Report of the Ninth Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A.
October 23-28, 1913
REPORT
OF THE
NINTH CONVENTION
OF THE
WORLD'S
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN
TEMPERANCE UNION

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
OCTOBER 23-28, 1913

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MISS ANNA A. GORDON, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.
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PLEDGE

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all alcoholic liquors as beverages, whether distilled, fermented or malted; from opium in all its forms, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

BADGE

The White Ribbon.

MOTTO

For God and Home and Every Land.

WORLD'S PRAYER HOUR

Twelve o'clock noon.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS

1891  Boston, U. S. A.
1893  Chicago, U. S. A.
1897  Toronto, Canada.
1900  Edinburgh, Scotland.
1903  Geneva, Switzerland.
1906  Boston, U. S. A.
1910  Glasgow, Scotland.
1913  Brooklyn, U. S. A.
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*Deceased.
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<th>Year</th>
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<td>Miss FLORA I. McKINNON</td>
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<td>Mrs. EMILY F. VERE</td>
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<td>Ontario, Canada</td>
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<td>Ontario, Canada</td>
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<td>1911</td>
<td>Miss RUTH FRANCES DAVIS</td>
<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
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<td>1911</td>
<td>Mrs. MARY R. HASLUP</td>
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Organized 1883

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1876 Austria—
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1912 Peru, South America—Mrs. Merritt M. Thompson, Casilla 123, Callao.

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SCHOOLS OF METHODS
Superintendent, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, Auburndale, (Greater Boston), Massachusetts, U. S. A.
Associate, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, 485 Arcade Building, Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.

PRESS
Superintendent, Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England.
Associate, Miss Leah Thomas, Mynydd Ednyfed, Chiccieath, North Wales.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE
Superintendent, Miss Bley, 30 Cornerswell Road, Penarth, Glamorganshire, England.

MEDAL CONTEST
Superintendent, Mrs. Adelia E. Carmean, 5453 Winthrop Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.
Associate, Mrs. Maud Carmean Cathcart, 5453 Winthrop Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

MERCY
Superintendent, Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, 215 Summit Avenue, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
Associate, Miss Margaret Whitechurch, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

SCHOOL SAVINGS AND THRIFT
Superintendent, Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, 2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
Associate, Mrs. Flanagan, 4 Cole St., Masterton, New Zealand.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE
Superintendent, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Forest Hills Gardens, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York, U. S. A.
Associate, Miss E. B. Bradley, 175 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A.

FOOD REFORM
Associates, Mrs. W. Reid, Pollockshields, Glasgow, Scotland; Dr. Louise C. Purinton, 23 Allston St., Dorchester, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
RELATION OF TEMPERANCE TO LABOR
Superintendent, Miss Johnson, 2 York Avenue, Sefton Park, Liverpool, England.
Associates, Miss Hilda Carling, Gothenberg, Sweden; Mrs. Dr. Carl Ottosen, Skodsborg, Denmark.

THE USES OF UNFERMENTED WINE
Superintendent, Mrs. Spring, Grove Walk, Claremont, Cape Colony, South Africa.

III. EVANGELISTIC

EVANGELISTIC WORK
Superintendent, Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, 35 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
Associate, Mrs. Mary E. Whitney, Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. A.

PENAL, CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY WORK
Superintendent Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

WORK AMONG RAILWAY MEN
Associate, Mrs. Evalyn Graham, 2 West 80th St., New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
Superintendent, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.,
(For department supplies, address Florence, Burlington Co., New Jersey, U. S. A.)

WORK AMONG MINERS AND LUMBERMEN
Superintendent, Mrs. S. G. E. McKee, North Bay, Ontario, Canada.

WORLD'S MISSIONARY FUND
Superintendent, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, 541 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
Associates, Miss Amy A. Swankie-Cameron, 72 Leith Mansions, London, W., England; Mrs. Halsey, Broadway, East Camberwells, Melbourne, Australia; Mrs. Caroline McDowell, Baum and Rebecca Sts., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

SYSTEMATIC GIVING, GIFTS AND BEQUESTS
Superintendent, Mrs. O. C. Whitman, Canso, Nova Scotia, Canada.
Associate, Mrs. G. C. Milne, Woodside, Aberdeen, Scotland.

CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES
Superintendent, Louise C. Purinton, M. D., 23 Allston St., Dorchester, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
Associates, Mrs. Caroline McDowell, Baum and Rebecca Sts., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, 1429 Avenue H., Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A.

IV. SOCIAL

PARLOR MEETINGS AND WORLD'S RED LETTER DAYS
Superintendent, Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, Plainfield, New Jersey, U. S. A.
Associate, Mrs. Mary F. Lincoln, 46 Elm St., Malone, New York, U. S. A.
NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

COUNTER ATTRACTIONS TO LICENSED HOUSES
Superintendent, Mrs. MacNab, Stirling, Scotland.

W. C. T. U. EXHIBITS
Superintendent, Mrs. W. H. Carvosso, Arthur St., New Farm, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

FLOWER MISSION
Superintendent, Miss Amelia Pemell, Marrickville Road, Marrickville, New South Wales, Australia.

V. LEGAL

PETITIONS AND LEGISLATIVE WORK
Superintendent, Mrs. A. J. Crosfield, 5 Madingley Road, Cambridge, England.

THE PROTECTION OF NATIVE RACES
Superintendent, Miss Tudor, Beech, Newcastle, Staffordshire, England.
Associate, Miss Powell, St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.

PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION
Superintendent, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Winthrop Center, Maine, U. S. A.

FRANCHISE
Associate, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Bangor, Maine, U. S. A.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS FOR THE TENTH CONVENTION
OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

The World's W. C. T. U. General Officers, Lady Holder, Sydenham Road, Norwood, Australia; Miss Emilie J. Solomon, Capetown, Cape Province, South Africa.
Declaration of Principles of the World’s
W. C. T. U.

We believe in the coming of His Kingdom whose service is the highest liberty because His laws, written in our members as well as in nature and in grace, “are perfect, converting the soul.” We believe in the gospel of the Golden Rule, and that each man’s habits of life should be an example safe and beneficent for every other man.

We therefore, formulate, and for ourselves adopt, the following pledge, asking our brothers of a common danger and a common hope to make common cause with us, in working its reasonable and helpful precept into the practice of every-day life.

PLEDGE

“I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all alcoholic liquors as beverages, whether distilled, fermented or malted; from opium in all its forms, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.”

To confirm and enforce the rationale of the pledge, we declare our purpose to educate the young; to form a better public sentiment; to reform, so far as possible, by religious, ethical and scientific means, the drinking classes; to seek the transforming power of Divine grace for ourselves and all for whom we work, that they and we may wilfully transcend no law of pure and wholesome living; and, finally, we pledge ourselves to labor and pray that all these principles, founded upon the Gospel of Christ, may be worked out into the Customs of Society and the Laws of the Land.

To this end we plead with all good women throughout Christendom to join with us heart and hand in the holy endeavor to protect and sanctify the Home as that Temple of the Holy Spirit which, next to the human body itself, is dearest of all to our Creator; that womanhood and manhood in equal purity, equal personal liberty and peace, may climb to those blest heights where there shall be no more curse.

We ask all women like-minded with us in this sacred cause, to wear the white ribbon as the badge of loyalty; to life up their hearts with us to God at the noontide hour of prayer; to take as their motto, “For God and Home, and Every Land,” and to unite with us in allegiance to the foregoing Declaration of Principles and to the summary of our plans and purposes, as embodied in the Preamble of our Constitution adopted in Faneuil Hall, Boston, U. S. A., November 11, 1891.
Constitution and By-Laws of the World’s W. C. T. U.

PREAMBLE

In the love of God and Humanity, we, representing the Christian women of the world without distinction of race or color, band ourselves together with the solemn conviction that our united faith and work will, with God’s blessing, prove helpful in creating a stronger public sentiment in favor of personal purity of life, including total abstinence from the use of all narcotic poisons; the protection of the home by outlawing the traffic in alcoholic liquors, opium, tobacco, and impurity; the suppression by law of gambling and Sunday desecration; the enfranchisement of the women of all nations; and the establishment of courts of national and international arbitration which shall banish war from the world.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.—Name.

This organization shall be known as the World’s Woman’s Christian Temperance Union.

ARTICLE II.—Officers.

The Officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer; the President of each affiliated National Society shall be a Vice-President ex-officio.

ARTICLE III.—Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the general officers of the Union, the World’s Superintendents of Departments, the General Secretaries of the Young Woman’s Branch and the L. T. L. Branch, World’s White Ribbon Missionaries, and any organizers or evangelists whose names are on the printed list in the World’s Minutes. The Executive Committee shall control and provide for all the interests of the work. They shall meet as often as possible during the week of the Convention, and in the interval of Convention all important business shall be submitted to them by correspondence. But as the residents of countries will be widely separated, each President may delegate her power to such member of the Committee or Delegate from her own country as shall be selected by herself. World’s Superintendents of Departments may appoint representatives on the Executive Committee of those especially interested in their departmental work. Whenever a President of an affiliated National Society is also a General Officer of the World’s W. C. T. U., that National Society shall be represented on the Executive Committee by a member to be chosen at the Annual Meeting of such National Society. For all business, except the consideration of amendments to the Constitution, seven shall constitute a quorum. For such consideration fifteen shall constitute a quorum. The reports of the meetings of the Executive Committee shall be submitted to the Convention for endorsement.
ARTICLE IV.—Auxiliary Temperance Societies.

Any organization of women engaged in Temperance work in any nation may be affiliated with the World's W. C. T. U., after having received the endorsement of the Executive Committee of Affiliated Societies already existing in that country, and of the Executive Committee of the World's W. C. T. U.; also by endorsing this Constitution and by the payment of annual dues.

ARTICLE V.

Section i.—Each Affiliated Society shall pay annually to the World's Treasury an amount not less than one cent or one half-penny per member of each local Union, except in countries where money values are so different from the English-speaking nations that it will be more just to leave their assessment to be determined by the Executive Committee.

Section ii.—Any person contributing either five dollars, or one pound, or their equivalent in other countries annually to the General Fund of the World's W. C. T. U. may be a Contributing Patron. In like manner a donation of either $25, or £5, or the equivalent in other countries annually may constitute a Sustaining Patron; and the payment of $100, or £20, or the equivalent in other countries, by a Pledged Total Abstainer, a Life Member. Memorial Membership may be constituted by the payment of a similar amount.

Section iii.—Any Woman, not a member of a local Union, by signing the pledge of the World's Union and paying fifty cents, two shillings, or their equivalent in other countries annually to the Treasury of the World's W. C. T. U., may become a member of the Somerset Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ARTICLE VI.—Biennial or Triennial Meetings.

The Biennial or Triennial Meeting, at which officers shall be elected, shall be held at such time and place as the General Officers may determine; the official call being sent out not less than one year before the Convention is to be held.

ARTICLE VII.—Membership of Biennial or Triennial Meetings.

The Biennial or Triennial Meeting shall be composed of the Executive Committee, National General Officers, the Official Editor of each National W. C. T. U. Paper (when such Editor is a Woman Member of our Organization), one delegate for every one thousand members of affiliated National Unions and one delegate for every one thousand paying members of the Loyal Temperance Legion, all such L. T. L. delegates to be active members of th W. C. T. U., and active workers in the L. T. L.

ARTICLE VIII.—Election of Officers.

The President, Vice-President, Secretaries and Treasurer shall be nominated and elected by the Convention.

ARTICLE IX.—Classification of Work.

The general classification of the work shall be embraced under the following heads:

1. Evangelistic.
2. Organization.
3. Preventive.
4. Educational.
5. Social.
6. Legal.
ARTICLE X — Amendments.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Convention, provided notice has been given in person to the Executive Committee, or by correspondence one year beforehand.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Section i.—The President shall perform all duties usual to such office. She shall preside at meetings of the Executive Committee, and may, through the Secretaries, call special meetings of that Committee when deemed advisable on consent of any three members.

Section ii.—It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to perform the duties of the President in case of her absence or inability to serve, and in case of the inability of the Vice-President to act, the duties shall devolve upon the General Officers in the order of their election.

Section iii.—The Secretaries shall conduct the correspondence for, and keep a record of, the proceedings of the Union, and shall be a medium of intercourse with the National Organizations in the interests of the work. They shall keep a general oversight of the field, and shall suggest to the Executive Committee such plans as may seem to them desirable from time to time.

Section iv.—The Treasurer shall receive all moneys and disburse the same on order of the President and either Secretary, and shall keep an itemized account of receipts and expenditures, and give a summary of the same annually to the Executive Committee.

Section v.—The election of officers shall take place on the morning of the last day but one of the Convention, and in the following manner: Tellers having been appointed, each officer shall be nominated and also elected by ballot.

Section vi.—Each country is requested to send credentials for each delegate to World's Convention signed by the President or Secretary of her country to the Secretaries of the W. W. C. T. U.

ARTICLE II — Departments.*

Departments of work shall be created under the following general divisions:

Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social, Legal, and Organization.

These shall be in charge of superintendents specially fitted for the work of their respective departments, who shall be nominated by the Executive Committee of the World's Union.

*None of these shall be obligatory upon any Union.

ARTICLE III — Superintendents.

Superintendents and World's White Ribbon Missionaries shall be nominated by the Executive Committee in their absence at a meeting set apart for that purpose.

ARTICLE IV — Duties of Superintendents.

It shall be the duty of Superintendents to originate, to devise, and to direct plans of work relating to their several departments, to correspond with and aid National Superintendents in the carrying out of the same, and to report work accomplished, and plans proposed, to
the Convention. Also each Superintendent shall send to the Secretary a report of her work, not exceeding 2,000 words, for the World's Convention Report, also a brief resumé for the press.

ARTICLE V.

In view of the wide territory covered by the World's Organization, making it impracticable for the Executive Committee to hold frequent meetings, the General Officers shall constitute a Committee for the transaction of all business that requires immediate action. In order that the interest in the work may be increased and the tie uniting the countries strengthened, it is recommended that, in each affiliated country, the National Executive Committee appoint a World's W. C. T. U. Committee for the purpose of considering the general interests of the World's Organization; arranging for a sitting as part of the regular program of the Annual Conventions or Councils of their own National organizations; and formulating suggestions and recommendations for the advancement of the work in neighboring countries and throughout the world. All suggestions and recommendations shall be forwarded to the General Officers of the W. W. C. T. U., to be by them submitted to the World's Executive Committee and to the next Triennial Convention.

In those lands where there are resident members of the World's Executive Committee they shall be ex-officio members of their National World's W. C. T. U. Committees.

ARTICLE VI.

A representative Committee of seven members shall constitute the Committee on Resolutions. This Committee shall be elected by the Executive Committee at every Convention to act at the next Convention. This Committee shall present resolutions embodying our principles. Superintendents of Departments may present resolutions in connection with the presentation of their reports.

ARTICLE VII.

No officers can be appointed by any affiliated country without the approval of the President of that country.

ARTICLE VIII.

Conditions of life membership are the payment of £20 or $100 and signing the total abstinence pledge. To all life members the printed documents of Convention shall be sent, also an appropriate Life Membership Certificate. Life members will be entitled to reserved seats in the World's Conventions.

ARTICLE IX.

The World's W. C. T. U. Convention shall have power to maintain its session not less than three days.

ARTICLE X.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a majority vote of the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Convention.

Note.—Please take notice that the Constitution of the World's W. C. T. U. should not be used as a precedent for National or Colonial Unions, the vast distance of the countries from each other making necessary extraordinary methods for the government of that body.
# Membership of World’s W. C. T. U.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Membership</th>
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<td>England</td>
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<td>6,388</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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**Total**: 479,113
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union

REPORT OF THE NINTH TRIENNIAL CONVENTION
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, N. Y., U. S. A.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1913.

Three thousand people, including delegates from thirty-four countries, were gathered in the great auditorium of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, New York, for the first meeting of the Ninth Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The spacious hall was handsomely decorated with the flags of all Nations and scores of significant banners of the World's W. C. T. U. On the platform was a picture of the founder of the World's W. C. T. U., Frances E. Willard; flowers and palms beautified the platform and the desks of the officers were draped with English, Canadian and American flags.

In the absence of the World's W. C. T. U. President, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Vice-President, presided. The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock. The hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," was sung. Mrs. Ormiston Chant of England led in prayer. The preamble of the constitution of the World's W. C. T. U. was read in unison. The Lady Aurea Howard, daughter of the World's W. C. T. U. President, and Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, daughter of Mrs. Stevens, read from Miss Willard's Bible, Psalm 121, the "Traveler's Psalm." The delegates joined in the reading. Mrs. Stevens presented The Lady Aurea Howard to the convention. Lady Aurea gave a message of greeting from Lady Carlisle, and presented to Mrs. Stevens a silver vase and flowers from the English and Welsh delegates. Mrs. Stevens thanked the delegates and read to the convention the message of the World's W. C. T. U. President, Rosalind, the Countess of Carlisle. Miss Gordon proposed, Miss Solomon of South Africa seconded, and it was resolved that a loving message be cabled to the World's W. C. T. U. President, Rosalind, the Countess of Carlisle, coupled with the thanks of the convention for the presence of the Lady Aurea Howard, at this convention. Mrs. Stevens read a message from a letter from the Lady Carlisle, saying she would send £1,000 or $5,000 as a donation to the World's W. C. T. U. for white ribbon work in countries where our work is not firmly established. General Horatio C. King of the Brooklyn League, Mr. William A. Marble of the Merchants' Association of New York, His Honor Mayor Adolph Kline, mayor of New York, the Honorable Lewis R. Pounds, President of Brooklyn Borough, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President New York State W. C. T. U., warmly welcomed the Convention to New York and Brooklyn. Miss Agnes Slack presented to Mrs. Boole a piece of Chinese embroidery; also a gift to Mrs. Helen J. Andrus, State Corresponding Secretary of New York, and to Miss Gordon a book from the English delegates. The roll call of official members of the convention was read. Mrs. Benjamin moved, Lady
NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

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Holder seconded, and it was resolved that the printed official program shall be adopted as the order of the several days of the convention. The minutes of the World's W. C. T. U. Executive Committee meeting of October 23 were read. The adoption was proposed by Mrs Gordon Wright, seconded by Mrs. Milne and carried. Madame Barakat (Syria) led the noontide hour of prayer. Miss Agnes Slack presented the report of the honorary secretaries in a condensed summary, and announced the membership of the World's W. C. T. U. 479,285, an increase of 46,036 dues paying members since the last Convention. Mrs. Oberholtzer moved, Lady Holder seconded, and it was resolved the adoption of the report with a vote of thanks to the honorary secretaries.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 24

The Convention opened at two o'clock, Mrs. Stevens in the chair. The hymn, "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah," was sung. Mrs. Cooper, Australia, led in prayer. The World's White Ribbon Missionaries, Mrs. Barney, U. S. A., and Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, New Zealand, reported. Miss Mabel Beddow gave a review of her work in Jerusalem. Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson presented the Treasurer's report duly audited. Lady Holder moved, Mrs. Boole seconded, and it was resolved that the report as audited be adopted. Lady Holder announced that South Australia W. C. T. U. wished to make its State President, Mrs. E. W. Nicholls, a life member of the World's W. C. T. U. Also Victoria W. C. T. U., Australia, had made its honorary president, Mrs. McLean, a life member. Victoria also sent a donation of $35.00 to the World's W. C. T. U. Mrs. Boole presented, on behalf of New York State, the name of Mrs. Mary Towne Burt as a memorial member; of Mrs. Margaret E. Randles of Saratoga, New York, a memorial member by Mrs. S. E. Young; Miss Julia Mairs of Ithaca, New York, a memorial member by Mrs. Eben Turner. Richmond County, New York, made Mrs. Sarah Roberts Morris, West Brighton, New York, a life member. Mrs. E. A. Nearing, Oneonta, New York, made herself a life member. Miss Forrester-Paton, Scotland, was made a life member. The Wisconsin W. C. T. U. made Mrs. Mary C. Upham a memorial member. The New York State W. C. T. U. made Mrs. Ella A. Boole a life member. Miss Swankie-Cameron presented the report of the Young Woman's Branch. Miss Gordon moved, Mrs. Stevens seconded, and it was resolved that a letter of affectionate greeting be sent to each absent member of the World's W. C. T. U. Executive Committee. Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, U. S. A., was presented to the Convention as the first Superintendent of the Young Woman's Branch. Marjorie Rose Tomlinson, infant granddaughter of Mrs. Tomlinson, World's Superintendent, was brought to the platform by her parents and grandparents. Miss Gordon tied the white ribbon on her wrist, and welcomed her as a little white ribboner. Mrs. Tomlinson presented flowers to Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon. A verse of "When He Cometh to Make Up His Jewels" was sung. Mrs. Davis presented the report of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department. Mrs. Crafts in presenting the Sunday School department report gave an account of the International Temperance Congress at Milan. Mrs. McNab, Scotland, moved on behalf of Mrs. Andrew Mitchell (Moral Education department), the following resolution which was adopted: "Seeing that ignorance is largely responsible for the downfall of so many of the young men and young women of all lands, this con-
vention calls upon the members of the W. C. T. U. in all affiliated countries to strive to further the cause of moral education, and to arouse the interest and sympathy of the clergy, and of physicians, teachers and legislators in such education, and above all to impress on parents their grave responsibilities, that they may in a wise and reverent spirit enlighten their children on the Divine laws of life; so that they may learn instinctively to shun every transgression and all that tends to transgression of these laws, and to aspire to a high ideal of a life of purity and self-restraint.”

