian Masters who also prepared the boys for the contest.

At the same meeting a Temperance drama, also written by one of those masters, was performed by the boys and was greatly appreciated. Different temperance songs and a special recitation by Rev. C. D. Rockey were interspersed. The program on the whole was very healthy and instructive.

To arrange for cost of medals tickets were sold which were taken gladly and enabled us to meet all expenses and left us Rs. 16 to help with the coming National Convention.

On the following evening another contest was held in which the District Mission Workers and friends, ladies and gentlemen, together competed and a lady carried off first prize. This was the largest meeting of the Conference in which both Christians and non-Christians participated. The enthusiasm could be realized by the large number who could not get room to sit in the tent but stood all around trying to enjoy the interesting program.

We are trying to plan a Public Meeting for the whole city to further the cause of Temperance to win the leaders of different communities to helping in a Dry India by 1930.

MAY W. BRANCH.

Madras East Coast.

After my last tour on the West Coast of the Madras Presidency with its pleasant

memories, it gave me pleasure despite inconveniences, to begin a second tour on the East Coast. My first visit was to the Sea Port Town of Vizagapatam where a large number of Anglo-Indian families have settled down after retirement and where many come periodically to spend a holiday or as a health resort, it being famous for its sea-bathing with its inviting sea-face and natural harbour.

After a few visits to the leaders of the community a meeting was arranged in the Volunteer Club, by kind permission of the Secretary, Sergt. Instructor Bills.

A good number assembled to hear my address. Before the meeting a young man accosted me by saying "You are come on behalf of a Temperance Association. If example is better than precept, how will you teach the children, when the parents drink?" I replied—"The children and young folk of the present day are advanced in knowledge and education and are quick and intelligent enough to see and judge for themselves the curse and evil of intemperance and to avoid the bad habit formed by parents. To bring home to our Community this important point, is my object in inviting the parents this evening as well as to make it my duty to impress on them the need for Home Influence, Education in temperance and Godliness." I had an attentive and appreciative audience—and as I drew the sad pictures of the ravages and ruin of intemperance, I felt instinctively my words had gone home and when I called for promises to wear the 'Blue Ribbon bow' and the W.C.T.U. brooches, a

number responded, especially young people. The Chairman of the Local Anglo-Indian Association who presided, thanked me warmly and proposed a vote of thanks which was given with cheers—he said he hoped my instructive address would be like good seed sown on good soil.

The next morning about 30 to 35 children accepted the invitation to a meeting and a good number of them most willingly joined as Teetotalers and bought the bow or brooch.

From Vizagapatam I went on to Rajahmundry and among my fellow-passengers in the train—one young man—asked me for a button and gave me his name—to be on the side of the right. The Hindu gentlemen, returning from the Congress, were quite sympathetic and were able to testify to the necessity of prohibition. I was glad to hear from them that many were now of this opinion though a few in the clubs were following what they called "The European fashion." When I pointed out that Arrack and Toddy were of Indian origin they said, those drinks were confined to the lower castes of Indians while the better class moving in "Society," were falling victims to European liquor. At Rajahmundry the Anglo-Indian Secretary and Members again helped me to arrange a meeting at which the Station Master Mr. Augustine presided. At the close of my address, he said, he was sure the heart to heart talk, must have some good result and many young men and other people accepted my invitation to become teetotalers. The next morning—a large number of children—attended the children's meeting and some young men too came in. Among them was an old Baldwin boy—who said "We have no Epworth League meetings here Mrs. Rodrigues and it is such a pity as there are such a large number of young people! Many bows were taken and promises given to keep the pledges of having nothing to do with alcoholic drinks, having heard of the evil ruin it brought.

From Rajahmundry I went on to Guntur a field which our late Organizer, Miss O. Sebastian exploited. More of this tour in my next.

M. RODRIGUES.

Jodhpur.

Report of the Temperance Society.

This association was started by some energetic and enthusiastic young men of the town on the 4th April 1923 under the name of the "Temperance Society."

Captain Theo. Chalmers, M.B., C.H.B., F.R.C.S., the then Medical Officer of the Mission Hospital at Jodhpur encouraged the young organisers by patronizing the Society. For the last three years the Society has been doing its best in the Cause of Temperance but the progress made by it is not very encouraging and the most of it is due to general hesitation shown by the public when requested to take part in it. They mistake it for a 'Fair Child' of the non co operation movement. Every possible attempt to obliterate from their minds this wrong impression has proved absolutely futile. Every one knows that it is a pro-government movement and it helps the Government machinery by removing mischief and immorality by the teaching of abstinence from intoxicating drugs and hard drinks, the roots of many criminal evils.

Such men pay little heed to our words and turn deaf ears to the fundamental principles that temperance keeps our moral conduct pure and the bodily frame in a state of health and vigour. The last but not the least hindrance which has blocked the way of our progress is the financial condition of the Society which is poor. In this material world, money is not only the life of human beings but is also the moving spirit of all associations. No society or institution, however noble its aims and objects may be, can flourish without having sufficient to spend.

There is one very discouraging factor which has made the progress of the society very unsatisfactory. Like many other Indian movements, it is also suffering from the want of self-sacrifice.

Members we have no doubt, but most of us being Collegiate Students spare very little time for the temperance work. But strange to say, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, our Society has been fortunate enough to welcome lady speakers like Miss Mary J. Campbell, Organising Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Lucknow, accompanied by her Indian Comrade Miss Mayadas. Miss Campbell delivered an impressive speech on temperance on the 20th November 1923 in the Mission Hospital premises, where the meetings of the Association are generally held. This meeting was presided over by the Resident, Western Rajputana States, Jodhpur.

