



The Indian Temperance News

and White Ribbon

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Near and Far



"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he anointed me to preach good tidings to the poor: he hath sent me to proclaim liberty to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord."—*Lu. 4: 18.*

About Froth and Figures.

A leading religious journal in America, when surveying the report of the United States Census bureau regarding crime asks, "What has become of the 'crime wave' due to prohibition?" The wets in season and out of season have been alleging that crime is vastly on the increase in the great republic across the seas; and as usual facts fail to substantiate their allegations. Here is the latest official information regarding the matter. On January 1st, 1910, there were in prison in America 111,498 prisoners; but on January 1st, 1923, there were 109,619. The proportion of prisoners to population in 1910 was 121.2 as against 99.7 in 1923,—a decrease of 17.7 per cent based on each 100,000 of the population. It is estimated that the commitments for the twelve months of 1923 were 25.5 per cent. less than for the year 1910. Taking account of the growth of population for this period, the reduction of commitments is 37.7 per cent. In the same thirteen years drunkenness decreased 55.3 per cent. disorderly conduct 51.5 per cent. assault 53.1 per cent. fraud 55.7 per cent. vagrancy 52.8 per cent., prostitution 28.8 per cent. and burglary 11.4

per cent. to each 100,000 of the population. Remember, these figures represent facts and not froth. To listen to the wet propagandists one would conclude that America, because of prohibition, is headed for destruction. The truth is in the opposite direction. The nation more and more is becoming sober and thrifty.

India and Opium.

The Government of India have foreshadowed a new policy regarding the production and sale of opium. For this we are profoundly grateful, for it means much for India, both domestically and internationally. On February 9th, 1926, His Excellency, Lord Reading, the Viceroy, in a speech before the new Council of State, made the announcement, saying:—"My Government have recently had under consideration the adoption of a new policy regarding opium which is in accordance with the trend of opinion in a number of other countries and also with views that have been freely expressed in some quarters on different occasions in India. We have very carefully examined the new obligations undertaken by us, under Article I of the Protocol of the Second Opium Conference at Geneva, to take such measures as may be required to prevent completely, within five years from the present date, the smuggling of opium from constituting a serious obstacle to the effective suppression of the use of prepared opium. As a result we have come to the conclusion that in order at once to fulfil our international obligations

in the largest measure, and to obviate the complications that may arise from the delicate and invidious task of attempting to sit in judgment on the internal policy of other Governments, it is desirable that we should declare publicly our intention to reduce progressively the exports of opium from India, so as to extinguish them altogether within a definite period."

Production and Sale of Opium.

Continuing to outline the proposed policy, His Excellency said:—"Except as regards exports of opium for strictly medical purposes, the period has not yet been finally determined, as before arriving at a decision it is necessary to consult the Government of the United Provinces regarding the effects that the resulting reduction in area cultivated with opium will have on the cultivation in that province. We further propose to discontinue altogether the system of auction sales of opium in India as soon as the agreement for the direct sale now being negotiated with the Government of French-Indo China is concluded. My Government hope at an early date to move a resolution in both chambers of the Legislature in order to give Members of the Legislature an opportunity of expressing their views on the important proposals." Regarding the reduction of acreage it may be pointed out that some seven years ago, in the United Provinces, which is the chief area of opium production in India, the cultivation exceeded 200,000 acres. During the past four years this has been reduced to 74,000 acres. Now the proposal seems to be to bring down the production as rapidly as possible to the limits of real need for medicinal and scientific purposes. The time adumbrated by the new policy is five years to bring about the cessation of major dangers from smuggling; and fifteen years, according to the Geneva Protocols, to accomplish cessation of opium smoking in countries where that is now allowed, and for which a large part of India's export opium is used. So that, if this policy is definitely adopted by the Legislature and carried out by the Government in co-operation with the plans of the Geneva Conference, complete extinction of illegitimate foreign traffic in opium may be expected at the end of twenty years.

Nothing is said in His Excellency's announcement about the use of opium in India; but it is known that an inquiry among local Governments was promised after the great debate in the Assembly last year, and it is to be hoped that a way may be found whereby both the Provincial and the Central Governments may be able to bring about the suppression of the opium evil existing so extensively in India itself. Until the public is informed and well educated concerning the menace to life, health and general welfare which the opium habit is, agitation and instruction must continue. We believe that great progress has been made during the past three years, and that in due time the reform will be complete.

The World's W. C. T. U.

Large trees from little saplings grow. So it has been with the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Beginning as a movement wholly localised to the needs of a small town in Ohio, U.S.A., the temperance crusade has grown till it is world-wide; and from a mere handful of praying women the membership has grown to more than a half a million. These White Ribboners are banded together in faith, fellowship and the furtherance of their gospel,—for such it is—not only of temperance, but of everything which pertains to life, godliness, and human welfare. If one wishes to know how wide is the scope of the efforts put forth by this organisation, all that is needed is to look at the list of departments through which work is systematically and persistently carried on. We wonder how many of the most ardent of our White Ribboners could tell off-hand and without hesitation the names and the number of these departments? We venture to say that very few could do so. In order to assist and who wish to learn the list, we give it here:—Young Women's Branch; Loyal Temperance Legion Branch; Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools and Colleges; Sunday School Work; Moral Education; Work for the Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art; Little White Ribboners; Medical Temperance; Anti-Opium; Anti-Gambling; School of Methods; Publicity; Temperance Literature; Medal Contest; Humane Education; School Savings and Thrift; Food Reform; Relation of Temperance to Labor; The Uses of Unfermented

Wine; Evangelistic Work; Prisons, Charitable and Reformatory Work; Work Amongst Soldiers and Sailors; Work Amongst Miners and Lumbermen; Systematic Giving and Bequests; Co-operation with Missionary Societies; Parlour Meetings; Counter Attractions to Licensed Houses; W. C. T. U. Exhibits; Flower Mission; Petitions and Legislative Work; The Protection of Native Races; Peace and International Arbitration; Citizenship; Travellers' Aid. Now get busy in one or more of these departments and make your contribution towards having a better world.

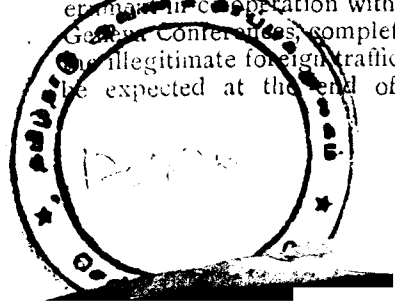
The Wet Propaganda.

The Statesman, of the 7th March, carried the following news item without date or place line:—"The bishops and clergy of the Episcopal Church in the United States have decided that prohibition is a failure. Through the temperance society of which the bishops are ex-officio vice-presidents they propose to work henceforth for a modification of the prohibition act so as to permit the consumption of light wines and beers. The head of the Church Temperance Society, the Rev. Dr. James Empringham, has just returned from a year's tour of the country convinced that prohibition has undone fifty years of educational work by temperance societies against the use of alcohol. According to him parents are everywhere keenly distressed at their inability to curb the pocket-flask habit among their boys and girls, who before prohibition rarely if ever drank intoxicants." There is absolutely no news value to such a statement as the foregoing. To begin with the bishops and clergy of the Episcopal Church of America as a body have never been enthusiastic temperance workers or prohibitionists, nor has the Church which they represent ever committed itself unreservedly to the advocacy of prohibition as the one remedy for outlawing the liquor traffic, as have many of the Non-Conformist bodies, such as Baptists, Methodists, and others. Tippling and temperance have been considered not to be contradictory; and the use of intoxicants in moderation has never been an occasion of scandal or of church discipline among members of the Episcopal Church of America. Not only this, numbers of its bishops and clergy have openly advocated

the use of liquor, in moderation, of course; and others have frankly opposed prohibition. The late Bishop Potter once went to the opening of a new saloon, which it was promised would be decent, respectable and of high class. The Bishop is said to have opened it with prayer and singing the doxology! That was "going some." A Church with this sort of a record cannot be judged the same as those who exercise "the Puritan conscience" which has made non-conformity the force for freedom and reform it has been in the world. To one who is acquainted with the attitude of the Episcopal Church in the United States, no surprise comes with the announcement that its Bishops and clergy (some of them, at any rate) propose to work for the modification of the Volstead Act so as to permit the return of light wines and beers. Also to one acquainted with the propagandistic methods of the wets, those last four words, "light wines and beers", have a very familiar concatenation and sound. The point seems to be that both wine and beer must be in the plural number, and that, in order to get them back on the market in a licensed capacity it is necessary to have them "light." As for the Reverend Doctor who saw things, we are not disturbed a bit, for some two thousand years ago a wise man laid it down as an axiom that "the eye sees only that which it brings with it the power to see." How any observer touring the country for a year failed to discover the eightyfive per cent. of America's population which is as dry as Sahara, and to see only the portions that are moist is a little difficult to understand, until one reflects on the axiom of the wise man and also remembers that it would have been just as easy to find infractions of the speed and traffic laws as of the prohibitory law, for boys and girls who before the prohibitory law rarely if ever rode in automobiles now do so, and numbers of them are hauled up for speeding or otherwise infringing the law. Will the True Temperance Publicity Bureau please copy?

Nota Bene.

Since the above paragraph was written newspaper advices from America have come to hand. These are to the effect that the whole Empringham affair ended in a fiasco. The wets hauled the Reverend Doctor's



pronouncements with joy, of course, and gave them wide publicity; but when the case was investigated it was found that the Church Temperance Society had been as good as defunct for the past eight years; that it is not in any way authorised to speak for the Protestant Episcopal Church in America; and that its membership is an unknown quantity. A number of bishops of the Church have spoken in condemnation of Dr. Empringham's attitude; but some others seem to sympathise with it. The net result has been wide publicity of unsubstantiated and unauthorised statements. It is wet propaganda, pure and simple.

Bombay's Excise Report.

The Report for 1924-25 for the entire Presidency is interesting and suggestive of many things. In so far as there has been a decrease in consumption of intoxicating liquors, there is room for gratification; but it is to be regretted that the use of drugs has increased, as also the drinking of foreign liquors. Some of the figures are:—Total nett revenue for the year, Rs. 35,519,364, a decrease of Rs. 2,48,125 from the collections of the previous year. The consumption of country spirits declined from 1,708,118 gallons for the previous year to 1,582,125 gallons for the year under review, a decrease of 125,993 gallons; but the imports of foreign liquors, except wines increased, by 55,000 gallons, and the sales by 65,000 gallons. A small decrease in opium is noted; but an increase in ganja and bhang, while offences in regard to liquor increased from 3,380 to 4,236, or more than ten per cent. The increase in sales of liquors imported from abroad is set down to the preference of labourers and others for beer as compared with the dearer country liquor, and to the increased sales among troops in military canteens. Toddy sales declined by 631,764 gallons. The record shows that illicit distillation of liquor decreased, at least statistically; but the Commissioner believes nevertheless that it is on the increase! The policy of confining a given number of shops in each district to the exclusive sale of spirits of low alcoholic content, which Government have followed for the past few years, will be continued. It is to be noted that the rationing system still allows more than enough to

supply the full demand by the drinking public. This in spite of annual reductions in the mofussil areas of five per cent. and in the city of Bombay of ten per cent. for the past two or three years. In drawing renewed attention to its announced policy of prohibition as the goal to be reached, Government point out the financial difficulties to be encountered and they call for the co-operation of the Legislative Council in finding sources of new taxation sufficient to recoup the lost excise revenues. Our readers will recall that the Bombay Government have appointed a Committee for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon these new financial proposals.

The Soviet and Marriage.

According to the Manchester Guardian Weekly, which publishes a communication from 'A Moscow Correspondent,' "A new Soviet family law, which among other features, practically eliminates marriage as an institution by abolishing all legal distinction between registered and unregistered marital connections, has become a subject of heated controversy all over the length and breadth of the Soviet Union. The law was introduced as part of the Government legislative programme at the session of the All Russian Soviet Executive Committee last autumn. However, so much opposition developed that the Congress adopted the unusual course of postponing a final decision on the law until its session next summer, meanwhile inviting wide popular discussion of the subject. This discussion is now on in full swing; and scarcely a week passes in Moscow and other large Russian centres without at least one public debate on the proposed law and the general problem of regulating family relations." Trotsky, the former War Commissar, is strongly in favour of the proposed law, believing that it will operate for the protection of both mothers and children by giving to 'unmarried mothers' all the rights of a legal wife in claiming support for their children. On the opposite is the Russian Commissar for Internal Affairs, Byloborodov, and others who claim that the proposed law will work for the increase of homeless and neglected children who now constitute a very serious and difficult social problem. The peasant

representatives in the Soviet Congress are especially outspoken in opposition to the proposal, believing that it will legalise polygamy and polyandry, to say nothing about the evils of promiscuity. In reply to this, Russian Public Prosecutor Krilenko is said to have retorted that "free love is the ultimate aim of a Socialist State." Since the family is the unit on which the State is built, it is difficult to see how a stable Government can be maintained in a State whose family relationships are such as to weaken the very foundations of morality, order and cohesiveness in human relations.

Illicit Distillation in India.

Under the above caption in Tract No. 7 the True Temperance Publicity Bureau, Delhi, publishes a six page exposition concerning the nature and extent of illicit manufacture of country spirits in India. To substantiate its case, namely, that "the result of the introduction of some step towards prohibition is the same all the world over where prohibition is attempted," and that "in India what is being tried in the Provinces is partial prohibition, so far as country spirits is concerned", the True Temperance Publicity Bureau quotes figures, taken so it is said from official reports of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, and Assam, covering a period of four years, except in the case of the Punjab. In that instance the figures are for twelve years. In the opinion of the True Temperance Publicity Bureau "the reduction of the number of retail licenses for country spirit and the perpetual increase in duty with consequent increase of price to the consumer are some of the causes that have

put a premium upon illicit distillation." The Publicity Bureau then proceeds to "show at a glance how cases of illicit distillation—only those that have been drawn to the light of day—have increased from year to year in the majority of cases,"—in Madras from 1408 to 2123; in Bombay from 1148 to 2529; in Bengal from 430 to 516; in Central Provinces from 423 to 1552; in the United Provinces from 894 to 877 (a decrease); in Behar and Orissa from 1015 to 1893; in the Punjab from 119 to 256; and in Assam from 93 to 245. Not only this; but the True Temperance Publicity Bureau, Delhi, gives extensive excerpts from the Excise Reports of these eight Provinces to prove that the figures represent a state of affairs less grievous than actually exists. We have not taken the trouble to verify either the figures or the excerpts. Let us assume that they are entirely correct. What do they prove? Just this, that the appetite for alcohol once created is hard to extinguish; that the desire for alcohol creates lawlessness; that those who pander to the appetite for alcohol are law-breakers and evaders; and that, like lawless people the world around, they lay not the blame for law-breaking upon themselves and their desires but upon the persons who make the laws, pleading that the laws are unsuited to their appetites! If any sort of publication can show up the inherent iniquity and lawlessness of the liquor business, this is the sort that can do it. Therefore we exhort the True Temperance Publicity Bureau, Delhi, to go right on with this kind of wet propaganda. It is the best of prohibition literature, for it shows up the Trade and its product in their true light.



With the Editor



Good-Bye.

Saying good bye is never easy if it is to a friend whom we love and now that the time has come for us to say it to Mrs. Price who has been our loved leader for these past seven and a half years we feel that it is not an easy thing to do. When she went to America for a furlough we said good-bye easily as we felt that she was coming back to be more than

ever ours; how could we have dreamed that there would be a fortunate man who would appear on the scene and present his claims with such force that they would outweigh ours and that so soon again we would be left without her. But we will not complain, we are thankful for these past months of service which have been so very helpful and full of inspiration to all of us. We are glad to have

had her in the different Divisional Conventions and above all to have had the time with her in Bombay and so we will not say our farewell as though we did not mean to see her again, for we have a lurking suspicion that someday in the not too distant future she will again come back to her loved India. She has heard the call of the East and we do not think will be able to resist it. For her future life we wish all the joy and happiness which she deserves and are sure that she will not forget us in the thick of the fight here in India. All joy be yours dear Mrs. Price! God bless you and yours wherever you may be.

And having found that Mrs. Price was leaving us we were indeed fortunate in being able to secure Miss Campbell, with whom we all have worked and who is so very much beloved by people all over India. No one person in India knows so much about the temperance cause as does Miss Campbell and the letter which we publish in this issue, giving us her formal acceptance of the call and her pledge of service, will bring joy to the hearts all of the workers who have been wondering just what was to be done. How evidently the hand of the Lord has led us in this time of crisis. As we say good-bye to Mrs. Price we are thankful that we can also say welcome to Miss Campbell and pledge her our support as we have given it to Mrs. Price. India must be won for prohibition.

Too-Bad !

We are sorry that the Punjab has so far allowed the wet interests to influence her policy regarding this prohibition matter as to have her legislative body turn down a resolution for adopting prohibition as the ultimate goal. It seems sad that with all the progress made this reactionary step should have been taken. We agree with our good friend the Editor of the *Indian Social Reformer* when he says, quoting the statement of the Home Secretary that the Council should not determine by legislation what a man should eat or drink. "This is not the issue. The State has the same right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor as it has to prohibit practices which lead to race degeneracy". And to think that this backward step should have been taken, avowedly because prohibition in America has been such a complete failure! Where do people put

their common sense and reason when dealing with this subject? While we do not claim that it has been a complete success, we do say that any law which in so short a time has made such a change in the whole country as this law has, must have something very beneficial about it, the wet press to the contrary notwithstanding. Read the letter from Dr. Norton in this issue. A failure? Nonsense.

Rescue Work.

We are interested in the report as given in the *Indian Social Reformer* of the meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Student's Brotherhood when the need for Social Purity work in Bombay was discussed in a frank and fearless manner, by Miss M. Catherine Davis of the League of Mercy. As women, as well as members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union we stand for a "clean life for two." With a double standard there cannot be pure morals. The speaker was right when she said that without a demand there would be no supply and so the first bit of work in the preventive line must be by men among men. We have long held that if the right kind of teaching is not done in the home by the parents, it must fall to the lot of teachers in the schools to so teach facts regarding sex that the boys and girls under their care will know, understand and then we are sure most of them will follow the right way. Ignorance is to blame for most of the trouble in this respect and so we believe that it is quite possible for members of Social Brotherhoods or other organisations to so conduct classes or do personal work, that many a young man just starting out in life, beset by temptation and bewildered by himself and outside influences, may be saved and kept pure.

Surely it is time that false modesty and cowardice should be put aside and we should fearlessly face this whole subject and deal with it in the right way. If young people are taught to look upon sex as they should; if they are taught that it is one of the great gifts of God, to be treated in a sacred manner; if marriage be raised to the high place which it ought to occupy and men and women alike are made to realise that they are equally bound to bring nothing but a pure life to the new home, then what a difference will

come to this world. No longer will any one argue that it is necessary for the safety of the world to have houses of prostitution! What a libel on mankind! One law for two. A clean life for both. Marriage a sacred thing. Purity in thought word and deed and the law of love, the law of the world. Surely these are not too much to work for. So the programme as laid down in that address is one which we can endorse and help on as far as possible. Preventive work, right thinking, better education, social reform, improved legislation, rescue work, all of these are a part of the work which must be done. It is a good time to begin right away.

Please Note.

Will the Secretaries of the various Divisions kindly send to the Editor *at once* the names of all officers of their Divisions. We wish to be able to publish a complete directory in the next issue.