Mrs. Pritchard, U. S. A., presented a report of the department for the Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art; Mrs. Hollingshead, U. S. A., announced that she had several copies for free distribution of Mr. John Abbey's book, “Hath God Deceived the Nations?”

Several of the Presidents and representatives of the various countries affiliated to the World's W. C. T. U. were presented. Colonel and Mrs. Maus were introduced. Colonel Maus, chief surgeon of the Eastern division of the U. S. A. army, paid a strong tribute to the influence of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, addressed the convention. Doctor Wilbur F. Crafts, Superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, the Rev. George Milne of Scotland, representing the Union of Congregational churches in Scotland, the Rev. E. W. Caswell of the Methodist Conference, and Mrs. Milne, Scotland, addressed the Convention. Mrs. Boole announced that the Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian church would serve afternoon tea for the Convention. Mrs. Graham sang a verse of Mrs. Stevenson's song, “The Coming Day.” Mrs. Stevenson was presented and was most cordially received. On motion of Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew and Mrs. John­son the convention adjourned. The Rev. Dr. Caswell pronounced the benediction.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25

The convention opened at 10 A. M., Mrs. Stevens in the chair. The hymn, “Stand Up for Jesus,” was sung. Mrs. Barney, World’s Missionary, led in prayer. The minutes of the convention of Friday, October 24, were read and adopted. Mrs. Stevens read from the Brooklyn Eagle a paragraph stating that by a vote of 517 to 14 the National Council of the Congregational Churches at Kansas City, Missouri, had voted in favor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors throughout the United States. Mrs. Stevens spoke of the movement, led by the W. C. T. U. of the U. S. A. for National Constitutional Prohibition. Mrs. Graham, U. S. A., moved, Mrs. Gordon Wright seconded, and it was resolved that a rising vote of thanks be given Mrs. Stevens' World's W. C. T. U. Vice-President for issuing this proclamation, and that this Convention endorse the proclamation. Mrs. Anderson Drew and Mrs. Crafts proposed, and it was resolved by a rising vote, that this Convention declares in favor of world-wide prohibition. Mrs. Ellis, Washington, moved, it was seconded and resolved, that a message be sent to the Honorable Richmond Pearson Hobson, Congressman from Alabama, stating that by unanimous vote the World’s W. C. T. U. Convention had declared in favor of national constitutional prohibition. Mrs. Beauchamp, Kentucky, proposed, Mrs. Weisel, Ala-
hama, seconded, and it was resolved that a message of sympathy and cheer be also sent Captain Hobson concerning his great campaign in Alabama.

Mrs. Hollingshead, Ohio, proposed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The W. W. C. T. U., now in session in this city, in view of the fact that alcohol, with its demoralizing effect on the souls and bodies of men, is one of the greatest foes of the church of Christ today, be it

"Resolved, That the W. C. T. U., in convention assembled, respectfully and prayerfully requests the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in America to consider the propriety of using the fruit of the vine, which Jesus commanded at the Holy Communion, and which is scientific unfermented grape juice, in place of fermented wine, which contains the narcotic poison, alcohol, and which cannot truly represent the blood of Christ."

Mrs. Clarkson moved to strike out the last sentence. This was carried. Mrs. Clarkson moved, Mrs. Lent Stevenson seconded, to also strike out the words "which Jesus commanded." Miss Agnes Slack explained how detrimental it would be to English workers if this amendment was not adopted, and explained that this question in England is chiefly a religious one. The amendment was carried. Mrs. Lent Stevenson moved, Mrs. Clarkson seconded, and it was resolved as a further amendment to omit the word "scientifically." The resolution as amended was unanimously carried:

"Whereas, The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, now in session in this city, in view of the fact that alcohol, with its demoralizing effect on the souls and bodies of men, is one of the greatest foes of the Church of Christ today, be it

"Resolved, That the W. W. C. T. U., in convention assembled, respectfully and prayerfully requests the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church of America, to consider the propriety of using at the Holy Communion the fruit of the vine, which is non-alcoholic unfermented grape juice, in place of fermented wine, which contains the narcotic poison, alcohol."

Mrs. Fernald, U. S. A., proposed, Mrs. Calkins seconded, and it was resolved to send a telegram of hearty congratulations and approval to the Congregational body in session in Kansas City. The following department reports were presented: Press, Miss Agnes E. Slack; Schools of Methods, Miss Elizabeth Gordon; Co-operation with Missionary Societies, Dr. Louise C. Purington. Miss Hilda Carling, Sweden, spoke of work in her country. Mrs. Crafts, U. S. A., announced she had in her hand a letter from Mr. Goetals, in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal, stating that the first American ship to pass through the canal is to carry a United States flag with a white border of peace around it, the peace flag of the United States. Mrs. Lent Stevenson on behalf of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., presented to the World's W. C. T. U. a beautiful portrait of Frances E. Willard, painted by the well known artist, Mr. Arthur H. Hazard, of Boston. On behalf of the World's W. C. T. U. Mrs. Stevens most feeling accepted this welcome gift. Mrs. Dr. Carl Ottosen, Denmark, proposed the convention should rise, and in a moment of silent prayer thank God for the life of Miss Willard. Mrs. Asa Gordon, Canada, led in the noontide prayer. The In Memoriam service was conducted by Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. Graham sang. "Jesus, Saviour, Pilot
Mrs. Stevens read the list of those whose names are specially recorded on our program, and tenderly referred to those promoted to higher service. Miss Agnes Slack paid tributes to the memory of the Earl of Carlisle, Mr. W. T. Stead and Mr. Robert Cameron, M. P. Miss Gordon spoke of the work of Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, Mrs. Addie Northam Fields, Miss Elma Grace Gowen and Mrs. Mary B. Willard. Mrs. Stevens read the list of those whose names are specially recorded on our program, and tenderly referred to those promoted to higher service. Miss Agnes Slack paid tributes to the memory of the Earl of Carlisle, Mr. W. T. Stead and Mr. Robert Cameron, M. P. Miss Gordon spoke of the work of Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, Mrs. Addie Northam Fields, Miss Elma Grace Gowen and Mrs. Mary B. Willard. Mrs. Stevens of Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Farnham. The convention closed by singing, "Gently, Lord, Oh Gently Lead Us."

IN MEMORIAM

The Earl of Carlisle (England)
Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt (U. S. A.),
World's White Ribbon Missionary
Mrs. Addie Northam Fields (U. S. A.),
World's White Ribbon Missionary
Miss Elma Grace Gowen (U. S. A.),
World's White Ribbon Missionary
Mrs. H. Cole,
President New Zealand W. C. T. U.
Mrs. J. E. P. Peters,
President Newfoundland W. C. T. U.
Mrs. Emilie D. Martin (U. S. A.),
Department Superintendent
Miss Ina Smith (Scotland),
Department Superintendent
Lady Morel (Wales),
Life Member
Miss Wyburn (England),
Life Member
Charles N. Crittenton, (U. S. A.),
Life Member
Mrs. J. H. Vere (U. S. A.),
Life Member
Mrs. J. H. Farnham (China)
Mrs. Mary B. Willard (U. S. A.)
William T. Stead (England)
Mr. Robert Cameron, M. P. (England)
Mr. T. E. Taylor, M. P., (New Zealand)
Mr. J. H. Judkins (Australia)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 25

The convention opened at two o'clock. Mrs. Stevens in the chair. "Work for the Night is Coming," was sung and Miss Solomon of South Africa led in prayer. The following superintendents presented their reports: Mercy, Mrs. Lovell; School Savings and Thrift, Mrs. Oberholtzer; Medal Contests, Mrs. Carman; Medical Temperance, Mrs. Allen; Peace, Mrs. Bailey. Miss Gordon announced that the women of South Carolina wished to make Mrs. Janie Herbert Haynes a memorial member of the World's W. C. T. U. Miss Carling presented flowers to Miss Agnes Slack on behalf of the Sweden W. C. T. U. The Rev.
Clarence and Mrs. Davenport of Burma were presented to the convention and Mr. Davenport spoke briefly of Burma and of Miss Strout's successful work. Miss Honor Matthews proposed, Miss Solomon seconded. The Baroness de Laveleye supported; and it was resolved, to adopt the following resolution in connection with the Food Reform department:

Be It Resolved, That this convention urges delegates to impress upon all the Branches the importance of studying the subject of food, and, without advocating any special system of diet, directing attention to food values and the nutritive and economic advantages of cereals, pulse, fruit, nuts and vegetables.

Lady Holder was presented to the convention, and spoke of the W. C. T. U. work in Australia. In welcoming Lady Holder Miss Gordon paid a tribute to the memory of Sir Frederick Holder. Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt was introduced to the convention and responded with a brief address. Miss Solomon addressed the convention, and referred to the progress of white ribbon work in South Africa. Mr. John M. Shrigley, U. S. A., Mrs. Shrigley and Miss Ethel Shrigley were presented to the convention. Mr. Shrigley made Mrs. Shrigley a life member of the World's W. C. T. U. and Mrs. Shrigley made Mr. Shrigley a life member. Mrs. Stevens referred to the great help given our cause by these generous friends. Miss Johnson, England, presented the report on the relation of temperance and labor. Miss Agnes Slack read a most cordial greeting from Mr. R. B. Batty, honorary secretary, on behalf of the executive committee of the United Kingdom Alliance, and announced a greeting from Mrs. Nolan of Australia. Miss Norville addressed the convention and made an appeal on behalf of Mexico.

A pageant illustrating methods of children's work in the W. C. T. U. in charge of Miss Helen I. Root and Mrs. L. S. Bayliss of New York made a most pleasing interlude. Little Paul, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Christner, was welcomed as a little white ribboner: "Precious Jewels" was sung and the convention adjourned.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 27

At ten o'clock Mrs. Stevens called the convention to order. After an opening hymn, Mrs. McNab, of Scotland, led in prayer. Mrs. Stevens expressed her great regret at the omission of Miss Ina Smith's name from the special memorial list on the program.

The names of Mr. Taylor of New Zealand and Mr. Judkins of Australia were added to the list. Miss Agnes Slack read the convention minutes of October 25, which were adopted. The following superintendents presented reports: Miss Greenwood, Evangelistic; Mrs. Barney, Penal, Charitable and Reformatory work. Mrs. McKee, work among miners and lumbermen. Mrs. McKee presented the following resolution which was adopted: "Whereas, the claims of the woodsmen and miners of the world appeal to the sympathy and consideration of Christian men and women who love to do good as they have opportunity, RESOLVED, that this World's Women's Christian Temperance Union would ask affiliated countries to make this department a specialty for the coming three years, and work for the uplift of this branch of our nation builders." Mrs. Lent Stevenson presented her report and proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Miss Cameron and adopted: "That the World's W. C. T. U. in convention assembled set as the goal of its efforts for the coming triennial convention a
missionary fund of not less than $100,000." The Pennsylvania delegation announced they wished to make their president, Mrs. Ella M. George, a life member of the World's W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Asa Gordon announced she would make Miss Ruth Frances Davis a life member, and that the money should be devoted to headquarters in Japan. The Georgia delegates made their president, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor life members.

Mrs. Greenman addressed the convention on her work and the great need of assistance for W. C. T. U. organization in Italy.

Mrs. Cooper, Australia, addressed the convention. Mrs. Thacher presented her report and gave copies of Miss Gordon's biography of Miss Willard to Lady Holder, president of Australia; Miss Solomon, president of Cape Colony W. C. T. U.; and to Mrs. Gordon Wright, president of Canada W. C. T. U.

Miss Darling announced the sale of fifty copies of the Scotland Cookery Book, the proceeds to be given to the World's W. C. T. U.

Minnesota delegates made their state president, Miss Rosette Hendrix, a life member of the World's W. C. T. U. The Canadian delegation made its Dominion president, Mrs. Gordon Wright, a life member. Mr. E. A. Stevens was made a life member by the Provincial Union of Ontario. Mrs. Weisel announced the Alabama W. C. T. U. made the Honorable Richmond Pearson Hobson a life member. Mrs. Mills stated the California delegation desired to make its president, Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard a life member. Mrs. Green of North Carolina announced that North Carolina wished to make Mrs. Goodno, its president, a life member! also that North Carolina desired to make Ex-Governor Glenn a life member. Mrs. Milne of Scotland announced that Scotland wished to make Mrs. McKinnon of Scotland a memorial member. The first Union of Brooklyn made Mrs. Louise C. Reynolds a life member. Mrs. H. J. Bailey of Maine made Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt of Maine a life member. Mrs. McFarland of Philadelphia made her parents, Mr. Jacob Grim and Mrs. Rebecca Grim memorial members. The Ohio delegates made their president, Mrs. Florence D. Richards a life member. The Michigan delegation made Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop a memorial member. The Maryland delegation made its president, Mrs. Mary R. Haslup a life member. Mrs. Cooper of South Australia made Lady Holder a life member. A friend made Miss Elizabeth Gordon a life member. Mr. Jones of Columbus, Ohio, announced he would give one hundred dollars to make his cousin, the Honorable George P. Jones of North Dakota, a life member.

The Honorable Geoffrey Howard, son of Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, was presented to the convention and responded with a brief address.

The report of the committee on credentials was presented by Miss Agnes E. Slack. It showed representatives from thirty-four different countries with a total voting strength of 415.

Miss Agnes Slack stated that thirty-five members of the B. W. T. A. were attending the convention but several are listed as representing departments or countries and are thus not included under the heading of delegates from England and Wales. The same is true of Scotland, represented by seven members.

For report of committee on credentials, see page 33.

Preceding the election of officers, Miss Sadie Lea Weidner of Japan, led in prayer. Rising to a question of privilege, Miss Agnes E. Slack
NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

announced, on behalf of England, that Rosalind, the Countess of Carlisle, had declined to stand for re-election as president of the World's W. C. T. U. She stated that the National B. W. T. A. at its annual council meeting in London had unanimously voted for the nomination of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens as World's W. C. T. U. president. This vote represented over 164,000 English white ribboners. The Lady Aurea Howard and Mrs. Randolph Clarkson spoke earnestly in support of Miss Agnes Slack's statement. Mrs. Stevens positively declined to permit the convention to consider her name and strongly urged that it was for the best interests of the World's W. C. T. U. that the presidency be given to the Countess of Carlisle. Miss Anna Gordon supported Mrs. Stevens in urging the re-election of Lady Carlisle as president.

During the distribution of the ballots the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan McKoon of England was presented by her parents, was welcomed as a little white ribboner and decorated with the white ribbon. Dr. Lewis D. Mason of Brooklyn, president of the Society for the Study of Alcohol, addressed the convention. Chaplain Isaacs of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, briefly responded to an introduction. Miss Gordon presented the following greetings.

GREETINGS RECEIVED, AND REGRETS SENT TO CONVENTION IN RESPONSE TO INVITATION

Miss Forrester-Paton, Scotland; Mrs. Mary S. Whitney, Honolulu; The National Convention of the Dominion W. C. T. U.; Mrs. W. H. Carvosso, Australia; Mrs. Dillet, The Bahamas; Mrs. Sprigg, South Africa; The White Ribboners of Finland; The White Ribboners of Peru; The White Ribboners of Madagascar; Miss Mary E. Woolley, President Mt. Holyoke College; Miss Ellen Pendleton, President Wellesley College; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of Federal Children's Bureau; the Pennsylvania Baptist General Convention; the Brooklyn Legion No. 3, International Order of Good Templars; Rev. W. Smart and Mrs. Smart, Funchal, Madeira; Mrs. Mecca Marie Varney, Michigan; National W. C. T. U. of Australia and the State W. C. T. U.'s of South Australia, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia; the Federal W. C. T. U. of South Africa; Miss Flora E. Strout and Miss Ruth F. Davis, World's White Ribbon Missionaries; Mrs. Warecopeland, Australia; the Indian Temperance Association, Bombay Temperance Council, and All Indian Temperance Conference; International Supreme Lodge Executive Committee, Good Templars of Scotland; Mrs. Ida A. T. Arms, Chile; Mrs. Mary Hughes Jewett, Oregon; Bishop William Burt; Mrs. Hannah T. Guild, Missouri; Miss Margaret Wallace, Scotland; Women's National Sabbath Alliance, New York; Mrs. Henrietta L. Monroe, Xenia, Ohio; Hon. Asher C. Hinds, Portland, Maine; Dr. McLikel, Brooklyn; Mr. Clarence A. Perry, Russell Sage Foundation, Recreation Department; Dr. L. D. Mason, Brooklyn; Justice McLaren, Toronto, Canada; Mr. Joseph T. Sullivan, Mooresstown, N. J.; Bishop Courtney, President Church Temperance Society, New York; Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle, Hillsboro, Ohio; Mrs. Marie T. Rives, Hillesboro, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Creighton, Brooklyn; Dr. Amos R. Wells, Managing Editor of the Christian Endeavor World; Miss Grace N. Dodge, New York City; President George C. Chase, Bates College, Maine; Rev. Dr. J. H. Crooker and Mrs. Crooker, California; New York Scandinavian Grand Lodge.
Miss Agnes Slack proposed, Mrs. Beauchamp (Kentucky) seconded, and it was resolved: That the World's W. C. T. U. send the Honorable Richmond Pearson Hobson one hundred dollars to help him in his heroic fight in Alabama.

Miss Austin called special attention to the literature stall: Mrs. Mary C. Nobles of New Jersey was made a life member by a friend. Rev. Dr. Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Church was presented to the convention.

The report of the tellers on the vote cast for president was read by Miss Swankie-Cameron. Number of votes cast, 379. For Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, 308; scattering, 71. By vote of the convention Miss Anna A. Gordon was authorized to cast the vote of the convention for the Countess of Carlisle as president of the World's W. C. T. U. and Mrs. Stevens declared her elected. Mrs. Hoge, U. S. A., proposed and the convention voted, that a cable announcing her election and with a message of love and loyalty, be sent to the Countess of Carlisle. The Rev. Ira S. Henderson, of the First M. E. church, Brooklyn, addressed the convention. The Kentucky W. C. T. U. delegates announced that Kentucky would give one hundred dollars to the treasury of the World's W. C. T. U. to aid Capt. Hobson's campaign in Alabama. The Maine delegation announced that Maine would give one hundred dollars for the same purpose. Pennsylvania promised one hundred dollars for the same campaign.