Again in the middle of the Session we had the honour to have Prof. Ralla Ram of the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, who delivered a very instructive speech on the same subject in the same compound.

On the request of the B. R. Army of Ajmere, the Society sent Dr. J. J. Sinha to represent its cause there and he delivered a very interesting lecture before a large audience and explained very beautifully the injuries done by Alcohol.

The Society has decided to further the propaganda of temperance with the help of magic lantern in every nook and corner of the State and then if possible to go to the release of the men living in the adjoining States where the consumption of opium charas and bhang is so much that it can only be estimated but not stated.

The Society seems to have a brighter future before it as it has secured as its President Mr. K. N. Khandekar, M.A., the illustrious Head Master of the Pushtikar High School. He is a man of parts and his desire for the propagation of temperance is very great.

The other office-bearers are my humble self, Secretary, and Mr. Badrinarain, B.A., Treasurer and though Dr. J. J. Sinha of the Mission Hospital is not one of the officers he is the life and soul of the society.

This is the brief history of the past career of our Temperance Society under the auspices of which Mrs. Price, President of the W.C.T.U. is speaking on the subject concerning which the Association is trying to work day and night, namely Temperance.

SHIVA RAM PEROHIT,

Secretary.

Mrs. Price, the President of W.C.T.U., who visited Jodhpur, delivered a very interesting lecture on Temperance on the 8th December in the premises of the Mission Hospital, Jodhpur. Mr. K. N. Khandekar,

M.A., the head master of this school, requested her to address the students of his school on the same subject which she very kindly consented to do on the next day at 2 p.m. The meeting was attended by a large number of students and the school staff and a few English knowing gentlemen from outside. Her speech lasted nearly an hour and was listened to with great interest and attention.

Mrs. Price began by comparing life to a race. Just as a runner, she said, puts off his heavy garments before he runs a race, so also we should begin our life by clearing ourselves of all bad and impure habits, for as heavy garments hinder the quick pace of a runner, so do bad and unclean habits impede man's progress in life. She then warned her audience against the use of tobacco. To students, she remarked, it was particularly essential to shun it. Smoking tobacco was not only a filthy and dirty habit but also highly detrimental to the brain, the most delicate part of human system. Students who take to smoking can never cut a good figure in examination.

The evils of opium-eating were next dwelt on at length. Opium-eating not only creates mental weakness but is highly prejudicial to the thinking faculty of man.

The speaker then expatiated on the evils of drinks and drugs in general. In the beginning, she added, men drink brandy and wine only in moderation under the impression that they can give it up any time they chose but in course of time moderation leads to excess or becomes very difficult for them to shake it off. The same may be said with regard to drugs. Drinks and drugs weaken our vitality and stunt our physique, and not only ours but also those of our domestic pets like dogs, cats or chickens. To press her point home, Mrs. Price related a story of two dogs brought up by a doctor by way of experiment. One of the dogs that had been fed on ordinary food grew up remarkably active bold and fearless, while the other which had been given a little alcohol along with its food, grew up timid dull and nervous. To emphasise the same point the speaker showed a picture of two chickens on whom the same experiment had been tried. The shrunken and silly appearance that the one made before the other

easily enabled the boys to tell which of the chickens had been given a slight alcoholic diet, and reminded me of the pigny before Hercules.

Mrs. Price closed with a fervid appeal to the audience to educate the young women so that in future they too may acquit themselves as worthily as men and help on the cause of temperance.

HAR GOVIND SINGH, B.A.

My dear Comrades of India,

Greetings :—

My little message is directed especially to those who were unable to attend our World's Convention in Edinburgh.

Once again it is my pleasure to greet you. For months one planned for, prepared for, and prayed about our World's Convention, looking forward with much hopeful eagerness to meeting the beloved comrades of our "Organized Mother Love" in Edinburgh in June. Even after reservations had been retained, for purely personal reasons one had to regretfully abandon the idea of being present at the gathering. But, through the fealty of one's friends, it is my high and valued privilege to again serve the interest of our World's work as in former years.

I am sure dear friend, you like myself, have been thrilled by the story of this wonderful convention. As the news has filtered through to us, by associated press, reports and personal letters, our hearts have been stirred with deep and strong emotions, new ambitions and new purposes.

The setting was dramatic; picturesque, and beautiful Edinburgh, famed in song and story; the battle ground of many moral and spiritual conflicts. The glorious summer skies and balmy breezes with the gracious presence of our Eternal Father, created aspirations, the fruit of which will be found in the coming days in many countries throughout the world. "When the Lord sent news of victory, the women who told it were a mighty host" Psalm lxviii, 11. (Moffat's Translation).

Great and broad programs were formulated for the guidance of the World's workers in every land. The future with its glorious opportunity lie before us. How tremendous are its potentialities! What numberless

avenues of service stretch their inviting way. I am sure every white ribboner to whom these avenues of service has been given, will be questioning, what shall we do with these opportunities, obligations and responsibilities? This new service will demand a new consecration to enable us adequately to meet the great needs and achieve the great triumphs that are possible to us in the name of our Lord.

Each country, according to its special conditions, will adapt the World's program to aid in achieving its ultimate goal.

There will be important legislation, as well as philanthropic and evangelistic effort. But beloved friends, may one make a plea which may find its glad response in all the countries of the world—a plea for the child. May we make a heart felt appeal for the world's childhood. Children with eager challenging eyes are looking to the "Organized Motherhood" to save them from the world's curse. Children in the palace, children in the slum, children in the beauty spots, children in the dark places, homeless children, suffering children, children of the drunkard, children of the outcast, happy children, sad children, motherless children, lonely children, children in groups, children in affluence, children in hunger, all childhood; HIS CHILDREN.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States designated 1925 as youth's year, making special efforts to enlist all the youth of the United States in Y.P.B. and L.T.L. Endeavour. Japan has enrolled ten million children in the temperance army.