Beg Pardon.

Sometimes things get a bit mixed in ones mind and sometimes it may be that one forgets that things are not in reality as she thought they should be, but any way the fact is that in the last magazine the editor did get names mixed a bit. The fifth Life Member should

have been Mrs. R. I. Fawcett, Superintendent of Medal Contests. Too bad that such a mistake should have occurred but we hope it is only an "anticipatory consequence" such as our Professor in Theology used to speak of.

Another mistake and one we do not quite understand, was the omission of Miss Ewing's name from the list of those remembered at the Memorial service in Bombay. She was remembered along with the others in a most appreciative way and an account of her life will appear in the printed minutes of the convention, such as we had in the Magazine at the time of her death.

Please Note also.—There will be but one issue of the *Indian Temperance News* and *White Ribbon* for May and June, thus giving the editors a chance for a little vacation, which has not been possible since this work was taken over four and a half years ago. You will receive the copies of the magazine about the end of May for the two months and we hope that good use will be made of the magazine while on your vacation. It will come to you in the hills perhaps and you may be able to interest some one else in the cause by showing it. We hope you will do your best and send in a list of new names.

From Our President

My Beloved Comrades :—

I was all alone in my sister's home when the message from your National Convention in Bombay came, saying I had been elected your president

The tears could not be restrained for some time as I thought of the love and confidence you have in me. Then feeling the great responsibility resting upon me, because of this great honour, such a wave of helplessness passed over me that I could do nothing but call on our God for His strength and His freedom to enable me to carry the burden. When I keep me from being a disappointment to you who have shown this trust in me

and to realize that you do not expect me to bear an undue burden; you will continue to do, as you have done during my six years association with you, plan for me, and help me over the difficult places.

Together with one heart and mind we shall press forward in the task that is still unfinished. May our God help us to do valiantly!

I am planning to leave for India in September. I would like to go even earlier, but it is perhaps wiser to stay on a little longer. In the meantime I shall be giving the message of India's need and her desire for freedom from the beverage that enslaves and the drug that enslaves.

My programme for March, April and May is rapidly filling up; I have promised the Women's Board of my church to serve as field secretary during that period. My work will be largely in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

I have been asked to give a series of talks in the Lake Geneva Conference in June. I am trying to reserve July for my own brothers

and sisters. August has been promised to some college Conferences.

The days will fly quickly, but not too quickly for me.

You will soon be saying farewell to Mrs. Price, our capable, faithful and well-loved leader since November 1919. No one knows better than I what she has meant to our White Ribbon cause in general and to me in a very special way. No one could have had a more thoughtful, appreciative leader than I have had in her. I cannot fill her place in that same efficient way. You will not expect that.

I am comforted when I remember that God is pleased to use "the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, the weak things to confound the mighty."

I do love you. I crave your constant prayers.

Do you recall what the Christian poet of Maharashtra said :—

"Prayer to a heart of lowly love

Opens the gate of heaven above"?

We need this "open gate" through which His help can come down. Again the poet wrote :—

"What has been done is not enough,
do something more!

Labour on, oh labour on,
do something more!"

May something of the untiring vigour and youth of the spirit of Narayan Vaman Tilak be mine and yours.

Pray for America. Because of her courageous stand for Prohibition she has become the battle-ground of the liquor foe. Here a terrible onslaught is being made by the organized drink trade of the whole world. Never has the world seen such a despicable, treacherous foe. It respects the rights of no one. It regards not the laws of any land. It cares not for national boundaries nor for the amenities of international fellowship and goodwill.

One of these days I am planning to send you a letter which will give you some details of my home activities. Waterloo, alone, has claimed a big slice of my time. I've held about 25 meetings in this city of 40,000 inhabitants.

I send love to each sister in each precious local society of our wonderful organization.

Yours devotedly,

MARY J. CAMPBELL.

Our Magazine.

Now that Mrs. Ferguson, even though she has more of other work than one pair of hands should undertake, has consented to continue responsibility for "Our Magazine", should we not all shoulder some part of the load and help in every way possible? What about that "Baby Week" or "Child Welfare Exhibit" at which you had a temperance stall and sold and displayed literature, posters, etc.? Have you reported it so that others will be inspired to "go and do likewise"? Have you sent a short account, of your annual public meeting, or reported that in your town you have a representative on the Licensing Board? Have you reported the address you have given in schools, where the boys are willing to listen to you more eagerly because they want to learn English as well as because of interest in your message? If you are doing that kind of work and tell of it perhaps someone else will be reminded to undertake it in her place of residence.

Now, may I speak very confidentially to you, because I have been associated with editors and know something of their trials and of the things that will help them. When you send anything for publication please write plainly and only on *one side of the paper*. Also write the lines far enough apart so that one could easily write another line between yours, for sometimes occasion arises when the editor is obliged to add something to make the article suit the publication in which it is printed. For instance, something may transpire after the mss. is sent that should be added to make it represent the facts, and the reason for having an editor is that she may make sure that all that is printed harmonizes and tells the truth as nearly as may be possible. If you can send your mss. type written so much the better. Be sure to write only on *one* of the high paper and to use double copy and men and

Did you ever send any *clippings* that they are thinking that you had written very plainly and then blush when you read it to

see that some proper name was grotesquely spelled? I have had that pleasant(?) experience. Moral—write more plainly next time especially proper names concerning which the editor has no means of information except that furnished by your manuscript. Are you ever tempted to use the symbol for "and" instead of spelling the word? If you do this it may save you time but the editor must take time to write each "and" that you have failed to write.

Some people are very generous with their magazine and loan it to friends so that they need not subscribe for it. Would it not be better for every member of the W. C. T. U. to take a copy and then after reading it send it to some one who has not yet become interested in the cause? Our dues are very small, and dues with the cost of our Magazine amount to only about as much as the dues in some other countries. Could not

every Union find some library or reading room, perhaps in connection with a high school where a copy would be read? If so, kindly send the address and Rs. 2 to the Albion Press, which will promptly send on the magazine. When we have anything as good as our magazine we like to make it known and to share it with others. One who, because of years of interest coupled with stalwart advocacy of the cause of temperance in India has a right to speak, has said that in his opinion the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in India has done as much for the cause of total abstinence and prohibition for India through the magazine as in any way. We have reason to be proud of "Our Magazine" and incentive to help make it an even greater success.

E. S. P.

Please do not forget that the price of our Magazine is two rupees per year.

Contributed Articles

Is Prohibition a failure? The following taken from a letter written by the father of our Mrs. Clemes who is Religious Editor of the Chicago Tribune, one of the wettest of the newspapers of the United States, looks as though there were still some enforcement of the prohibitory law. We quote rather fully as there seems to be so much criticism it is a good thing to get a letter like this which is first hand.

You wrote in a recent letter of your anxiety concerning prohibition. I am not surprised at your feeling considering the wet propaganda that is going on in this country, the worst form of which you no doubt get in India. Let me assure you that there is absolute confidence among the dry leaders in America that Prohibition is here to stay and the enforcement of Prohibition is becoming more and more thorough as time goes on. The chief reason why the wets are making such a tremendous outcry is that prohibition is being enforced and their chances for repeal are getting fewer every day. When the wets consider the voice of the people and to you who realize that you are the voice of the people, what it will not be long before it will be one percent of the population that advocates of Prohibition and they will be the majority after they thought that the prohibitory law was safely embedded in the national constitution.

They simply thought the battle against booze had been fought and won. There is evidence now of a reawakening to the seriousness of the situation and a renewed activity in education and legislation. A parallel of the fight against liquor is in America's attitude toward negro slavery. It has been sixty years and more since the emancipation proclamation freed the negroes and yet there is to-day much prejudice against the negro and in many sections he is deprived of his rights of citizenship. Nevertheless no statesman could be found, north or south, who would advocate the return of slavery. We must expect therefore, ups and downs in the enforcement of prohibition, but you can count as a certainty the fact that prohibition as a principle is firmly embedded in our national law and will never be changed. It is easy to show that before we had national prohibition, sixty-one railroad systems enforced prohibition, among their employees; that the American navy was by law paid that something like thirty states had themselves enacted prohibition. It would take only thirteen states to prevent the repeal of the prohibitory law and we have many more than that number that are absolutely rock-solid on the prohibition question. So rest content on the national up that America is dry and dry forever. D. W. A. Myers, Editor of the Chicago Tribune, writes that we are not only a dry country but we are a dry people. The prohibition law is safely embedded in the national constitution.

generations the liquor power was the most dominant influence in social and political life. Millions of people had cultivated an appetite for liquor; hundreds of millions of dollars were invested in the trade. It is not in reason to suppose that in five years time social customs could be so changed as to absolutely banish all liquor. Nevertheless the gain has been wonderful. It is very rare to see a drunken person. All of the fine corners in Chicago that were formerly occupied by more than seven thousand saloons now have on them legitimate forms of business. Entire sections of the city that used to be slum districts are being transformed into respectable neighbourhoods. The change is like a dream of fairyland. The reform is the greatest achievement since the abolition of slavery and I am almost inclined to believe that in its far-reaching influence, the greatest in the history of the world.

Sometimes specific instances weigh more than general statements of principles. For instance, I counted more than fifty empty milk bottles waiting at the elevator on the fourth floor to be gathered up by the milk man; other floors had similar quotas. Before prohibition the common beverage was beer and no milk bottles were in sight. One man, I know, always argues in favour of the wets but yesterday he said to me 'I do not believe personally that prohibition is right, nevertheless I am for prohibition for it has been my salvation. It has added money to my pocket and comfort to my family. If liquor could be obtained easily I would still be drinking, but as it is I have cut it out.' Another man, a brilliant writer, has given me the same testimony. He said 'I have not touched a drop for a long while and do not ever expect to drink again'. In the pre-prohibition days it was not an uncommon thing for men to be laid off for two or three days and in some cases fired. It is a common saying of mine that I can prove the value of prohibition without going outside the offices of the Chicago Tribune notwithstanding its wet policy.

An illustration of the other side of this came up this evening at the dinner table. A gentleman remarked that he and his wife were celebrating the beginning of the Christmas season by putting under their belts the contents of a good bottle of wine they had in their rooms. On learning that this was our forty-fourth wedding anniversary the wife offered to bring us up a bottle of wine. Of course we declined and the gentleman putting his finger to his lips told his wife that I was a prohibitionist. Yet this man and his wife are fine appearing, well educated and probably good citizens. This private drinking goes on by individuals and by society. But notwithstanding all the wet propaganda the supply of liquor is rapidly diminishing and social customs are rapidly changing. I have been to College banquets and to Roman Catholic festivities where liquor was always

served in other days and have not seen a drop, even in hip pockets."

This is a letter which should have weight as Dr. Norton is a man who has an opportunity to see and know about things as they are. It does not sound quite like the stuff printed by the wets that Chicago is worse than ever it was, that there is more open drinking and crime than ever in the wet days, etc. etc. *ad lib.* True one can find it but when a trade has to be hunted up it looks as though there were something the matter. It is outlawed and there is no mistake about that.

Old Customs and Terms.

Christianity and temperance teaching have changed many old customs and people are now ashamed to use words that were in common usage some years ago. Here in India, changes take place much more slowly and there is still great scope for improvement of language and customs.

Walking along a road recently, I caught up with a small boy of 10 or 11 years old. In conversation he told me that he was working for a nearby farmer. And on asking the amount of his wages, he very glibly told me "Rs. 5 a year, a pair of sandals, a cloth and *three times a day tobacco*." As I appeared a bit doubtful, he at once proceeded to unroll the folds of his turban and produced a handful of tobacco leaves. On further inquiry, I found that in that section at least, it was custom to supply even small boys with their daily tobacco.

In another place some coolies were in a row with a farmer over a small quantity of grain which they were about to take from the threshing floor. It seems that it is called "Toddy Grain". As they are finishing up the threshing a few measures of grain are given to each cooly as a part of his wages but instead of taking it home for his family, it was usual to give it to the toddy shop man and hence came to be called "Toddy Grain." Perhaps there is still room for improvement in English and other languages, I seem to remember a similar term in German—*Drinksell*.

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

MOTHERS IN COUNCIL.

MARY S. BADLEY.

Child-training.

Some one has wisely said that "being a parent is the biggest job on earth" and the chief aim of this Mothers-in-Council department of our organisation is to help parents to realize this truth and to help them live up to the responsibility which it involves.

Those of us to whom God has given children of our own, and those to whom the care and training of the children of other people has been entrusted, must realize with an ever deepening conviction not only the sacredness of our task, but its supreme importance to society and the state.

Just as a case of neglected small-pox or other infectious disease is a menace to the community, so a child whose moral education is neglected may become a source of danger to all his companions.

It is therefore extremely important that we who are parents and teachers should do everything possible for the welfare of the children entrusted to our care and that we should just as genuinely and conscientiously be interested in helping parents and teachers everywhere to recognise and fulfill this responsibility.

The words of Scripture "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it" are still amply verified by experience though the idea of what constitutes child training has changed greatly since the words were first spoken. The realization that a right example is also fundamental is expressed in the modern rendering "Train up a child in the way he should go and go that way yourself."

There is a very large field for this kind of service everywhere, but nowhere is the need for help more appealing and appalling than here in India. Many parents are bewildered and perplexed. They long to do the best for their children, but they do not know *what is best* or *how* to do it. They often realize that their methods are haphazard and unwise but having had no special training, and having no source from which they can get help and advice, it is little wonder that they make serious mistakes and sometimes meet with tragic results.

Although there is great similarity in the need for help among all classes yet the help given must be adapted to various groups.

Three main groups at once suggest themselves. The educated Indian Group, the European and Anglo-Indian Group and the Village Group.

For the village group, the teaching must be extremely simple and must be often repeated in language which can be easily understood. There will at first be little response in the way of questions and discussion in this group, but there is great need for teaching even in the simplest matters.

While we do not in any degree under-rate the responsibility of the fathers, yet owing to existing circumstances it is in nine cases out of ten, through the mothers that the subject of child training can be best approached.

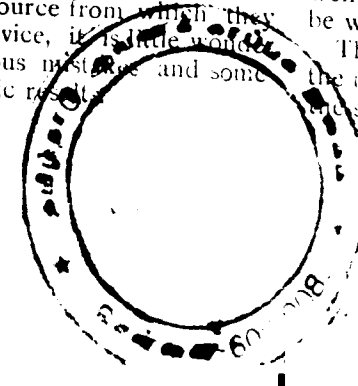
This can be done most effectively by Mothers' Meetings in which instruction should be given along the lines of the moral, physical and spiritual training of children and in which opportunity should be given for the asking and answering of questions and for informal discussion.

Often times it is necessary to *awaken interest* in this matter of Mothers' problems and to *cultivate* a stronger feeling of responsibility. Mothers should be led to realize that there is a really wise and successful method of doing this task which is so often undertaken in an unintelligent—"hit-or-miss" fashion.

The idea has too long prevailed that anybody could bring up children. Of course to be a nurse or a teacher or a social worker, one must have special training and preparation but for the bringing up of children, it didn't matter—anybody could do it. About all that was necessary was "to make them mind"!

This erroneous idea must be uprooted and parents must be made to feel that they are not only responsible for the child's physical welfare but for his moral training as well—and this latter is really the more important, for it is quite possible that a child may be well washed, well fed, well clothed, and even well scolded and well spanked, and yet not be well trained.

The child has a soul as well as a body and the mother can and should develop and mold the soul just as definitely and as intelligently



as she cares for the body. To lead parents and especially mothers, to realize this and then to help them to do it, is the aim and object of this department of "Mothers in Council."

This process of moulding does not refer only or chiefly to religious matters. It includes the disposition, the affections, the tendencies towards certain traits or habits. All these combine to make character and it is the character which gives the bent to the soul. So it is the development of the child's character which parents and teachers should keep ever in mind. How then are we to help mothers to realize that they need help to find the better, the wiser, the more successful method of training and guiding their children?

I believe that every mother heart responds to the call of a mothers' meeting. The appeal of a common need; of a common sympathy, of a common desire to help and to receive help is a wonderful appeal!

So if a monthly meeting at a time and place convenient for the mothers can be arranged it will meet with a genuine response. Let them bring the babies and small children if necessary, but if at all possible arrange to have some one present to help amuse them.

The subjects dealt with in the meetings must not be theoretical but must be practical and must be set forth in the terms and language of the particular group of mothers present. Illustrations must be taken from their own sphere in life. Then, as the name indicates, it is a "Mothers in Council" affair which means that the leader should encourage the Mothers who are present to ask questions, to give instances from their own experience, to illustrate the subject being discussed—and to make it in reality a Council of Mothers.

It may take perseverance to draw the women out but by making the meeting quite informal, by sometimes "putting up" certain mothers before hand to ask given questions pertinent to the subject, this atmosphere of friendly discussion can be developed.

Well, having got the mothers together in a mothers in council meeting, what are some of the subjects which should be dealt with? The matters which ought to be taken up are very many and one need never want for a

subject pertinent and helpful. A few of the more important will be mentioned but the list is far from exhaustive. Among the first and most important I would mention, "Confidential Relations between the Child and the Parent." This is a subject which should be stressed not only by itself but in relation to almost every other subject which comes up. Confidence is an absolutely essential factor in this wonderful task of training the child; without it as a foundation, much effort is vain. I would, in conducting mothers' meetings, keep this fundamental truth always to the fore. The need of this confidence; the ways to gain it, the danger of losing it, the ways to hold and develop it, all should be discussed.

I believe it might be a good plan to sometime have a "Mothers' Confession Meeting." "Confession is good for the soul," and if mothers confess their mistakes and take a square look at them along with other mothers they will be much less likely to repeat the mistakes. Then an occasional "experience meeting" in which each mother is encouraged to tell a bit of her own experience, might be found helpful.

Both these—the confession and the experience meeting—will help to draw out the mothers and it is a decided advantage when they can be made to feel that the meeting is theirs. A good strong leader to direct and to see that "the experiences" do not drift into telling tales on the children, can do much to make the meeting interesting and helpful.

Let us mention a few more subjects which ought to serve as starting points for discussion. I would put high up in the list of subjects the following:—

The Need of Sympathy with the child.
The Danger of Sarcasm in the Home.
Co-operation between the Mother and Child.
Purity in habits and in speech.
Punishments—bad and good.
How to teach Temperance to children.
How to overcome bad habits in children.
The danger of nagging.
How to Overcome Fear.
How to develop courage and Perseverence.

PRAYER TIME.

"FAITHFUL"

BY ELIZABETH C. KENT.

A change of accent on a well known word,
A swift-winged thought set free
With message sweet, as I, half-listening heard
It spoken tenderly,
As if it were to me.

For I had tried my Master's work to do
Truly, I thought, with loving heart—in vain,
For yet to word and work and effort true
No fruit came back again,
Save weary, anxious pain.

So I went searching for the "something more"
That I had left undone;
For if I really were a faithful sower
I surely peace had won,
Doubt said, for service done.

But peace came not. And then it was, I heard,
With eager, greeting heart,
The earnest accent on that self-same word,
That bade unrest depart,
And lightened all my heart.

"Faithful!"—'twas that and nothing more.
Yet like a golden key,
It opened wide each fast closed door
Of light and cheer to me—
Bade sorrow flee.

Faithful! why—full of faith! Like brightening light,
It swept away dark fear—
It brought strong uplift to a height
Above self's atmosphere,
To broader view and clear.