The tellers announced the votes for vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U. Number of votes cast, 364; for Mrs. Stevens, 304; scattering, 60. The convention, by unanimous vote, authorized Miss Agnes Slack to cast the vote for Mrs. Stevens as vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U. Miss Anna Gordon declared Mrs. Stevens elected vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U. The New York state W. C. T. U. and the delegates from Maine presented flowers to Mrs. Stevens. On motion of Mrs. Beauchamp, U. S. A., Mrs. Livingston was requested to offer prayer, especially remembering the newly elected officers and Capt. Hobson's campaign in Alabama. The noontide prayer was offered by Dr. Abbie Parks Ferguson of South Africa. On motion the convention adjourned.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 27

Mrs. Stevens called the convention to order at two o'clock. The hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," was sung, and Mrs. Johnson of England offered prayer. The nominating ballot for the honorary secretaries was announced as follows: For Miss Anna A. Gordon, 350; for Miss Agnes E. Slack, 268; Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, 89; scattering, 15. By vote of the convention Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson was authorized to cast the vote of the convention for the honorary secretaries, Miss Anna A. Gordon and Miss Agnes E. Slack. Mrs. Stevens declared them elected. The New York state W. C. T. U. presented flowers to Miss Gordon and to Miss Slack. The nominating ballot for treasurer was announced: Votes cast, 352; for Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, 246; Mrs. Odell, 55; scattering, 50. The convention voted to authorize Miss Anna Gordon to cast the vote of the convention for Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson as treasurer, and Mrs. Stevens declared her elected. The New York state W. C. T. U. presented flowers to Mrs. Sanderson. Nominations of World's White Ribbon missionaries and superintendents of departments were read and ratified by the conven-
tion. The hostesses of the convention were presented and special mention was made of the admirable work of Mrs. Andruss, Mrs. Tenny, Mrs. Frances W. Graham and Mr. Cummings. Mrs. Stevens announced that a press slogan had been sent to the platform: "W. C. T. U., Whiskey cannot tempt us." Mr. Richardson Webster engaged by the New York W. C. T. U. for publicity work in connection with the convention, was introduced. Fifteen journalists who had been reporting the convention sent to the platform a special signed message of thanks to Miss Eva Kilbreth Foster for the able manner in which she had assisted in covering the news of the World's W. C. T. U. On motion of Miss Gordon it was resolved: That each of the convention pages should be presented with a copy of Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt's "Life of Miss Willard." The Wisconsin W. C. T. U. made Mrs. W. A. Lawson, their president, a life member of the World's W. C. T. U. On motion of Mrs. Graham a rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. Ella A. Boole for the admirable arrangements she had so ably made for the Brooklyn convention.

Mrs. Whitman presented the report of the Systematic Giving department. Mrs. Tomlinson the report of the department of parlor meetings. Mrs. Dr. Carl Ottosen of Denmark addressed the convention concerning the temperance work in Denmark.

Mrs. Francis Cairo of Brooklyn announced that she would make her sister, Miss Margaret E. Wilmer, a memorial member of the World's W. C. T. U. Mrs. Lora La Mance of Alaska was presented to the convention.

A symposium on woman's suffrage was conducted by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, U. S. A. The following delegates spoke on the woman's suffrage movement in their own countries: Australia, Lady Holder; New Zealand, Mrs. Drew; China, Dr. Boggs; South Africa, Miss Solomon; Denmark, Mrs. Ottosen; Sweden, Miss Carling; England, Miss Agnes Slack; Scotland, Mrs. Milne; Canada, Mrs. Detlor. The United States was represented by the delegates from states where women vote, and they sang, "We'll Work and Fight for Suffrage."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, U. S. A., president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, addressed the convention.

Miss Barney moved and Miss Gordon seconded that a message of loving greeting be sent to Lady Henry Somerset, a former president of the World's W. C. T. U.

Dr. Elizabeth Munsey (Brooklyn) addressed the convention. Mrs. Livingston moved and it was resolved that a letter of love and greeting be sent to Miss Annie Lile of London. Madame Barakat presented two Syrian ladies, Mrs. S. S. Haddad, of Mount Lebanon, and Mrs. G. S. Unias.

Mrs. Randolph Clarkson, England, presented the report of the committee on resolutions. Mrs. Blanchard, U. S. A., proposed, Mrs. Milne, Scotland, seconded, that the report of the committee on resolutions be adopted as a whole. Mrs. Johnson moved to amend and it was seconded, that the resolutions be considered seriatim. The amendment was lost. The original proposition that the resolutions as a whole be adopted was carried. Miss Agnes Slack moved, Miss Solomon seconded, and it was resolved that we adopt the resolutions as read. Mr. Beauchamp moved to amend the resolution on the slave traffic in women, by the addition of the word "girl" before the word "women". This was agreed. The preamble was adopted.
Preamble

In the love of God and humanity, we, representing the Christian women of the world without distinction of race or color, band ourselves together with the solemn conviction that our united faith and work will, with God’s blessing, prove helpful in creating a strong public sentiment in favor of personal purity of life, including total abstinence from the use of all narcotic poisons; the protection of the home by outlawing the traffic in alcoholic liquors, opium, tobacco and impurity; the suppression by law of gambling and Sunday desecration; the enfranchisement of the women of all nations; and the establishment of courts of national and international arbitration which shall banish war from the world.

I. Total Abstinence

Believing that total abstinence from alcoholic liquors is the only safe practice and example,
Resolved, That we will continue to vigorously promote this foundation principle of our organization.

II. Prohibition

Resolved that this convention of the World’s Woman’s Christian Temperance Union declares its continued opposition to any scheme for dealing with the liquor traffic by means of either public or company management such as the Gothenburg or dispensary system, and we unequivocally declare for world-wide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

III. Bar-Maids

Resolved that this convention expresses its hearty sympathy with and approval of the movement now being carried on in Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Australia and South Africa against the employment of women as bar-maids.

IV. Women’s Slave Traffic

Resolved, That we are opposed to all forms of state or authoritative regulation of vice in any country of the world. We rejoice that the efforts to suppress the terrible system of traffic in women and girls have in some sections of the world met with marked success. We strongly urge continued agitation and education concerning this tremendous problem and unceasing endeavor to secure drastic legislation for the prohibition of the heinous slave traffic in women and girls.

V. Peace

Resolved, That for the love of God and humanity we will exert our influence against militarism and in favor of arbitration and of the adjustment of difficulties, both local and international, by the peaceful methods of reason, justice and law.

VI. Franchise.

Believing that electoral power, if wielded in a God-fearing way, is a mighty weapon for the redemption of the people from intemper-
Resolved, That this convention places itself on record as urging that the vote be given to women on equal terms with men.

Mrs. Marmaroff, W. C. T. U. missionary at Ellis Island, was presented.

Mrs. Armor proposed, and it was seconded and resolved that this convention in triennial session assembled, deplores the use of liquor on all sea-going craft, and implores the powers that be to forbid the same. Mrs. Reed proposed, Miss Solomon seconded and it was resolved, that all reports of superintendents be now adopted and all unfinished business be referred to the executive committee. Mrs. Beauchamp proposed that descriptive adjectives be omitted from the minutes. Miss Agnes Slack read the minutes of the executive committee; Mrs. Anderson, U. S. A., moved and Mrs. Tenney, U. S. A., seconded their adoption. The report was adopted. The minutes of the day's convention were read and adopted.

The Lady Aurea Howard moved, Mrs. Clarkson seconded, and it was resolved that the best thanks of this convention be given our chairman, Mrs. Stevens, for the manner in which she has presided.

It was proposed by Mrs. Beauchamp and seconded by Miss Agnes E. Slack that the ninth convention of the World's W. C. T. U. adjourn. Motion prevailed. "Blest be the Tie that binds our hearts in Christian love," was sung, and the convention adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

(Miss Agnes E. Slack stated that thirty-five members of the British Women's Temperance Association were members of the convention but several were listed representing departments of work or were representatives of other countries and were for that reason not included with the delegates from England. Scotland sent seven B. W. T. A. members.)

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<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<td>General Officers</td>
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<td>World's White Ribbon Missionaries</td>
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<td>Canada delegates, including L. T. L. (outside Executive Committee)</td>
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<td>South Africa, delegates, (outside Executive Committee)</td>
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<td>United States, delegates—states, (outside Executive Committee)</td>
<td>269</td>
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<td>United States L. T. L. delegates</td>
<td>16</td>
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Total                                        | 421    |
Counted twice                                | 6      |

415
EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION

General Officers
Vice-President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens; Secretaries, Miss Agnes E. Slack, Miss Anna A. Gordon; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson.

White Ribbon Missionaries
Mrs. J. K. Barney, Mrs. Anderson Hughes-Drew.

Presidents of Countries or Their Representatives
Africa (South), Miss Emilie J. Solomon; Argentine, Mrs. Mary R. Munroe; Australia, Lady Holder; The Bahamas, Mrs. A. B. Ormsby; Belgium, The Baroness de Laveleye; Burgaria, Miss Ellen M. Stone; Burma, Mrs. C. Davenport; Canada, Mrs. Gordon Wright; China, Dr. L. Pearl Boggs; Chili, Miss Adda Burch; Cuba, Mrs. Caroline McDowell; Denmark, Mrs. Dr. Carl Ottosen; England, The Lady Aurea Howard; France, Miss Pierce; Germany, Miss Leah Thomas; Ireland, Mrs. Randolph Clarkson; India, Miss Scott; Italy, Mrs. A. W. Greenman; Japan, Miss Weidner; Mexico, Miss Norville; Newfoundland, Mrs. Pippy; New Zealand, Mrs. Anderson Hughes-Drew; Palestine, Miss Mabel Beddow; Peru, Mrs. M. L. Munson; Porto Rico, Miss Emma L. Bush; Norway, Mrs. Reed; Scotland, Mrs. G. C. Milne; Sweden, Miss Hilda Carling; Syria, Mrs. Layyah Barakat; Straits Settlement, Miss Elizabeth Campbell; United States, Mrs. Frances P. Parks; Uruguay, Miss Estella C. Long.

Superintendents of Departments or Their Representatives
Young Woman's Branch—General Secretary, Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron; Associate General Secretary, Mrs. Rhena Mosher, Holyoke; Associates, Mrs. E. G. Waycott, Mrs. Herr-Tillinghast.

Young Woman's Branch—General Secretary, Miss Amy Swankie-Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis; Sunday School Work, Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, associate, Mrs. Bullock; Moral Education, Mrs. Macnab; Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art, Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard; Little White Ribboners, Mrs. James; Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, associate; Anti-Gambling, Miss Cooper; Schools of Methods, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon; Press, Miss Agnes E. Slack; Temperance Literature, Miss Tudor; Medal Contest Work, Mrs. A. E. Carman; Mercy, Mrs. Mary F. Lovell; School Savings and Thrift, Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer; Medical Temperance, Mrs. Martha M. Allen; Miss Bradley, associate; Food Reform, Mrs. E. W. Greenwood; Penal, Charitable and Reformatory Work, Mrs. J. K. Barney; Work Among Railway Men, Mrs. Evalyn N. Graham; Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher; Work Among Miners and Lumbermen, Mrs. S. G. E. McKeel; World's Missionary Fund, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson; Gifts and Bequests, Miss J. Darling; Systematic Giving, Mrs. O. C. Whitman; Co-operation with Missionary Societies, Dr. Louise C. Purinton; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, associate; Parlor Meetings, Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson; W. C. T. U. Exhibits, Lady Holder; Flower Mission, Miss Lella M. Sewall; Petitions and Legislative Work, Mrs. Ormiston Chant; Peace and International Arbitration, Mrs. H. J. Bailey; Franchise, Mrs. C. D. Johnson; Promotion of Good Citizenship, Mrs. G. W. Cooper.
NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

National Editors
Mrs. Asa Gordon, Canada; Miss Julia F. Deane, U. S. A.

U. S. A. National Officers
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge.

DELEGATES

England and Wales: The Lady Aurea Howard, Miss Overton, Mrs. Catlow, Miss Crook, Miss Topham, Miss Kay, Miss Ivey Cole, Miss May Brown, Mrs. Beddow, Miss Edith Beddow, Miss Nash, Miss Honor Matthews, Miss Nesbitt, Mrs. Alan Paull, Miss Thomson, Mrs. Blackwell, Miss Spong, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Howarth, Mrs. Rennard, Miss Atkinson.

Scotland: Mrs. Barton, Miss Gemmill, Miss Deas.

South Africa: Dr. Abbie Parks Ferguson, Miss Anna Cummings.

Canada: Mrs. L. C. McKinney, Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Mrs. W. W. McLachlan, Mrs. Adah McLachlan, Mrs. W. W. Andrews, Mrs. H. S. Campbell, Mrs. A. L. Powers, Mrs. Hyslop, Mrs. Lindow, Mrs. Odell, Mrs. Duff-Smith, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Leggatt, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Detlor, Mrs. Britton, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Wylie, Mrs. Pugsley, Mrs. Chrysler, Mrs. Terryberry, Mrs. Blanche Johnston, Miss Florence Edwards.

United States: (Exclusive of Ex-Officio U. S. A. members.) Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, Mrs. Mary T. Jeffries, Alabama; Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, Alaska; Mrs. Harriet Beckley Wakefield, Arizona; Mrs. T. Y. Murphy, Arkansas; Mrs. B. Sturtevant-Peet, Mrs. Nancy Jones, California, (North); Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, Mrs. Louisa G. Janvier, Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, Mrs. Ellen Dayton Blair, California, (South); Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, Mrs. Jennie V. Bond, Mrs. J. M. N. Woltersbager, Colorado; Mrs. Nellie Rule Arnold, Mrs. Annie C. S. Fenner, Mrs. Lena C. Bigelow, Connecticut; Mrs. Lena Messick, Mrs. Mary B. Donnell, Delaware; Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, District of Columbia; Miss Minnie E. Neal, Mrs. Mabel Perkins-Dean, Florida; Mrs. T. E. Patterson, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Mrs. August Burghard, Mrs. J. L. Kennedy, Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, Georgia; Miss Helen L. Hood, Miss L. Ingram Mace, Mrs. Rosetta Trabue, Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, Mrs. Sara Fisk, Mrs. M. P. Hatfield, Mrs. J. M. Etherton, Mrs. Jessie Butler, Mrs. Mary Brumbach, Mrs. Mary Edwards, Illinois; Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, Mrs. Rose Pearce, Miss Mary Woodward, Mrs. H. C. Foote, Mrs. Ella Kroft, Mrs. Mattie C. Gibson, Mrs. Martha Ridenour, Mrs. Susan B. Ostrom, Mrs. Ida Mix, Indiana; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Mrs. Lucile W. Shaddle, Mrs. E. B. Hurford, Miss Letta D. Horner, Mrs. Mary Bramer, Mrs. Ruth Van Clarke, Iowa; Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, Mrs. Eugenia F. St. John, Mrs. Isabel Hubbard, Mrs. Mary Humphrey, Mrs. Helen Rogers, Mrs. Gaston Boyd, Mrs. Ida V. Whitcomb, Mrs. S. H. Wallace, Mrs. E. P. Hickok, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Miss Edna Rowan, Kansas; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Mrs. Nora B. Taylor, Mrs. Julie L. Powers, Kentucky; Mrs. A. C. McKinney, Louisiana; Mrs. Athea G. Quimby, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, Mrs. Edith N. Oakes, Mrs. Jennie P. White, Mrs. Effie M. Lawrence, Mrs. Deborah
Knox Livingston, Maine; Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, Mrs. Annie D. Starr, Mrs. William E. Moore, Mrs. A. W. Rudisill, Mrs. Clara V. Ray, Maryland; Mrs. Isabel A. Morse, Miss Mary F. W. Anderson, Mrs. Helen G. Rice, Mrs. Harriet Sawyer, Mrs. Myrtle A. Spooner, Mrs. M. E. Knell, Mrs. Mary S. Atchison, Mrs. C. E. L. Slocum, Mrs. Pehe Clifford, Mrs. Ella G. Luce, Mrs. Amanda Peterson, Massachusetts; Mrs. E. L. Calkins, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Mrs. Jennie Lipe, Miss Margaret Bilz, Mrs. Clara Springer, Mrs. Bertha Bush, Mrs. Mary Dickie, Mrs. Myrtle Lockwood, Mrs. Ella Linn, Mrs. Ada Mumford, Mrs. W. S. Keet, Mrs. Jennie Conley, Mrs. F. B. Perkins, Mrs. Lenora H. Holcomb, Michigan; Miss Rozette Hendrix, Mrs. Bessie L. Scovell, Mrs. Eva Waterman, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. J. T. Culbertson, Minnesota; Miss Madge Montgomery, Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, Mississippi; Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, Miss Roena Shaner, Mrs. Mollie B. Dount, Mrs. E. A. P. Hayes, Mrs. Ettta F. Winter, Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor, Mrs. E. Viola Peake, Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, Mrs. Lettie Hill May, Mrs. Mabel Bray, Missouri; Mrs. Mary L. Alderson, Montana; Mrs. M. M. Clafin, Mrs. Frances B. Heald, Mrs. L. S. Corey, Mrs. Adelaide Rodd, Mrs. Elizabeth John, Nebraska; Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, Mrs. Charlaine M. Abbott, Mrs. Leonora H. Bates, New Hampshire; Miss Esther H. Elifreh, Miss Helen P. Strong, Dr. Eva W. Lake, Miss Emily R. Kirby, Miss Elizabeth H. Goodwin, Mrs. Emma Bourne, Mrs. E. V. Street, Miss Ida L. Page, Mrs. A. Swan Brown, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Mrs. May Sparks, New Jersey; Mrs. J. Curtis, New Mexico; Mrs. Helen J. Andrus, Mrs. Mattie D. Beardsley, Mrs. Martha H. Bell, Mrs. Mary H. Bishop, Mrs. Adelaide Bradbury, Miss Mary A. Brown, Mrs. Helen Brodock, Mrs. Margaret Burhans, Mrs. Fannie L. Cochran, Mrs. Frances De Graff, Mrs. Emma G. Dietrick, Mrs. G. M. Gardner, Mrs. M. C. Gehring, Mrs. Anna M. Hart, Mrs. Margaret Hatch, Mrs. Mary C. Gaston, Mrs. Mary D. Ingraham, Mrs. Alice Knapp, Mrs. May M. Manning, Miss Mildred Moody, Mrs. Sarah R. Morris, Mrs. Emma C. Payne, Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, Miss Mary F. Powles, Mrs. Rena E. Robinson, Miss Emma A. Ross, Mrs. Rose B. Seeley, Miss Margaret Sloat, Mrs. Flora H. Sterling, Mrs. Sarah Tobias, Mrs. Emma A. Tyler, Mrs. Georgia Weaton, Mrs. Mary B. Wood, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, Mrs. Ellen Le Gro Tenney, Miss Helen I. Root, New York; Mrs. T. Adelaide Goodno, Mrs. N. C. Greene, North Carolina; Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie, Mrs. Edna F. Salmon, North Dakota; Mrs. Florence D. Richards, Mrs. Frances Ensign Fuller, Mrs. Viola D. Romans, Mrs. Sarah K. Meredith, Mrs. Carrie L. Flatter, Dr. Effie L. Bertholf, Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead, Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, Mrs. S. M. Walker, Mrs. Lucy E. Vankirk, Mrs. Katherine Gehhart, Mrs. Lulu Gleason, Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, Mrs. Dorcas Felker, Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond, Mrs. Carrie D. Edwards, Mrs. Mary Dunlap, Mrs. H. D. Van Kirk, Mrs. Susan Sturgis, Mrs. Mattie Chambers, Mrs. Henry Linden, Mrs. Mary Westlake, Mrs. Burton White, Miss Mary Arthur, Mrs. Dr. Schoene, Mrs. Eliza J. Patterson, Miss Hattie Johns, Mrs. Jennie Gibson, Mrs. O. E. Faust, Mrs. R. J. Smith, Mrs. M. N. Marshall, Miss Rose Davison, Mrs. M. E. Phillips, Mrs. Mattie Slater, Miss Mary Ervin, Ohio; Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, Oklahoma; Mrs. Edith Hill Booker, Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, Oregon; Mrs. Ella M. George, Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish, Mrs. Leah C. Marion, Mrs. M. V. Stringer, Mrs. R. S. Taylor, Mrs. R. E. Urell, Mrs. Orell Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Wiggin, Mrs. C. L. Sones, Mrs. Jennie Moore, Mrs. H. L. Detweller, Mrs. Eva G. Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth Heebner,
Mrs. Elizabeth S. McMaster, Mrs. W. H. Cover, Miss Emily Packer, Mrs. Clara Shrigley, Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, Mrs. Dora A. Miller, Mrs. Marjorie M. Steese, Mrs. Helen Wood, Miss L. D. Shuck, Mrs. E. E. Wells, Mrs. A. E. McMinn, Mrs. C. B. Simmorn's, Mrs. C. Lang, Mrs. S. C. Nelson, Mrs. Lucy A. Poole, Mrs. A. M. Cleese, Mrs. Walter Snyder, Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke, Rhode Island; Mrs. Joseph Sprott, South Carolina; Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, Mrs. Mary Mundt, South Dakota; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Collins, Mrs. Cenia A. Patten, Mrs. Meda C. Taylor, Mrs. Lella O. Stratton, Tennessee; Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, Texas; Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, Utah; Mrs. M. L. Pearson, Mrs. Ida H. Read, Vermont; Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, Mrs. Amy C. Weech, Mrs. Faith Thomas Parrott, Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Mrs. Mary W. Newton, Miss Christine I. Tinning, Virginia; Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Mrs. Hattie B. Dunlap, Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, Washington (West); Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Mrs. Olive C. Barne, Mrs. V. E. Mohler, Mrs. Edith M. Sweet, West Virginia; Mrs. W. A. Lawson, Mrs. Annie Warren, Mrs. Ida M. Cooke, Mrs. Josie E. Sizer, Mrs. Vie H. Campbell, Wisconsin; Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, Mrs. Frances E. Preston, colored membership.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Hotel Bossert, Thursday Morning, October 23, 1913

Thursday morning, October 23, the Executive Committee met at 9 a. m. at the Hotel Bossert, Mrs. Stevens, Vice-President of the World's W. C. T. U., in the chair.