In the crusade days in the United States, the children were pledged to total abstinence. The influence that this movement together with the scientific temperance instruction introduced into their schools over forty years ago, was an important factor in bringing about their Prohibition Amendment. The seed sown in the minds of the youth brought forth fruit in the home, church, state and nation. Canada also is reaping the benefit of similar effort.

May we suggest that in all the lands, the next year—1926—be set apart as childhood's year? May this be not only a year of instruction in abstinence and prohibition, but in all righteousness; in the home, the school and the church. The boys and

girls are the future hope for the exemplification of purity, prohibition and peace. "He took a little child and set him in the midst of them." What a glorious host they will be! What a power in bringing his Kingdom to those who are yet in the shadows.

Our world's president, Miss Anna Gordon says: "The electric to-morrow demands from the rising generation—the generation that will navigate the air—clear brains and steady nerves. We must formulate for the leaders of to-morrow a program that will equip youth with a knowledge of the moral, economic and patriotic reasons for total abstinence and prohibition. The "pep," prayer, and power of youth are ours for the seeking."

May your seeking dear comrades of India be crowned with a rich ingathering of precious youth and childhood,

Yours in this hope,
BLANCHE READ JOHNSTON,
Hon. Secy, World's W.C.T.U.
Toronto, Canada.

President Slack.

Dear Fellow Workers,

A new spirit is being born at this time throughout the world. We in the united forces are producing a spirit of comradeship which in itself is a real power.

We anticipate joyfully the name we intend to adopt, "National British Women's Total Abstinence Union," and we believe that "Good, the more communicated, the more abundant grows."

A prominent feature of our Jubilee Council at Newcastle-on-Tyne in May will be the amalgamation of the W.T.A.U. with the N.B.W.T.A. This will be the realisation of a hoped-for ideal. Already our Association is feeling the great benefit of the co-operation of the Women's Total Abstinence Union and their valuable help in our National Committees throughout the country. The loyalty of our membership is a glorious possession. We must unitedly work for conditions of life greater than those of to-day.

A few weeks since I attended an International Temperance Conference at the world's moral capital, Geneva. For three days prominent representatives from France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, and other

European countries, the United States, and South Africa met for one purpose. It was intensely interesting to see how from many different standpoints at times we approached unanimity, because the one central purpose was the force uniting us, the determination to lessen the tyranny of the liquor trade. At times the enthusiasm was wonderful. No one could leave that Conference disheartened. To every one of us came the wider revelation of a steadily increasing world-wide movement against alcohol.

India's Government is moving towards Prohibition. Japan and China are rousing strong Temperance forces. The new European Republics are making rapid advance, and every part of Europe is becoming increasingly in earnest. United States Prohibition is month by month gaining in force and becoming a greater national force—moral, physical, and material. Our nation will soon be compelled to realise we cannot compete with a great teetotal country. The law has its violators, but they are few compared with the loyal upholders of Prohibition.

In South Africa lately some of the families of brandy and wine farmers have announced their wishes to sell their grapes as raisins instead of converting them into intoxicating drinks. New Zealand's Prohibition vote has increased. Australia is steadily advancing. The South American countries are becoming enthusiastic for Temperance legislation. Canada will soon reassert herself and win back the gains which are only overshadowed for a little time.

We are out for Liberty. Liberty means the restraining of forces which work for evil. Our Association is helping to cultivate a strong public opinion which will lead to Local Option.

Win the girls. Their imagination is like "wax to receive, and marble to retain." I hope one special feature of our work during the New Year will be the organisation of various kinds of meetings and social gatherings to attract girls. We need them, with their brightness and enthusiasm and their power to attract. Their membership to-day means in a few years adding thousands of teetotal voters to our army. Forty years ago American White Ribboners changed the

outlook of their nation by securing scientific Temperance teaching in every State. This has resulted in millions of teetotal voters.

In 1926 our members will go forward, gaining others—an increased membership is vital. Go forward with a steadfast glowing trust, knowing that duties are ours and results are God's.

With loving New Year wishes to all our members.

Your affectionate friend,
AGNES E. SLACK.

Punjab Divisional Report, January 5th to 8th, 1926.

The Punjab W.C.T.U. Convention was held in Lahore from January 5th—8th 1926. Delegates from eleven different unions were present there. We were also very fortunate to have our National President Mrs. Price with us this year, and have thoroughly enjoyed and benefited by her talks on the World's Temperance Work and the school of method. Both these addresses were very interesting, and the whole convention was proud of having such a fine lady for their National President.

Our devotional services were led by Rev. A. Thakar Dass, Miss Nathan, Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Samuel Lal. We are all very thankful to them for their spiritual help in this convention, all of them gave splendid talks, but I will just refer to one or two passages. The first one was taken from Psalm 18: 2, a true realization of God, every one should take Him as his personal saviour. The other one was from Philipian 3: 8 verse. "To know Him" Paul counts everything but loss to know Jesus Christ. Its the duty of every man and woman to know his or her Lord better.

Our President Mrs. Samuel gave an interesting table about the Temperance Work, she referred to the great work started by Miss Francis Willard and which is up to this time carried on by Miss Anna Gordon and the others.

She also referred to the fifty-one countries of the world where this work is carried on, and especially the Punjab division where there are about 757 members at this time and the contribution received this year amount to nearly Rs. 780.

Our convention is also very grateful to Dr. Allen for service rendered to the cause of Temperance.