Faithful—just—full of faith. Overflowingly
Came peace, Christ's own bequest,
Through realization that my faith in thee,
Dear Saviour, was expressed
By service—and by rest.

Oh, full of faith to be! The longing drew
Me near, my gracious Lord, to thee
For greater gifts of faith: and taught anew
The gospel's grand sublimity—
Lifted clear, yet deepest mystery.

A faith-full servant, with Faith's innate power
To love, to know, to trust,
O make me, Lord! and life will ever flower
In service from Love's "must,"
As a spring red roses from the dust.

And so all work and labor grow more sweet
By way Faith leadeth me—
And all the grace must make my "all" complete
For ever and aye,
Yet thus the love can't see.

Madras.

The Divisional Convention was held in the city of Madras on February 24, 25 and 26. Though not largely attended there was a good spirit in all of the meetings and plans for the future were laid.

Mrs. Price was a help and inspiration all the way through. She gave two addresses, one at the reception and one in the Danish Mission Reading room in the heart of the town when there was an opportunity for asking questions which was taken advantage of by many who were present.

Madras Division has the honour of appointing the first Indian lady as Divisional Treasurer, Mrs. Abraham of Madras having been elected to that office. We welcome our Indian sisters to every office and hope that soon they will be filling all of them.

One of the interesting items during the programme was the presentation by the Convention of a set of south country made silver spoons which it was hoped would be used in the new home and help to remind Mrs. Price of India and the friends here.

We shall hope to hear good things of the work done in Madras during the coming year.

Nilgiris.

Mr. Blake, I.C.S., conducted the Abkari sales last Monday, assisted by Inspector Mr. Borebank, his assistants and Tahsildars.

The new conditions approved by the Government were the closing of liquor shops on Catholic festival days at Kotagiri and increasing the strength of arrack. The liquor vendors were allowed to issue beer to Badagas with medical certificate which should be filed and produced before the Inspecting officers.

The result of the sale was that the rental for beer fell by Rs. 18,025, arrack Rs. 37,200, opium Rs. 3,660, and ganja by Rs. 636. Thus there was a total fall of Rs. 59,521.

There was a great difficulty in finding bidders for opium shops and the Katary shop was not sold out. The merchants expressed that when there is a shop at Coonoor, Katary shop do not sell opium well. There was also an appeal for closure of this shop.

South Indian Observer.

Our Mail Bag

Hurrah—"The wonderful House" is going to be published in Hindi by the Red Cross. I wrote and asked them to do it and got the answer this morning. They will do it as early as possible. I am so glad to have this before I leave.

MAUD ALLEN.

Jubbulpore.

Dear Miss Day,

Just a few lines to send in an item or two that may be useful to you in sending on to the Magazine.

One of the missionary workers who has recently been touring in villages many of which were in the Native State of Bhavnagar, says she took especial pains to inquire as to whether there were drink shops in these villages and she found that no drink was being used, we remember that this state declared for Prohibition last October.

Mrs. Frances Hallowes wrote from Bournemouth—40, Dean Park Road—the day after receiving the Certificate of her Life Membership in the W. C. T. U. of India, she had already had it framed and hung above her bed where she could often look on it and pray for the dear society with which she worked so long and so happily; she sends heartfelt thanks to her friends in India for the honour she feels they have bestowed upon her. She greatly enjoyed the report of the National Convention at Bombay as given in The Indian Daily Mail sent to her; since we saw her at the World's Convention she has been bereaved of her eldest daughter Mrs. Earl Welby; she and her youngest sister live together and Mrs. Hallowes is busy in Church work, Foreign Missions, The League of Nations, Temperance, and Social Parity.

I was in Yeetmal last Sunday, March 15th speaking at the church service in the morning and at the local W. C. T. U. Just after the church service, at 3 p.m. we had a nice meeting at the Hindu Women's Club and at 5.30 we had a meeting in the Town Hall, this town of 17,000 shut its foreign liquor shop last year but has two country drink shops,

in the whole district we were told 18 shops were closed last year.

One of the findings at our recent National Convention in Bombay was at our esteemed Editor, Mrs. Ferguson, was sadly overburdened, and it was considered advisable to relieve her of the Mail Bag columns. I have therefore been requested to supply the items for these pages from month to month.

I now appeal to you Dear Corresponding Secretaries of the various Divisions to help me make these pages a bright and attractive part of our magazine—a chronicle of interesting facts, of work accomplished—and an incentive to further our cause. Will you then be so good as to send me whenever you can, a few lines or a couple of paragraphs even, telling us of an interesting meeting, or a visit to one of your Unions. Remember always what interests one Division may be a help and inspiration to another. So please come forward dear fellow workers, and let us together make these columns interesting, instructive and useful.

Someone asked at a previous National Convention—"When should matter be reported for publication in our Magazine." The reply from our President came clear and decisive—"Five minutes after it happens." Now there are various kinds of "Its" in our work, and it may not be convenient to hurry home and catch the outgoing post for Our Mail Bag, but it is quite possible to make notes and send them on as early in each month as you can to me, with your own or perhaps the signature of one of your Local Union Secretaries. It is often the Secretary of a Local who can supply most interesting accounts of work done, perhaps in some far away 'out-station' as we term it. That particular paragraph catches the eye of a Local Secretary in an out-station of quite another Division and sends her hastily to her desk to convey to me quite as interesting items from her Local Union—and so we will keep the ball rolling, and make our columns of real use. Please do not write it in letter form to me but set out as you would like to see it with your name below it. I am sure

others will enjoy reading your special bit, and seeing your name in print, and we shall soon know which are our Live Divisions and Live Unions.

ALICE B. DAY,
Cor. Secy., Bengal.

Khargpur.

On the 1st March the Khargpur Union invited their Divisional Corresponding Secretary to be present at the Annual Social of their Union—and to give her impressions of the World's Convention at Edinburgh. Mrs. Brush, the President, had thrown open her large drawing and dining rooms for the occasion. It was a bright and happy gathering that met there. An attractive programme of music, a well rendered recitation—"What the Train Brought" a "Cross-Word" Puzzle (from our I. T. News-by-the-way) and a hearty game or two—made a very pleasant evening's entertainment.

A special feature was a short play entitled—"Mrs. Smith begins to think"—which Mrs. Brush had got out from America for this program. It had been ably "staged" if I may use such a word—by the workers in the Union. The play told very forcibly how "Mrs. Smith was obliged to think herself a back-number when advising "Whisky" as a remedy for Pneumonia, when her daughter was stricken with it. The physicians called into consultation—Drs. Learned and Progress, soon told her of its 'evil effects in such cases. There were about forty present at this social—and quite a number of gentlemen too, husbands, brothers and friends of members—who quite enjoyed the program and will be ready to come again. Rev. Edwin C. Brush and Mrs. Brush know how to give others a pleasant time, and this Union of twenty members is to be complimented on being a real "Live Union."

A. B. D.

Karachi.

The first general meeting of the year was held on February 11th. Being a Hindu holiday several friends were unable to be present. Plans for the future were discussed. They are planning for a Medal Contest—the medal to be awarded by a Parsi gentleman, Mrs. Mott-Keislar, M.D.,

gave an interesting address. The hearers felt they had learned things of which they had not heard before. These facts are culled from a letter from Mrs. G. S. Himale.

Sialkot—Punjab.

Dear Editor,—I want to tell you about a grand day and a half we had in Sialkot this week. Our bright, enthusiastic organizer Miss Maya Das arrived by the afternoon train Wednesday. As soon as she had lunch and a little rest we took her to one Girls' Boarding School, where about 125 girls, were eagerly awaiting her. Miss Maya Das took them for a nice little trip around the world seeing what is being done for the Temperance cause in many lands. She reported briefly the Divisional, the National, and the World Conventions—also the Delhi Convention. Most of these school girls are members either of the Y. P. B. or Band of Hope and are faithfully helping on temperance in India.

The next morning Miss Maya Das faced some 250 boys of the Christian Training Institute. Here she spoke mostly of the evils of tobacco and her lecture was most interesting and the boys gave a very warm, whole-hearted response. I should not be at all surprised if the already wide awake Temperance Society should experience additional energy and fruitfulness and increase of membership.

The third and last meeting was held in our Memorial Hospital right in the heart of the city. Dr. Hemsberger had said she wanted a society organized among the nurses and helpers so this was just the time to do it. Miss Maya Das' interesting talk on the progress of the W.C.T.U. work was just right to stir up enthusiasm so when it came time to decide whether or not the union should be formed the vote in favor of it was unanimous. We are expecting much from this new society and are very happy it has been formed.

We are so grateful to Miss Maya Das for her very helpful visit in our city.

ANNA H. CAMPBELL.

The Gujarat Divisional Convention of the W. C. T. U. was held in Godhra, on January 18, 1926. Delegates, sixteen in all, were present from Vyara, Baroda, Nadiad and Godhra. Four visitors were present including our

National President, Mrs. Emma S. Price and Mrs. C. B. Hill of Ajmer, Corresponding Secretary of the Rajputana Division.

Under the guidance of Miss Cora L. Morgan, Divisional President a very helpful and interesting programme was carried out. From the time the first session opened to the close of the final meeting in the evening, the interest was deep and unbroken.

Our noon-tide devotions were led by Rev. S. E. Johnson.

Reports for the past two years showed gains in some ways and also some losses along other lines. Both gains and losses served to strengthen the resolve to advance the work during the coming year.

Mrs. Price gave much helpful suggestion and encouragement on every line of the work. Her addresses to the Convention were interesting and informational as well as inspirational. On the day before the Convention Mrs. Price spoke several times to gatherings of various ages and interested many in the temperance cause.

Plans were made for sending delegates, to the National Convention at Bombay and for having these delegates report to every local union. Goals set for next year included not only the planting of new organizations but increased emphasis upon the work of each department in our present unions. Each delegate went home feeling a personal responsibility for the advancement of the temperance cause in her locality and with a deeper conviction that in the Master's strength the work can be done.

BESSIE E. RIGG.

(A belated but welcome report. Ed.)

The United Provinces

The 30th Annual Convention of the W. C. T. U. of the United Provinces was held in Lucknow, February 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Under the guidance of our able President it proved to be a most helpful and inspiring meeting to the twenty-five delegates who were privileged to attend.

We were fortunate in having with us our retiring National President to whom we could turn for advice and consultation in deciding any perplexing questions. Her report of the Delhi Convention was most interesting. It put new life and courage into

every member of our organization to find how wholeheartedly many of the leading men of India desire Prohibition, and are willing to give and work for it.

Miss Joan Davis and others gave us a vivid impression of what was done at the National Convention. Mrs. Sheets in her report of L. T. L. and Y. P. B. work was most enthusiastic giving very helpful suggestions. She told of an impressive L. T. L. service. Miss Lawton of Jhansi had had in which she had used little coloured paper badges on which were written "shorab se loro"—She pinned one of these on each *kurta* and when there was no *kurta* she pasted it to the skin. Each little soldier went out quite proud of his badge and caused a sensation in his surroundings.

The Pansy Fauj of Benares is a really fine organization doing a fine bit of work. In a recent programme which they gave they invited several outsiders. There is no auxiliary in Benares, but the Pansy Fauj is shedding its fragrance abroad.

Mrs. Chitamber had done splendid work in getting reports from Unions in places where many of us never dreamed there was a W. C. T. U.

Miss Singh gave a most encouraging report of the standing of the Literature Department at Headquarters which by her interest and energy she is able to keep well stocked and right up to date.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Price gave an illuminating address in Lal Bagh Hall at which Justice Gokaran Nath Misra presided. At the close of the address an offering was taken for the work of the W. C. T. U. in which Rs. 50 was realised.

The Methodist Episcopal Secretary of Temperance for India, the Rev. J. W. Pickett, D.D., addressed the Convention Wednesday on the subject of "Assets and Liabilities of the Prohibition Movement."

On Wednesday evening an "At Home" to delegates and friends was held in the Lal Bagh Drawing Room at which Mrs. Moffat on behalf of the members of the W. C. T. U. of the United Provinces presented Mrs. Price with a very beautiful Lucknow silver tray.

During the Thursday morning session several important resolutions were passed,

also before closing the U. P. Division assured Mrs. Price of its sincere appreciation of her fine services and assured her of our good wishes wherever she may be.

The U. P. division also passed a resolution of delight and welcome to Miss Mary Campbell—soon to return to India as our National President.

One new department has been added to our W. C. T. U. that of citizenship as we feel it part of our work to encourage India's womanhood to be loyal and patriotic citizens of their country. Miss Chatterjee was appointed Divisional Superintendent of this Department and enters upon her new duties with ability and enthusiasm.

MATHILDE R. MOSES.

Ferozepore.

Dear Comrade,

This is not a report of a meeting but of what we did Child Welfare Week. I asked permission to have a Temperance Stall at the exhibition. We had a lot of charts and posters pinned up, and a table of temperance books for sale. Our President Mrs. John proved a splendid book-seller, taking in Rs. 10-2-6. Our stall was always crowded because there was some one there talking. People will listen, I have noticed, to some one talking but they do not take the trouble to go around and read the posters for themselves. This is a great opportunity to talk on Temperance and to sell literature, which we as W. C. T. U. workers should not lose.—The drama *Three Enemies* was given one evening and was very good.

MAUD ALLEN.

Cawnpore.

One of the most successful public Temperance meetings ever held in Cawnpore, was held there on Friday 19th February under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. when upwards of 500 people gathered to hear Rev. J. W. Pickett's address.

The meeting was held in the Arya Samaj Hall, and Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh, Chairman of the Municipal Board presided. In introducing the speaker of the evening he made an impressive total abstinence speech himself. On the platform with the speaker and Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh, sat the

Presidents of Cawnpore's three Temperance Societies. Mrs. A. M. Shaw, President of the Indian Ladies' W.C.T.U., Miss C. M. Beach, President of the European W. C. T. U. and Babu Narain Parsad Nigam, President of the Men's Temperance Society of Cawnpore.

Rev. Pickett gave a strong address which was greatly appreciated by his hearers and urgent requests to repeat his lecture the following evening were made to him. He necessarily had to refuse on account of lack of time.

One of the very interesting and encouraging features of this meeting was its cosmopolitan composition, of Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians all uniting in this general interest of Prohibition for India.

Sincere thanks tendered by B. Jawala Parsad, Secretary of the Arya Samaj Society for permission to use their hall, to Pt. Brijendra Swaroop for lending takkets from the Municipal School near by and to Dr. Murari Lal for his interest and help in every arrangement of the meeting.

MATHILDE R. MOSES.

Sihawa via Dhamtari, C. P.

The Editor of the Indian Temperance News.

Dear Madam:—Kindly pardon me for sending you the following bit of news but I thought you might want to share with the readers of the News at least a part of what I am writing. In my district of our Mission area we have a village school among a group of villages in which are living most backward class of Gonds. When we first visited them they were so timid that they would hide from us. We slowly won their confidence and finally opened a primary Mission School in their midst.

The Christian masters faithfully taught both the children and their parents the evils of intemperance. As a result in less than a year the parents solicited my help in moving Government to remove a distillery from one of their largest villages. Government kindly responded to a mass petition which was sent in and by the end of 1925 the distillery was removed. This was followed by a meeting of the whole clan of Gonds numbering several thousand in which they established a strict ruling that no intoxicants be used at wedding feasts or religious occasions.

I know of no effort which has borne fruit so quickly and effectively in such a short time. It has aroused the people of all castes and we find them very receptive to temperance teaching. While on tour among the villages of the district I freely use the Hari-dasi slides in the evening meetings and steps are being taken to organize a temperance society among all classes people. A number of young men of all castes have volunteered their help and one wealthy young Hindu asked for the privilege of accompanying me on tour in order to use his influence for temperance among the people.

I am vitally interested in this subject and have been gathering material from every possible source which I might utilize in helping the people to rid themselves of this terrible curse. In my twenty years experience in Mission work in India I have never seen such an awakening and keen response to efforts to help them along this line.

I have also made a careful survey in regard to the use of drugs in this area and my report incorporated in the general report given by a committee of the National Council. In our Mission district over 95 per cent. of the parents habitually feed opium to their little children. Not a few adults are addicts to opium, "madak", Ganja, and even to smoking "kuchla" a seed containing the elements of strychnine. A number of poor victims have been brought to my dispensary for help. A few recovered and others were found to be hopeless victims. Drugs are used too generally for anyone to consistently say that they are used for medicinal purposes. Remove drink and drugs from the common people of the villages and one has helped them a long way on the road to removing many other kindred evils.

I send you this bit of news because of the tremendous influence the temperance cause is exerting upon all classes of people of this area. It is not a political move but the result of faithful teaching by evangelists and teachers in the Mission schools.

Thanking you for the help and inspiration received from the Temperance News.

I am, yours faithfully,
(Rev.) J. GEO. LAPP, (B.A.)

Prohibition as an Educator.

In sending my subscription for renewal to the *Indian Temperance News* I feel constrained to send along a few impressions as they have come to me during the past eighteen or twenty months. I am glad for continued if not increasing interest the Prohibition reform is receiving in India. I am glad for the great work the W. C. T. U. crusaders have slowly but increasingly built up. They have been building wisely and it should be an encouragement that others are coming to their standards. I think one of the best complements I ever heard regarding the W.C.T.U. workers is that they do not have sense enough to quit. Prohibition is not the ultimate goal but only one effective means of reaching the goal.

Too many good folks in this country thought Prohibition was going to do the whole thing; it was the great goal toward which they worked for years. With the coming of the law educational work largely ceased and dependence was put upon the arm of the law to put the reform across. This was a mistake. That class failed to estimate the limitations of force, the lawlessness of the liquor trade and the strength of depraved appetites. The liquor crowd became the aggressors not only in violating the law but educating against the law and in behalf of personal liberty. It has had a vicious influence, I fear, especially among the foreign element in our cities. If the educational processes which brought on this great reform could have been kept up for another generation after the passing of the law it would have had a wholesome influence and have been far less expensive than relying entirely upon force. America has had to learn by experience in this respect and efforts are being made to bring educational work again to the front. This awakening to me is one of the hopeful signs on the prohibition horizon.

A couple of months ago a group of us went to visit one of the great plants of the city to find out what was being done to improve relations between capital and labor. A few years ago this concern set up a representative plan. Elected representatives from each department of labour were appointed to meet with representatives of the manage-

ment. Grievances and questions regarding wages, vacations and working conditions came before this council. This plan was working splendidly to bring about a more sympathetic understanding between capital and labor. Over one-third of the 47,000 shareholders of this company are the employees of the company. In response to a question we were told that Prohibition has made a great difference. When saloons were on all sides the Monday morning after payday was a cause for concern, many did not come to work. Now Monday is no different than any other day. Prohibition is generally regarded as a great help to the laboring man. It is a richer class of people who are the greatest violators of the law.

Prohibition in itself is an educator. People see less drunkenness and less of the undesirable results of the open saloons and they more and more come to believe it is a good thing. The influence of many of the great city papers is powerless before the realities of what Prohibition is actually accomplishing. Better enforcement of the law is helping to this end. As I see it there is no chance whatsoever of the coming of beer and light wines. The drys, however, must continue to educate as to the essential harmfulness of alcohol in any form and also to use their influence for law enforcement and to defeat wet men for office.