Lady Holder, Australia, led in prayer; Mrs. Stevens introduced the Lady Aurea Howard, daughter of Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, president of the World's W. C. T. U. Four general officers, seventeen presidents of countries or their representatives, twenty-five superintendents of departments or their representatives, responded to the roll call.

Lady Holder and Mrs. Randolph Clarkson were appointed to fill the two vacancies on the Committee on Resolutions.

Appeals were made on behalf of various countries as follows: by Miss Anna Gordon for Burma, supported by Mrs. Thacher and Mrs. Stevenson. Miss Agnes Slack appealed for India and referred to the generous help given by Scotland, in supporting Miss Lochhead in India for three and a half years. On motion of Miss Gordon it was resolved to send a vote of thanks to the Scottish W. C. T. U. for Miss Lochhead’s invaluable work in India.

Mrs. Human’s appeal that an American white ribboner should be sent to Ceylon to promote an agitation for national prohibition was presented by Miss Anna Gordon.

Mrs. K. L. Stevenson and Dr. Pearl Boggs spoke on behalf of China; the latter pointed out how opium is being banished and that this may be the opportunity for the drink traffic to take hold of China unless temperance work is vigorously initiated.

Mrs. Boole, president of New York State W. C. T. U., was presented to the Executive Committee and announced the reception to be given by the State W. C. T. U. at the Hotel Astor, New York City, in
the evening. A most cordial vote of thanks to Mrs. Boole and to the New York State W. C. T. U. was given.

Mrs. Milne of Scotland proposed and it was resolved that the Executive Committee should nominate a Committee on Credentials, the nominations to be confirmed by the Convention.

Lady Holder proposed the following ladies be nominated as the Committee on Credentials—this was seconded by Mrs. Milne and adopted: Miss Agnes Slack, England; Miss Solomon, South Africa; Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Canada; Mrs. Frances P. Parks, U. S. A.; Miss Iwasawa, Japan.

Miss Agnes Slack and Lady Holder proposed and it was resolved the following be nominated on the Committee on Courtesies: Miss Anna Gordon, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, U. S. A.; Mrs. Johnson, England; Mrs. Benedict, Newfoundland; Mrs. MacNab, Scotland; Miss Mabel Beddow, England.

Mrs. Clarkson proposed, Miss Darling seconded, and it was resolved to nominate as the Finance Committee: Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson; Mrs. Reed, England; Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchinson, U. S. A.; Mrs. Bullock of Canada.

Mrs. K. L. Stevenson proposed, Mrs. MacNab of Scotland seconded, and it was resolved to nominate the following ladies as the Convention Membership Committee: Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, New Zealand; Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, U. S. A.; Mrs. Clarkson, England; Mrs. Gordon Wright, Canada; the presidents of local unions in New York.

Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Thacher proposed and it was resolved to nominate as Distributing and Collecting Tellers: Mrs. Reed, England; Miss Cooper, Australia; Miss Carling, Sweden; Mrs. Carl Ottoson, Denmark; Miss Scott, India; Mrs. Greenman, Italy; Miss Gemmill, Scotland; Mrs. Annable, U. S. A.

Counting Tellers: Miss Cameron, England; Lady Aurea Howard, England; Dr. Pearl Boggs, China; Miss Boyle, Bermuda; Miss Weidner, Japan; Miss Dunmore, Mexico; Mrs. Pippy, Newfoundland; Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, U. S. A.; Miss Thorn, England.

Earnest appeals were made for Japan by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, U. S. A., and Miss Weidner of Japan. Miss Gordon paid a fervent tribute to the heroic work of Miss Ruth Davis in Japan and urged for contributions for the completion of Headquarters in Tokyo. Mrs. Davis expressed her willingness for her daughter to return to Japan.

The Baroness de Laveleye announced she would shortly spend six weeks in Japan and that while there she would be glad to promote our cause. The Baroness de Laveleye appealed for help for Belgium.

Miss Greenman spoke of her tour through Italy; Mrs. Crafts, U. S. A., and Miss Solomon of South Africa spoke of the Milan Congress and mentioned with much enthusiasm the success of the two Women's meetings organized by Miss Slack under the auspices of the World's W. C. T. U. Mrs. Stevens announced that Miss Slack had been elected by the Congress at Milan a member of the permanent Committee.

Miss Agnes Slack proposed, Miss Gordon seconded, and it was resolved, a vote of thanks should be sent to Dr. Ferrari and the Milan Committee for their generous co-operation in local arrangements made for the meetings of the World's W. C. T. U.

Miss Agnes Slack announced the organization at Milan of a W. C. T. U. with thirty-two members and that Madame Camperio had consented to take the presidency. On the motion of Miss Anna Gordon
and Miss Solomon it was resolved that the Executive Committee extend heartfelt thanks to Miss Agnes Slack for the organization of the great world-wide meetings in Milan, Italy, in connection with the International Anti-Alcoholic Congress and request her to take, if possible, a W. C. T. U. organizing tour through Italy in April, Mrs. Greenman to co-operate.

Miss Gordon moved, Mrs. Greenman seconded, and it was resolved that this Executive Committee express to Madame Camperio, the president of the newly organized W. C. T. U. in Milan, our appreciative thanks for her acceptance of this office and our earnest hope that she may be with us at the next meeting of the World's W. C. T. U.

Miss Agnes Slack spoke of the unions organized by the initiative of the World's W. C. T. U. on Mount Lebanon, where a worker is needed and referred to Miss Mabel Beddow's work there. Mrs. Drew also mentioned Miss Beddow's work.

The Committee rose.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 23

The Committee met at two o'clock, Mrs. Stevens in the chair. Mrs. Johnson, England, offered prayer. Miss Gordon made an appeal for France and was supported by Mrs. Allen, Baroness de Laveluy, and Miss Slack. An appeal was also presented for literature for Portugal. Miss Gordon urged for help for South America and referred to Miss Gowen's most successful work as our World's missionary for South America and of her much lamented death in Peru.

Mrs. Greenman spoke of her former home in Uruguay and of the importance of two missionaries being engaged for South America. Mrs. Munson urged for an organizer in Peru and referred specially to the demoralizing effects of liquor on the Indians. Mrs. Carman urged for medal contest work in Peru.

Miss Solomon of South Africa exhibited a map of South Africa showing the enormous tract of country requiring organization, with the points marked where the W. C. T. U. exists and showing that Rhodesia is 3,000 miles from Capetown. The World's W. C. T. U. sent Mrs. Hartnoll to organize in Rhodesia two years ago. Unions were organized at the capital city, Salisbury, and at Bulawayo; it is urgent that further help should be sent these new unions. Dr. Abbie Parks Ferguson spoke of her forty years' work in South Africa and claimed help for 300,000 colored people of Johannesburg and for seven and one-half million colored people and one and one-half million white population south of Zambesi. Miss Cummings supported this plea and spoke with an intimate knowledge of conditions in Cape Colony. Miss Swankie-Cameron appealed for a young worker to be sent out as World's White Ribbon Missionary. Mrs. Drew also urged for a World's "Y" organizer. Appeals were made on behalf of Bulgaria, Madagascar, Chili, the Bahamas, Madeira, Greece, Mexico and Turkey.

Miss Gordon presented a request from the California W. C. T. U. asking the Executive if it would meet the expense of sending the Polyglot Petition to the Panama Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. Miss Agnes Slack proposed, Miss Johnson seconded, and it was resolved that our Polyglot Petition for the prohibition of the sale of liquor in all countries, with its seven million signatures, be sent to the Panama Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, as a part of the World's W. C. T. U. exhibit and that the World's W. C. T. U. be re-
Miss Johnson offered five pounds ($25.00) towards the expense if necessary. Miss Gordon proposed, Miss Swankie-Cameron seconded, and it was resolved to continue the circulation of the Polyglot Petition.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, Bulgaria, made an eloquent plea for the Balkan States and spoke of the great possibilities for work in Bulgaria.

Miss Agnes Slack stated she had just received a letter from Madame Camperio of Milan, announcing she was forwarding dues for fifty members.

Mrs. Clarkson moved, Miss Greenman seconded, and it was resolved that a sub-committee be appointed to present a report to the Executive Committee of all appeals made on behalf of various countries; this committee to consist of the General Officers, Miss Solomon, Mrs. Drew, and Mrs. K. Lent Stevenson.

Miss Cummings moved, Mrs. Thacher seconded, and it was resolved that Mrs. Reed be elected time-keeper for the convention.

Miss Mabel Beddow spoke of her work in Palestine and Syria and recommended Miss Glassey (who speaks Arabic fluently) as an organizer for our work in Syria.

Mrs. Ormsby spoke on behalf of the colored W. C. T. U. in Nassau. Mrs. Cooper of South Australia and Miss Norville of Mexico addressed the committee. The following superintendents were presented: Mrs. Carman, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. M. M. Allen, Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Elizabeth Gordon, Dr. Louise Purington, Mrs. Thacher, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. McNee, Miss Sewall; and as associates, Miss Bradley and Mrs. Waycott.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25

The Executive Committee met at the Hotel Bossert at 9 a.m., specially called in the absence of the superintendents of departments to consider nominations of superintendents.

Lady Holder proposed, it was seconded and resolved that the superintendents be nominated by open vote and not by ballot.

Miss Amy A. Swankie-Cameron was nominated as General Secretary of the Young Woman's Branch, Miss Anna A. Gordon as General Secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, and the following superintendents of departments were nominated: Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools and Colleges, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis; Sunday School Work, Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts; Relation of Temperance to Labor, Miss Johnson; Schools of Methods, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon; Press, Miss Agnes E. Slack; Anti-Narcotics, Mrs. Levi Sammons; Anti-Opium, Dr. Mary Stone; Anti-Gambling, Mrs. Ware Copeland; School Savings and Thrift, Mrs. S. L. Oberhoitzer; Medal Contest Work, Mrs. A. E. Carman; Evangelistic Work, Miss Elizabeth Greenwood; World's Missionary Fund, Mrs. K. L. Stevenson. Miss Agnes Slack moved, Mrs. Millne seconded, and it was resolved that the department of Systematic Giving be merged with the department of Gifts and Bequests, to be called the department of Systematic Giving, Gifts and Bequests. The committee rose.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25

The Executive Committee met at 6:45 o'clock, Mrs. Stevens in the chair. Miss Greenwood offered prayer.

The following nominations were approved: Penal, Charitable and
NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

Reformatory Work, Mrs. J. K. Barney; Work Among Railway Men, Miss Lavinia Grayson; Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. Ella H. Thacher; Work Among Miners and Lumbermen, Mrs. McKee; Moral Education, Mrs. Mitchell; Mercy, Mrs. Mary F. Lovell; Work for the Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art, Mrs. Pritchard; Temperance Literature, Miss Bleby; Flower Mission, Miss Amelia Pemell; Petitions and Legislative Work, Mrs. Crossfield.

Miss Agnes Slack moved, Mrs. Milne seconded, and it was resolved, to discontinue the department of Promotion of Good Citizenship on the understanding that it enters into so many of the departments.

The following nominations were approved: Parlor Meetings, Mrs. Tomlinson; Franchise, Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew; Peace and International Arbitration, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey; Food Reform, Miss May Yates; Medical Temperance, Mrs. M. M. Allen; Systematic Giving, Gifts and Bequests, Mrs. Whitman; Counter Attractions to Public Houses, Mrs. MacNab; Co-operation with Missionary Societies, Dr. Louise C. Furinton; The Uses of Unfermented Wine, Mrs. Sprigg; Little White Ribboners, Mrs. Porritt; W. C. T. U. Exhibits, Lady Holder.

Miss Agnes Slack proposed a department for Scattered Members. This was not adopted.

The Committee rose.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27

The Executive Committee met at Hotel Bossert at 8:45 o'clock; Mrs. Stevens presided. Mrs. Davenport (Burma) offered prayer.

Lady Holder stated that she desired to resign the superintendency of the department of W. C. T. U. Exhibits and to nominate Mrs. Carvosso as superintendent. The Executive Committee voted to approve the nomination of Mrs. Carvosso.

Miss Anna Gordon presented a suggestion from Mrs. Leiter of the United States for the formation of a department of Physical Education, also a further suggestion from the United States for a department of Sabbath Observance. The Executive Committee voted not to adopt these departments. Miss Agnes Slack and Miss Anna Gordon proposed and it was resolved that a vote of thanks be given Mrs. Ella H. Thacher for her most valuable work in Mexico.

Several members of the Executive Committee were presented, including Dr. Estelle Long, Uruguay; Miss Ada Burch, Chili; Mrs. Munroe, the Argentine; Mrs. Ormsby, the Bahamas; Mrs. Frances P Parks, United States; Mrs. Asa Gordon, Canada, and Miss Julia F. Deane, United States, editors of National W. C. T. U. papers, and Mrs. James, England, were also presented.

On behalf of Miss Leigh Brown of England, Miss Agnes Slack presented several copies of "Counsel to Parents," a book on moral education, by the late Elizabeth Blackwell, M. D.

Mrs. Crafts presented the following resolution which was proposed by Mrs. Lent Stevenson, seconded by Mrs. Bullock of Canada, and resolved: That we request the International Sunday School Lesson Committee to indicate plainly which lesson in each quarter of both the uniform and graded series is assigned as a quarterly temperance lesson and we also request all lesson writers to treat the drink problem as the central issue in all these lessons.

Mrs. Tomlinson moved, it was seconded and resolved, that the
"World's Red Letter Days" be added to the department of Parlor Meetings.

Madame Barakat spoke of her work on behalf of the World's W. C. T. U. in Syria and appealed for two native missionaries in Syria; she offered one hundred dollars every year for three years towards the expense of training native girls in Syria for this work. This appeal was by vote of the Committee referred to the Committee on Grants to Missionaries.

Mrs. Parks of U. S. A. extended on behalf of the National W. C. T. U. an invitation to all foreign delegates to attend the U. S. A. National Convention at Asbury Park, New Jersey, October 30 to November 6. Dr. Estelle Long spoke of the work in South America and earnestly appealed for a missionary.

Miss Gordon moved, Lady Aurea Howard seconded, and it was resolved a vote of sympathy be sent to the President of the Deutscher Bund Abstinenter Frauen on the much regretted passing away of Miss Nix, the delegate appointed to represent Germany at this Convention.

Lady Holder presented, on behalf of Dr. Wilbur Crafts, a suggestion for a department of the Bible in State Schools. Mrs. Chant moved, and it was resolved that the Evangelistic department covers this suggestion.

Mrs. Davenport of Burma proposed, Dr. Louise Purington seconded the following resolution which was adopted: "We, the members of the World's W. C. T. U., assembled in Convention, respectfully urge upon the Edinburgh Continuation Committee the necessity of making a place for temperance workers on that Committee and for temperance work in its program, providing for it just as the Committee provides for any other branch of mission work."

Mrs. Drew proposed a resolution re opium; Miss Slack moved and it was resolved it be referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Miss Bush urged that a worker should be sent to Porto Rico; Miss Gordon proposed, Mrs. Chant seconded, and it was resolved that this be referred to the special Committee on Appeals.

Miss Slack proposed that a White Ribbon Missionary be sent to Uruguay; Mrs. Munson proposed, Mrs. Greenman seconded as an amendment, and it was resolved, that two missionaries be sent to South America, one to the East Coast and one for the West. This motion as amended was adopted and supported by Miss Gordon and by Miss Bush, Porto Rico; Miss Long, Uruguay; Mrs. Munson, Peru; Mrs. Munro, Argentine. Mrs. Ormsby appealed on behalf of the Bahamas Islands for a department on work among the colored people. Mrs. Barney especially appealed for help for Cuba. Mrs. Clarkson moved and it was resolved these appeals be referred to a future meeting of the Executive Committee.

Miss Gordon reported that the committee appointed to consider a special badge for life members had secured designs and prices for such a badge. After discussion, Mrs. K. L. Stevenson moved, and Miss Solomon seconded, and it was resolved that our white ribbon badge is all sufficient and that the special committee appointed to consider a special badge for life members be discharged.

The Committee rose.
The Executive Committee met at Hotel Bossert at 9 o'clock, Mrs. Stevens presiding. Mrs. Lent Stevenson led in prayer. Lady Aurea Howard called special attention to some books on sale written by Mr. Guy Hayler of England, "Prohibition in all Lands." Price, 75 cents.

Mrs. Lent Stevenson proposed, Lady Holder seconded, and it was resolved, that the next issue of the Handy Booklet contain the names of the General Officers of organized countries, and that the booklet be on the same plan as the last edition.

Miss Agnes Slack presented the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider grants to countries:

"The Sub-Committee appointed by the World's Executive Committee to prepare a report on the appeals made to the Executive Committee on October 23, met at 8 o'clock at the Hotel Bossert on Tuesday, October 28, Mrs. Stevens in the chair. Mrs. Lent Stevenson led in prayer.

It was resolved to recommend the nomination of Miss Glassey as a White-Ribbon Missionary for Syria; that Miss Stroud Smith be called Scotland's White-Ribbon Missionary; that $600 (£120) be sent yearly to the W. C. T. U. of India; that a W. C. T. U. organizer be sent to Ceylon.

Applications for literature and other help for Burma were considered, and it was agreed to recommend that the World's W. C. T. U. send $300 annually to Burma in addition to the support of a World's White-Ribbon Missionary.

It was resolved to recommend that the salary and traveling expenses of a Chinese young woman be given to China and that her appointment be referred to Mrs. Goodrich.

It was resolved to recommend that a special grant of $500 be sent from the World's treasury for white-ribbon work in Japan during Miss Davis' absence, and that an earnest effort be made to secure money to complete the building of Headquarters in Japan.

It was agreed to recommend that the World's Officers be empowered to send a worker to Belgium; that $500 be sent to the Federated W. C. T. U. of South Africa for organization work in Rhodesia and British East Africa; also that $125 be sent the Federated W. C. T. U. of South Africa for the voyage expenses of an organizer to Cape Town.