The convention was very proud of the fact that the Punjab Division was able to make Dr. Allen and Miss M. J. Campbell life members, and we are hoping to make Dr. Allen the National Life Member in this coming year.

We were expecting to have a gold medal contest at the convention, but some of the contestants did not appear, and so it had to be postponed.

Though our convention this year was less in quantity, it was "good in quality," and I am sure most of the members who were present at this time have gained a lot by coming to it.

I was very much impressed by the sincere feeling shown throughout the convention by the officers as well as the delegates, and I am sure that each one of them has gone back to their respective unions with new hopes and new ideals to work for the great cause.

N. BASHIRUD DIN,
Vice-President.

The Second Annual Divisional Convention of the Rajputana W.C.T.U. was held in Ajmer, on January 9th, 1926.

There were delegates present from Filania, Phulera, Nasirabad and Jaipur. There were about twenty-three present, and it was a pleasure to find nearly half of these were Indian workers.

Miss J. E. Copeland, our President, although leaving in a few days, on furlough, proved her deep interest in the work of the Organization, by presiding with her usual grace and efficiency.

Encouraging reports were given from the different departments, including Child Welfare, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Blue Ribbon, while the Corresponding Secretary gave an account of the work carried on during the year, such as the Observance of the World's Temperance Sunday, Medal Contests, Temperance Lectures given, and reported the splendid and intensive work carried on in the Division by our National President, Mrs. E. S. Price, and the Organizing Secretary, Miss M. J. Campbell. Miss Price gave three weeks of her time to the work.

different stations, addressing public gatherings, schools, congregations in the Churches, on Sundays, Sunday Schools, as well as members and friends of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Unions have been organized at Jaipur, Phulera and Tilannia while much interest in Temperance has been shown in Udaipur, Jaipur and other stations.

Over two thousand signatures were secured to the petition to the Viceroy, asking that the principle of Local Option be recognized by the Government, with a view to Prohibition.

The following officers were elected for 1926.

President.—Mrs. C. A. Cooke, Ajmer.

Cor. Secy.—Mrs. C. B. Hill, Ajmer.

Rec. Secy.—Miss Dick, Beawar.

Treasurer.—Miss J. I. Kipp, Tilannia.

Supt. of the Evangelistic Dept.—Miss Lawson, Ajmer.

Supt. of the Child Welfare Dept.—Miss Nicoll, Ajmer.

Supt. of the Scientific Instruction Dept.—A. N. David Esq., Ajmer.

Supt. of the Literature Dept.—Miss S. Campbell, M.D., Ajmer.

Supt. of the Blue Ribbon Dept.—Rev. Sterling, Beawar.

Rev. Kerim-Ullah Ajmer.

Supt. of the Y.P.B.—Miss Dr. Mowit.

Plans were made to hold a sale of work and Concert to raise funds for the work, to be held during the year.

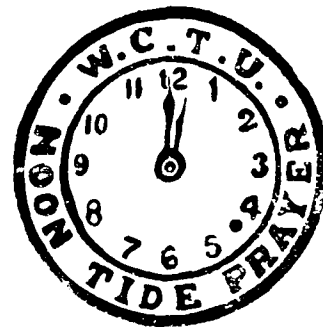
The following delegates were elected to represent our Division, at the National Convention Bombay, January 22nd—27th. Miss J. E. Copeland, Mrs. C. A. Cooke, Mrs. C. B. Hill, Ajmer, Mrs. S. Culpeper, Phulera, Miss Smith, Jaipur, Mrs. Dr. Martin, Nasirabad. Mrs. G. Eldridge, Ajmer, alternate.

G. G. HILL.

"Why, Freddie!" exclaimed the mother of a precocious five-year-old. "Aren't you ashamed to call auntie stupid? Go at once and tell her you are very sorry."

"Auntie" said the little fellow a few moments later, "I'm awfully sorry you are so stupid."

PRAYER TIME.



Lord, Teach us to Pray.

HIS WILL.

Christ never asks of us such busy labour
As leaves no time for resting at his feet:
The waiting attitude of expectation
He oft times counts a service most complete.
He sometimes wants our ear, our rapt attention,
That he some sweetest secret may impart:
'Tis always in the time of deepest silence
That heart finds deepest fellowship with heart.
And yet He does love service where 'tis given
By grateful love that clothes itself in deed:
But work that's done beneath the scourge of duty,—
Be sure to such he gives but little heed!
Then seek to please Him, whatso'er He bids thee,
Whether to do, to suffer, to lie still:
'Twill matter little by what path he leads thee
If in it all thou seek'st to do his will!

—RECORD OF CHRISTIAN WORK.

The Daily Interview.

Alas! no time to pray;
No interview with Christ from day to day.
The daily toil and press
Crowds out our hopes of holiness.
A small voice whispered
"For My sake
Keep tryst with Me!
There are so many minutes in a day
So spare me ten."
He pleaded. Then I answered Him
"I will keep tryst with Thee Lord come what may!"

Now—'tis a wondrous and surprising thing
How the ten minutes takes the piercing sting
From vexing circumstance and poisonous dart
Hurled by the enemy straight at my heart.
So to each woman tempest-tossed and tried
By household cares and hosts of things beside
With all my strength God bids me say to you
"Dear Comrade, do try the daily Interview!"

FAY INCHFAWN.
—Burma Life Line.

A Poll of the Press

What About This?

The Mayor of Winnipeg stirred up public opinion a few weeks ago when he declared that present conditions under Government sale and control of liquor in Manitoba were "most obnoxious." Lax enforcement of the prohibition law in the Province caused many people to vote for Government sale, in the belief that it would help to bring about law observance. Speaking before the first Manitoba Conference of the United Church, in Winnipeg, the Mayor said that while conditions under prohibition were bad, conditions under Government sale were "a thousand times" worse. He placed the responsibility upon the provincial government and the law courts, alleging that they allowed the infringement of the liquor laws to continue.