In India during the next quarter of a century we expect to see a transformation

from her present condition to a prohibition land. The social and moral changes involved will be tremendous. There will be those who will make it easy to sell intoxicants contrary to law. Prohibition will not entirely remove temptations from vast numbers. This gradual weaning away from drinking habits of millions will not be easy. It will call for continued and widespread educational effort to hasten the process and to guard against retrograde movements. It will call for the renewing of hearts and lives which those experience who look to Jesus Christ in faith. If there ever was a time when the constructive forces of India, educational and religious should be at their best and functioning in the remote sections of the country, it is during the coming quarter century while millions of people will be passing through the travail of a moral and a social rebirth!

A. T. HOFFERT.

A Dry State Banquet.

At a banquet given to the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Watson, the Agent to the Governor-General in Kathiawar the Jasdan Darbar, explained that no wines or liquors were being served owing to Prohibitory orders issued by him in his State. So though Delhi also gave a "Dry" Banquet we are still a long way from being a "Dry" world, we are on the road, the drink traffic is not here to stay. It is a doomed institution.

A Poll of the Press

The Drink Bills of Australia.

Each State has now published the estimated amount spent on alcoholic liquors during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1925. The stupendous total is £80,445,537. Distributed as follows:—

New South Wales ...	£11,670,000
Victoria ...	£9,323,293
Queensland ...	£3,716,939
South Australia ...	£2,698,670
West Australia ...	£3,036,635
Tasmania (Figures not to hand)	

It was stated on oath in a recent court case in Melbourne that the profits in the bar trade

varied from 100 to 300 per cent., so that the actual cash payments by consumers must be considerably in excess of the estimated drink bill. Even on the figures given, however, a position is disclosed which might well alarm every professing patriotic person and institution in the Commonwealth.

We have better uses for this £80,445,537. Australia needs more people and better people; more work and better work; more life and better life.

But.

The liquor traffic blocks the way to National Progress and Prosperity.

Royalty and Gambling.

Canon Peter Green, whose name was mentioned as successor to Archbishop Clarke, is one of the best-informed students of gambling. To enrich his experience—the Canon told a Manchester meeting of Young Liberals—he had for a year been experimenting in betting. He had tried four systems: (1) backing a winning jockey; (2) a newspaper tipster; (3) the favorite; and (4) backing his own fancy. "Between backing your fancy and backing the selection of a tipster there is nothing to choose. Backing the favorite is that for every 70/ risked the return was not more than 19 7. He calculated that £150,000,000 a year was put on horse racing, and a further £100,000,000 on pigeon flying, running, cycling, and above all, football. He had studied coupon betting and arrived at the conclusion that the odds against winning this sort of competition, in which ten results are indicated, is 54,000 to one. Canon Green is not looking for anti-betting legislation—Britain is not ripe for that he thinks—but he is out to show that gambling is "a mug's game," and he is doing it.

The King, Canon Peter Green says, does not bet, and the Duke of York (to whom the Canon sent a copy of his book on Betting and Gambling) replied that he had read it all with astonishing interest. Canon Green says he intends to ask the Duke to become President of the Anti-Gambling League, when the opportunity offers.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Those associated with the crusade against gambling will find much interesting matter in the publications issued by the Anti-Gambling League, of which Lord Aberdeen is president. One of the pamphlets is by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who says:—"To hope that a Labor Party can be built up in a population quivering from an indulgence in games of hazard is folly. Such a population cannot be organized for sustained political effort, cannot be depended upon for loyal support to its political champions, cannot respond to appeals to its rational imagination. The spread of the gambling habit is one of the most disquieting events of the time, for those particularly who believe in

self-government and an intelligent democracy. Every Labor leader I know recognises that the gambling spirit is a menace to any form of Labor Party."—*Clarion Call*.

Wisdom.

Chief of Police W. A. Wiltberger, of Evanston, Illinois, speaking at a Law Enforcement luncheon given by the W.C.T.U. on January 15th said:

"As for the change in the prohibition law, in my opinion, it is all liquor or no liquor. We didn't make our traffic law read that all automobiles should slow down to ten miles an hour at crossings. We made it read that they must come to a dead stop. It is so with the matter of liquor. We can't have our men going around with hydrometers to test the specific gravity of liquor to see if it is light or hard."—*Union Signal*.

When an optimist is confronted by two evils he takes neither of them. When a pessimist is confronted by two evils he takes them both.—*Religious Telescope*.

Worthwhile.

A decrease since 1918 of sixty-seven per cent. in the number of children of sixteen years of under employed in Rhode Island, reported by the Chief Factory Inspector to the general assembly of that state, is accounted for, in the Chief Inspector's words, "by the absence of the legalized saloon which has resulted in a large number of full pay envelopes reaching the homes of workers and minimizing the necessity of the children's wages for the support of the household." The report shows a decrease in the number of children employed during the past year, of approximately 1,275, this year's total being 2,682. The decrease has been continuous since 1918, with the exception of the year 1923, when there was an increase of 473. During the past two years there has been a falling off of forty-eight per cent.

—*Union Signal*.

Drinking Worse Fifty Years Ago.

President George D. Olds of Amherst College thinks college men of to-day are a soberer lot than their fathers were, according to the *Hardford (Conn.) Times*. But he admits that in one respect at least, the

youth of to-day is lacking. That is in the "virtue of reverence."

"When I happened to lament drinking at Amherst before an alumnus who graduated in the eighties, he reminded me that thirteen of his classmates had failed to graduate because of a drunken party," Dr. Olds declared in an address here recently. "I am convinced there is less drunkenness in the American college now than there was fifty years ago. On the intellectual side there is equal progress. In the long run the average of the younger generation is better than the old."—*Union Signal*.

Not A Crime.

Not a crime was committed, a theft reported, nor an arrest made in the town of Montrose, Colorado, during 1925, it was learned when records for the year were made public. The police blotter is a blank. Montrose is a town of 3,600 inhabitants, who are pointing with pride to their record of "no holdups, burglaries, robberies or crime of any kind."

—*Union Signal*.

In Memoriam.

Bengal Division mourns the loss of Miss Edith Atkinson—of the Baptist Missionary Society—Calcutta. Miss Atkinson had been ailing for a few days only and it was supposed to be only a slight indisposition. On the evening of the 28rd March she was taken to the Presidency General Hospital where she passed away the same night at 11-30. Her loss is widely felt—as her bright and genial disposition made her loved all around. Edith Atkinson came out to the Mission field of India in 1910 and was known and loved in Jessore for 9 years—her last 7 years in Calcutta have endeared her to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The W.C.T.U. Bengal as well as the Calcutta Local Union have both lost a most valuable worker in her. Her tact and consideration for others was always noticeable, while few who attended our W.C.T.U. meetings, at the Mission house generally,—could come away without the thought that it was good to know her and be in touch with her. Her kindly smile and warm welcome to all made the meetings attractive, and all work less strenuous. Hers is a loss which it is difficult ever to replace. Her mellon voice was often heard

in Song to cheer the sad and lonely. The interesting Lantern Lectures given in her own unobtrusive way will not be forgotten: Her being called to Higher and more glorious service ought to console our hearts—though her loss to us is keenly felt.

A. B. D.

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Young People's Branch—
Mr. H. J. Shack, Ranchi, U. P.

Young People's Branch

Our New Pin.



Have you seen the new Y. P. B. pin? It has just arrived from America and is a real beauty. 'Tis a new blue square edged in gold. In bold relief stands out our "Y.P.B." in white and gold, below is a new white and gold bow. It links us to our mother society but leaves no doubt that we are a real flourishing entity. The price is Rs. 1-4-0. In some societies our girls will all be able to buy pins. Where money is not easily come by, they can be given as prizes for contests, debates, and badges of honour. Our pin is one to be proud of—and so are our young people.

What Grandfather was taught.

Young people are often urged to cling to the ideals of their forefathers, to follow the paths marked out by their parents. This is, at times, good advice, but it is not infallible. Fortunately, the world progresses. New truths are revealed. Scientific facts are discovered and verified. What was good enough for my grandfather is not always good enough for me. My grandfather did not accept all the views that his grandfather held.

Apropos of this, Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of the Chicago Area of the Methodist Episcopal Church states briefly the evolution in teaching about alcohol. He says, "My great grandfather was taught that alcohol was a food, my grandfather was taught that it was a beverage, my father was taught that it was a stimulant, but I was taught that alcohol was a poison."

Some people in India are still in the great grandfather stage. Where are you?

J. N. C.

Fourteen points—are they true in India?

One delegate at the Prohibition League of India convention held in Delhi last January brought out the fact that one of the greatest needs in the campaign against liquor is

accurate information concerning conditions in India to-day. Research and observation are needed. If our young people could collect facts, actual facts, they would be rendering the cause a great service.

Below are Fourteen Points against alcohol that have been enumerated by Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia University, formerly Health Commissioner of New York City. These will make good subjects for program and discussion. Test them out. Are they true in India to-day?

1. Alcohol is a cause of death.
2. Alcohol is a cause of primary disease.
3. Alcohol causes disabilities through inheritance.
4. Alcohol lowers resistance to infection.
5. Alcohol increases susceptibility to poison from heavy metals.
6. Alcohol increases mortality rate of infections.
7. Alcohol increases the severity, complications and time of recovery from industrial accidents.
8. Alcohol increases the prevalence of venereal disease.
9. Alcohol increases the general morbidity and mortality from other diseases than those due directly to the use of alcohol.
10. Alcohol shortens the span of life.
11. Alcohol delays and renders inaccurate neuro-muscular reactions.
12. Alcohol reduces judgment, discrimination, endurance and precision of action.
13. Alcohol reduces consumption of milk in the United States.

Write! Write!

On Saturday and Sunday of the Holi holidays the country liquor shops in Delhi were closed. What did it? Public sentiment. And a great deal of that public sentiment was created by the young men of the city. On all sides the quietness and orderliness of the days compared to previous years were re-

marked upon. Public conscience has been stirred.

What is happening in your town or village, in your school or your circle of friends? Judging from the number of replies received in the various contests it is apparent that young people are reading these pages. These young people are interested in the good things of life, the things that make for better living in cleanliness, kindness, good health, good citizenship social service. Thoughts are going through their minds, experiences are coming to them day by day—I mean, to you, YOU who are reading these lines. Pass these thoughts and experiences on to me. Write them out in clear, simple English. For any article that we consider worthy of publication we will pay a rupee. Write as many articles as you wish. True experiences will have the preference. In sending in the article give name, address, age, and occupation. This is a chance for every one to help the temperance cause, this magazine other people, and himself.

Send articles to—

Mrs. S. W. Clemes,
St. Clouds Cottage,
Naini Tal.

Be Kind to Animals.

"Please stop beating that horse. You aren't doing yourself any good nor the horse either." The missionary spoke with some authority in her voice for it was right in her very compound that a tongawala was venting his wrath by lashing a sensitive horse.

As the tongawala stopped to listen, the lover of animals continued, "Cool your own anger, and calm the horse by petting him and speaking kindly to him." The missionary was almost surprised to see the man go up at once to the horse's head, stroke his neck, and pat him. The response on the part of the horse was immediate. The horse was an unusually sensitive animal, and had been rearing excitedly, goaded by the angry cuts of the whip. The man, apparently amazed at having his rights as master challenged, was startled into forgetting his anger. He realized that day, perhaps for the first time,

that man holds no right to be a tyrant even over his animals.

Day by day we have opportunities to relieve the suffering of animals or to sow the seed of the right attitude toward them. All of us, perhaps, cannot do as much as an American guest of mine is doing, but if we use the opportunities that come our way, the accumulated result of our efforts will be worth while. This American guest of mine was traveling in India this year. She is professor of history in a woman's college. She had always read that Hindus were a kind and merciful race. In India her eyes were opened. She suffered, actually suffered at the cruelty she saw. She lives on her salary, and gives the income (several thousand rupees annually) of her invested money to the cause of kindness to animals. While in India she never allowed a driver to whip his horse. When necessary, she took the whip away. She bought pariah dogs and had them mercifully killed. She spent two extra days in Agra for the sole purpose of getting a poor, suffering, sore-covered, emaciated horse put out of existence. It took a great deal of interviewing and persuading and also some money, but there was at least one less suffering creature in the world. This lady is helping the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in India in a substantial way.

As I said before, we cannot all do as my friend is doing. There are other worthy fields of work into which we are putting our best efforts, but there are many times that we can, in a practical way, show our love for animals. For after all, the basis is love, and intelligent love. The S.P.C.A. (the society mentioned above) is at work in many places. We can ally ourselves with this society and see that the work is carried on in an efficient way. We can teach that it is merciful to put suffering animals out of existence. If we have pets, we can see that they are properly cared for. We can always protest at cruelty, in a kind but persistent way. We can be loving at all times, and we will be if Christ lives in our hearts.

J. N. C.

they are propagandists and have sent abroad their speakers and literature. Therefore The Defense Fund says:—"We resent the invasion of this country by foreign meddlers. At present our economic and political problems are many and pressing enough, without the untimely addition of a controversy which must embitter and divide the nation." Just so. That is the precise feeling in America about the liquor gangs and combinations of Europe, whose rum-running ships have hovered off the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts of the United States, whose citizens by the thousands are enjoying the hospitality of America while they meanwhile are boot-legging and defying the prohibition laws. The difference, however, between the prohibition propagandist in Europe and the wet propagandist in the United States is that the former does not come seeking to evade the law, while the latter is hostile to it and a violator of it. If anyone has cause to be resentful at interference from abroad, the United States is that one; for the liquor interests are even now making a mass attack from Europe in the hope of discrediting prohibition and bringing about its modification or repeal.

Alcoholic Din.

The rummies are shouting that prohibition is a failure in America; and the rummies in America are making a horrible din. They are taking up collections and calling for subscriptions so as to "free America" from the most iniquitous law ever "put over." They are shouting from the housetops that the great majority of American voters are in favour of repealing the dry laws, and they are attempting to prove it by obtaining "straw votes" engineered through the wet press. They claim a three to one victory on the evidence of such a vote recently taken. They have introduced a number of Bills in Congress, providing for the return of wine and beer,—"light wines and beers,"—Don't forget that. It would be a shame to have them other than "light," and a scandal to have them other than plural, for who would want "personal liberty" sufficient only to take wine and beer in the shape of just one brand, or one glass of gallon of something? Oh yes, there is hub-bub a plenty, and loud talk

about what Congress is going to do "in response to the popular demand." Mr. Dixon Merritt, staff correspondent of The Outlook, of New York, one of the soberest and most reliable to America's journals, was instructed by his editor-in-chief to find out what all the pother was about. Accordingly he set out to interview responsible men in Washington, men whose views were utterly opposed to each other. Here is what a bone-dry prohibitionist said, "It amounts to talk,—nothing else." And here is what a confirmed advocate of wetness said, "It amounts to 'not a damned thing.'" His expression may not be elegant, but it is sufficiently forceful to express his disgust with the agitation for the return of "light wines and beers," plural and abundant; for he knows that when the sober vote of the millions of citizens in America is counted, the wets will be in a hopeless minority. The present Congress is the driest yet; and some thirteen states have stiffened their enforcement laws during the past year or two. In view of all these things, the staff correspondent concludes that "If the stir in Congress amounts to anything, it will amount to a strengthening of enforcement machinery and methods." And that, we predict, is what will happen.

As it was.

John F. Cunneen says:—"Chicago had at one time 7,200 saloons. Nearly every drug store sold whisky, no permit to buy being necessary. Department stores, wholesale liquor stores, many grocery stores, sold liquor in original packages over counters and delivered it to the homes of the buyers. Many social clubs had bars where members could buy all the liquor they wanted. Fifty-two breweries delivered beer to homes of people as well as to the 7,200 saloons. On payment of a small fee societies and social clubs running picnics or dances could get a permit to sell intoxicating liquor from three o'clock in the afternoon till three o'clock the next morning. There was no restriction on getting liquor from mail order houses and from agencies outside the city. You might think that with all these agencies for getting liquor, there would not be need of any other. But please read on. The Chicago Law and Order League checked all places having a United States Government Permit to sell at

retail, and all city permits or licenses to sell liquor, and found over two thousand places with a United States Government Permit to sell liquor, but with no City Permit or right. That meant over 2,000 blind pigs in Chicago when Chicago had 7,200 saloons and thousands of other places selling liquor by permission of the city. But there was further provision for obtaining booze. There were hundreds of stores in Chicago selling feed for animals, chickens, pigeons, etc. Any feed dealer who waited on customers in the days before prohibition could tell you an interesting story. A man would get a quantity of corn and barley. This man would have no animal or fowl to feed it to. He would buy it to make booze. In the old country (Europe—Ed), he had learned to make booze and he kept on making it after he got here, and did it in defiance of United States laws. In those saloon days there was no notice taken of thousands of scofflaws who made booze. There was very little notice taken of drunkenness, unless the drunkard endangered other people." Mr. Cunneen goes on to tell how the police, the city officials, the courts, and the press were under the influence of the liquor traffic; and how crime and criminals flourished. Now, it would seem reasonable to suppose that it would be some job to clean up a municipal mess of that sort; and that it would take some time to do it. Yet some people entirely forget what was, and the task involved in abolishing it, and demand a hundred per cent abolition of the liquor traffic in the short space of six years. Those who know what the liquor traffic is in a fight know perfectly well that it takes from fifteen years to fifty to whip that crowd into subjection; and then perpetually to be on guard. Chicago in winning, just as all America is winning in this fight.

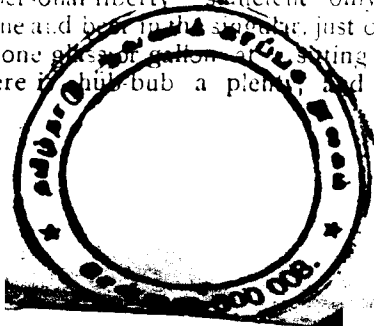
A Chair in Alcohol.

Let us explain. Professor Dallas Lore Sharp, who occupies the chair of English in Boston University, writing in the Century, advocates the establishment of a chair in alcohol in American Universities, and that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the wet advocate, president of Columbia University be the first to inaugurate the new policy, and that in Columbia itself. Mr. Sharp says:—"Prohibition is a scientific problem now, and

has completely entered the educational stage. It has not passed out of the Sunday School, but it has entered every school; it has not passed out of the pulpit, but it has entered the research laboratory, the public press, the public roads, and the councils of State. Some may consider it a vicious law, but *breaking it will not prove it vicious or remedy it*. There is a better way. Multiply the police and let enforcement do its partial work. Meanwhile multiply our teachers thirty, sixty, a thousand fold and let education do its thorough work. Machinery must be dry; so must the people who run it, and those who repair it, and those who build it. If this is a mechanical age, as it certainly is called, then it must perforce be a dry age. Its genius is dry. This dry thing which has overtaken the United States is by no means more sudden than the steam-boat, the telegraph, the automobile. Because they are; it is their logical and essential consequence and condition. I drove my car from Boston to Santa Barbara last year, a trip of 4,040 miles, then drove it back over an entirely different route, and did not see an open saloon, nor to my knowledge meet a drunken driver. Prohibition is the world's, not ours. It has us, not we it. It is a tide in the affairs of men, though we give it local American names. The current is so set. Prisoners of prohibition? What larger freedom have we ever known than now? What other State or people wears fewer, lighter bonds than we?" According to Professor Sharp the "chair in alcohol" would not be committed to either the wets or the dries, though he feels confident on which side the verdict of science will lie. Why not have such a chair? Why not have one in connection with each university in India?

German Youth and Alcohol.