It was resolved to recommend a grant to Portugal for literature, the amount to be left to the General Officers; that the decision of a worker for Mexico be left to the General Officers, and that the General Officers be empowered to send France financial assistance."

Dr. Boggs proposed, the Baroness de Laveleye seconded, the adoption of the report of the Sub-Committee; this was agreed. Mrs. Thacher made a statement with regard to the immorality in the cantonments in India and expressed the wish that England should adopt the department for Work Among Soldiers and Sailors. Lady Holder supported this suggestion and spoke of the compulsory military training in Australia.

Miss Agnes Slack proposed and it was resolved that the portrait presented to the World's W. C. T. U. by the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. should be in care of the U. S. A. National W. C. T. U. at their Headquarters at Rest Cottage.
Mrs. Sanderson moved that the grant of $12.00 per year to World's W. C. T. U. Superintendents be increased to $20.00; this was seconded. Mrs. Johnson, England, moved as an amendment that the fixed sum be continued at $12.00, but the grant be increased to $20.00 at the discretion of the officers for certain departments; the amendment was lost. Lady Holder moved a further amendment that the grant of $12.00 be continued, but in cases where there were special demands, the Superintendents should appeal to the General Officers for a further grant, stating the case of a need for additional money, and that such additional grants be left to the discretion of the General Officers. The amendment was carried. The motion as amended was carried.

The following were nominated World's White-Ribbon Missionaries: Mrs. J. K. Barney, Miss Olifa Johansdottir, Mrs. Harrison Lee Cowie, Miss Flora E. Strout, Miss Ruth Frances Davis, Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, Miss Stroud Smith, Miss Hardynthia Norville, Miss Mabel Beddow, Miss Jennie V. Glasssey. It was voted that the General Officers be authorized to appoint white-ribbon organizers for work in needy countries.

The terms on which the World's White Ribbon Missionaries should be engaged were considered. The present terms were discussed. It was moved, seconded and resolved that a clear statement be added showing the World's Missionaries now in active service. Mrs. Stevenson moved and it was resolved the terms of engagement should be amended by adding the words "While under definite engagement." Miss Norville thanked the Committee for her election as a World's White-Ribbon Missionary.

The resignation of Miss Robertson as Superintendent of the department for the Protection of the Native Races was presented and regretfully accepted. Miss Tudor of England was nominated as Superintendent of this department.

Miss Agnes Slack gave notice of an amendment to the constitution, Article 3, to omit the words "and any organizers or evangelists whose names are on the printed list in the World's minutes," to further amend Article 3 by the insertion of the words at the close of the sentence beginning "World's Superintendents of Departments": Associates not to have voting power.

The following nominations of associates were ratified by the Executive Committee: Mrs. Caroline McDowell for the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies; Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, for the Franchise department; "Y" leaders in the different countries for the Young Woman's Branch; leaders for the work among the children in the auxiliary countries for the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch; Mrs. Flanighan for the department of School Savings and Thrift; Mrs. Evalyn Graham, for the department of Work Among Railway Men; Mrs. Mary E. Whitney for the department of Evangelistic Work; Miss Whitechurch for the Mercy department; Mrs. Irvine and Mrs. Bullock, Sunday School department; Mrs. Anna George, Purity in Literature and Art; Mrs. Mary F. Lincoln, Parlor Meetings; Mrs. Maude Carman Cathcart, Medal Contest Work; Miss Cameron (England), Mrs. Halsey (Australia), World's Missionary Fund.

It was voted that the General Officers should be empowered to include in the World's report the names of the associates sent in up to the time the Report goes to press.

Miss Gordon read the following telegram from the Woman's International Congress of Missions committee for the great exposition at
San Francisco: "Christian greetings. The Woman's International Congress of Missions committee of San Francisco for 1915 invite you to appoint four members of its committee. This committee is organized locally under Women's Home and Foreign Mission Board of California, The Young Women's Christian Association, Women's Christian Temperance Union and affiliated organizations. (Signed) Minadora Berry Goodwin Pres't."

It was resolved to appoint the following ladies to represent the World's W. C. T. U. on the committee: Mrs. Dorr, president of North California; Dr. Louise Purington; Mrs. Lent Stevenson; Mrs. Julia D. Phelps.

Miss Weidner of Japan proposed the following resolution—which was seconded and adopted: "Whereas all nations are not represented by their own country-women and great conventions are of the highest possible value to the women of our missionary countries, be it resolved that we earnestly petition the W. C. T. U. in those countries to send, if possible, a native representative to our great gatherings."

Mrs. Lent Stevenson proposed, and it was seconded and resolved that this Executive committee recommends, that the World's Convention be held, if possible, four days instead of three.

The Lady Aurea Howard proposed, that departmental meetings be held the day preceding and the day following the convention.

Mrs. Lent Stevenson proposed, and it was seconded and resolved that the presentation of fraternal delegates be limited to stated times.

On motion of Mrs. Drew a letter of sympathy was ordered sent to Mr. Cole and his two daughters.

Mrs. Lent Stevenson proposed that a grant of $400 be given the "Y" Branch.

Mrs. Oberholtzer stated she had made special arrangements at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, for delegates. A vote of thanks was given Mrs. Oberholtzer.

Invitations were presented for the next World's Convention to meet in Wilmington, Delaware; in Canada, by Mrs. Gordon Wright; in Japan, six years hence, by Miss Weidner; in Australia, by Lady Holder.

Miss Carling, Sweden, and Mrs. Ottoson, Denmark, said it might be possible for Scandinavia to invite the World's Convention to meet in Denmark or Sweden.

Mrs. Ottoson made an appeal for workers to be sent to Denmark and presented a greeting from the Finland W. C. T. U.

The noontide hour of prayer was led by Mrs. Johnson, England.

Orders for copies of the Convention Report of W. C. T. U. were handed in as follows:

- United States, 500 copies; England, 150 copies; Scotland, 50 copies; Japan, 5 copies; Italy, 5 copies; Uruguay, 12 copies; Quebec Province, 25 copies; Miss Norville, 12 copies; Mrs. Thacher, 25 copies; Mrs. Carman, 15 copies; Mrs. Tomlinson, 20 copies.

Mrs. Clarkson moved and it was resolved that all unfinished business be referred to the World's W. C. T. U. general officers.

After the singing of a parting hymn, the Committee rose.
DEVOATIONAL DAY

World’s W. C. T. U. Convention, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, October 28

Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, World’s superintendent of the department of Evangelistic Work, had charge of the meetings in historic Plymouth Church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity both morning and afternoon. In the absence of the pastor of the church, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Dr. Tenney, the assistant pastor, gave the greeting for the church. Mrs. M. M. Rogers of New York read the Scripture lesson, Mrs. Ella A. Boole addressed the morning meeting, Miss Mildred Gay of Brooklyn brought a message in song, and Mrs. J. K. Barney gave a ten minutes’ Scriptural keynote. An hour of testimony and prayer was participated in by all the General Officers of the World’s W. C. T. U.

At the afternoon meeting, Miss Greenwood by special request gave a half hour of religious instruction. Prayer was offered by Mrs. S. R. Wright of Canada and the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to “Echoes Around the World” with the general topic “Our sources of power.” Among the speakers were Mrs. Ormiston Chant, England; Dr. L. Pearl Boggs, China; Mrs. G. C. Milne, Scotland; Dr. Abbie Parke Ferguson, South Africa; Mrs. Asa Gordon, Canada; Lady Holder, Australia; Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, U. S. A.; Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, New Zealand, and Dr. Wilbur Crafts, U. S. A.

On Saturday and on Monday mornings devotional services were held in the Hanson Place Methodist church.

WELCOME RECEPTION

Hotel Astor, New York, Thursday, Oct. 23

The welcome addresses were extended to the delegates at a “Welcome Reception” tendered the Convention by the New York State W. C. T. U. at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Thursday, October 23. Following a social hour, when two thousand people greeted the General Officers and other guests, and a five course buffet supper was served, a delightful program was carried out.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York State W. C. T. U., presented Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, World’s W. C. T. U. Vice-President, as the presiding officer. In welcoming the guests on behalf of the United States Mrs. Stevens said: “The happiness of the hostess country would be complete were the President of the World’s organization, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, with us.” She, however, had sent her representative, her youngest daughter, The Lady Aurea Howard, who was presented by Mrs. Stevens as the first speaker and who made a delightful response. Mrs. Stevens extended a warm welcome to the United States.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole greeted the convention, not only in the name of the officers of the New York W. C. T. U., but also on behalf of 34,000 white ribboners of the state who had made ready to celebrate their fortieth anniversary as a state union by entertaining the World’s W. C. T. U. Convention. Honorable William M. Calder, U. S. Congressman from New York, Rev. S. Edward Young, the pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Mrs. F. S. Bennett, vice-president of the Council of Women for Home Missions, Miss Mary Garrett Hay of
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the Federation of Women's Clubs, and Dr. Franklin Hooper, director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, heartily welcomed the Convention.

The following speakers responded to these cordial addresses of welcome: Miss Agnes E. Slack, England; The Baroness de Laveleye, Belgium; Miss Emilie J. Solomon, South Africa; Mrs. G. C. Milne, Scotland; Mrs. Dr. Carl Ottosen, Denmark; Miss Hilda Carling, Sweden; Mrs. Gordon Wright, Canada; Miss Mabel Beddow, Palestine; Mrs. Greenman, Italy, and Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, New Zealand.

The evening closed with the singing of "God Save the King" by delegates from Great Britain and her colonies, and of "America" by the White Ribboners of the United States.

EVENING MEETINGS AND SUNDAY SERVICES

Academy of Music, Friday Evening, October 24

Prior to the opening of the evening meeting an organ recital by Mr. John Hyatt Brewer, organist of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, was greatly enjoyed. Mrs. Stevens took the chair at eight o'clock. After an opening hymn and prayer by Rev. Dr. Caswell there were addresses by Miss Agnes E. Slack, England; the Baroness de Laveleye, Belgium; Mrs. Gordon Wright, Canada, and Mrs. Ormiston Chant, England. Miss Elizabeth Tudor was the soloist of the evening.

Academy of Music, Saturday Evening, October 25

At 7:30 an organ recital was given by Mr. Charles S. Yerbury, musical director of the Manual Training High School. Mrs. Stevens opened the meeting at 8:00 o'clock and the Musical Arts Society of the Manual Training High School under the direction of Mr. Yerbury, sang several choruses with fine effect. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Pippy, of Newfoundland. Lady Holder, Australia, Dr. L. Pearl Boggs, China, Mrs. Randolph Clarkson, England, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, U. S. A., were the speakers. Miss Beatrice F. Miller was the soloist of the evening.

Following the address of Dr. Boggs a resolution was proposed by Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, New Zealand, seconded by Miss Anna Gordon and adopted: "Whereas, China has achieved two great moral reforms within the last decade, namely; the gradual abolition of slavery and the almost complete eradication of opium, and Whereas, China has placed herself in line with the progressive nations of the world by these reforms, by the introduction of a modern system of education, by the adoption of a constitutional form of government, and last, by a call to all Christian nations to join her people in a day of days, Therefore, It is resolved that the World's W. C. T. U., in convention assembled, sends greetings and felicitations to the women of China and express to them the hope that right speedily all Christian governments may recognize the new Republic of China."

Academy of Music, Sunday Afternoon, October 26

The Sunday afternoon mass meeting was held at 3:30 o'clock, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens presiding. Mr. G. Waring Stebbins, organist of Emmanuel Baptist church, and Mrs. Josephine Seberry Drake, of Brooklyn, furnished the musical program of the afternoon. Professor
A. A. Hopkins led in prayer. Addresses were made by the Baroness de Laveleye, Belgium; Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, U. S. A., and Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, New Zealand. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Braman.

**Hanson Place M. E. Church, Sunday Evening**

Sunday evening Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron, General Secretary of the Young Woman’s Branch of the World’s W. C. T. U., was the presiding officer at the meeting of young people, to which the young people’s societies of the Brooklyn churches had received a cordial invitation. Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, the first leader of young women’s work in the World’s Union conducted the devotional exercises. Miss Swankie-Cameron in her opening address made an earnest plea for new members for the young people’s societies. The Lady Aurea Howard, Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke, U. S. A.; Miss Margaret Thorpe, England; Miss Iwasawa, Japan; Miss Mabel Beddow, Palestine; Miss Gladys Cooper, South Australia; Miss Anna Cummings; South Africa; Mrs. Leggatt, Canada; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, and Miss Anna A. Gordon made brief addresses. The young women of Burma sent a message to the convention which was given by Dr. Davenport for his wife, a delegate from the W. C. T. U. of Burma. Mrs. Frances W. Graham was the soloist of the evening. The meeting closed with words of benediction by Rev. George C. Fort, pastor of the church.

The pastors of nearly one hundred churches of Brooklyn and New York City invited our white ribbon speakers for addresses both morning and afternoon.

**Academy of Music, Monday Evening, October 27**

As on other evenings, the Academy of Music was crowded to its capacity and large numbers of people were unable to gain admission. An organ recital was given by M. R. Huntington Woodman, organist of the First Presbyterian church. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens took the chair at 8:00 o’clock. Special music was given under the direction of Miss Sara Buchanan Huff, by the Kent Chorus of Lewis Avenue Congregational church, seventy-five voices. The closing number, introducing the patriotic songs and flags of many nations called out great applause: Mrs. Ella A. Boole offered prayer. One hundred one-minute speeches, in which delegates from all countries represented at the convention took part, as well as many from the United States, fittingly closed the inspiring convention.

Mrs. Stevenson announced the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. would place the name of Elizabeth S. Tobey upon the memorial list of the World’s W. C. T. U.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens presented to the Lady Aurea Howard a beautifully bound book containing the autographs of the convention delegates and asked Lady Aurea to carry it to her mother, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle.

To the Lady Aurea Howard Mrs. Stevens presented a silver case containing white ribbon badges and bows, asking her to accept it from the convention delegates with their abiding affection and enduring gratitude.

Miss Agnes E. Slack on behalf of the convention presented to Mrs. Ella A. Boole for the New York State W. C. T. U., a framed picture of the World’s W. C. T. U. vice-president, Mrs. Stevens. Miss Anna
A. Gordon presented to Miss Agnes Slack of old England a volume on New England by its noted author, Miss Helen Keller. Mrs. Graham sang "Victory," the resolution of "Thanks" was enthusiastically adopted, the convention formally adjourned, and the white ribboners from the United States sang to their comrades from other lands a goodbye verse to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne":

"We fondly love you, comrades dear,
Your coming made us glad,
The bond of love has stronger grown,
Your going makes us sad.
Come back again, white ribboners,
Come back again, we pray;
Come back again, white ribboners,
Come back again to stay!"

The great audience, those on the floor as well as on the platform, clasped hands and repeated in concert the Aaronic benediction.
REPORT OF THE HONORARY SECRETARIES

AUSTRALIA

The Australasian Union through its many departments is doing good work and its motto is still “Total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and commonwealth.” The Federal City has been founded and it is gratifying to know that in all the Federal Territory there is only one small public house. The only amendment made by the Federal Parliament is in its ordinance in December, 1910, for the government of the territory. It says, “No license to sell intoxicating liquors in the territory shall be granted and no license existing at the commencement of this ordinance shall be removed to other premises.” A letter was sent to the Federal Parliament asking that a censor might be appointed to investigate moving picture films, also picture post cards, with a view to eliminating those likely to have harmful effects upon the morals of the young. At the convention held in Queensland in May, 1912, Lady Holder was elected president, Mrs. Nolan not wishing to stand for re-election, and there was also a change of secretaries, but Mrs. Joseph Everett, who was elected recording secretary only held office for one year, for her Master, whom she loved and served so faithfully, called her to higher service. The call came quite suddenly and our loss cannot be estimated. Mrs. Everett was connected with the Australasian Union from its very beginning and has held many offices. It will be most difficult to fill her place, especially in the Peace and Arbitration department. The Australasian Union records its sense of its great loss and sympathizes with the bereaved ones. Sympathy has also been extended to the Union in New Zealand on the loss of its beloved president. Mrs. Cole endeared herself greatly to the Australasian workers who met her at the 1909 convention. Also to the great hosts of the Salvation Army whose great leader, General Booth, has been called to his reward; and to the relatives and friends of one of the great hearts of the temperance movement in Australia, Mr. J. H. Judkins.

The leaders in every state are enthusiastic and determined to bring about definite results. Women all over the commonwealth are being roused to the importance of the temperance propaganda and are lending their assistance in no-license campaigns.

The white slave traffic and moral reforms in other directions are being considered with greater assurance of success than ever before. More interest is being shown and women realize the need of activity.

Beside the Australasian organizer, Miss George, there are state organizers in South Australia, Queensland and Victoria. New districts are being worked and new Unions organized. These same three states are rejoicing over new properties acquired for state headquarters—which are daily proving their usefulness.

Immigration is showing great activity and white ribboners from other parts of the world are being welcomed. A week of special effort and thanksgiving is held throughout Australia each year, the funds therefrom being divided between local, state and Australasian Unions.

New South Wales: The outstanding feature is the effort made in conjunction with the Alliance to bring the state under no-license. In September, 1910, a day of prayer for the success of the campaign was
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held and was attended by 1,000 people. To quote from the Alliance Report prepared by Archdeacon Boyce:

“This poll was, in the aggregate, the greatest as to numbers known in history on any one day, and having a distinct legal force, it has taught many useful lessons. A complete victory, it is believed, has only been delayed. The aggregate no-license vote has risen from 178,500 in the first poll, three years ago, to 212,881. This shows an increase of 34,381. There is the advance on the other side, but we have to be thankful to have held our ground in view of the great energy and money power arrayed against us.”

Some very successful district conferences have been held and deputations have waited on the Minister for defense against compulsory military training and Sunday parades of boy scouts. Also to the Premier re prize fights, and against children appearing on the stage. Another deputation which was a most influential one waited upon the Minister for Justice to appeal for the earlier closing of hotels. Number of Unions 51. Members 1,187.

Victoria: After having rented premises as headquarters for seventeen years, they were sold and the executive compelled to remove. After much prayer and thought purchased a property at a cost of £7,000, and are now comfortably settled. Two thousand pounds have been paid off the principal and thirty rooms have been fully furnished. Warracknalbed Union presented the Shire Council with a drinking fountain. Forty-seven temperance signs are placed in trains and railway stations and public sentiment is being educated thereby. New departments adopted are: Free Kindergarten; School for Mothers; Domestic Arts, and Immigration. Miss George, Australasian organizer, spent three months in this state and did good work. There is a circulation of the White Ribbon SIGNAL of 31,000. Number of Unions, 52; number of members, 1,763.

Queensland: This state had the privilege of entertaining the eighth Australasian Triennial Convention in the city of Brisbane in May, 1912. Willard House, the name given to the headquarters, is proving a center of usefulness, and those who worked so hard to secure these premises are gratified. Meetings to commemorate the life and work of our beloved promoted leader, Frances Willard, are held annually. Miss Anderson Hughes toured the state for two months and Miss George, the Australasian organizer, is opening up new districts in the far north and west of our big state. Our own organizer, Miss McCorkindale, has rendered good service. The Silver Jubilee was celebrated in 1910 with much enthusiasm.

The members of the Executive and Unions have been busy with deputations and conferences on various matters, among them being: Amending licensing bill, raising the age of consent, keeping the children off the streets, the question of women immigrants and a more careful supervision as to the situations in which they are placed, and the need of properly appointed matrons on board ships; the hearing of women's court cases with closed doors, and many others. The state officers signed a petition by the Australasian superintendent of Peace and Arbitration against conscription, and sent a congratulatory letter to the New Zealand W. C. T. U. on the C. D. Act being repealed. It was in this state that Mary Clement Leavitt organized her first Union in Australia and its members are grateful for this great service given by her in the cause of God and Home and Humanity. She has
been called hence but "her works do follow her" and she is lovingly remembered. Number of Unions, 39; number of members, 1,242.