The present Government in Manitoba includes ministers who are highly esteemed in the community. It cannot be accused of being subservient to old political party influences, as it is in office on an independent platform, with the backing of the organized farmers of the Province. The experiment in State liquor trading is being tried under as favorable auspices as the public could expect. But the Mayor of Winnipeg stated that law infringements were undermining the "whole social structure" of the community. The Manitoba Conference of the United Church, after inquiry, condemned Government sale of liquor as a disqual failure from the point of view of public order and well-being. The prohibition report to the conference charged that Government sale of liquor had not only failed to reduce the illegal sale of liquor, but had definitely increased such sales, "and thus greatly augmented the evils of intemperance."

In the Province of Ontario, an experiment with "stronger beer" has similarly failed to commend itself to the public. The Ontario Temperance Act is still in force. It is the nearest step to prohibition in any of the Canadian provinces. But the provincial government, under pressure from liquor partisans, last May permitted an increase in the alcoholic content of beer which may be

sold under the act. Observers declare that the increased quantity of alcohol has acted as a stimulant to the liquor appetite without satisfying the drinkers. More license is being asked for by the liquor interests. But the provincial government's alcoholic experiment, without the consent of the electorate, has served to awaken the temperance forces of Ontario. Loyal maintenance of the Ontario Temperance Act will be an issue in the next provincial elections. Prohibition workers have discovered that the battle is only partially won when the law is placed on the statute book. Constant vigilance is called for, to see that the law is observed.

Christian Science Monitor-Boston.

FROM THE PROHIBITION WATCH TOWER.

BY GUY HAYLER,

President World Prohibition Federation.

From my position as President of the World Prohibition Federation which I have held now for 16 years I have opportunity of looking out over the world and seeing how the war is being waged against Alcoholism. It is a wonderful survey. No matter where I look I see men and women acting most courageously in face of big efforts on the part of the Liquor Traffic but never losing heart themselves or failing to encourage others to fight better. Let us take a swift glance at the field.

In Finland the enforcement of Prohibition is made somewhat difficult by the smuggling which is being carried on around her coasts. But all the other Scandinavian countries suffer in a like manner, so that one may hope there will be some concerted effort to put down this practice. The recent Helsingfors Allied Conference is likely to effect some good. On all sides Prohibition is regarded with favour. The newly-elected President, Dr. Relander, is not only a total abstainer but a decided Prohibitionist.

Iceland still struggles to free herself from the clutches of the Wine Treaties with Spain,

so that the country may speedily return to full Prohibition, which was so beneficial when in operation.

Folks who speak of Norway as a Prohibition country should be careful to note that the prohibition is in respect to spirits only, else much confusion is caused. Great damage is done to the morale of the people by the use of wine and other alcoholic drinks and our Norwegian Prohibitionists will not consider themselves dry until there is an end to these liquors also.

The new Prime Minister of Sweden is a total abstainer and a member of the I.O.G.T., and we shall hope that Mr. Sandler will in his new capacity give an impetus to the Prohibition Movement in his country.

The new republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are already organising co-operatively and there is good reason for believing that ere long we shall see a determined attack being made on the liquor traffic by the votes of the people.

In France the Wine Growers have been conferring with the Prohibitionists; in Italy Dr. Domenico Pastorello, one of the most indefatigable workers of the World Prohibition Federation, goes ahead with his propaganda, by the written and the spoken word, and is arousing keen interest.

Prohibition propaganda is being vigorously carried on both in Germany and Austria. In the former country the Youth Movement can be no measure of joy to the Liquor Party and in the latter splendid progress is being made towards securing signatures for the great National Prohibition Referendum which it is hoped the Government may favour.

The Bulgarian Government is considering further restrictions on the Liquor Traffic, but Prohibitionists here are pointing out that there can only be safety in a firm dry policy effectively enforced. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Switzerland are all in their particular ways pursuing strenuous policies against much opposition, but opposition which is keeping the question of Prohibition before the people, and the social reformers are having put before them the dangers of alcoholism and the need for averting these dangers.

If we look further afield we are still encouraged by the great hopes of the workers. In India there is a decided feeling among influential groups and associations that the time is fast arriving when the Liquor Traffic with all its unscrupulous ramifications, political and otherwise, and all its propaganda leading to untold misery among the people, shall be abolished and done away with. In Japan this all-important question is reaching a crisis. The *International News Service* in a special message to the American Press has declared that "there is more than a possibility that Japan will be the next nation to go dry."

Looking to the West and the South-West we note with satisfaction the result of six years' Prohibition in the United States, and the persistent efforts of the South American Republics in their struggle against Liquorism. The American continent is showing a magnificent front to the attacks of the Liquor forces whether by way of smugglers from the sea, liquor rogues on the frontier, or those within the territory who are determined to fight in the Liquor interests to the last ditch.

In Australasia there is no lack of enthusiasm. The Liquor Traffic is being fought both socially and politically and, bit by bit, ground is being won. The education done in Local Option campaigns and the Prohibition propaganda pursued so relentlessly by our friends there paves the way for State and National abolition which we may hope will not long be delayed.

This, then, is the story of the hour. Add to this the fact that the League of Nations has received a Memorial asking that august Assembly to consider the advisability of appointing a Commission to inquire into the pernicious results of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and also the *All Nations Pledge* to be held in London in May 1926, and you have the latest activities of the World Prohibition Federation—but no, we ought to broadcast it once more that the Federation has opened a World Office at 99, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 1, and we want all our friends and sympathisers to communicate with us there for the latest information which comes in with the weekly mails.