The most cheering reports continue to come from Germany regarding the so-called youth movement. Student conditions are said to be quite in contrast to those prevailing before the Great War. Then it was the custom to have great carousals, out of which came many disorders. Strong, and on the whole, successful efforts are being made to get away from this evil tradition, and new standards are being set. Not only is university life to be purified, but such things as



into the wrong channels. The more people employed in the drink traffic the stronger was the indictment against The Trade. Would one justify the occupation of the burglar on the ground that it provided work for the policeman?"

"Frumpish Psychology."

This is what Mr. R. K. Mitchell Banks, K.C., M.P. for the Conservatives of Swindon, calls the attitude of mind belonging to those who wish to curtail the privileges and the ravages of the drink traffic. He was advocating in Parliament the extension of selling hours in all town areas from ten to eleven o'clock p.m. and in so doing described the present ten o'clock closing law as "British hypocrisy and imbecility." That was some mouthful of swelling words to emit; but when Lady Astor replied to Mr. R. K. Mitchell Banks, K.C., and M.P., Mr. Banks makes gallant answer, "I did not say 'fanatics' I said 'frumps.' I will concede this to the noble lady, that she is one of the few instances I know of where a charming personality is united with a frumpish psychology." To this Lady Astor replied that she was "not in the least ashamed of her frumpish psychology. It was steadily gaining ground, not only in this country, but throughout the British Empire, and some day the House would realize that what they called 'frumpish psychology' was really the thing that had made England. She begged the members of her party to remember that they had a very grave danger; they had this powerful rade always trying to put them off the track. Once they touched the drink trade they were accused of interfering with the freedom of the citizens of the country; it was the hidden hand that was always operating in politics. She looked on the drink trade as a menace to all parties and to the country, and she was against it. She hoped the House would realise that it was not the desire of the country to have extended uniform hours. . . . It was only the desire of that highly organised and dangerous body called The Trade that was against all moral and religious reform." Again, however, the House of Parliament voted a majority in favour of The Trade, 172 to 115, thus giving

additional time for the liquor dealers to ply their traffic.

Beer and the Oblong Pepo.

University professors are supposed to be wise men. Many of them write books and achieve international fame thereby. What emanates from a learned source is supposed to be commanding and commendable. But even university professors can slip a cog, as has Dr. Stephen Leacock, renowned professor and author, who declares that "beer belongs in the same class with cucumbers; and that the attempt to make the consumption of beer criminal is as silly and as futile as if you passed a law to send a man to jail for eating cucumber salad." Commenting on this remark The Union Signal says:—"For a professor in a big university this statement seems absurd, but this lack of logic may be explained by another statement in the same article, 'Beer may be good or bad. My own candid opinion, reached after fifty one years of reflection, is that there is nothing like it.' If the professor can bring evidence to prove that the habitual use of cucumber salad will cause men to become sodden, stupid, ugly and brutish, lead them to squander their wages over the bar while neglecting their families and land them in the police court quite unfit to perform their duties, then we will admit that for the sake of the protection of society, it may be time to work for a law against the sale of cucumbers." We ourselves may add that we agree entirely with Professor Leacock about beer, *there is nothing like it* to fuddle a man's wits and make him say silly things, unless it be other and more powerful forms of intoxicants. Beer, and booze generally, never was known to conduce to accurate reasoning and the clear statement of a case, particularly if the case has to do with prohibition.

Not Beautiful, This Item.

The British Temperance Advocate carries this piece of information in its issue for March, 1926:—"At the Institute of Hygiene, Portland Place, London, February 17th, Dr. J. S. Riden Russell, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P., gave grave warning in an address on 'Prevention of Nervous Affections in the Young.' Dr. Russell is an eminent neurologist and a

copious writer upon diseases of the nervous system. He is physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic. 'Now,' says Dr. Russell, 'girls not long from school are to be seen drinking cocktails, champagne, and liqueurs, while in time whiskies and sodas are added to the list to keep them going.' From an early age they enter an atmosphere of restaurants, clubs, and dances. The result was that the whole or the great part of the night was spent in frivolity, with no time left for sleep, so that the day following could only be got through with the assistance of alcohol or drugs. Scarcely had the age of twenty been reached before the lines that belong to the face of a

woman of middle-age became evident in such girls. Nature, deprived of her normal hours of sleep, began to forget the habit. The nervous system, overtaxed by the strain of so abnormal a life, and poisoned by alcohol, tobacco, and perhaps drugs, fell into a state of neurasthenia, and an increase of drugs was demanded to bring sleep. Was it to be supposed that when girls of this kind reached womanhood, and became mothers, they could produce men and women with anything but the most miserable physique and of the neurotic type? Alcohol first, other drugs, and physical exhaustion following, then, old at twenty, and a race with 'miserable physique' and 'neurotic.'

With the Editor

Notice.

Miss Ethel Ward of Darwha, Motibagh Berar, has sent us a very nice copy of the picture which she took of the group at the Convention in Bombay. She will sell them at four annas each unmounted. It is worth that just for the paper and printing to say nothing of her time which is evidently being donated. Send for one and preserve the faces of the comrades who were at that meeting.

Vacations.

Just now the thought of most everyone is turning to vacations and whether they be long or short, on the Hills where the mountains will lift up the heart to the God through whom all this glory and wonder has become; or if they be on the seashore where the waves will still proclaim His Majesty; or on the plains where the heat waves will try the tempers and physical strength and the stars at night will still speak of Him, we wish for all our readers a time which will in some way, rest the mind and body, and bring to the tasks of the following months new force and courage. This coming year bids fair to be a strenuous one in the line of temperance and we need to be awake; to be on the alert, to see that no subtle under thrust of the enemy makes a cut in the vital part of the work we are attempting to do. It is so easy to get a

bit slack. That is the trouble in America now; people had an idea that the danger was over when the Volstead Act was passed and rested instead of keeping awake and actively at work. Result? The present state of the country where the wets are trying harder than ever to bring about a change. From the best of authority however, we believe that there will be no change for the worse, but that the law will be strengthened and better enforced in the near future and that America will truly be free.

The Prohibition League is trying to so organise public opinion that in India, we shall have a strong force at work. We wonder if everyone is trying to help on that organisation.

And Still They Grow.

The latest is that there are nineteen states with more stringent laws than the Volstead Act! It will soon be an almost impossible thing for the wets to even think of such a possibility as changing the law to suit themselves. Queer that some people never seem to know when they are beaten!

And now the magazines and papers are filled with all sorts of articles on both sides. Some are for and some against, but the majority in the reputable journals are for law enforcement. The April number of *Good House keeping* has an article on *The Propaganda against Prohibition*. The author

says that the opponents of Prohibition have now reached the "defeatist" stage of their campaign—an effort to convince the people that prohibition has failed, can never be enforced, and might better be abandoned." Another saying is "The liquor interests, in declaring that the people do not want and never wanted prohibition, are not above suspicion that their interests are colored by their financial interests." "We are told that the Eighteenth Amendment was unjustly enacted because it should first have been submitted to a referendum. Which of the seventeen earlier amendments was submitted to a referendum? The truth of the matter is that none of them was." "Prohibition is an invasion of personal liberty", so the liquor interests declare. Quite true. But so are the laws against banditry and murder. That is to say, if ones personal liberty is the right to do anything and everything that may occur to the mind of a person. But nothing is truly personal that adversely affects others." How true this is and yet how few think of it in that way. We wish it were possible to reprint the whole article as it is a wonderfully telling argument for law enforcement. After telling of an instance where young men were ready to drink denatured alcohol be-

cause they did not know where to find booze, the writer says, "I do not know personally of such a place in the entire country (where liquor can be obtained), because I am not looking for such places. But before prohibition, one did not have to look for saloons—one could not escape seeing them." That is the big difference which many people do not seem to realise, that any trade which hides its head and is afraid of being seen in the open must be an outlawed trade.

Good News.

A cablegram has been received from Miss Campbell that she will be starting for India in July. That is good news surely and we are thankful that she is coming so soon. Now in order to show our appreciation of her willingness to come to us and of the kindness of so many friends in sending her, shall we not really get to work and raise the funds which are necessary for all the different kinds of work. We must have more for our Indian Organisers, and by the way we need to find some more young women who will hear this call and respond to it. No one has been found to take the place left vacant when Miss Sebastian married and there are other places to be filled. Who will say "send me"?

From Mrs. Price

My Dear Comrades,

By your loving words, your gifts, and your sincere appreciation of what I have tried to do through the Women's Christian Temperance Union for India, you have nearly overwhelmed me and I know not what to say.

Whatever of good has been accomplished has been done through our united efforts and I am more grateful than I can tell you for the hearty co-operation which, during all my connection with the organization, you have given me. Your hearts and your homes have been open to me and I have been encouraged and strengthened by your sympathy, your love and your loyalty. I have counted it a high privilege to know and work with such a noble band of women, for such a cause as

ours; and I am sure I have gained more from you, from India, than I have been able to give. I love you and I thank you.

You are more responsible than I am for such success as has been attained and I feel sure that, especially under Miss Campbell's able leadership, better days are ahead than we have yet known. Meanwhile, let us not forget to hold up the hands of our faithful leaders, Mrs. Keislar and Miss Joan Davis. Only as we have confidence in, and are ready to follow our great Leader, can we hope for victory over the powers of darkness, but it is our privilege and duty to be, "Strong in faith, giving glory to God."

In leaving India at this time I do not feel that I shall never again, live and work in India, though I have now no definite plan for

such service. I expect to continue my interest in, and to find ways of serving India while in America. I shall read and use our Magazine and hope to contribute to it occa-

sionally and shall be eager to receive your personal letters.

Yours for service,
EMMA S. PRICE.

In Memoriam

Miss Atkinson.

The news that our beloved comrade and capable leader, Miss Atkinson, had passed on, came so unexpectedly that we could scarcely believe it. That one in the prime of a life, devoted to loving efficient service where she was so much needed, should suddenly be called away, is one of the things we cannot understand; but we can trust our heavenly Father and seek to emulate her example—to carry on the work to which she gave her all.

When I reached Calcutta September 4th, 1925, though I had not previously known Miss Atkinson, she met me at the train and I had the pleasure of learning from her of the plans for our W.C.T.U. work in Calcutta. During my brief stay I was in her home when she presided at a reception when I told of the World Convention in Edinburgh. I also dined with her and her colleagues and discussed with her plans for our India wide work. Though carrying in her home and Mission very heavy responsibilities, she gave gladly what help she could to the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Bengal and to the National organization. We greatly regretted her enforced absence from our National Convention in Bombay, but even there she contributed to the programme by sending a paper discussing the cinema as it is in India.

We trusted her because of her steady faith and courage and we loved her for her quiet, gentle, Christ-like spirit. Another attraction has been added to the home which we all hope to reach one day and another call to be faithful to the tasks in our hands and ready for His will whatever it may be.

EMMA S. PRICE.

Joseph Malins.

On Monday evening April 19th, there was held in the Day Memorial Madras, a meeting of the Good Templar Lodges of Madras to show their respect for and interest in the life

of the late Joseph Malins. It was an impressive meeting and the short history of his life which was read was surely helpful to the large number of young people who were present. The world has lost a noble Christian man; a staunch worker in the cause of temperance reform and a leader who had proved that one need not be "well-born" nor have much of this world's goods in order to be a worker in any good cause. Born of poor parents, his father a drinking man, having from early childhood to work in order to help earn a living, he was nevertheless not discouraged and did not stop and say "I can do nothing." In 1868 he founded the first I.O.G.T. lodge in England having become a member during his time in the United States. In 1870 he formed the first Grand Lodge. For forty four years he was elected Grand Chief Templar for England. He did great service wherever he was placed and was a friend to every good cause. There is need for some one to come and take the place left vacant by the home going of this great man. Who will do it?

Prohibition Notes.

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.

Contributed Articles

MOTHERS IN COUNCIL.

MARY S. BADLEY.

Some one has wisely said that "being a parent is the biggest job on earth" and the chief aim of this Mothers-in-Council department of our organisation is to help parents to realize this truth and to help them live up to the responsibility which it involves.

Those of us to whom God has given children of our own, and those to whom the care and training of the children of other people has been entrusted, must realize with an ever deepening conviction not only the sacredness of our task, but its supreme importance to society and the state.

Just as a case of neglected small-pox or other infectious disease is a menace to the community, so a child whose moral education is neglected may become a source of danger to all his companions.

It is therefore extremely important that we who are parents and teachers should do everything possible for the welfare of the children entrusted to our care and that we should just as genuinely and conscientiously be interested in helping parents and teachers everywhere to recognise and fulfill this responsibility.

The words of Scripture "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it" are still amply verified by experience though the idea of what constitutes child training has changed greatly since the words were first spoken. The realization that a right example is also fundamental is expressed in the modern rendering "Train up a child in the way he should go and go that way yourself."

There is a very large field for this kind of service everywhere, but nowhere is the need for help more appealing and appalling than here in India. Many parents are bewildered and perplexed. They long to do the best for their children, but they do not know *what* is best or *how* to do it. They often realize that their methods are haphazard and unwise but having had no special training, and having no source from which they

can get help and advice, it is little wonder that they make serious mistakes and sometimes meet with tragic results.

Although there is great similarity in the need for help among all classes yet the help given must be adapted to various groups.

Three main groups at once suggest themselves. The educated Indian Group, the European and Anglo-Indian Group and the Village Group.

For the village group, the teaching must be extremely simple and must be often repeated in language which can be easily understood. There will at first be little response in the way of questions and discussion in this group, but there is great need for teaching even in the simplest matters.

While we do not in any degree under-rate the responsibility of the fathers, yet owing to existing circumstances it is in nine cases out of ten, through the mothers that the subject of child training can be best approached.

This can be done most effectively by Mothers' Meetings in which instruction should be given along the lines of the moral, physical and spiritual training of children and in which opportunity should be given for the asking and answering of questions and for informal discussion.

Often times it is necessary to *awaken interest* in this matter of Mothers' problems and to *cultivate* a stronger feeling of responsibility. Mothers should be led to realize that there is a really wise and successful method of doing this task which is so often undertaken in an unintelligent—"hit-or-miss" fashion.

The idea has too long prevailed that anybody could bring up children. Of course to be a nurse or a teacher or a social worker, one must have special training and preparation but for the bringing up of children, it didn't matter—anybody could do it. About all that was necessary was "to make them mind"!

This erroneous idea must be uprooted and parents must be made to feel that they are not only responsible for the child's physical welfare but for his moral training as well—and this latter is really the more important,

for it is quite possible that a child may be well washed, well fed, well clothed, and even well scolded and well spanked, and yet not be well trained.

The child has a soul as well as a body and the mother can and should develop and mold the soul just as definitely and as intelligently as she cares for the body. To lead parents and especially mothers, to realize this and then to help them to do it, is the aim and object of this department of "Mothers in Council."

This process of moulding does not refer only or chiefly to religious matters. It includes the disposition, the affections, the tendencies towards certain traits or habits. All these combine to make character and it is the character which gives the bent to the soul. So it is the development of the child's character which parents and teachers should keep ever in mind. How then are we to help mothers to realize that they need help to find the better, the wiser, the more successful method of training and guiding their children?

I believe that every mother heart responds to the call of a mothers' meeting. The appeal of a common need; of a common sympathy, of a common desire to help and to receive help is a wonderful appeal!

So if a monthly meeting at a time and place convenient for the mothers can be arranged it will meet with a genuine response. Let them bring the babies and small children if necessary, but if at all possible arrange to have some one present to help amuse them.

The subjects dealt with in the meetings must not be *theoretical* but *must be practical* and must be set forth in the terms and language of the particular group of mothers present. Illustrations must be taken from their own sphere in life. Then, as the name indicates, it is a "Mothers in Council" affair which means that the leader should encourage the Mothers who are present to ask questions, to give instances from their own experience, to illustrate the subject being discussed—and to make it in reality a *Council of Mothers*.

It may take perseverance to draw the women out but by making the meeting quite informal, by sometimes "putting up" certain mothers before hand to ask given questions

pertinent to the subject, this atmosphere of friendly discussion can be developed.

Well, having got the mothers together in a mothers in council meeting, what are some of the subjects which should be dealt with? The matters which ought to be taken up are very many and one need never want for a subject pertinent and helpful. A few of the more important will be mentioned but the list is far from exhaustive. Among the first and most important I would mention, "Confidential Relations between the Child and the Parent." This is a subject which should be stressed not only by itself but in relation to almost every other subject which comes up. *Confidence is an absolutely essential factor* in this wonderful task of training the child; without it as a foundation, much effort is vain. I would, in conducting mothers' meetings, keep this fundamental truth always to the fore. The need of this confidence; the ways to gain it, the danger of losing it, the ways to hold and develop it, all should be discussed.

I believe it might be a good plan to sometime have a "Mothers' Confession Meeting." "Confession is good for the soul," and if mothers confess their mistakes and take a square look at them along with other mothers they will be much less likely to repeat the mistakes. Then an occasional "experience meeting" in which each mother is encouraged to tell a bit of her own experience, might be found helpful.

Both these—the confession and the experience meeting—will help to draw out the mothers and it is a decided advantage when they can be made to feel that the meeting is theirs. A good strong leader to direct and to see that "the experiences" do not drift into telling tales on the children, can do much to make the meeting interesting and helpful.

Let us mention a few more subjects which ought to serve as starting points for discussion. I would put high up in the list of subjects the following:—

The Need of Sympathy with the child.

The Danger of Sarcasm in the Home.

Co-operation between the Mother and Child.

Purity in habits and in speech.

Punishments—bad and good.

How to teach Temperance to children.
 How to overcome bad habits in children.
 The danger of nagging.
 How to Overcome Fear.
 How to develop courage and Perseverence.
 How to develop self-control and strength of Will.
 How to cure crying, anger and ill-temper.
 How to teach obedience to children of different ages, (e.g. 1 to 6 years—6 to 12 years—over 12 years.)
 How to guide children in the choice of companions.
 How to encourage sympathy and kindness in children.
 How to plan amusements for children.
 How to teach Politeness, Honesty, and Thrift.
 The child's religious life.—(Teaching the child to pray—Telling Bible Stories to the children.)
 In addition to the above subjects which have chiefly to do with the training and development of character, there are many important subjects dealing with the physical health and welfare—such as
 The food of growing children.
 The care of children's teeth and nails.
 The proper amount of sleep for children.
 The duty of helping the child to be cheerful and happy.
 How to teach children the harmfulness of the cigarette.
 The mightiest influence of all—a good example.
 It would be a good plan to ask the mothers themselves to suggest subjects to be discussed—things which they have met in their experience and about which they would like to have help.
 It would be a good plan to get the pastors to preach a sermon occasionally on the Responsibilities of Parents.
 Get the mothers to form a league of prayer for each other and for each others' children.
 Get the mothers interested in the Child Labour Question and in Child Welfare Work.
 Bring home to the mothers the folly of talking against others before their children.
 In this work of helping mothers through Mothers' Meetings there are books, pamphlets and charts which can be obtained. The

paper or talk given should not be long and should not take up the whole time as discussion and asking questions are most valuable.

One of the chief things which a leader of Mother's Meetings needs to tactfully and prayerfully and constantly emphasize is this: That in this wonderful task of child training, YOU CANNOT DO IT ALONE!

If any one in all the world needs to seek and obtain divine help, the mother needs to in the training of her children. Yet many do not realise this. Without such help, I do not see how success can ever be attained. With it, together with a life which is an example of the Christian virtues, I believe that success is assured.