**South Australia:** On the 29th of April, 1911, the new buildings, the future home of the W. C. T. U. were formally opened by the state president (Mrs. E. W. Nicholls) and the Union Jack was flying over it in the Coronation year. The keynote of the whole proceedings was Thanksgiving. These headquarters provide a large hall for meetings, offices for all departments of work, and residential quarters which are greatly appreciated by the public. This Union takes a fair share in all movements to obtain better legislation—the result of deputations and persistent agitation being that since 1908 no new barmaids can be engaged and the traveler's clause in the licensing bill has been removed. It is hoped also that no-license will be included in the voting next time local option polls are taken.

The introduction of the book "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Mary Sturge, as a text-book in the public schools is a distinct achievement, seven hundred copies having been sent out from the Education department. Thanksgiving week, Temperance Sunday and other fixtures have been observed each year. This state also took part in the Scientific Temperance examinations arranged by the Australasian superintendent.

The splendid growth of the Christmas cheer fund is remarkable. The work cannot be measured only by gifts reported. The meetings held in aid of the fund have been the means of enlisting the sympathy and practical help of those who listened. All this counts for real live interest, as well as the uplifting of many despondent souls. Mrs. E. B. Turner is the S. A. superintendent of Christmas Cheer. Number of unions, 62; number members, 1,485—a gain of 559 since the last convention.

**Tasmania:** The outlook in this state is considerably brighter. Miss Anderson Hughes and Miss George have toured the island and greatly encouraged the workers. During the tourist season the Hobart Union furnished rooms in the city which became a center of attraction and in this way the workers came in touch with traveling white ribboners. The difficulty of securing officers has been greatly felt and the members are grateful to Mrs. Woods and others who took office at a particularly trying time. Number of Unions, 13; members, 205.

**Western Australia:** Special efforts have been made in connection with local option polls and in securing a new licensing bill. The Willard Home for friendless girls is proving a haven of rest to many in need of good advice as well as a home. The present headquarters are altogether inadequate and serious consideration is being given to the purchase of a suitable property. Number of Unions, 11; members, 310.

All the state reports show progress in departmental work—it is unnecessary to dwell on them here even if space allowed, as the Australasian superintendents will send reports to the World's superintendents. May I say here that workers in this far off part of the world would like to hear from the World's superintendents occasionally. It is helpful and inspiring to hear of progress in other parts of the world and to get into touch with experts.

Australian white ribboners shared in the universal sorrow occasioned by the death of King Edward VII and resolutions of sympathy were sent to Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal family.
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through the Governor General. Later letters of congratulation were sent to King George and Queen Mary on their coronation.

THE BAHAMAS

Mrs. Annie W. Dillet, president. We hope in the near future to be able to report new activity but we are financially crippled and serious illness has interfered with my pushing W. C. T. U. work. There is great need of temperance work in The Bahamas. The land is filled with licensed grog-shops. We wish the World's W. C. T. U. could send us an organizer.

We send loving greetings to the convention.

BELGIUM

Miss Margaret A. L. de Laveleye, president. Miss Agnes Slack first founded the White Ribbon in Belgium in 1907. We have now small Unions in Brussels, Liege and Verviers and a few scattered members in Antwerp, Ghent, Dou and Chenie. Miss Agnes Slack came again in 1910 and in 1913. We have about 100 members.

The work is extremely difficult in Belgium as the whole population is convinced that moderate drinking does no harm. However, we have a few members of the Blue Cross and a certain number of Good Templars who help in spreading the proper ideas about total abstinence. We greatly need to be supported as our government has abolished the license on the sale of spirits. We need your prayers and hope some of you will come yourselves to join in the work in Belgium.

The visit of Miss Agnes Slack to Belgium again last April was very welcome by all the friends of temperance. Her influence is felt by all who approach her, and her contact both in public and private conversations has been most influential. She has aroused the interest of her hearers and encouraged former total abstainers.

I am afraid English-talking people do not realize our difficulties over here in temperance work. Our government simply abolished the license on gin on December 12th, 1912, and we have now 200,000 and more places where spirituous drinks are sold free. There was only one no and one bulletin blank given against abolition of licenses in the whole of our House of Representatives and our Senate.

Our worst enemy here is the indifference of the educated classes. We constantly hear "Alcohol is a curse," but there are very few who realize their responsibility in the matter. What does it matter if I drink moderately?

In Ghent the Governor of Flanders, Baron de Kerkhove d'Exaerde, and two professors at the university attended the meeting, also Lieutenant-General Ginette.

At Brussels a White Ribbon Union was organized with twenty-two members. This is a promising beginning in the capital, and Miss Slack was invited to return, but her time was too short.

At Antwerp Miss Slack was a guest of the Belpaire Institute for superior education for girls. Several teachers gave their names. Total abstinence is quite a new thing to them. We hope this may result in a Union being started in the school. Miss Marie Belpaire, one of the foremost philanthropists in Belgium, who has so liberally endowed education, purity, and all humane enterprises, as well as literary, artistic and humane works, showed Miss Slack much kindness. In Jette she was the guest of Baron and Baroness de Laveleye.
At Verviers, as on her two previous visits, she was the guest of the prominent Senator Monsieur Ed. Peltzer de Clairmont, who stood out almost alone in the Senate in December, 1912, against the abolition of licenses, with the disastrous free trade in drink which has resulted. Miss Slack also visited Liege, Dour and Bruges.

We hope she will come back to Belgium shortly, and thank her and the World's W. C. T. U. and Lady Carlisle for all their sympathy. We must congratulate her on her impressive way of speechifying in French—all her speeches were in that language—and all her work socially, too.

BERMUDA

Jeannette C. Boyle, Secretary. Temperance sentiment is alive in Bermuda, although we cannot report much activity or an increase in membership in our only W. C. T. U. located in St. Georges. A Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union is at work in Hamilton. Our St. Georges Union conducts two missions. We send flowers to the sick, and literature and comfort bags to the seamen. Our present treasurer, Mrs. Eva Boyle, is our delegate to the Brooklyn convention.

BURMA

Report of the Corresponding Secretary, Luella Jones: The need for temperance work is importunate. Not that the Burman was originally a man given to drink—quite the contrary in fact—for Buddhism enjoins total abstinence and in the main, the law was observed.

Recently, however, with the rapid increase of foreign population and the opening up of foreign trade, ever-increasing streams of foreign spirits are being poured into Burma, and the use of whisky and beer as beverages is becoming alarmingly popular. Many good qualities and delightful characteristics may be claimed for the Burman, but his most ardent admirers never claim self-control as one of his strong points. Evil habits gain control rapidly, and carry him to ruin very fast. Intoxicated Burmans forget their fear of killing, and even now drink-frenzied bands are robbing and murdering people in different parts of Burma and defying the efforts of the police to catch them. Opium and other drug habits are claiming an increasingly large number of victims and morality is at a very low ebb. One who has traveled widely and seen conditions in many large cities told the writer that he had never seen such shocking immorality as he saw in a few days' visit to Rangoon.

What is the W. C. T. U. doing to combat such evils? Until our Organizing Secretary, Miss Flora E. Strout, arrived we had done little in the last two or three years except to get out our little magazine and to provide Christmas entertainment for the soldiers who wished to avoid the canteen. There were no societies in proper running order and but one which could claim any life at all. Now there are forty-six societies at work in different parts of Burma, and the reports of the various departments will show how enthusiastically they are working. Work among young people is valuable in any country, but especially in one where nearly all habits are formed with no warning as to the consequences. The Educational Department of the Government has recently become quite favorable toward temperance talks in the school and our Organizing Secretary has done valuable work along this line.

A Co-operative Committee unites all the temperance societies such
as Good Templars, Rechabites, etc., with the W. C. T. U. on occasions where strength is to be found in union; so it seems that we are prepared to do something for the temperance cause in the future.

May the World's Convention be a time of rejoicing over the victories won, and may many more be inspired to take up such work as our Organizing Secretary is doing.

CANADA

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. A. Stevens: In Canada we have for years enjoyed the freeman's right in all our Provinces save one—British Columbia, which is still striving for it, and determined to win out. We are making steady advances in dry territory, though our annual drink bill is not in the proper inverse ratio; though we are not drinking as much spirits and wine, our consumption of beer is on the increase, showing that we are getting beer drinking immigrants to an alarming extent. This has caused us to redouble our energies and work among the children of these immigrants as well as our native born and our Juvenile department is receiving special attention. Our Dominion Union has issued three grades of Manuals for Loyal Temperance Legions with accompanying certificates which will insure much more effective work than formerly. In Medal Contest work also, three grades of books have been published which are a great impetus to this department of work.

Our Dominion Union has a lady missionary worker in the field in our Western Provinces among the foreign population, teaching both mothers and children our language, simple lessons in domestic science, caring for the home and our highest Canadian ideals for the Christian home in general, and so great has been Miss Forman's success that in some places the Y. M. C. A. has started classes for the fathers also.

The work of our Ontario Purity lecturer to the boys in the public schools has met with such favor that the Legislature has become responsible for his salary, thus relieving the Provincial W. C. T. U. of this expense as well as opening all the public schools in the Province to him as a Government lecturer, and we are now arranging for a woman worker who will take up Scientific Temperance Instruction as well, having been trained in the Chicago Training School.

The Ontario Legislature at its last session passed as an amendment to the Children's Protective Act, a Provincial Curfew Law which prohibits children under sixteen years being out at night after 9 o'clock unless accompanied by parent or adult chaperone and our Ontario W. C. T. U. is assisting the Provincial Superintendent of neglected and dependent children in scattering broadcast through the Province leaflets giving this information, a leaflet entitled "Children Out at Night." The aim is to place these in every school room, post office or other suitable public places.

We are co-operating with all societies which are fighting the terrible social evil in our land, and our Dominion Union is affiliated with the Dominion Council for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, which is seeking more effective legislation against this menace to our country's morals.

In the pathless forests of our Eastern Provinces thousand lumber packs make the forests ring throughout the winter and our rivers and streams echo the raftsman's songs in the spring and early summer, engaged in that wealth-producing industry—lumbering—which is "king" in our wooded provinces as "wheat" is "king" in our Great
West, and the W. C. T. U. is helping the churches in their spiritual care of these men so far removed from home and church influences, by sending them missionaries with the Gospel, literature, and comfort bags filled with necessaries for their bachelor life.

Our membership has increased about three thousand, being now about fifteen thousand; public sentiment is stronger and more optimistic of ultimate prohibition than this increase would imply. Though we have no more prohibition provinces to report, Prince Edward Island still being the only one, yet Nova Scotia has got a step nearer, there being only Halifax under license, and the temperance forces are directing themselves on that city with the prospect of its early capitulation. Two of New Brunswick's cities are "dry" and a third, St. John, is partly under no-license as well as nine of its fourteen counties. Quebec boasts about 73½ per cent of her municipalities under local option and Ontario 60 per cent, with Manitoba following with almost 50 per cent of "dry" land. In the twin provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, which have a large foreign population, there is good work being done, but a number of their local option victories have been quashed on some trivial technicality, so amendments are needed to their law before much progress can be made. This also applies in a measure to Manitoba. Toronto white ribboners, who invited this Convention to their city, have, since last World's meeting in Glasgow, erected a splendid Headquarters Building costing about $90,000, one of the finest W. C. T. U. Headquarters in the world, called "The Willard Hall," after our late beloved World's President. So successful was their appeal to the public for money that it was opened with less than $3,000 debt, which they are hopeful of wiping off this year. They run a large dining hall in the beautiful Government Building of our great Canadian National Exhibition, which will greatly help in wiping off this debt. In many of our cities and towns our Unions do good work during the fall fairs and exhibitions in giving meals, having a Rest Room or tent where literature is given out and sometimes Evangelistic meetings held.

We are proud of the fact that the directors of our Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, which is considered the greatest annual exhibition in the world, will not permit liquor to be sold on its premises which cover 264 acres, on which are erected buildings to the value of two and a quarter million dollars ($2,250,000). On Labor Day of this year when 154,000 people were on the grounds the number of drunks was comparatively small. The speaker of our Federal Parliament on taking office announced his intention of serving no wine at his official functions, and our Minister of Militia is unswerving in his temperance principles and determined that our Canadian law against the liquor canteen at summer camps shall be strictly observed. At an officers' dinner, where His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, was a guest, no wine or intoxicant was served and at another dinner, which we gave in honor of General Ian Hamilton, he gave orders that no liquor should be served but some of the officers smuggled it in, and soon began to show the effects of it, which drew down on them a very caustic address from the Minister of Militia and mayhaps something more serious, as on one occasion he summarily dismissed two officers found drunk on the boat on their way home from summer camp. These facts, though small in themselves, show, like straws, the strength of temperance sentiment in our young country, and the Do-
minion Alliance Council, which is meeting in Toronto this week, is encouraged to press for Dominion-wide Prohibition legislation in the near future.

CEYLON

White Ribbon work in Ceylon is most encouraging under the leadership of Mrs. Human. Mrs. Human has done much, aided by the W. C. T. U. leaders, to arouse public opinion against the Excise proposals to open 1300 new toddy shops in Ceylon. In 1910 the white ribboners sent a protesting petition to the government signed by 3,000 people. In August of 1912 at Mirigima over 7,000 people assembled to protest against the new Excise policy. Many of the educational and social lines of W. C. T. U. work are followed by the white ribboners of Ceylon. An appeal is made for a white ribbon organizer to spend three years in Ceylon aiding the W. C. T. U. in securing prohibition for Ceylon.

CHILE

Mrs. Ida A. T. Arms, president: We miss no opportunity here in Chile to give our influence in favor of the temperance cause. The College continues its Thursday evening at-homes, my daughter combining Loyal Temperance Legion work with the Junior League topics. We use and advocate unfermented wine. We send flowers to shut-ins. An interest in the great temperance cause is shown in Chile through quarterly temperance programs in a number of Sunday Schools and through the alertness of preachers, teachers and Sunday School superintendents concerning the temperance question. Prominent men are becoming more and more interested in temperance issues; daily papers have temperance columns and few publications fail to note important facts connected with the drink habit. Great progress in public sentiment on the temperance question is gratefully noted. Temperance instruction in the public schools was ordered ten years ago, but it is not obligatory and hence is not well enforced. Statesmen are at last alarmed because of the injury to business interests through strong drink and will seek to remove its cause. World's Temperance Sunday is always observed in our churches and in the Methodist Church of Concepcion only total abstainers are received into membership. The total abstinence idea in Chile is growing. Much could be done could we have an organizer to do it. As missionaries our hands are full to overflowing.

My prayers and best wishes will ever be with the loyal workers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

CHINA

Mrs. Sarah Boardman Goodrich, President

Because of lack of workers temperance societies are often started and then left to die. The one society that never dies is at Chinkiang on the Yang Tse river. We are able to record the forming of twenty new societies during the last year; twelve W. C. T. U's, two Y's and six L. T. L's.

Miss Lucy Broad set in motion the wheels at Knowles Bible Institute in Kiukiang, where they had long been contemplating the forming of a society. The young women write eager letters about their Union and hope to be able to do some translating. Miss Sifton at Tsin Chou Fu in the province of Shantung (English Baptist mission)
has taken up the work in her school. She has ordered fifty badges and writes that she will need about 200 more, which certainly shows a good society. In Peking five Unions and two Y's have been holding excellent meetings. I was only able to form these societies by promising to be personally responsible for them. Eight different cities have been visited, lectures given to men as well as to women. Government students often attend in numbers. The results of these lectures it is difficult to tabulate. Scientific charts, posters, etc., are used in illustration. Requests for such lectures are continuous and come from colleges, churches, Legation guards, Y. M. C. A's., Y. W. C. A's., Bible schools, etc.

Help is frequently given in furnishing material to others. A book for "Y's", combing some of the features of the Camp Fire Girls is in process of making. The scheme has been tried with two groups of students, who are enthusiastic about it. Articles have been written and programs prepared by myself or my daughter for each number of Woman's Work in the Far East.

The cigarette has become a national vice, liquors are being served in place of tea, so long the national beverage, and opium and morphia are working grave injury, while widely advertised medicines containing alcohol or other injurious ingredients are luring many innocent women to their woe.

Some special gifts have come to meet traveling expenses and the employment of a Chinese worker to speak in schools at Temple Fairs, etc. To us these gifts seem God-inspired. May their use be God-directed.

Lantern slides portraying the evil effects of narcotic and alcohol would be most useful. China's fight against opium has never been more aggressive. Never before has she destroyed more opium, uprooted more poppy fields and sacrificed more lives. In the Fukien Province alone one thousand lives have been forfeited. It is practically impossible to prevent the production of native opium while Indian opium is imported. "To absorb" the opium stocks in Shanghai means debasing many, many tens of thousands of lives. Cannot the World's Woman's Christian Temperance arouse the moral sentiment of mankind, which uniting with the already awakened conscience of Christian England, will speak in such thunderous tones that diplomacy, understood by the Chinese to represent Christianity, may no longer dare to defy the deliberate judgment of mankind. It was our Abraham Lincoln when he wrote the Emancipation Proclamation who appealed to the future deliberate judgment of mankind. The absolute abolition of the opium traffic needs no such appeal.

DENMARK

Denmark has a membership of 300, showing an increase of about fifty since last report. Many more have been won for the temperance cause by W. C. T. U. women but these join the "Blue Cross," a Christian Temperance Association, or some other temperance society where their husbands can come along with them. Denmark is very grateful to Miss Agnes Slack for her visit last winter, which resulted in Miss S. Alberti, president of the splendid Copenhagen Reading Club, and Mrs. Edla Larson, the wife of a well known physician in Copenhagen and treasurer of the Ladies' Reading Club, becoming members of our union. Their influence will mean very much to our work in Den-
mark. Mrs. Ottosen, Skodsborg, Denmark, has also been transferred from Stockholm Union to Denmark. Two large meetings have been held in Copenhagen and two large tri-Scandinavian W. C. T. U. meetings in Skodsborg, besides several home meetings and lately the Copenhagen W. C. T. U. celebrated their twentieth anniversary with a banquet and a fine program held in the parlors and fine hall of the Copenhagen Reading Club.

The White Ribbon Home for Inebriate Women is prospering and increases its influence as well as the comfort of its patients by taking up their abode in Gilleleje, one of Denmark’s most noted summer resorts, for three months during the summer, in a couple of cozy cottages that the matrons of the home have bought. Another Home for Inebriate Women, owned by the Denmark Temperance Society, is superintended by a W. C. T. U. woman. Though there is a dawning interest for the Union it is at present in a very critical position and Dr. Ottosen has appealed to the W. C. T. U. to lend them a helping hand by sending a public lecturer and organizer to them, whose expenses shall be defrayed.

ENGLAND AND WALES

National British Women’s Temperance Association

We rejoice to report a continual steady increase in the membership of the above association. We reported at the convention at Glasgow, June, 1910, a membership of 137,273 members and 1,488 Branches. Our association has now 164,890 members and 1,798 Branches, including 236 “Y” Branches, an increase of 27,617 members and 310 Branches. The association is represented at this convention by 36 delegates. Since the last convention it has become compulsory that every Branch affiliated to the National British Women’s Temperance Association must pay 1/2d per member affiliation dues to the World’s Woman’s Christian Temperance Union.

The association has been actively engaged in organizing meetings, in forwarding resolutions and whips to members of Parliament and to the government on behalf of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill 1912, Temperance Legislation, The Temperance (Scotland) Bill and the Enfranchisement of Women.

An appeal was sent to medical men signed by the President urging that alcoholic liquor should not be given to patients, in response to which many courteous, sympathetic and encouraging replies were received.

The association organized a crusade on behalf of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill (for the suppression of the white slave traffic) into which many Unions and Branches threw the whole weight of their corporate and individual influence, and which it is hoped is only the beginning of still further efforts on behalf of purity and in support of further legislation for the protection of the youth of our nation.

Hundreds of addresses have been given at Branch meetings on the National Health Insurance Act from a temperance point of view, and members have been urged to insure for state benefits through well established and approved Total Abstinence Benefit Societies.