Colleges Oppose Smoking.

Five eastern colleges for women have gone on record as being opposed to following Bryn Mawr's action in permitting students to smoke. The *New York Herald-Tribune* has reported:

"Officials of Wellesley, Russell Sage, Smith, Pennsylvania College for Women and Mount Holyoke College, stated emphatically there is no prospect of an 'immediate change of attitude.'"

Russell Sage College reported that "smoking has never been a serious problem." Pennsylvania College for Women answered: "The opinion at a recent meeting of the college council was that the students' sentiment is so against smoking at this college that no legislation is necessary here."

At the annual conference of the Inter-collegiate Women's Association held in Claremont, California, in November, a strong vote was taken against drinking and smoking by the college women. Recreation that is wholesome physically, mentally and morally, was endorsed.—*Union Signal*.

Carlisle Again.

Those who have read that illuminating pamphlet by Mr. Guy Hayler, "The Russian Liquor Monopoly," may remember that after the State had commandeered the vodka trade in 1894-5, in four of the Eastern Provinces about 100,000 liquor shops were closed and 27,000 Government shops opened in their stead—with great eclat and religious ceremony, Bishops and clergy attending the inauguration and blessing the drink and everything connected with the traffic! In spite of this great reduction of vodka shops, such was the attraction of the fewer "improved" and State-owned premises that the sale of vodka was more than trebled in one year, rising from 7,965,000 gallons in 1895 to 23,749,000 in 1896; and with an ever-increasing consumption there was a corresponding increase in drunkenness: proving that fewer drink shops do not necessarily lessen the quantity of drink sold or the evils resulting therefrom.

The same experience is found in Carlisle to-day, judging from the profits made and from the official statistics of drunkenness in

these State-owned houses, especially in regard to women.

May our country be spared any extension of this "Experiment."

Miss Alice Swopt on Carlisle Experiment
In "White Ribbon."

Why?

The Ukrainian Communist Party central committee has adopted a resolution favoring a series of measures aimed against excessive drinking. These measures include prohibition of the sale of liquor to drunkards and adolescents in clubs on holidays and the eves of holidays.

A resolution is also favored penalizing intoxicated workmen by fining them if they destroy factory property, and withholding social insurance benefits if they remain absent because they are intoxicated.—*Exchange*.

Leon Trotzky—Condemns Use of Liquor in Russia.

Leon Trotzky, in addressing a conference on the protection of motherhood and childhood, attributed much of the instability in the present Russian family life to the excessive use of alcohol. Condemning the lax morality, he declared: "The protection of motherhood and childhood depends partly on the fight against intoxicants."—*Exchange*.

What is "Moderation."

By EUGENE LYMAN FISK, M.D.
Director, Life Extension Institute,
New York.

We must deplore the direct damage that alcohol does when used in gross excess by a comparatively limited number of people. I firmly believe that its greatest menace to society lies in its so-called "moderate" use, which, among the great mass of people who use it daily—but in so-called "moderation"—results in diverting these people from other resources of an up-building and constructive character. How much latent capacity for achievement, for adjustment, for business, social, scientific, and artistic success have been narcotized we shall never know; but we know enough about its influence to be sure that it has thus maimed and crippled many millions of lives.

—*International Signal*.

Young People's Branch

Young People's Work in the East.

(Excerpts from an Address at Edinburgh Convention by Flora E. Strout, for six years World's W.C.T.U. Organizer in Burma, Ceylon and Malaysia).

My last year in Ceylon was a busy one as a new executive secretary had to be secured and trained. Some of the outstanding features of the year were the Loyal Temperance Legion rally in Colombo, in which 300 children participated, a young people's conference, a campaign during the week preceding World's Temperance Sunday, when twenty-six schools in Colombo were addressed, including the Royal College, University and the Government Training College, as well as schools in outlying districts. For our Mother's department we inaugurated a series of lectures for home-makers, lectures for women by women. The opening lecture was presided over by Her Excellency, Lady Manning, the wife of the governor. The hall would not accommodate the people who came and we had to have police to regulate the traffic. The W.C.T.U. made over 750 rupees, besides gaining the respect and admiration of all classes of people.

The Workman's Resort in Colombo is flourishing. The attendance has steadily grown until the average each month is between 4,000 and 4,500, and the night school is crowded. The government meets the deficit incurred—about 2,400 rupees a month.

I have been touched by the eagerness of the young people to measure up to the ideals which we present. I remember that I was asked to speak to a little jungle Tamil school in the north of Ceylon. I showed my slides on Japan and told the kiddies about the Japanese L.T.L.'s. The little boys and girls were eager to have a society and wanted badges, but I wondered where I could pin them, as the children were naked to the waist. One little Tamil boy who belonged to our L.T.L. in Jaffna had a father who drew toddy for the taverns. The little lad begged his father to give up the business.

When his father told him that he would starve he replied that he would rather starve than eat food which came from his father's business. He went without food for two days until his father became so worried that he went to the missionaries and asked for other work. They were glad to find some other employment for him.

The superintendent of our children's department, a beautiful Singalese girl, was about to be married. Pressure was brought to bear upon her to induce her to consent to the serving of intoxicating liquors at the wedding. She refused, saying: "If you insist, there shall be no wedding." It was a dry wedding and the influence of her courage was felt all over Ceylon.

The W.C.T.U. joined in the campaign which has made Ceylon the cleanest country in the East. When I think of what our organization has meant to these poor Asiatic women frequently confined in awful places, victims of the low regard in which, in these countries, the female sex is often held, my heart rejoices that as your representative I have had a part in helping them.