If I were leading a series of Mother's Meetings, I would quietly but unfailingly and definitely endeavour to lead the mothers to feel their absolute need of prayer and Divine help in this wonderful task. Even if your group should chance to be made up of non-Christian women it is best to put the emphasis on the spiritual side just the same. Every true mother heart will respond and some will, in the realization of this need, find their way to the Heavenly Father.

Well then, to sum up, what ought we to do and what can we do in this department of our great Organization?

I should say that one of our direst needs is for women who will get the vision! The vision of the need for good, wise, godly mothers for all the little children. Then as the vision grips the soul, it must be translated into service.

If in every division and in every local organization one mother heart, whether she be a teacher or actually a mother, would be willing to lead monthly meetings of mothers, along the lines suggested in this paper much could be accomplished in a year.

But even with the need of the vision of the need, and of the opportunity, helps are necessary. I have sometimes thought that a series of short addresses might be prepared on the various subjects mentioned, and these could be sent out in type written form to be used at the various places and then returned.—A sort of lending bureau which would serve as a supply of material with which to start off a meeting. A very large part of the success of any meeting

however would depend upon the enthusiasm and prayerful earnestness of the leader and her success in getting the mothers to respond with questions, suggestions and experiences.

Always adaptation and sometimes translation of such addresses would be necessary.

If assurance should be given that such a series of simple practical addresses would be used by local unions, missionaries and pastor's wives in conducting Mothers Meetings I feel quite sure that such a series could be prepared and put into circulation. Such a bureau could also serve as an exchange to which all helpful material could be sent. Papers, articles, etc. locally prepared and used, could in this way be passed on and become widely helpful. Simplified form for village groups of mothers could also be arranged.

Another practical answer to the questions "How?" and "What?" is, *use literature!* The Temperance Headquarters has, I believe some excellent helps in pamphlet form along these lines.

In conclusion let me say that one of the great needs of childhood to-day is just real true mothering, but mothering to be really true and truly real must be intelligent and it must be religious.

Let us do everything we can to help every mother we can, whether Indian, Anglo-Indian or European, to attain to the highest and truest, the most beautiful Motherhood possible.

Women's Christian Temperance Union and Citizenship.

As most of the Provinces have given the franchise to women, it was thought quite proper that our Union should now introduce the subject of citizenship to our members and others. This has opened another door to serve our country.

Enfranchisement of Indian Women.

In the Reforms Act of 1919 the power of voting for the election of members to the State Council was not granted to women just because they were women. While an ignorant man if he had some property could vote, a lady graduate was refused the right. It was necessary to remove this disqualification by legislation.

On suggestion of the Joint Committee it was however decided, that if a Provincial Council granted women the power of voting the disqualification should be removed. Three years ago on the suggestion of Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution to the effect that there should be no objection to women voting, and now the Council of State has also given its consent.

Madras was the first to take advantage of this Act, Bombay came next. (In the last Provincial election some women used their right of voting.) United Provinces, Assam and Bengal also received the right of voting, and now the Punjab has joined the ranks. Burmese women had the power of voting given them when the Reforms Act for Burma was passed.

As far as I know the right of voting is given to women on the same terms as to men. In the I. C. Reforms Report of the Franchise Committee 1919 when the suffrage was refused to women, one member (Mr. Hogg) said he would not, however, be in favour of making any special or separate arrangements for recording of women's votes.

The following are the general qualifications of voters:—To be able to vote at any election the person must be over 21 years of age, a British subject or the subject of any State in India and of a sound mind. For more information see I. C. R. Report of the Franchise Committee, pages 1 to 106.

The following Bills are of special interest to us as women; the reading of them would surely help our members to get interested in Citizenship:—Obscene Publication Bill, Children's Bill, Age of Consent Bill, Maternity Benefits, Mines Act. Even the Trade Unions Bill ought to interest us as its main demand is an adequate representation of labour in the Indian Legislatures and for the recognition of the Trade Unions. This Bill also provides for an efficient and honest working of the Unions.

Some of us have thought and prayed over the above long before they came into existence as Bills and Acts. If we could get our members and others to study and think and pray for the successful carrying out of these bills, we would have begun some work as citizens. Of course, it is not possible or necessary for most of us to take an active

part to help in the legislation of the country, but we will not be so ignorant of it and that ought to help us to pray intelligently and definitely.

Another thing that would educate us is to attend the meetings of the Legislative Council. Any of our members who understand English and find time without neglecting their household duties, will find the proceedings of the Council interesting. Although at first it might be difficult to follow the proceedings, by and by they would be understood. Then this would be a good opportunity to know how the different members favour the various Bills, etc. Thus it may help one to vote for the right person.

To get our members and others to read newspapers (vernacular if they are unable to read English) would be another means of education on this line. This will be no easy task, for we may find that the majority do very little reading. Very few read even that which would be useful to them to be good Christian Home-Makers and mothers. If our Union is able to help to make the right sort of homes and Home-Makers where the future citizens are growing up, our duty will be done.

If any are apt to think that some things in this paper are narrow and old fashioned I would like to read to them what Mrs. Wintringham and Miss Bondfield have to say on this subject of homes being the foundation of national life.

Ah, that we knew how to help people to have such homes that would build the national life of India.

Mrs. Wintringham on Home Makers.

"What view will the next generation take of the present age?" asked Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., in her presidential address at the annual conference of the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects, at the Grocers' Hall, London.

In the tribal ages, she said, woman as a member of the tribe had no domestic encumbrances, so that the domestic side of her was not needed.

The Victorian Age was an age of bondage, which began to terminate when women were allowed to express themselves as individuals, and it was not taken for granted that every woman was necessarily born a cook, any more than every man was born a cricketer.

Unfortunately, along with that freedom went the idea that it was a little unfashionable to know anything about housework—to sew, cook, or look

after the house—and that the right thing for women to do was to go into the world and become manlike. "I do not agree with that" added Mrs. Wintringham.

The greatest calling for a woman, she believed, was to be a home maker and to make the best use of her home.

Twenty years ago, when cookery was introduced into a school with which she was associated, one child told the teacher that she was not to learn to cook because her mother kept a servant. Thank goodness, that day has gone and they now recognize that *the foundation of the national life is home.*

Miss Bondfield's View.

A strong indictment of the modern woman's attitude towards the important function of home making was a feature of the address delivered by Miss Margaret Bondfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, at the Independent Labour Party Summer School at Cloughton, near Scarborough. Speaking on "Woman's Place in the Community," she said that, for the individual woman, her place in the community should be wherever she could efficiently give service. She could become prominent as doctor, lawyer, architect, politician administrator; in fact, history showed that there was no post, even to that of the commander of an army, which some women might not be found to fill with complete efficiency. It followed that, in a socialist community, there must be no restrictive or artificial barriers in the way of the individual woman, but having made it clear that she did not desire to restrict women in any direction in which her capacities could find an outlet, she wished to state quite emphatically that, in her judgment, the great mass of women would to the end of time, be concerned for the greater part of their lives in the business of home making. That was to say, they would be housewives first and mothers of families first, and any other occupation would be of a secondary nature, and would absorb a very small portion of their lives. It was therefore from the standpoint of women as home-makers that their service to the community would be judged. "I think" she proceeded, "a very strong indictment can be drawn up against the modern woman in her attitude towards this important function. The most vocal section of womanhood appears to think that to be an architect or a doctor is to be something superior to the home-maker. I hold entirely the contrary view. The woman who fulfils the function belonging to her sex, who builds up the life of the family around her, who recognizes the importance of bringing to the service of the home every development of science, who realises that her job is to create an environment for every child, and such an influence, particularly for the potential fathers of the world as to raise the whole life of civilization to a higher plane—that woman is doing the greatest

work in the world. I have very little patience with the woman who wants to leave husband and children to the care of paid labour, while she herself seeks outside work because it is more intellectual. To mind the ordering of a home, the bringing up of children, the insistence on bringing to the home the best possible help that modern achievement can provide, require not more the greatest intellectual effort, but the most sustained effort of service—that infinite capacity for taking pains which amounts to genius. The fact of the matter is that a large number of women are not fit to be home-makers because they have never addressed their minds to it as a vocation. They have regarded it far more as merely an opportunity to satisfy instinctive cravings, to express themselves and to have a husband who will give them a good time. Yet race progress depends far more upon women than upon men."

Paper read by Miss Baskare at Bombay Convention.

Citizenship Department.

Who can vote in the forthcoming elections of the Bombay Legislative Council? The list of voters was printed on the 6th of April. If you have the right of voting and do not find your name in this list, send it in to your District Collector and the Bombay Municipal Commissioner.

The corrected list of voters will be out on the 22nd of June. If you do not find your name in this list, send it within ten days to your Sub-Judge, if in Bombay and in Poona to the Judge of the Small Causes Court, enclosing your qualifications.

The final list will be out on the 20th of August, no one whose name is not found in this will be allowed to vote even if they have the right, so please send in your names without delay.

The Election will take place at the end of this year.

The information concerning the qualifications of a voter will be found in the first part of the Government Gazette of 10th December 1925, on page 3102.

The voter, man or woman must, be above 21 years of age.

One who pays taxes a retired or pensioned military officer or soldier can vote.

A resident of Bombay from the first of April and one who pays at least 120 Rs. annually for rent can vote.

In Poona one who pays at least 36 Rupees rent or has property that would bring him or her that amount is eligible to vote.

I.—MORAL INSTRUCTION.

By Whom—
Every Father and Mother.
Every Teacher.
Every Patriotic Citizen.

How—
By Example.
By instruction.
By unstinted service.

When—
Now.
To-morrow.
Every day given me to live.

Where—
In the home.
In the school.
In the communities.

II.—MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Must Be—

(1) Natural:
From lessons on—
Plants, flowers.
Insects, etc.
Life's every day disclosures.

(2) Creative—

I. *Conscience*.—Must realize the body a God-given dwelling place of the soul or life which must be handed back to God.

II. *Reverence*.—Respect and reverence for one's own gifts of mind and rights of others.

III. *Moral Courage*.—To stand firm against evil.

IV. *Habits*.—Self control.
Cleanliness.
Exercise.
Thrift.

(3) *Persuasive*—
Bringing—

I. *Decision*.—As to correct values of the real.

II. *Desire*.—To pursue life's activities that are beneficial.

(4) *Disciplinary*—
Producing—

Stamina and ability to resist evil.
Stick-to-it-iveness that brings victory.

III.—MORAL EDUCATION.

Objectives—

Better Home Conditions—
Knowledge of food values—
Cooking, sewing,
Care of children,
Cleanliness,
Compatibility,

Better Communities—
 Include: Housing,
 Sanitation,
 Opportunities for physical develop-
 ment and social life
 Better Citizenship—
 Law abiding
 Progressive.
 Unselfish (others as well as self).
 Worthy Leaders—
 Just.
 True.
 Free from power of bribes.

From paper given by Mrs. Menzies at Bombay Convention.

Fighting The Cigarette.

It is generally admitted that cigarettes and tobacco in all forms are particularly injurious to children and youth, but we know that many of the young are not taught just how the injury occurs. Many have not heard a word on the subject and are just drifting into the habit to be in fashion or to look *manly*, so I wish to give these definite tests so that at least the thoughtful ones may try them for themselves.

These ten tests, which I will give as briefly as possible are the tests given by William A. McKeever, LL.D., who was for a number of years the head of the Child Welfare Department of the University of Kansas and he is the originator of The Home Training Bulletin, widely circulated among all English-speaking peoples. He says acquire local evidence.

First Test.—The Perspiration.—After a youthful cigarette smoker has exercised heavily, scrape a considerable amount of this perspiration from the surface of the body and test it for the odor. Very often it strong and offensive. If chemical analysis is possible, you will discover a heavy deposit of the poisonous drug nicotine.

Second Test.—The Bath water.—A high school boy who is a heavy inhaler of cigarettes. Submerge his body in clear, hot water, for five minutes. Water to be as hot as a physician admits will be safe for the subject. Use no soap. Test the water for nicotine.

Third Test.—Heart Action.—Have three tests made by the stethoscope—first early in the morning before a cigarette is smoked. Now have this same youth who is habitually

using cigarettes—smoke a cigarette, and use the stethoscope again, noting the stimulus of the cigarette (an entire cigarette must be inhaled.) Take the test within the ten minutes of the inhaling. After a half hour take the test with the stethoscope again and you will note the enfeebled action of the heart.

Fourth Test.—The pulse in the same way as given for heart action.

Fifth Test.—Test the endurance.—Separate high school youths into two classes (1) Those who are known to be heavy cigarette users and (2) those who abstain from their use altogether.

Two groups of six each—the same or nearly the same in size and age. Have a three hundred or four hundred yard race— noting time with a stop watch in each individual— then make an average of each class. In every known test of this kind the non-smokers outclass the smokers. In choosing the boys it will be found that the smokers are as a rule smaller for their age than the non-smokers.

Sixth Test.—Intelligence.—Take these same groups and find out from the classroom records which group stands higher.

Seventh Test.—Athletic ability.—Compare in the same way—group against group and see which class has gained the most athletic honours.

Eighth Test.—Truancy records, compare in same way between smokers and non-smokers—other factors being equal, age, size, etc.

Ninth Test.—Get the impartial opinion of the girls about the smokers and non-smokers.

Tenth Test.—The opinion of the mothers—on the honesty, industry, thrift, health obedience, the sympathy and religious disposition of the boy victim, as far as they have observed his conduct about the home.

What is wanted is a definite statement of the injurious effects, as obtained by these tests.

It is sad to see so many European young women taking to the "manly" vice. One with whom I talked on the train, was very surprised to learn that authenticated cases of cancer of the mouth and throat have occurred from the effects of tobacco.

Hoping that some may make these tests or that specific cases may be made by medical men and women interested in the subject of narcotics, and that the results may be made public, I am for the good of the youth of this and of every land.

Sincerely Yours,
 MARGARET B. DENNING.

The Economy Axe—Education or Drink ?

"Some members of the Party in Power at Westminster want the nation now to economise on the education the State provides for the rising generation. Against this proposal a correspondent in the "Observer" (quoted in "Public Opinion") writes:—Public expenditure on education amounts to £81,257,000. The net bill for drinks (that is to say, after deduction of the proportion which goes to the Treasury in taxation) was £121,164,139 in 1914; now it is £172,593,833." That is over £51,000,000 more is spent on drink now than the country is so much poorer through the war, than was the case before. If ministers ask whether we can afford to spend so much on education, which ranks with defence as a vital

public service, surely the public should consider whether it can afford to spend more than double the amount on alcoholic refreshment. If the working-people had the question put to them in this form, there is little doubt what they would answer, for money spent on education comes back, that spent on drink does not. The children have the right not to be penalised further by the deprivation of knowledge and training; for they already pay heavily through parental alcoholism, disease and poverty. The State too pays its share in the cost of the crime and disease which is attributable to alcohol. Industry and trade bear perhaps the heaviest share of all. "Every industry, every shop-keeper would feel the advantage of this sum if it were converted from non-productive into reproductive expenditure, if it were annually available in the form of savings. A rich economic return might be reaped if only a fraction of this sum were free to be devoted each year to the provision of technical education. Cuts in education are cuts at life itself, at the means of life."—*Abstract from an article in Brotherhood, January 1926.*

Our Mail Bag

Calcutta.

MISS EDITH ATKINSON.

Those members of the W. C. T. U. who have worked with Miss Atkinson know that no words can adequately express what she had done for the cause of Temperance in her years of loving service. The members of the Calcutta Union, nevertheless, wished to do honour to the memory of their beloved co-worker and friend at a meeting on Wednesday, April 21st. "Fight the Good Fight" was sung as the opening number, since it so typified the life of Miss Atkinson. Miss Knott, Recording Secretary of the Bengal Division, read a beautiful token of a useful, consecrated life. Miss Day sang "Crossing the Bar" which was followed by a message of love and sympathy from Mrs. Price, read by Mrs. Odgers. Several others added their words of tribute to the life of a

noble soul. Miss Day expressed the thought which many had previously felt, namely that we now have a challenge to carry on the work laid down by our leader, more zealously than ever before.

About twenty-five teachers from Miss Atkinson's Zenana School were present also, bearing testimony of their love for their friend. The meeting was closed with prayer.

DORIS S. ODGERS.

One of the signs that the Delhi Prohibition Convention is bearing fruit can be seen in the formation of new Temperance Societies. One of these was lately formed in North Calcutta by some eminent Hindu gentlemen who invited one of the W. C. T. U. members who lives in that district to join their Executive Committee.

Since January fortnightly meetings have been held in different public buildings and lantern slides have been shown at most of

these. Literature has also been sold and distributed:—the new collection of Bengali Songs and Recitations being in great demand at one meeting where several of the songs were sung. At one meeting (which was rather unique as having as chairman the one woman present) some very able speeches were given dealing with various aspects of the Temperance cause, Rai Bahadur Dr. Chunalal Bose speaking strongly from the Medical standpoint. The matter of drugs was also taken up and the Union is undertaking a careful investigation into the use of opium in the immediate neighbourhood. Some of the most active members are also on the Health Board of the Corporation and are organising a Health Exhibition at which there is to be a Temperance Stall.

E. G. KNOTT.

The quarterly meeting of the committee of Bengal Division met on the 28th April. Reports were rendered and the usual business carried through.

Tributes to the memory of the late President Miss Edith Atkinson were placed on record. The valuable help rendered by her in scientific Temperance Instruction, also in the Drawing Room and Public meetings Department will be sadly missed. Her place is hard to fill in the workings of this committee.

The election of a President was an item on the Agenda and this was done by votes—which showed that Mrs. H. W. Cover, of Bogra, had the majority of votes. Mrs. Cover needs no introduction, she has for years been an active worker in Bangil—and attended the recent National Convention at Bombay, as well as the Prohibition League Conference at Delhi in January last. Mrs. Cover is therefore well equipped for the work that lies before her.

Miss Jean Davis has been having good meetings in E. Bengal. Excellent attendance 900 students at a meeting at Naagoon and a Purdah one also. About 50 present at the Institute and Santahar. Meetings also at Saidpore, Dinajpore, Salmonirhat and other places. We are hoping to have jottings from Miss Davis of her tour for these columns.

A. B. DAY.

Burhanpur.

The Khandwa District Christian Mela was held in a large mango grove about two miles from Khandwa, March 25th to 29th inclusive. Miss Bhaskare arrived on the previous Saturday night and held the service on Sunday night for the English speaking people of the Station. There were two meetings in schools, i.e., the Government Normal School and the Government High School. Then there were two special meetings for women, one held in the Government Girls' Primary School where many ladies came from the higher castes, and the second at the home of a prominent Maratha Barrister. Then at the mela proper Miss Bhaskare gave a lecture at one of the main meetings beside taking three classes with the small boys. After the mela she came to Burhanpur, where she had worked several years ago, and here held four more meetings, one for students and the other three for women in the various parts of the town.

The meeting for Marathi Brahmin women in Khandwa was very interesting. In the first place, Mrs. Lee, the able Indian Evangelistic worker in the city, was able to secure this home for the meeting, only on the condition that there would be nothing said about religion. The promise was given in all good faith. But to the service came a very revered woman of their number, a widow of a wealthy Brahmin, who had dedicated her life to going about singing "kirtans" concerning the search after God. After Miss Bhaskare's lecture, the suggestion was given by one of their number that she sing some of her "kirtans" or rather a "kirtan" concerning Miss Bhaskare's talk. After the song she began asking questions about religion and Miss Bhaskare attempted to answer them. The discussion grew and grew and the women nudged each other further and further along the durries until they were closely encircling these two women, the "kirtan singer" and Miss Bhaskare, who were so earnestly upholding their view of God. Finally the discussion closed when Miss Bhaskare gave her own simple testimony of the satisfaction she had in knowing the God whom the other woman so hungrily searched after. It was a sight we

shall not soon forget, those two splendid women of India, sitting on the durrie opposite each other talking with all the earnestness of their being—the one presenting her own rich experience and the other trying to understand how it could be possible. In this home where "religion" was not to be mentioned the greatest discussion held in the meetings, took place.