The Little White Ribboners department established four years ago has made remarkable progress. Many mothers are being reached through enrolling their little ones and are being taught the principles which we advocate. Returns show that 544 Branches now work
Among the departments of work which have been recently formed are: After-Care of Patients from Inebriate Homes; Hospitals, and Workhouse Infirmarys; Work Among Discharged Asylum Patients. Many Branches have appointed members to visit such cases, the results being very satisfactory.

Excellent work amongst remote villages has been done by the formation of "Scattered Members Branches" in several counties.

The association took an active part in the United Kingdom Alliance Bazaar, held in Manchester, 1912, and raised the sum of \£849.0.8, thus demonstrating to the country that our association stands unreservedly for prohibition.

We are glad to report that a course of physiological hygiene and temperance lessons on the basis of the Board of Education Temperance Syllabus, with illustrations and experiments has been prepared and is being taught in some of the schools.

The association is recognized as a strong moral power against the forces of evil.

EGYPT

Miss Anna Y. Thompson, president, who has for so many years maintained a successful W. C. T. U. in Cairo, writes hopefully of the temperance sentiment in Egypt and although no detailed report has been received we know the white ribboners are faithfully at work in Cairo and Alexandria.

FINLAND

The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Carin von Meissenberg, writes that Miss Frida Sjoblom and herself deeply regret their inability to attend the convention and send their good wishes that the results of the meeting may be greatly blessed throughout the world.

"Temperance work in Finland is maintained by a number of temperance organizations as well as by the W. C. T. U. The work of the white ribboners on the lines of moral education is necessarily emphasized as legalized vice in Finland is the great enemy of the home and society.

"A petition is being numerously signed, addressed to the government against this terrible evil. A Rescue Home for young women is maintained by the W. C. T. U. within one half hour's railway journey from Helsingfors. They also have homes for twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls in different parts of the city of Helsingfors. Young girls coming to the large towns from the country are met at the stations and sisterly care is given them until they find situations in the towns. Drawing room meetings and social gatherings are held, where different questions referring to the W. C. T. U. are discussed. Because of scarcity of workers not many departments can be kept up, but the literature department and the travelling secretaries do splendid work."

FRANCE

Secretary, Mlle. Mathilde Weyer

The "Ligue du Ruban Blanc Française" regrets that it cannot be officially represented at the Triennial Convention of the World's W. C. T. U. to be held in Brooklyn next October. As Secretary of the French
League I report our work since the League was founded four years ago.

In all countries which produce wine and which derive great benefits from the sale of the product of the vine, the battle becomes more difficult and the enemies more powerful against whom we are obliged to fight. Alcoholism has so increased in France during the last ten years even those most opposed to us are beginning to wonder how much further the ravages of alcohol will extend if things go on as they have done for the last decade. Two obstacles make our progress very slow. The first is the obligation of taking the pledge (with God's help); the second is the obligation of becoming a total abstainer. Many are ready to practice moderation, to advise it, to recommend it, but they deem that total abstinence is too extreme and most unnecessary for those who are not drunkards.

The medical profession in France are absolutely opposed as a body and individually to total abstinence. Alcohol is recommended as a stimulant, and is introduced into most of the medical prescriptions. This state of things handicaps our action in the hospitals, in the Crèches, and in all the schools under government direction. A much sadder thing, however, is that our French Protestant pastors do not fully understand the importance and the relation that exists between the spirit of religion and the struggle against alcoholism. There are 1,000 pastors in France and only 120 of them are total abstainers. Here again instead of finding allies we often meet with opposition. It is most necessary to educate the French pastors so that they would understand that total abstinence means purity, individuality, honesty, and uprightness.

The White Ribbon in France has not been able make much progress, but we do feel convinced that we have not lived in vain, for we have sown the seed broadcast and we have awakened in some consciences the responsibility for a personal stand and individual action in this crying evil of the day.

Four years ago we had the privilege of a visit from Miss Agnes Slack, who went with us to the Deaconess' Institute and founded a group of White Ribboners. Since then this section has become speaking numerically our most important center. We have in this section sixty members who come in contact with many people and can advocate the cause of temperance. But they, too, find it so difficult to convert others to total abstinence. The White Ribbon is represented in the “Federation of the Leagues of Total Abstinence” at their meetings every month, where we come in touch with all those who uphold the cause of total abstinence.

A great step in advance, an official recognition of the existence of the White Ribbon, was made this year in June, when we were accepted by the “Committé Nationale des Femmes Françaises” to uphold the cause of total abstinence. We took part officially at the International Women's Congress which was held in Paris in June and after a long and heated debate we obtained a vote that no alcohol should be given nor sold to young children. It was a victory, a small one, but it took much energy and effort to obtain even this meagre result.

We hope in the future as we shall attend all the meetings of the Hygienic Section to be able to advance our cause and to arouse among the women a more general interest in the necessity of working against alcoholism.
In May I was invited by the "Croix Bleue" to speak at a convention which was held at Lille. I spoke on the White Ribbon and called upon women to join our ranks. Much interest was awakened and large extracts of the report I read will appear in the official organ of the "Croix Bleue." We have found a young girl who has worked many years for the temperance cause and feels a great interest in the White Ribbon, and we hope she will consent to become our agent in Paris, and that she will go into the provinces and establish sections of the White Ribbon wherever we can arouse any interest in this cause. We hope also to find a room in which to establish headquarters, for we are convinced that we can do no really good work if we have not a place of our own where we can give talks and hold informal meetings to educate young people on the dangers of alcohol. I feel how little we have really accomplished since we have existed. We are but a handful and the hour is full of peril for our dear country. You are united in one great effort for the regeneration, for the uplifting of the race. You are privileged in Anglo-Saxon countries to have with you many eminent men and women. You have shown by your generous financial help that you are ready and willing to aid and assist our feeble efforts in France, but we need in France new methods, new ways to reach the hearts of the people, to open the eyes of those who govern us and make our laws. I would ask you in this great gathering to remember in your prayers your sisters in France and to implore for them the courage, the perseverance that will help them to bear with fortitude the heavy responsibility which is laid on their shoulders, and notwithstanding all adverse circumstances we do firmly believe that the victory will always remain in the hands of those who stand firm to the end.

GERMANY

Fraulein Ottile Hoffmann, Honorary President

Our Deutscher Bund Abstinenter Frauen, German Women's Total Abstinence Union, affiliated with the World's W. C. T. U., was not able to send a delegate from over the Atlantic, but we are happy to have a representative in Miss Amalia Nix of St. Paul, a German American, who has been our member for many years, and in her origin represents the relationship of our two nations, not only in the union of our aims, but in our descent.

A great national function at Leipzig in October will attract many Germans to that place, so our German sisters, who might have attended this convention, are not personally with us, but they are so in spirit and with their very best wishes for the success of this convention.

On October 10, at Leipzig, a colossal monument will be inaugurated, built by the nation and dedicated to the memory of the victory which in 1813 set Germany free from the invasion of Napoleon, the foreign foe. Quite near it, the German White Ribbon Union, aided by other organizations, built a great Temperance Hall and Restaurant to defend their nation from the sway of alcohol, the foe at home. This building, called the König-Luise-Haus, after the much beloved Prussian queen, who suffered so much through the French wars, is meant to serve all, but especially the younger generation, who will come here in great numbers, from schools and colleges, to see the national monument, near which the Temperance Hall with its Temperance literature is to call forth their devotion to serve in a holier warfare against the foe.
of all nations, alcohol. This Königin-Luise-Haus is the first home for this purpose, built on a large scale, by the whole German women's White Ribbon Union. On a smaller scale such temperance restaurants, temperance tents, coffee-taverns, coffee-carts, and milk-houses have been erected and carried on an effective propaganda by the White Ribbon branches, especially in Bremen, Dresden, Hanover, Frankfuri, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Danzig, Königsberg, Elberfeld, Hamburg, Gotha, Münster, Cuxhafen, and many other towns. These temperance houses have helped and are helping much to win the people for total abstinence. We cannot give this report without bringing to the knowledge of this audience the most admirable work of this kind, created by women, we think in all Europe, viz: the thirteen Temperance Restaurants in Zürich, Switzerland, organized with her Women's organization by Frau Professor Orelli, who has lately joined our White Ribbon Union. The magistrate asked this Woman's organization to undertake the catering in a house and park belonging to the township. The Social Democratic party did likewise for their great Volkhaus. Eleven thousand guests are daily provided for in these places under the supervision of this woman's organization. The profits they make are constantly used for new establishments and for the bettering of the condition of the women and young girls they employ, who are all well paid, well housed, their interests well looked after and their abilities developed by instruction of all kind, so that there is always an excellent staff for this good social work.

Total abstinence is gradually gaining ground in Germany through the awakening of social conscience and through the teachings of science, which undeniably pronounce alcohol to be a poison to soul and body, to the individual and to the community, lowering the morality, health, vigor and prosperity of the nation in exact proportion to its use. The habitual German drinking customs, the immense power of the liquor traffic impede temperance progress, and a great organization, on the principle of moderate drinking, is now forming women's branches on this principle and thus stands in the way of a quicker rise in the numbers of our total abstinence branches and members. In 180 towns we have above 2,050 members and 50 branches. Y branches are working in several towns, at Dresden, Hamburg, Leipzig, etc., but have hardly increased, their members having gone over to women's branches. Children's bands have been formed and we find wherever their attention is drawn to this subject they are deeply interested, and the children of the working class understand the importance of this subject only too well. Winning the younger generation for total abstinence we consider the most necessary and useful work.

Our White Ribbon Union's work has become a notable fact, no more to be overlooked or belittled in our great German National Council of Women workers, which embraces more than 200 different organizations.

The essential points in our program to which our work has been given, are: (1) To bring about compulsory temperance instruction in all state schools of higher and lower grades. In this demand we follow Scandinavian and English, but most especially American example, given by your great leaders, Frances E. Willard and Mary H. Hunt, whose teachings have given untold blessings to their own and other nations.
As temperance instruction has not yet been introduced into all training schools in Germany, which is our aim, teachers as a body are but partly won for our cause, so we have not yet the necessary number of teachers qualified for this instruction for the whole nation, but our organization of white ribbon teachers is daily gaining more ground among them, especially I must name their President (vice-president also of our White Ribbon Union), Fraulein Wilhelmine Lohmann, who at the same time is the first woman officer appointed by the magistrature of her town of Bielefeld for the care and supervision of inebriates, in which department she does excellent service with her band of voluntary woman helpers. Through the influence of two white ribbon leaders and with the official help of the Association against the abuse of alcohol, an imposing Congress for temperance education and instruction took place in Berlin March, 1913, in the stately Hall of the Prussian Parliament, which was thronged with an enthusiastic audience of teachers, university men and women, social workers, and others. The scientific speeches, the statistical reports and the discussions were most thrilling, such as Professor Niebergall of Heidelberg's words: "He who loves the young, hates alcohol."

Such convictions are bearing fruit in spreading more and more information and helping the official orders of the boards of education about temperance teaching to be better obeyed. We know that only when the younger generation are won for total abstinence can we hope sufficiently to influence the legislation of our country as American temperance teaching has done, which in its systematic way has no doubt, by influencing the future lawmakers when at school, helped to create this great wave of inspiration which by prohibition laws cleansed the greater part of the territory of the U. S. A. from the legalized sale of alcohol.

Very important factors to impart the most necessary knowledge about alcoholism are the Anti-Alcohol Exhibitions. Our White Ribbon Union always takes part in these exhibitions, contributing literature, maps, pictures and other articles for these shows, which always attract thousands, young and old, to whom knowledge is imparted by these interesting exhibitions through impressive object lessons.

(2) Our second plan for which we have worked is local veto, called in German "Gemeinde-Bestimmungs Recht" (G. B. R.). Our German National Council of Women workers adopted a resolution in October, 1910, wishing all women's associations to prepare the way for local veto. In 1912 a committee was formed urging the associations belonging to the Council to work for six laws:
1. Forbidding licenses near schools, assize courts and sport places.
2. Prohibition of the sale of alcohol in the premises of all public works, factories, etc.
3. Closing of licensed houses on Saturday at three o'clock.
4. Erecting temperance restaurants by private effort or by the community.
5. Publication of demands for new licenses.
6. Demanding legislation dealing with grocer's license for the sale of alcohol.

Working for these reforms and enforcing them will be one of the best preparations for winning the citizens to press (working) legislation towards local veto.

A petition to introduce local veto, with half a million signatures
which our branches had been very helpful in collecting, was sent to
the Reichstag by the Temperance Federation, to which our Bund be­
longs. It was handed over by the Reichstag to a committee to inves­
tigate, and now a new petition to the same purpose will be sent.

The difficult barmaid question has also been approached and in­
vvestigated. Many still believe in the possibility of reforming this
trade while opinion is gaining ground that this occupation for women
should be abolished. The difference between barmaids and waitresses
in restaurants where alcohol is not the principal consumption, makes
this question very difficult in our country.

The third principal subject in our program is our work for the in­
roduction of the Pollard-System, so called after Judge Pollard of St.
Louis, the probation system, by which those delinquents that for the
first time become criminal under the influence of alcohol, are put
under probation and punishment is deferred if they become abstainers
and keep free from misconduct. Judge Dr. Otto Bauer of München
is the principal advocate for it in Germany. As our union considers
it far more humane to reform than to punish first offenders, we invited
Dr. Bauer to speak at many of our meetings in the presence of law­
yers and judges, many of whom were won. So this humane idea of
correction instead of punishment, the Pollard-System or probation sys­
tem, in Germany called "Trinkerbewährung," after having been
brought into accordance with our penal code, has been introduced in
six German states, namely: Hessen, Lippe, Braunschweig, Lübeck,
Bremen and Mecklenburg; just recently also in Prussia. Judge Dr.
Otto Bauer, München, Mathildenstr, 9a, Germany, is wishing to get
more information from America and other nations about this proba­
tion system, which he would be most grateful to receive.

At the annual meeting in May, 1912, the founder and President of
our German Union, Ottillie Hoffman, Bremen, the writer of this re­
port, retired on account of her 78 years, wishing to see the work laid
on younger shoulders, and was named Honorary President. Her able
and energetic successor is Fraülein Gustel von Blücher, great niece of
the old hero, Feldmarschall Blücher, while our dear friend, Baroness
Emily von Hausen, is as before our beloved Vice-President.

My report, in which detail had to be omitted, shows that our Ger­
man Women's Temperance movement has been much supported by
English, Scandinavian and American example, while the systematic
researches of German Science brought out the truth about the social
poison, alcohol, condemned for man's use by nature's laws, God's laws.
That truth, universally known and framing the people's will power,
will make us free from "The Enemy of the Race." In the fact that
England's and the World's great President, Rosalind, Countess of Car­
lisle, won us German women to our cause, and that the all revered
founder of our World's W. C. T. U., Frances E. Willard, called us to­
gether though far apart to help one another, we recognize the great
Power of Unity, and therefore the World's W. C. T. U. international
as Christianity, working for God and Home and every Land, carries
within it the hope and foreshadowing of final victory which may God
grant!
GREECE

*Madam C. Parren, President*

Owing to an extra press of work on account of our recent and present war, we are not able to send an encouraging report. We had arranged for several of our women representatives to travel through Thessaly and organize meetings and schools, etc. All this, however, has had to be postponed, and I hope that next winter work will be reorganized and our hopes realized.

ICELAND

The W. C. T. U. of Iceland has an admirable leader in Mrs. Gudmondottir and they are rejoicing in their prohibitory law but realize they must work for its enforcement and continue to "agitate, educate, and organize" for the future. Work among the young women and children greatly interests the local Union in Reykjavik. A number of departments are successfully carried on.

INDIA

*Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Andrews*

It has been a great privilege during the past two years to have looked beneath the surface of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of India—to find not just names, but strong living personalities, each striving amid all sorts of work to make the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a force for God in India.

The past two years have been years of advance, mainly due to the work of our President, who has given lavishly of her time, strength and talents to the cause by visiting the different Presidencies and attending many of the annual divisional conventions; and also owing to the work of our Scotland's White Ribbon Missionary, Miss Lochhead, who has cheered discouraged workers and helped the small unions, has organized new unions and everywhere made people think of total abstinence.

We have a total adult membership of 1,689—an increase of 303 over the membership of our last Biennial. As a result of our National Organizer's latest efforts, the Central Provinces have been reorganized, the first union being formed at Hoshangabad with a membership of seventy.

For years the hope and prayer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of India had been that we might have a traveling organizer and lecturer who would keep our work before the public. At last, through the kindly representations of Miss Agnes Slack, one of the Secretaries of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, the ladies of Scotland granted our request, and as a result we have had the valuable services of Miss M. A. Lochhead for the past three years and three months.

The Scottish Union very kindly met the expenses of voyage and salary, while we, as a National Union, met her traveling expenses while within our borders. The plan has worked admirably.

We desire to express our deep appreciation of Miss Lochhead's work in the cause which she so well represented. Prosperity has followed her labors; new friends have been won for temperance, and on every hand the workers have received fresh inspiration.

As Miss Lochhead goes from us, she leaves many warm friends for
herself, personally. We pray God's blessing upon her future labors in the great cause of temperance which lies so close to her heart and the hearts of all her supporters, and we will be glad to welcome her to India again if her work should be so planned.

We extend our sincere thanks to our friends in Scotland, and especially to Miss Forrester-Paton, for the active interest taken in our work in India, and we pray that God's special guidance may be granted to them. Vote of thanks for donation from the British Women's Temperance Association was followed by the presentation of a writing-case to Miss Lochhead from the Executive of the W. C. T. U. A vote of thanks was also sent to the British White Ribboners for their help in organizing funds.

The probable place of the next Biennial Convention will be in the Punjab in 1915.

There is a realization of the need of organizing against a common foe which degrades European and Indian, Christian and non-Christian. But from what I have gathered we need not one but several organizers and revivers to keep alive work already started. The unions among schools in North India, and the splendid work in South India in the Hill stations and in the melting plains to which the figures of the Madras Presidency testify, all reveal what can be done. We want the name of Christian in India to be disassociated from liquor—nay, we want that a Christian shall be known as an opposer of the traffic and as a personal abstainer.

The sum total of the work is considerable. Sixty-three public meetings have been reported, and also thirteen drawing-room meetings. There has been a sustained interest in Medal Contests. This department has flourished under Mrs. Henry's supervision. The essay contests have in Bengal and in Bombay Presidency aroused considerable interest in Temperance in schools. The W. C. T. U. has more than any other organization rallied to the support of the Bills now in process of preparation, which attempt to strengthen Indian Law on behalf of young girls and women of Indian and Foreign birth, and to make it less easy for them to be forced into a life of sin. Through our Temperance Record and through our Temperance literature we are sowing India—all too sparsely it is true, but we are sowing India—with Temperance thought.

Calcutta alone of the Presidency cities shows a membership at all adequate to its size.

During the past year India has had a lengthened visit from Miss Lucy Broad from America, who has done good work in various centers—mainly in Bengal and North India; and also a brief call from Mrs. Thacher, a World's Superintendent from America, who spoke with acceptance in a few of the large cities.

The work in India has been accomplished by busy women.

It has all been done at considerable sacrifice, but I am convinced that what costs little is worth little; and that which costs much is worth while and is acceptable to God; and that very often the resultant blessing seems in proportion to the previous sacrifice.

IRELAND

Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Durno

The outstanding event of importance during the past year was the appointment of Miss Kathleen Patten as Organizing Secretary. Miss Patten is making special efforts to stimulate the interest of the girls
in the White Ribbon movement, and hopes, during the coming winter, to start more "Y" Branches. Coffee van work is successfully carried on at the markets in some of our country towns. Our organizer hopes to revive the work of our Belfast Branch which has had a large membership.

ITALY

Mrs. A. W. Greenman of Naples has been most helpful in forwarding our work in Italy. She has visited many of the leading Italian cities and presented the claims of the W. C. T. U. to groups of interested Italian ladies whom she reports as expressing a desire to become more familiar with our plans and purposes. Mrs. Greenman rejoices in the newly organized W. C. T. U. at Milan, and that Madame Camperio will take the leadership of the white ribbon work in Italy.