In the Straits Settlements 1,000 young men have signed the white cross pledge card, our Y.P.B. members voluntarily taking this pledge, and also an anti-tobacco pledge. One thousand young men in Burma have signed the white cross pledge.

We have made a great fight against the moving pictures, which are doing so much to injure the prestige of the West, the morals of the young, the message of the missionaries. It was through the efforts of our W.C.T.U. that a proper censoring committee was appointed. We had a debate in Singapore which aroused a great deal of interest. The Straits Government appointed a vigilance committee to go into the matter of the cinema.

The child welfare work inaugurated in Singapore and Ceylon by the W.C.T.U. has been notable. We ran the only public playground Burma has ever known. We conduct play centers in Ceylon. We initiated a big child welfare exhibition and the temperance stall was the best of all.

We feel, particularly with reference to prohibition in Ceylon and Burma, that the prospects are extremely favorable.

Liquor Man's Enemy.

Some engineers were surveying in South America, and climbed a very high mountain. They reached a place where the snow never melts, even in the hottest summers, for the higher you go the colder it gets. These men had to spend the night up there, amid snow and ice. Some of them drank a great deal of liquor "to keep warm," others drank a little "to take the chill off," but a few were wise enough not to drink at all. When morning came, those who drank a great deal were dead—frozen stiff—those who drank a little had badly frost-bitten hands and feet; while those who had not touched liquor at all were alive and well.

When explorers go far north, or south, on journeys of discovery, trying to reach the north or the south pole, they no longer drink, or allow their men to drink, because they have found that the only way to keep the body warm enough is *not* to drink liquor of any kind.

In hot countries it is equally dangerous to drink, and during the many conflicts in Africa the generals who have been most successful are those who neither themselves drank nor allowed their men to drink. In fact, it is now clearly shown that people do not need liquor at any time because it cannot help them in any way. On the contrary, it always does them some harm.

Any person can get rid of a bad habit with the help of God and his own will power. But it is far, far easier never to get into bad habits at all. Boys and girls should let alone both alcoholic liquor and tobacco.—*"Yourself and Your House Wonderful," Permission Uplift Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.*

A Straight Line.

Robbie was working away at his drawing lesson. Presently the teacher came around to see what progress he was making.

"Look here, Robbie," she said. "That line isn't straight."

"No, it isn't quite straight, I know," answered Robbie, "but I can fix that up later."

"A straight line never need straightening," said the teacher quietly, as she turned away to look at the work of another scholar.

That simple remark which the teacher made set Robbie to thinking. "A straight line never needs straightening." How much better, then, to make the line straight rather than to draw a crooked line, which would have to be straightened afterward. Besides, a line that has been partly rubbed out and then made straight never looks quite so well as a line which is drawn perfectly true and straight the first time. So Robbie made up his mind that hereafter he would try to draw the straight lines straight the first time.

A thing that has been done right does not need to be done over again. When we speak the truth we do not have to stop and correct what we have said. Let us try to do and say things in the right way the first time, and we shall find that life is easier and we shall make far better progress than when we do or say the wrong thing first. Let us always remember that a "straight line never needs straightening."

--Exchange.

The Art of Life.

Says a writer in *The Record of Christian Work*: "The art of life is just to be kind. Endeavor to look at everything from the point of view of the other fellow; to be more eager to give than to receive; to love one's neighbour; and to be the protector of the weak and helpless, whether they be little children, or the flowers that grow by the wayside."

Mother and Daughter Honour Roll.

Miss Helen Maya Dass, one of our zealous organizers has sent in two more names for the Honour Roll: Emily and Caroline, daughters of Mrs. Areil of the Punjab Division. This makes 30 names on the Roll. Will you not follow the example of Miss Maya Dass and send in the names of mothers and daughters who belong to the W.C.T.U.?

"What is a budget?" "Well, it is a method of worrying before you spend instead of afterward."

time advocating liberty, when there is no liberty to be found in them. The sum and substance of the speechifying both by the chairman and an orator-physician seemed to be 'Without booze, and that a plenty, liberty is dead. Therefore down with restrictive legislation, especially prohibition; and up with alcohol and liberty.' The orator-physician said, "I raise my glass, and ask you to do the same, and drink to the toast that the American people may be free." The assembly is said to have 'pledged aid to America.' Poor America! So low has she fallen!

The Bankrupt Baronet.

A London dispatch of the 12th. December announces the issuance of a receiving order in bankruptcy against Sir Broderick Hartwell, lately of Yeoman House, Haymarket, London. It was this same Sir Broderick who in August 1923 issued circulars promising investors quick and large returns if they would invest in his enterprise of rum-running to America. He guaranteed profits of four shillings to the pound at the end of every voyage, if those who had money to invest would help him in sending cargoes of whisky to be unloaded just outside the territorial limits of the United States and smuggled in. But the plans of the Baronet went wrong. The navy of Uncle Sam was too nimble. 30,000 bottles of the Baronet's booze were seized, and other portions of the contraband failed to reach destination. All in all, it is estimated that persons financing contraband shipments of liquors to the United States have lost some \$15,000,000, and that the rum-running Baronet, Sir Broderick, was in the list of the 'heavies.' Oh, no! Gentle Reader, prohibition does not prohibit; and it is easy to get liquor in the United States; and there is more liquor consumed there than ever before; and the bootleggers and rum-runners are making colossal fortunes out of the business; and the law is a farce and should be repealed. That is what the wets are continually dinging into our ears. Ask Sir Broderick. He knows!

Canada Criticized.