We are most grateful to Miss Bhaskare for coming and the Women's Christian Temperance Union for sending her to us. May she continue to be used in other places as richly as with us.

ETHEL E. RUGGLES.

Nellore.

A very interesting meeting was held here in connection with the Woman's Bible Training School. The programme was entirely given by the students of the school who have become very much interested in this work and will go out to carry on propaganda against intemperance in the towns and villages where they are to work.

Among other items on the programme were the following; A paper on the Life of Miss Willard, by a teacher. The harm which comes to the body by intemperance. This was illustrated by charts and given by a student. The next item was a dialogue given by two young women who are converts from among a criminal tribe. They used pictures to illustrate the evil effects of alcohol on the heart, stomach and other organs and then told of the moral effect on the lives of those who use liquor. At the close one of the students who had taken part asked to be allowed to give her own testimony and related the history of her family; told how she had been given liquor when she was a child; that the whole family were drinkers, but now she had found Christ and was saved from that curse. Her Father was at that time in jail, still a hard drinker. It made a deep impression on the audience.

Then came the story Victory or Defeat by the teachers and the story of Joka which was illustrated by the steps which led down to the Cross. It was very effective and at the close the audience were invited to sign the pledge if they wished to do so. There were forty who signed and after the closing

prayer all seemed to feel that it had been a worth while meeting.

Lahore.

The Mothers' Union of St. Andrew's Church was at home to the members of the W.C.T.U. of Lahore branch on Tuesday, February 16th at 4-30 p.m. in the Parish Room behind St. Andrew's Church. Twenty-seven ladies were present including Mrs. Walton, the wife of the Agent of N. W. Ry.

After tea a short meeting was held. Mrs. Hogg the President of W.C.T.U. and of the Mothers' Union of St. Andrew's Church took the chair and in her opening speech gave a brief account of the activities of Mothers' Union of St. Andrew's Church, and introduced Miss Maya Das, the Secretary of W.C.T.U. Miss Maya Das then addressed the meeting and briefly spoke about the Temperance work in America and in India.

A number of new subscribers were secured for the Temperance paper. After singing a hymn and a short prayer the meeting dispersed.

(MRS.) B. L. RALLIA RAM.

Medal Contests.

"The National Supt. of Medal Contests wishes to emphasize the importance of both essay and oratorical contests in the interests of Temperance.

Will all Divisional Medal Contest Superintendents seek to interest Local Unions and Principals of Schools to plan for such contests, some time during the year? The Medals, Judges' Blanks (containing instructions to Judge's and Recitation Books, can be obtained from Miss D. T. Sing, Temperance Headquarters, Lal Bagh, Lucknow, U. P. If any further information is required, before July 1st, kindly address the National Superintendent as follows:—

Mrs. C. B. Hill,

"Shawe Croft," Lovedale, Nilgiris.

Yours sincerely, G. G. HILL.

Prohibition Resolution passed by the Canadian Baptist Missionary Conference, January 6th, 1926.

We, the Members of the Telugu Baptist Convention in Conference at Vizagapatam, do hereby put ourselves on record as being

heartily in sympathy with the agitation of our countrymen for national prohibition.

Recognizing, as we do, that the traffic in alcoholic beverages is an unmitigated evil, constituting one of the chief social vices of modern times, we believe that the day has come when all who have the welfare of our country at heart must unite in the effort to combat this enemy.

The attitude of the Government of India as expressed by the Finance Member during the prohibition debate of the 2nd September 1925 is a cause of bitter disappointment, but the strong stand taken by the non-official members representing the intelligent convictions of the Indian electorate, is a source of great satisfaction.

We believe it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to strive in every way to hasten the attainment of our ultimate goal of national prohibition.

As in every good work, we would expect to find the church of Christ stand true to her Master and be found in the forefront of this great crusade.

Therefore we exhort every follower of Christ, while himself abstaining from all use of intoxicating beverages, to do all in his power to protect others from the evils of the liquor traffic. To this end we advocate.

(1) The adoption of more systematic teaching in our churches, schools and homes regarding the evils of the use of alcohol as a beverage.

(2) That each locality, by stirring up public opinion, demand the removal of all sources of temptation from their midst.

(3) That all interested bodies petition their representatives in the Madras Legislature to strengthen existing laws with a view to ultimate prohibition.

Finally, we respectfully appeal to His Excellency, the Governor of Madras in Council to give every facility to the public for self-expression of their will in regard to the subject and, when such will is made known, to give it their most earnest consideration.

A. SCOTT,
Tuni, Secretary.

News!

A cable has been received stating that Mrs. Price reached New York on May fourteenth and was married the same day. Her address is Mrs. David Lum, 1425 Madison St. N. W. Washington D.C. Congratulations and all good wishes!

Personal.

Miss M. E. Archibald of Chicacole, Ganjam District, National Superintendent of Publicity and formerly editor of our Magazine is spending the hot season with her friend, Mrs. G. B. Tasker, in Darjeeling. Mrs. Tasker is President of the local W. C. T. U. and with such an able ally as Miss Archibald to help her, we expect good work will be done this year.

About a year ago Miss May Mack of Rangoon, Burma, paid a short visit to Darjeeling when she organized the Young Women of Queen's Hill School into a Young People's Branch of the W.C.T.U. They did good work last year and are making effective plans for 1926. Miss Lehman of Central Provinces and Miss Winifred Day, a niece of our Corresponding Secretary of Bengal Division, are two of the enthusiastic leaders. The meetings are held once a month in connection with the Epworth League so that too many meetings for the time at their disposal, are not held. Mrs. Engberg, who lately joined the school, directs the activities of the Epworth League.

Mrs. Gates, another new teacher in Queen's Hill, has charge of the Junior League and plans to conduct the Loyal Temperance Legion after a similar plan.

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Mrs. Price spoke at one of the services at Union Church and in Queen's Hill School. Also at the Chapel exercises and to the Senior and Junior Leagues combined for monthly Temperance meeting. Forty enthusiastic members in a Y.P.B. will surely mean 'something attempted and something done.' Mrs. Price also spoke at meetings of ladies in the Memorial Hall at Darjeeling.

PRAYER TIME.

DOUBT.

BY CORA GREENLEAF.

Tired? So am I. Let's rest.
Stop preparing for the worst;
Get ready for the best.
I fear that most of us are curst
With a too persistent rest.
At counting o'er the ills of life—
Forgetting all the rest.

Disappointed? So am I.
My plans have come to naught,
And success has passed me by,
Nor given me a thought.
But no tear shall dim my eye.
Till the battle has been fought
To a finish—live or die.

Heartbroken? No, you're not!
You've too many blessings still
That you know cannot be bought.
See the good—forget the ill—
Joys that come to us unsought,
And abide with us until
We leave this earth-worn spot.

O, doubter! Lift your eyes
From your little selfish gloom!
Beneath the wide blue skies,
O see you not there's room
For all the hopes you prize
Sometime, somewhere, to bloom?
Stop doubting, and grow wiser.

—Direct Free Press.

THE CHAMBER OF PEACE.

O God, uplift me from the earth,
And break the chains that bind me
fast;
In Thee alone my soul had birth,
And Thou wilt be its home at last.

Withdraw the veil before mine eyes,
Which screens the spirit-world from
view.

And let reflections from the skies
Shine round me like the morning dew.

Thus in the world and yet apart,
Shall I find freedom and release,
And build within my secret heart
A still chamber hushed with peace.

—Cora E. Greenleaf.

Miss Joan Davis is now at Darjeeling after a strenuous tour in E. Bengal—and well deserves a rest. We dwellers on the plains are rather envying you good people of Darjeeling—for in addition to the uplifting sights of the Survey Range you have uplifting thoughts from our National Officers. We must expect great things from Darjeeling in the near future.

During the recent Calcutta Riots several liquor shops were closed, where country liquor was available daily. One addicted to this terrible craving complained bitterly on this account. "Why was this done" was the question put—"Because there would be no holding in of these already excited passions" came the reply. Now we have the truth. Wine enflames the passions.

A. B. DAY.

Miss Campbell.

We have heard that Miss Campbell has been ordered to take complete rest—and is obeying; being at Clifton Springs N. Y. Sanatorium where she will have the best of care.

We are sure that all over India prayers will be offered for her speedy restoration to full health and that her return to India may not be hindered.

Ootacamund.

We had a very nice Drawing Room Meeting at Selborne on Wednesday the 12th. It was good in attendance over eighty people I believe! Mostly Missionaries, Y. W. C. A. students as well as residents in Ooty, outside of our memberships.

We had a nice Tea and Social hour first, then a programme at which Mrs. Denning (our new president) took the chair. Mrs. C. B. Hill and I gave accounts both of National, and Madras Conventions. Both Mrs. Denning and Mrs. Hill made a point of asking Missionaries to become either "scattered members" or to organize in their own stations and these appeals resulted in our securing nine new members. (Mostly from the Godavary.)

We had some fine music too. Mrs. Mottatt gave a fine organ recital and others violin solos. A band of young women from the Y.W.C.A. gave us a couple of choruses; indeed it has been one of our most successful meetings and we are all delighted.

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And success has passed me by,
Nor given me a thought.
But no tear shall dim my eye
Till the battle has been fought
To a finish—live or die.

Heartbroken? No, you're not!
You've too many blessings still
That you know cannot be bought.
See the good—forget the ill—
Joys that come to us unsought,
And abide with us until
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From your little selfish gloom!
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O, see you not there's room
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Sometime, somewhere, to bloom?
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Which screens the spirit-world from
view,
And let reflections from the skies
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—Canon F. G. Scott.

Miss Joan Davis is now at Darjeeling after a strenuous tour in E. Bengal—and well deserves a rest. We dwellers on the plains are rather envying you good people of Darjeeling—for in addition to the uplifting sights of the Survey Range you have uplifting thoughts from our National Officers. We must expect great things from Darjeeling in the near future.

During the recent Calcutta Riots several liquor shops were closed, where country liquor was available daily. One addicted to this terrible craving complained bitterly on this account. "Why was this done" was the question put—"Because there would be no holding in of these already excited passions" came the reply. Now we have the truth. Wine enflames the passions.

A. B. DAY.

Miss Campbell.

We have heard that Miss Campbell has been ordered to take complete rest—and is obeying; being at Clifton Springs N. Y. Sanatorium where she will have the best of care.

We are sure that all over India prayers will be offered for her speedy restoration to full health and that her return to India may not be hindered.

Ootacamund.

We had a very nice Drawing Room Meeting at Selborne on Wednesday the 12th. It was good in attendance over eighty people I believe! Mostly Missionaries, Y. W. C. A. students as well as residents in Ooty, outside of our memberships.

We had a nice Tea and Social hour first, then a programme at which Mrs. Denning (our new president) took the chair. Mrs. C. B. Hill and I gave accounts both of National, and Madras Conventions. Both Mrs. Denning and Mrs. Hill made a point of asking Missionaries to become either "scattered members" or to organize in their own stations and these appeals resulted in our securing nine new members. (Mostly from the Godavary.)

We had some fine music too. Mrs. Moffatt gave a fine organ recital and others violin solos. A band of young women from the Y.W.C.A. gave us a couple of choruses: indeed it has been one of our most successful meetings and we are all delighted.

Seventeen States in the United States have no breweries within their borders. New Jersey formerly had 36, now it has 6. Michigan, which had 25, now has 7.

Nineteen States have more stringent State enforcement codes than the Volstead Act, namely, Arkansas, Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Idaho, Indiana, North Carolina, Texas, North Dakota, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Oregon, Tennessee, South Dakota, Virginia, and Iowa.

In Indiana the average jail sentence for violating the prohibition law is 185 days and the average fine \$525. On the other hand in New York city, in the federal court from June 23rd, to June 27th, with Judge Clayton sitting, the average fine imposed was \$24 in 256 cases. Nine prisoners were fined \$5, and 132 were fined \$10. This shows the urgent necessity of the appointing only friends of the prohibition law to enforce it.

What the liquor problem can be in a license country is shown by the fact that there is now one place for the sale of intoxicating liquor to every 90 people in the population of France. Let the average business man think what that means to the economic prosperity of the country.

It is reported that a lodge of Masons in Cincinnati has had its charter forfeited by the Grand Lodge of Ohio because it failed to appoint adequately one of its members to punish the violation of the prohibition law. The man for violation was suspended for two months by his lodge, but this was deemed insufficient.

Queer Tricks of the Sister Dominion

The Electoral Laws of the Sister Dominion have always been a surprise and disappointment to lovers of Democracy, and it is not strange that a country which has become famous for progressive legislation should perpetuate the worst features of Franchise privileges and responsibilities.

Prohibitionists have had reason to complain of the Electoral Laws at previous Polls, but the 1925 experience appears to disclose a lamentable condition of affairs. The estimated population of the Dominion is given as roughly 1,400,000, and of these the extraordinary proportion of 745,000 are enrolled as voters. Neither registration nor voting is

compulsory, yet at the recent Prohibition Poll over 675,000 valid votes were cast. Where did they come from? It is hard to believe that there can be that number of eligible voters in New Zealand, and one is forced to the conclusion that roll-stuffing is prevalent and that though "dead men tell no tales" they can vote at a Prohibition Poll.

Clarion Call.

Pudukottah.

With a view to promote temperance, the local Government have ordered the prohibition of the sale of liquor or toddy to person below the age of 18 years, and to women; and have further order that no shop, with the exception of the shops in the town and in Karambakudi, Alangudi, Keeranore, Annavasal, Ponnammavavatty, and Tirumayam, which can remain open till 8 p.m., should be opened before 10 a.m. and kept open after 6 p.m. They have also ordered the closure of some more shops this year. Failure to observe the restrictions involve various penalties, such as fine not exceeding Rs. 50, cancellation of license or forfeiture of the whole or a portion of the deposit. *Keep it up, Ed.*

Hearing Himself as Others Heard Him.

"There goes a young man whom I saved from going to the dogs through drink," remarked a court stenographer. "He is a tip-top fellow, and has plenty of ability, but two or three years ago he began to let liquor get the better of him."

"I was sitting in an up-town restaurant one evening, when he came in with some fellows and took a seat without seeing me. He was just drunk enough to be talkative about his private affairs, and on the impulse of the moment I picked up the pen and took a full report of every word he said. It was the usual maudlin talk of a boozy man, and included numerous candid details of the speaker's daily life."

"Next morning I copied the whole thing neatly on the typewriter, and sent it to his office. In less than an hour he came tearing to me, his eyes fairly hanging out of their sockets."

"Oh, Jack, he gasped, 'what is this, any how?'"

DIRECTORY.

National Officers.

"It is a stenographic report of your monologue at ———'s last evening," I said, and gave him a brief explanation.

"Did I really talk like that?" he asked faintly.

"I assure you that it is an absolute verbatim report," said I.

"He turned pale and walked out, and from that day to this he has not taken a drink. His prospects at present are splendid. All he needed was to hear himself as others heard him."

Exchange.

"Physiology and Hygiene."

"There has been a great falling-off in hip-pocket drinking in the last two years. The thrill that was once produced by the silver flask has gone out of date. Prohibition at Michigan is not an issue, it is a fact. The student who drinks is the exception and not the rule."—J. B. Mikesell, Michigan University.

German Red Cross.

The German Red Cross Society has published a health tract entitled "How to Keep Well," in which the following advice is given:

"Avoid alcoholic beverages. That alcohol found in these beverages (beer, wine, brandy, cider, and others) is a poison which reduces a person's physical and mental performance and lessens his resistance to disease. It weakens one's sense of responsibility, and causes numerous misdemeanors, crimes and accidents, especially automobile accidents, and favors to a marked extent the development of venereal diseases. Alcohol constitutes an especially grave danger for children and juveniles. Adults may be injured as to health, economic position and moral character not only by the excessive but also by the habitual moderate use of alcoholic beverages. Alcohol damages the germ cells and thus weakens the oncoming generation. The central federal bureau (Reichshauptstelle) for combating alcoholism (Berlin-Dahlem, Werderstrasse 16), together with the amalgamated leagues against alcoholism therein represented, will gladly furnish information in regard to books, pamphlets and leaflets on alcoholism."

Union Square

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Translation—
Young People's Branch—
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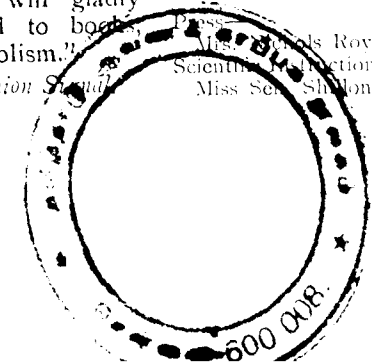
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Miss S. J. Miller, Shillong.



Our Organizer.

Journeyings in the Central Provinces.

Nagpur had several meetings planned for Mrs. Price and Miss Davis and the five days spent in Nagpur and Yoetmal should tell for the work in the near future; the Headmaster of the Bishop Cotton School was greatly interested in the Medal Contest plans, we expect to hear of a Contest being held in that large and interesting school; a Y.P.B. was organized in Miss Blaisdell's school the officers being chosen from the Indian girls;

The W.C.T.U. took on new life and work was planned in different schools with which some member of the Society is connected so she can plan for Scientific, Temperance Instruction to be given regularly to the children under her care; public meetings were held in two churches and also in the Y.W.C.A. and subscriptions were secured for the Indian Temperance News.

Saturday P. M. Miss Davis went partly by train and 29 miles by motor to Yoetmal, this station has been associated with our former National Superintendent of Children's Work, Miss Helen Root, now in America for her aged father's sake, but Misses Southworth and Miss Moreland carry on the women's work there. While only one day was spent there we had a church service, a short talk with twenty five members of the W.C.T.U. whose President Mrs. Aquila was a member of the National Convention recently held in Bombay; in the P.M. we had an hour at the Hindu Woman's Club and spoke to forty women; in the evening there was a meeting at the Town Hall, and the day was cool and altogether a happy and we trust a profitable one for us all. Yoetmal a town of 17,000 inhabitants has two drink shops, it closed its only foreign liquor shop last year and District closed eighteen shops.

Tuesday they went on to Chindwara, arriving late that evening, the next day they spoke in the schools of the Swedish Mission and at a meeting at the Town Hall in the evening a Committee was chosen to secure the necessary information to organize an auxiliary to the Prohibition League of India.

Jubbulpur was reached the next day and

after the Reception and meeting at the Y.W.C.A. there were boy's schools and girl's schools and a Town Hall meetings as well as four addresses in churches on Sunday, Monday the Child Welfare week began and the W.C.T.U. of Jubbulpur had such an attractive booth with plenty of Hindi and English literature, one school came and bought Rs. 10 from them the first day and by evening they had sold Rs. 18 we hope every Division will keep its Child Welfare Department and be on the watch for some such opening for this Department to help spread the valuable information contained in our Literature, this work in Jubbulpur sprang from the address of Dr. Gordon our retiring National Superintendent of Child Welfare, she urged a booth in connection with the Welfare week, one of the delegates wrote in her note book, "Inquire if Jubbulpur has Child Welfare week." I think you are to have a fuller account from this worker.