The backsliding of the greater part of Canada from the ranks of semi-prohibition has been one of the phenomena in the

temperance world during the past two years or so. We say semi-prohibition advisedly, for Canada has not had in any of its provinces full prohibition of manufacture, sale, import, export and transportation of intoxicants as her neighbour on the south, the United States, has had. Manufacture and transportation, with the right to import or export have been allowed, but sale has been forbidden within Canadian territory. Several provinces have had this much of prohibition; but Quebec refused even this measure and adopted a policy of State Control, in which Government is the chief partner and profit sharer in the liquor trade, since Government is the vendor. While there have been huge profits to the State wherever this system has been adopted,—that is, apparent profits,—discontent with the system has been growing. The Mayor of Winnipeg let loose a short time ago and greatly stirred public opinion by affirming that present conditions were perfectly obnoxious. Under the old so-called prohibition the Mayor declared that conditions were bad, but under Government sale they were a thousand times worse. He placed responsibility for this state of affairs upon the law courts and the provincial authorities who allow infringement of the laws to go unchecked. The Mayor further asserted that infractions of the law were undermining the whole structure of the community. A similar verdict has been rendered, concerning liquor conditions throughout Manitoba, by the United Church of Canada, through its Conference, which condemns the sale of liquor by Government as a dismal failure, both from the view of public order and well-being. The Conference charges that not only has Government sale failed to reduce illicit traffic in intoxicants, but has definitely increased it and so has augmented the evils of intemperance. In like manner reports from the province of Ontario indicate that the sale of 4.4 beer has served to stimulate the appetite for alcohol and the demand of the brewers and drinkers of beer now is for a stronger brand. And thus it goes everywhere under license and Government control. Liquor and lawlessness go together.

Trotsky is troubled.

A special news cable from Moscow, dated

the 8th. December, 1925, says:—"Leon Trotsky in addressing a conference on the protection of motherhood and childhood attributed much of the instability in present Russian family life to the excessive use of alcohol. Condemning the lax morality he declared, 'The protection of motherhood and childhood depends on the fight against intoxicants.' A Moscow correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor says, "Manual workers seem to be the chief victims of the drink habit, which has developed since the introduction of vodka early in October. Court statistics show that 60.5 per cent. of the persons arrested in Moscow are factory workers . . . Many workers are reported to have acquired the habit of drinking during lunch hour and sometimes during work. In an effort to counteract the spread of alcoholism, the factories are instituting lectures, anti-alcohol leagues, and public trials of drunkards." Another cable also announces that "the Ukrainian Communist Party's central committee has adopted a resolution favouring a series of measures aimed against excessive drinking. These measures include prohibition of the sale of liquor to drunkards and adolescents in clubs, on holidays and the eves of holidays. A resolution is also favoured penalising workmen by fining them if they destroy factory property, and withholding social insurance benefits if they remain absent because they are intoxicated." Instead of all these suggestions and expedients looking to legislation in order to lessen the effects of the licensed liquor traffic, why not strike at the root cause of drunkenness and by suppressing manufacture and sale of intoxicants abolish the evil. The cure for a kicking mule is to cut off its head.

Woman's New Status in Italy.

The vote has been granted to women in municipal elections by a bill recently adopted by the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Voters are required to fall within the following named classes:—They must be over twenty-five years of age; have been decorated with medals for war work or for meritorious public service; or be mothers of war dead; or be pensioned war widows; or be those exercising the rights of guardianship or

tutelage over children; or those who have completed the elementary school courses; or those paying annual taxes of not less than forty lire, and who are able to read and write. Women are made eligible to hold all communal offices, except those of mayor, assessor, or head of a council.

Bootlegging Tobacco.

To listen to the rummies' talk about the failure of prohibition in relation to the smuggling of intoxicating liquors, one would suppose that booze is the only commodity which tempts men to break the law. But as we have pointed out hitherto there is a brisk traffic in India in the smuggling of saccharine, opium, lace, and other articles. Now comes a correspondent of the Chattanooga Times, a Tennessee, U.S.A., journal, telling us of the bootleg traffic in tobacco, in Canada, chiefly in the form of cigarettes. The rum-runners from Canada take the risks of smuggling intoxicants across the border into the United States. They go with cargo, so to speak, and instead of returning empty they load up with cigarettes and evade the Canadian custom's authorities when coming back into the Dominion, so escaping the tariff laws. The cigarettes are sold at a price which will enable retailers to reap a good profit, but the bootleggers get the lion's share, which is about 50% of the sale price. In other words, what the Government loses on custom duty the smuggler pockets, and more. Not only is the smuggled tobacco sold to dealers in this fashion, but it is actually peddled to houses, mills, factories, and such places. Moreover, the tobacco-runners fake the labels of so-called high class brands of smokers' goods, evade payment of internal revenue tax to the United States Government for manufactured tobacco, and so reap with both hands. They neither pay tax in the country of origin or of destination and sale. Isn't it singular that there is no outcry in the pro-liquor, wet press against this adulteration of cigarettes, the smuggling and the bootlegging thereof? Why do not some patriots begin to shout, 'You cannot make tobaccoists moral by imposing tariff legislation'?

Why. Oh, Why?

The Canadian White Ribbon Tidings says:—"The following pertinent question



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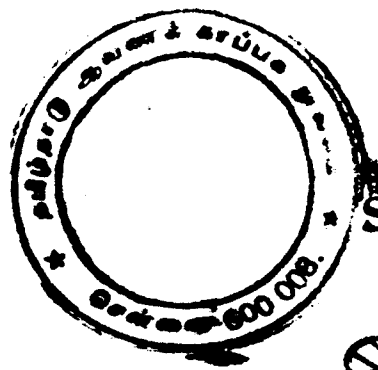
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