Damoh is sixty miles from Jubbulpur by motor and we were able to go there for forty eight hours, barring the hour spent by the road side with tire trouble; both going and coming through the country the ride was enjoyable, a shower coming back made it fresh and laid the dust. Our eight meetings were so well arranged and the interest was good, there were five schools—200 boys in the Mission school, 400 in one Hindu boys school, then a meeting in the church one evening and in the Town Hall the next evening and the last morning 30 members of the W.C.T.U. came together with 10 babies, bright nice looking children for these mothers know the evil effects of giving opium to their little folks and also realize the importance of cleanliness. Here Mrs. Nathan was President and again we recognized a member of the National Convention in January, such a busy little woman, as she over sees the sewing for the clothing of these boys in this large school where her husband is House Father; she has seven children in her own family but was ever ready to interpret either in the Christian or Hindu girls' schools as

well as to attend other meetings and preside over the Local Union gathering; it makes us very hopeful to see India's daughters taking their part and place in this movement for the uplift of the nation. You now have a little idea of how these sixteen days were spent, we do trust that help and inspiration for the work of the future will be the result of these plans that had been worked over and prayed for by us all.

Around about in some interesting places in Bengal.

Shortly after reaching Bogra where Rev. and Mrs. Cover met me at the station, we went to a Boy's school and had a very attentive hearing.

In the evening we attended a Garden Party in Edward Park to say goodbye to the retiring Magistrate and to welcome the new Magistrate; it being the time of fasting during the day for the Mohammedans, we found ourselves the only ones taking tea, until after sundown, then the refreshment tables and tents were well patronized.

The next day we visited two boy's schools and one girl's school speaking to some 400 children on "Enemies to the Wonderful House we Live in"; At the large boy's school, the Health Officer of the District, a young Bengali doctor was our interpreter.

At the Bogra Medical School we found some two hundred and fifty young men; in all these meetings we used the chicken chart, and in this Medical school two or three other charts, and besides the usual subject of drink and habit forming drugs, we spoke of the danger of people forming the drink habit from doctor's prescribing patent medicines as most of them contain a large per cent of alcohol; in the evening we had a purdah meeting with thirty one women in attendance.

The morning of April 9 we had, the Headmistress of the Victoria Girl's School to interpret to her one hundred pupils, later she showed us specimens of the girl's work in sewing, drawing, etc.; that evening we were in a purdah meeting of one hundred women, one woman, a University graduate said, "we are very glad you have come to

help us get rid of these evils" Mrs. Cover has a very nice way of drawing them out and she speaks Bengali with perfect ease, and always had something helpful and important to say.

We called in six homes in the interest of different meetings; April 10th we were in one boy's school of about 200 students and had a public meeting in Edward Park in the evening, the fast interfered with the usual attendance, after Rev. and Mrs. Cover and I had spoken a young man asked to speak, he was formerly a resident of Bogra, he is now working in Calcutta and had come up on business for his firm, he told how they boiled tobacco and used the liquid in making rat poison, and in that way greatly emphasized the teaching we had given against tobacco.

Sunday afternoon I spoke to the Christian community.

Mrs. Cover had written the Magistrate at Noagoan that we could spend Monday and Tuesday there, would he kindly arrange for us to speak in the schools and also at a public meeting as well as a purdah meeting; he replied that as Tuesday was a holiday he had planned for us to speak in three schools from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., at a meeting in the Town Hall at 6 p.m., and at a purdah meeting at 8 p.m., so we took the 10 a.m. train for Santahar where we had breakfast with friends of Rev. and Mrs. Cover and then rode three miles out to Noagoan in little tum-tums.

The girl's school came first, there we were garlanded and royally welcomed, at the boy's High School, we had an audience of three hundred fifty boys and the Headmaster made a very strong follow up speech, then came the middle school; after tea at the Dak bungalow we had a large audience at the Town Hall and the chairman spoke very feelingly of our people from the West having brought in the curse of ganga-all around this town are the ganga fields and in the town are great warehouses for storing ganga-he said it was quite proper as we had brought the snake we should now come to help suck out the poison and if we would get the curse removed from their midst they would thank us forever.

The next morning we saw the ware houses for ganga and learned some thing about the careful over sight and good farming that is necessary to produce it and we certainly wished that such care was given for the production of grains for food instead of to this terrible drug that is cursing so many of India's men and women.

By evening we were in a nice little meeting at the Railway Institute at Santahar and after dinner we took the train for Bogra arriving about 11 p.m., very weary but feeling happy in the thought that almost one thousand people had listened to our messages in the small inland town of Noagoan.

The next day we rested and then at 10 o'clock on Thursday I came on to Dinajpore, I was nicely entertained in the English Baptist Mission and they had one meeting a day for the next five days.

On Saturday Miss Fenter and I took an early train to Raiganj, arriving there we were met by a keen young man who had the Dak bungalow ready for us and soon brought the Honorary Magistrate to call and we talked over plans for the evening meeting, this gentleman was such a fine elderly man and at the meeting where some four hundred people gathered in the school compound, he presided with grace and dignity; we arrived back by the nine-thirty train, they wished us to remain for a talk to a larger company in the market, but we would have reached home at two a.m., they sent milk and chickens and fish for our food, it was a very interesting experience for me.

Mrs. Cover had planned for me to go to Parbutipur and then to Rangpur, after Dinajpur but illness in one place and the death of an only son in the latter place made it seem that I would have several free days and Miss Fenter most kindly invited me to stay and rest; however going to Dinajpur I was in a compartment with Mrs. A. C. James of Saidpur, we soon found that we had very many mutual friends as she was Rachel Heaton a school girl in Poona with Bishop J. E. Robinson's children when Rev. C. B. Hill and Rev. W.E.L. Clarke were their teachers. She is a strong Temperance woman and her husband neither smokes nor drinks;

she at once invited me up to her home and planned meetings in the European and Indian Institutes, and in the Salvation Army Criminal Tribes Settlement; three hundred and twenty-five heard the message there. As I looked into the faces of those people it was borne in upon me in a stronger way than over that the hope of the Temperance cause was in the children; those children listened so attentively to the talk about their Wonderful House and the harm done to it when drink or drugs were used; turning from the bright eyes and childish faces to the hardened countenances of the older people, I asked "why it was that a man would go to the drink shop and after coming out sometimes lie by the side of the road instead of going to his house; Why? Why?" one hard looking old man said "After we drink we lose our senses and we do not know what we are doing," this illiterate man had stated the real truth as plainly as the scientists when they say "Alcohol is a poison affecting the brain first."

On being asked why they did not pass the drink and drug shops that never sold them any thing good and go to the cloth shops or the food shops and buy some thing worth while, one man said "The Government puts the shops before us and we buy;"

It was possible to get to Parbutipur enroute to Saidpur, twenty minutes before the Darjeeling Mail on which Mrs. Price was a passenger and so we had forty minutes together, as they change from narrow to broad gauge and also have dinner here, this was an unexpected pleasure, that I was very thankful for.

Mrs. Cover meets me in Lalminirhat for some work there and then she hopes to have plans completed for a tour in Coach Behar up to May fourth, after which I probably go to Darjeeling for the rest of the month. Letters will reach me care of Queen's Hill School, Darjeeling; until further notice.

Yours sincerely,

John D. ...

Young People's Branch

A Letter to Y. P. Bs.

My dear young friends,

I've just found a couple of our young folks on the firing line and I'm watching them with anxious interest. Will their courage hold or will they waver and go down in defeat; I wish we who have seen more of life could fight the battle for them, but each must fight his own.

As I stand by, I am reminded that there are many more of you in the same line. Some years ago you signed the pledge promising to abstain from the use of alcohol and tobacco. Since that day, you have pressed forward in the ranks. You have studied and drilled and prepared for the day when you should go "to the front." You are now there and the battle is perhaps heavier than you had expected. The battle line is reached as a rule in the latter teens. It comes when you begin to take your place as a "young lady" or a "young man." 'Tis a moment of pride and exultation when one realizes he has entered through the door into the "grown-up" world. But suddenly you realize that you have attained into something else—a battle line. A tiny glass of wine is offered you, or cigarettes are passed. Those about you take theirs with calm composure. You fear to let it pass by, lest you be considered "so young." You wonder if it will not add to your dignity if you join in with the rest. Some thoughtless person says, perhaps, "Come be a man with us." The battle is on. Who wins,—you or your enemy? You say, "I'll take it just once to prove I'm grown." A voice answers, "may be" you say, "I've considerable self-control; I'll never go to extremes." The voice says, "may be, but never a drunkard but once thought the same." Take it out of the realm of the personal. Do you have a friend whom you know is not so strong of will as you? Do you have reason to fear he might not remain on the side of moderation? Suppose he should take his first drink because of your example. Will you risk leading him to destruction? Here is your battle. Fight it out to the end. If it goes easy, thank God

for your years of strengthening while a recruit. If it goes hard, remember that God will give you the victory if you ask Him. Don't forget the weaker friend who is to get his gospel according to you.

Yours for service,
GRACE B. SHEETS.

The Gospel According to You.

There's a sweet old story translated for man,
But writ in the long, long ago—
The Gospel according to Mark, Luke and John—

Of Christ and His mission below.

Men read and admire the Gospel of Christ,
With its love so unfailing and true;
But what do they say, and what do they think

Of the Gospel "according to you?"

'Tis a wonderful story, that Gospel of love,
As it shines in the Christ life divine;
And oh, that its truth might be told again
In the story of your life and mine!

Unselfishness mirrors in every scene;
Love blossoms on every sod;
And back from its vision the heart comes
to tell

The wonderful goodness of God.

You are writing each day a letter to men.
Take care that the writing is true.

'Tis the only Gospel that some men will
read—

That Gospel according to you.

—EVANGELICAL MESSENGER.

The Living Poster Parade.

Here is a lovely plan for L.T.L. meetings. I culled it from an American plan book. It is a living poster parade." Let us begin this month and have the class make a poster together in their meeting hour. Put it carefully aside and each month make another until you have eight or ten. Then give each poster to a child. Have them all march front and stand on the platform. Let them step forward one at a time and explain the poster, thus reviewing the lessons of the term and fixing important points in their minds.

Now for poster suggestions: Send to Headquarters and get a copy of "The Shadow of the Bottle." For L. T. L. work I should pick out the following posters:—

- (1) "Wine is a Mockery."
- (2) Alcohol a Deceiver.
- (3) Overcoming obstacles.
- (4) Out with him
- (5) Counting the cost.
- (6) What alcohol does.
- (7) Fishing for revenue.

Send also for the following post card posters. Series E. E. Nos. 3, 10, 14, 35, 40, 41. Then you all know the chicken poster, puppy poster and others of fame.

This will give you an assortment from which to choose,—some for the fortunate Superintendent who is an artist or has an artist friend, others for those of us who were not born under the star of the artist. Be sure to let the children have a part in the making of the posters if it be only pasting on of the pictures or coloring of the units with crayons. Let them be "our" posters. If you haven't all the facts you want to correlate your lessons and posters get a copy of "Alcohol and the Human Body" by Horsley and Sturges. It is the best I have yet found. I will be glad to give you any needed help. Let us try the poster idea.

(Mrs.) H. J. SHEETS,
Bareilly, U. P.

How a cigarette smoker gave up his smoking.

In order to tell you about how I gave up the habit of tobacco smoking, I think that, it is my duty to tell you how I got the habit. I acquired the habit of smoking, not because my father was a smoker, I am glad to say that he was not. I was in the High School and fell into the company of persons who were smokers, and the proverb "Evil communications corrupt good manners," was true in my case. I began to smoke, not for any taste for the thing, nor for any digestive complaint (in the first place I had none and secondly it is not true that smoking helps digestion), but simply to get along with those companions of mine and in order that I might look their equal. To see the circles of smoke climbing the sky was delightful. But all along I was little conscious of what the poison of nicotine was doing within.

At first, I smoked without the knowledge of my father, and when he passed away, I thought that now I was "monarch of all I survey." The habit which was begun just for pleasure kept on hanging. Instead of helping me in my digestion, my liver was affected and my digestion too. My eyes were dull, and my head giddy.

After passing my High School, I got a job in the office of the collector of the district. Here was another temptation. Almost all the fellow-clerks were smokers and some experienced ones too. After two or three hours of hard work, they went out and had a dose of this "light refreshment." I learnt this habit all the more. With them I smoked and got "refreshed." Though in fact I was refreshed without any cigarette. This habit was becoming formidable all the time. I saw a deputy sahib enjoying his huqqa after he returned from his kutchery. I tried to do the same thing. I got my "huqqa" and was so fond of nice-smelling tobacco that I ordered the famous "khamira tobacco" of Lucknow through a friend of mine. From morning when I got up and to the time I went to bed I used tobacco either in cigarettes or in "huqqa."

When I was a slave to this habit, I tried to get my life insured. But the medical adviser of the company remarked that my liver was not healthy, and the consequence was that I was unsuccessful in getting my life insured. To me this did not mean very much. I said to myself, "Never mind, If I am not insured there can be no harm." But it was a harm and an alarm that I was not what I should have been. Methodist appointments, I am sure, are made in the presence of and under the guidance of God. Miss W. M. Gabreilson was appointed as evangelist of the district I was living in. She started a Chapter of the Epworth League. Once she asked me to say something about the evil effects of tobacco. This made me blush. Up to this time the Miss Sahiba did not know that I used this stuff. I was however frank enough to say that I could not speak on tobacco because I had been myself under its influence for a number of years. There and then she advised me, not only advised but pleaded with me for a long while that I should give up this habit. I promised her that I would and

from the next day I did not use the poisonous drug. But up to this time, I had given up this habit simply to please the Miss Sahiba. **HOW I GAVE UP THE HABIT.** Some say that to give up tobacco all at once is impossible. But this was not true in my case. Some time after my promise to this Miss Sahiba, some members of my family fell ill and a relative of mine came to help us. He said that smoking will aid us in remaining awake to care for the sick ones at night. He used cigarettes and I fell again into this evil habit. But I was again reminded by the kind Miss Sahiba that this habit is injurious and makes one a slave of itself. We should be masters and not slaves. One is our Master, even Jesus. This was a solemn warning and I prayed with the Miss Sahiba and am glad to say I had grace sufficient to give up this habit all at once. One day I was a smoker and the next day I was a non-smoker.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE I GAVE UP SMOKING. I have had my life insured and there is no liver complaint. My head does not ache so much as it used to. I am in far better health than before and I fell happy and thankful to the Miss Sahiba for giving me this timely warning and I am grateful to my Saviour whose grace has never been insufficient so far in giving my victory. I think what I have done can be done by others. I know from personal experience that this drug is a habit forming drug, injurious to health and a deadly poison. I have learnt this after having paid a tremendous price of bad health for a number of years, and I am glad to pass this on in order that young folks may be warned and kept away from this pernicious habit and remember that "your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own."

A SAVED SMOKER.

Alcohol a Traitor.

Relative Values.—Suppose you were carrying a basket along the road. You put it down to rest awhile; and when you get up and lift the basket again it seems much lighter. Why? There may be two reasons. If someone has meanwhile taken something out of it, it really is lighter; and naturally it is easier for you to carry it. But it may be

because your body is rested and stronger, the load therefore seems lighter. The result is the same to you. That is, the basket may be absolutely the same weight as before, but relatively it is lighter.

At another time you are asked to do an intellectual task, let us say to write a composition. You think of the task, and remember what standard will be expected of you. It seems too hard to reach that standard. But you rest, and perhaps take food. You have become stronger, and more intellectually alert. You feel able to begin your task. Has it become easier? Not absolutely. But it has become relatively easier because you are relatively fitter for it.

Lowered Standard.—But suppose instead of becoming stronger you only make your task easier. Suppose you allow your standard to be lowered and are content with a composition which at other times you would consider insufficient. Your work still appears easier. But it is not because you are stronger. It is because you have become less careful.

Effect of Alcohol.—This is what happens when a man takes alcohol into his system. His tasks seem easier. He feels happier; but the alcohol has lowered his standard of achievement. He is content with less good things. He is satisfied with less good conduct in himself. Alcohol in fact deadens the senses. Impressions of heart, of cold, of fear, of embarrassment, of shyness are dulled. A little alcohol makes a cold man feel warm. Why? because he is really warmer? No, but because his sense of warmth and cold is not so keen. So too alcohol makes a man appear brave, because he is less wise in judging dangers. Soldiers in war time are sometimes given strong alcoholic drink just before they are told to attack the enemy. In their sober senses they would refuse to face the frightful risk of death. But after they have drunk they underestimate the danger.

The Delusion of Dulled Senses.—People find that if they drink wine together, they feel more friendly and can talk to one another more easily. It is true that they feel so. They are not really cleverer in speech. They are not really less shy. They have only lowered their perception of what is clever or lost a little of their modesty. They begin to

approve what at other times they would think only rude. They laugh at jokes which would seem foolish to sober men. They applaud speeches which are not clever at all.

Testimony of a Great Writer.—A great writer, George Bernard Shaw, was asked by a magazine to describe how he wrote. This was the beginning of his answer: "When I have anything to say that seems worth saying to the public I take a pen or a typewriter and write it down and get it published: that is all. I have not to find ideas: they come, and have to be rejected mostly as not bearing examination. Good writing represents the survival of about two per cent of the notions that present themselves. A glass of champagne or cider will lead to the survival of twenty-five per cent more: an author who is not completely sober is, for serious literary purposes, drunk."

Note that important last sentence. Shaw is not writing an article against alcoholism. His evidence is quite unbiased. But he says quite plainly that an author's sense of the value of his ideas is damaged twenty-three per cent by one glass of champagne. A man who has taken even a little alcohol is not capable of judging things fairly.

Alcohol not a Stimulant.—This we believe is the real condemnation of alcohol. It is not a stimulant. It is often called a stimulant. That is not true. It does not stimulate the powers of the body. It does the opposite: it simply debilitates them. It only appears to be a stimulant because it deceives them. But in this lies its deadly power. "Wine is a mocker." "It is easy to see the

reason for its results. A man's senses are dulled. He becomes first foolish. He loses modesty. He loses sense of proportion. He says and does absurd things. Then he loses caution. He does foolhardy things. If a driver of a motor car has taken alcohol, he will take risks that he would not otherwise have dared to take. Sometimes it seems that alcohol makes him a cleverer driver, because he has more dash and daring. But he is not really cleverer. He is only underestimating risks: and at last he will take some impossible risk and then there will be an accident.

Then he loses his moral sense. Things which are bad appear less bad, or even good. He injures things and people. He is furious and angry. He wastes his money without forethought. He lets his family go in rags and hunger. He even allows his children to die. Also a vast amount of sex immorality is due to drink. Men and women who have taken one glass of wine are less able to resist temptation. They have lost control. They lower their moral standard. Loose words appear amusing: bad company seems harmless: and before they are aware, the evil actions are done. Many a poor girl has been ruined by alcohol. Many a noble young man has sinned and lost his purity because of a very little drink that dulled his moral sense for an hour.

This is the real reason why we must refuse to use alcohol, and persuade others to do the same. Alcohol is never harmless. Only in rare medical cases does it do good. It is a deceiver. It is a clever enemy which comes in the guise of a friend. Have nothing to do with it.

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