JAPAN

The president of the Japanese W. C. T. U., Mrs. Kaji Yaiima, of Tokyo, writes of the splendid progress of white ribbon work in Japan and speaks gratefully of the help given by Miss Ruth F. Davis.

The Japanese Union has twelve departments of work, a "Y" Branch and an L. T. L. Branch. The departments are: Legislation, Flower Mission, Mothers' Meetings, Rescue Work, Soldiers, Literature, Scientific Temperance, Education, Hygiene, Work in Factories, Evangelistic Work, Anti-Narcotics and Mercy. There are forty-eight local Unions and two new Branches have been added this past year.

Mrs. Yajima has been much of the time in the field the past year and a full account of her work and that of other W. C. T. U. comrades in Japan will be found in the report of Miss Ruth Frances Davis, entitled "Greetings from Japan."

KOREA

Dr. Mary Cutler reports that meetings were held at intervals during the first year at Seoul. The Japanese twice united in these gatherings. Mrs. Avison got some specimen children's pledge cards from Canada and had similar ones printed in Korean and enrolled a good many members. In connection with the Medal contest work, prize temperance essays were given by the young people. After a year the president, Miss Pinder, went to India to live; Mrs. Dr. Moffet, superintendent of medal contests, died, and Dr. Cutler moved to Pyong Yang, necessitating a great deal of hard work, and so no meetings have been held during the last year.

The W. C. T. U. has just had 2000 pamphlets printed on temperance and anti-narcotic reform. These will be circulated at once. The missionaries are always doing all they can to push our temperance principles, in the very practical way that all Christians have to abstain, and that many of them voluntarily give up tobacco as well.

MADAGASCAR

Mrs. D. H. Sibree

I returned after our furlough some three and a half years ago to work for a few more years in Madagascar. Mme. Delord, who was president of our little temperance society during my absence, resigned as she was taking a holiday in France. She has now returned but
is stationed too far from the capital to take any active part in our committees. I have again been elected president. I have been an active member, president or vice-president, ever since the society was formed by Mrs. M. C. Leavitt in our drawing room many years ago. All begged me to keep on to the end. I am going to suggest at our next meeting that we try and appoint a Corresponding Secretary.

During last year we met every two months to encourage one another with prayers and conversation about our work. Each year out of our small funds we publish some tract or leaflet to be given away or sold at 1/2 d. Each year we hold a meeting of all the pledged boys and another of all girls, to interest and keep them to their pledges. A leaflet is always prepared and printed for these occasions. This year we are having a magic lantern exhibition, Christie’s old organ and pictures on alcohol, with singing and explanations in Malagasy, after which a short address and recitations.

Our annual meeting with the Malagasy workers was much spoiled by a most severe storm coming on at the time. It was a great disappointment to all, as tea and cake was provided for about sixty and not twenty arrived. Still it was very interesting to hear what had been done during the year. A few of our best women workers make great sacrifices. They give up one month in the dry season, going away among the half-heathen people near the forest, visiting from village to village, teaching about Christ, purity and temperance, and we rejoiced with them in the seed sown and some fruit already seen.

We think drink has much decreased in the country villages, as native rum is stopped by the government, only those who have a license can make it now, but here in the capital the greatly increased number of cafes are an open snare to thousands and we think there is more open drunkenness and immorality. Still it seems to me the Malagasy are easier to get hold of than Europeans and can give up the drink and get over the craving better than in our native land. This sad custom of the foreigner living here for a time and always seeking a Malagasy girl to live with him is such a terrible hindrance to the moral life of the girls here, most saddening. But in the midst of much that is evil, we have the cheering news of one and another of our dear scholars standing firm and those who have wandered coming back and keeping steadfast.

I have not the time or money to answer the number of papers that have been forwarded to me.

I Flower Hospital Mission. We are not allowed to visit government hospitals to read or pray with any patient. Here in the capital I could visit any one of our people who expressed a wish to see me like a relative, but in the country, my daughter, who is a missionary and near the government hospital for women, is refused entrance and however ill the patient she must get a permit from both native governor and doctor and is not then allowed to pray or read the Bible to the dying women.

II. Work Among Soldiers and Sailors. Neither French nor English ladies are allowed here to visit soldiers and their wives in their official residences, nor the police. And very many of their officers strongly discourage them from going to any places of worship or having anything to do with “the praying.” Where my daughter lives and works the wives of these soldiers were prohibited by the Garde de Melice (French) to attend her Bible or sewing classes.
III. The Overthrow of the Alcohol and Opium Traffic. Opium is not grown here or used among the natives. Our Free Church Congregational communions do not use European wine at all, but make a very poor syrup of pineapple juice and color with a red leaf.

IV. The Circular of Ninth Triennial Convention. We, as a committee, thank the convention for their kind remembrance of us here—away in this far off island, working for the great cause under great difficulties because of the numberless hindrances we have placed in our way by the French government. It would be a great inspiration to attend some of these great gatherings had it been possible for some of us to do so. We shall, however, hope to be meeting about that time and shall remember you all in prayer, asking for a blessing on your deliberations. Both our committees of Malagasy and European women send our Christian greetings to the Great Assembly.

V. Parlor Meetings. We have no meetings of this kind among the Malagasy. The law forbids any kind of meetings in their houses and among the Europeans; there is no French temperance lady to conduct such a meeting and there are too few English-speaking ladies to be asked; nearly all are missionaries’ wives and greatly interested in the work of temperance.

MADEIRA

President, Elisa Rivers Smart.

A very long report could be written chronicling the interesting facts and events which are constantly taking place in this town of Funchal, so full of wine and brandy. There is scarcely a street (and the streets are not long ones) which has not less than a few dozen drinking shops. In some streets every other house is a drinking place, as confectionery shops, restaurants, fruit shops, etc., all sell drink, besides the large splendidly gotten up wine stores. With so many places so easy of access, it is difficult for drinkers to resist the awful temptation to drink, especially as it is so cheap.

Mr. Smart, myself and all our family, also all our Methodist Church members, are the only ones who are total abstainers. Mr. Smart has undergone a most cruel persecution on the part of the British residents, as well as from some of the Portuguese, who are wine merchants, and for fear of losing trade are against him for his temperance principles, of which he has given good testimony for over thirty-four years. Every member who is received into this church has to promise to give up drinking, which they do faithfully. One of our members, a handsome youth of about seventeen, the only son of a poor widow, gave lately good testimony of his temperance principles. Being engaged as a clerk in an embroidery manufactory, he was sent up stairs by the woman manager with a bag of money. When the cashier counted the money there was some money missing, and suspicion fell upon him. In despair he looked at the woman manager and said, tears filling his beautiful dark eyes flashing with indignation, “I am not a thief. I keep all the sense and wisdom God has given me here (touching his forehead), because I do not drink wine or brandy or spirits of any kind as this lady does.” This denunciation in the presence of one hundred and fifty workers caused the woman to feel rather disconcerted as they burst into a free fit of laughing all round, knowing as they all did that it was true. The master made inquiries and it was found out that from motives of revenge the manager had
taken the missing sum of money to compromise the youth, who was well known to be a Protestant, and an abstainer, almost the only one in that crowd of Catholics. His courage and loyalty had a most wonderful and excellent result, for when the master knew that not only the woman manager, but all the others, were in the habit of taking brandy daily, he ordered that coffee should be provided for them all at his expense, and now they have coffee instead of brandy, which injured them so much that many girls are becoming consumptive. But the poor youth lost his place. The master wanted to keep him, but the woman manager protested that if he stayed she would leave. He is still out of employment to the poor mother's sorrow.

Another incident took place in the same business house. A woman called Maria Baptista, also a member of our church, refused to work on Sunday. It was just before Christmas, and there was a great deal of work. The master asked them if they would all come the next day to work (Sunday). They all said "Yes" except one, Maria Baptista, a Protestant, and a total abstainer, and a member of our church for more than twenty years. She very politely but firmly refused, upon which the master was so touched that he decided not to have any work on Sunday. She is not so much persecuted now as she has been sometimes; they were all so mad against her as to threaten to throw her out of the window, but she always answers with words from the Bible, repeating Gospel texts.

We have a very interesting temperance meeting every three weeks on Wednesday, winter and summer, and all are permitted to speak in turn. It is wonderful how every one has some story to tell about drunkards, the extraordinary things they do and say, how they ill-treat their wives and beat their children. It is remarkable the great number of widows there are in this place. Drinkers do not live long!

We had a most interesting and useful meeting, presided over by our dear Mrs. Thacher of the W. C. T. U. She came to Madeira on her voyage round the world, and found us out and held a meeting in our Chapel and organized two societies, one for adults and one for children. Not long ago a little child came to me and said, "They want me to drink, but I never, never will." Another said, "They forced me to drink once, and I suffered so much that I never touched drink again." We cannot work under the name of a society, because every society has to pay a large tax to the government; but we call it a "meeting."

MEXICO

The president Miss Effa M. Dunmore, writes appreciatively of the seed-sowing done by Mrs. Addie Northam Fields and Mrs. Nelle G. Burger and regrets that the fine report which might be sent in for this convention has been sadly interfered with by the revolution in Mexico. The W. C. T. U. is organized in nine of the large cities of Mexico, Monterey, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi, Aquas Calientes, Quanajuato, Guadalajara, Mexico City, Pachuca and Puebla. In Mexico City and Puebla we have had both English and Spanish societies. In the other cities the work is entirely Spanish. We have had Loyal Temperance Legions in Guanajuato and in Mexico City. Nearly 500 members have united with our societies. We have a Young People's Branch in Guanajuato.

Immediately after the Glasgow convention Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher came to us and for weeks toiled faithfully in the interest of the
white ribbon work. Through the help of Mrs. Nellie Rhoades and other ladies in Mexico City she prepared the excellent program for our first national convention held in Mexico City, March 1st, 1910. Not only the leading pastors of the city, but also prominent American and Mexican men and women of Mexico City were on the program. We took up the following departments of work: Purity, Flower Mission, White Ribbon Recruits, Mothers' Meetings, Medal Contests, Uses of Unfermented Wine, Sunday School, Health and Heredity, Purity in Literature and Art, L. T. L. and Y. P. B. It is difficult to find superintendents for these departments. The Americans are constantly coming and going but some of the departments have been carried to success. Mrs. J. N. Butler, superintendent of the purity department, issued leaflets and Miss Herrera prepared leaflets for the flower mission department. We have had several medal contests and a number of white ribbon recruits have joined our ranks.

In Guanajuato the State College and State Normal School students have taken part in medal contests under the direction of the Young People's Branch. Mrs. L. B. Salmans, our superintendent of literature, has prepared a leaflet explaining the W. C. T. U. work in the United States through the use of a map, and a large number of these leaflets have been printed. We have a medal contest book, prepared by Mrs. Burger, a temperance song book by Dr. Salmans, and we are grateful to Mrs. Wilson for many copies of the L. T. L. lessons printed in Spanish. Several of our national officers are still in Mexico and wherever possible the work is being pushed. The influence of the W. C. T. U. was extending to all parts of Mexico when the revolution commenced in 1910. State governors and other prominent men were sending to us for literature and asking about our organization. In some states laws have been passed and were for a time enforced, closing saloons from 2:00 P. M. on Saturday until 9:00 A. M. on Monday and on national holidays. Young men and women outside our mission circles were becoming interested in the work. I feel sure that as soon as the country gets somewhat settled we will be able to push our work as never before.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Mrs. Anna M. Mitchell, Corresponding Secretary

The W. C. T. U. of St. Johns, though few in numbers, has kept steadily at work for the past three years. During the present year it has sustained a severe loss by the death of its honored president, Mrs. J. E. P. Peters, which office was faithfully filled by her ever since the society was inaugurated in Newfoundland, more than twenty years ago.

At the annual meeting held this month Mrs. J. S. Benedict, wife of the American Consul, was elected to the office of president by a unanimous vote.

For a number of years the Union has made itself responsible for an evangelistic service every Sunday afternoon for the prisoners of the penitentiary; also has been taking an interest in, and helping, juvenile offenders, visiting them in their homes and looking up employment for them; has held public temperance meetings, visited the poorhouse and hospital at regular intervals, and united with other societies in any work for the advancement of temperance. The St. Johns Union holds two meetings a month from September to June.
NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

Since the last triennial report was submitted, the New Zealand Union has been active in all branches of its work. The national executive is pleased to be able to report that some of the reforms for which the Union, also other societies, have been working, have been embodied in the laws of New Zealand. As the W. C. T. U. is the only national organization of women working for these reforms, the executive considers the W. C. T. U. may rightly claim that its efforts have largely contributed to the victories gained.

In 1910 women were made eligible, for the first time, for seats on the hospital and charitable aid boards. The white ribbon women led the way in offering themselves for election. The same year was signalized by a new licensing act, the principal points in which were: (1) The electors were given the power to vote for national prohibition, the iniquitous "three-fifths" handicap being imposed in this case as it is in local option. (2) Provision was made for the gradual abolition of barmaids. (3) Prohibition of the sale of liquor for consumption on the premises to youths under twenty-one years of age.

1911 was a strenuous year. The energies of white ribboners were employed in the great fight for national prohibition. Members of every Branch did noble work in house-to-house canvassing, and in the distribution of literature, large contributions were made to the funds of the no-license organizations. The W. C. T. U. organized a women's crusade to secure from women pledges to vote for local no-license and national prohibition. Thousands of pledges were secured. These efforts resulted in the licensing poll taken in December, 1911, when 259,943 votes were cast for national prohibition, and 205,661 against, a majority for national prohibition of 54,282. The prohibition vote was 55.83 per cent of the total vote. As 60 per cent is required to carry the reform, the liquor traffic still exists in a number of centers, and the agitation for temperance teaching in the public schools is actively maintained. The government now provides temperance wall sheets for the public schools.

The Literature department does good work. In addition to providing and distributing literature through the Unions and in connection with the licensing polls, many branches undertake the distribution at railway stations, sailors' rests, bush camps, and railway construction camps. Work among seamen is carried on in all the ports; in some cases a Seaman's Rest is maintained, in others help is given to institutions maintained by the seamen's mission. A most important feature of the Union's activity is work amongst the Maoris. In all there are thirty-six Maori Unions with a probable membership of 600. Agents are employed wherever practicable. Most encouraging results are reported. The number of Unions reported to convention was 135. This includes six "Y" Unions and thirty-six Maori Unions. The membership (excluding Maoris) is 3,144.

In 1911 our cause suffered a great loss by the death of Mr. T. E. Taylor, M. P., the champion of the prohibition cause.
The Unions have entered vigorously into a campaign to secure the abolition of the handicap on the prohibition vote.

A vigorous anti-gambling crusade has been prosecuted. The W. C. T. U. has done practically the bulk of the work, and some success has been attained. The number of permits for the use of the totalisator has been restricted, bookmakers have been abolished, and betting has been confined to persons over twenty-one years of age. Resolutions against the use of the totalisator have been sent to the government and to the members of Parliament.

Years of patient and unremitting effort were rewarded in 1911 by the repeal of the C. D. Acts. All the Unions have been very active in work amongst the young. The Cradle Roll is a prominent feature of most Unions. One Union sends a pamphlet to every mother whose name appears in the birth notices of the local daily paper.

The programme for the future includes the following demands:

1. An amendment of the law in the direction of giving women equal rights with men in the guardianship of children.
2. The raising of the age of consent to twenty-one years.
3. The fixing of an age of protection for boys, as well as girls.
4. The abolition of the time limit now enforced where charges of offences against girls are made.
5. The passing of a curfew law.
6. The appointment of women detectives to detect attempts to decoy or entrap young girls for immoral purposes.
7. The amendment of the law so that youths under twenty-one years of age shall not be able to procure alcoholic liquor.
8. The removal of the civil and political disabilities at present enforced upon women.

NORWAY

Corresponding Secretary, Fru Elizabeth Espenak

Our biennial convention is now successfully over. It was held at Larvik, with fifty-six delegates and a large number of white ribbon visitors from all parts of the country. Twelve new Branches were reported and 4,000 paying members, thirteen Loyal Temperance Legions, two Y societies. Fifty-four local Branches out of sixty are actively at work. We have between 700 and 800 members in the Y and L. T. L.; thirty Branches carry on Flower Mission work, three take up the Food Reform department, seventeen the Press department, fifteen Rescue work, 7 Branches have reading rooms and temperance cafes; Sailors' Home and Sailors' Rest conducted by two Branches. One Branch has a milk kiosk and ambulating cafe. Last winter we opened a Home for Homeless Women in Christiania and much aid is given by our oldest Branch in Christiania to a home for unmarried mothers and their babies. An Inebriates' Retreat for women was opened at Reneflot-Jeloen early in 1913. The building is beautifully situated in large grounds and the money for its purchase was collected in various ways by our Branches. The government has given a grant to help furnish the home and make some alterations and a small grant to assist in the annual expenses. We hope this latter grant will be made annually and will be increased.

Two thousand school cards to hang on school room walls have been distributed and 5,000 leaflets sent directly from our headquarters. We have published four new leaflets. There has never been a stronger feeling or more intense work in all temperance organizations. This year the local veto over Samlags is being taken and we hope to close
most of them. Our society works hand in hand with others on a joint temperance board. We have representatives on the joint committee for enforcing Scientific Temperance Instruction in the public schools and also on the national council of women. Larvik showed great courtesy to our biennial convention. A magnificent palace—Fritzoehus—was thrown open to our delegates and members and we all greatly appreciated the two hours enjoyed amid the splendid collections of art. Kammerherrenane Treschow sent private equipages for the members of our executive committee. Some of our meetings were held in the municipal building kindly loaned us, and others in the Y. W. C. A., which was also kindly placed at our disposal. An open air meeting was held in the Beech Forest and a number of interested men and women were present. Larvik's White Ribbon choir was greatly enjoyed during the convention. We had addresses on the purity question and a resolution was adopted demanding reforms in the laws, with the intention of giving guardians greater responsibility for young girls and to increase the "age of consent." One forenoon was entirely given up for a demonstration and discussion and an address on work among children. We do greatly desire to increase the number of our Loyal Temperance Legions. Two new members of our central committee (executive), Frau Janson and Frk. Holm, were elected, the latter as the national leader of the L. T. L. Fru Hirsh gave notice that she could not accept re-election in 1915, so this period will be her last as our president.

PERU

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Thompson, President

Temperance in Peru, as you doubtless know, is in its beginning. With the coming to Peru of Miss Elma Grace Gowen our World's W. C. T. U. missionary, whom God so soon called to her Heavenly home, a temperance sentiment sprang up, which resulted in the organization in Lima of a national temperance society for both men and women, and later a Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Callao.

The first meeting of the Union was held Jan. 4, 1913, at the headquarters of the Methodist Mission. The nature, aim, and scope, of the World's work was studied first of all and through the interest that grew, an organization was affected with ten members. Our temperance study continued, the meetings being held the first and third Fridays in the month, followed by a social hour and cup of tea. In July a parlor meeting was held at which were given temperance addresses by members of the National Temperance society.

The following Sunday a memorial service was held in the English church for one of the members who was drowned at sea.

At the present time our Union numbers fifteen active and five honorary members. Among these are wives of missionaries, members of the Salvation Army, Regions Beyond mission, the Evangelical Union and the Methodist Episcopal mission. We carry the following departments of work: Loyal Temperance Legion, Medical Temperance, Press and Medal Contest. The individual influence of our members has counted for much. The L. T. L. was organized in September in the Anglo-American schools, under the leadership of a Spanish teacher who is assisted by one of our American teachers. Even though we are a small group of women we manage to make an impression through the press, for the articles our superintendent prepares, as well
as notices for meetings are printed in the Peruvian papers so that hundreds of readers know of our existence and the principles for which we stand. Through the Medical Temperance department we are looking forward to special results. We were able to co-operate with the National Temperance Society in translating into Spanish the tracts sent to us for that department. In a few weeks these will be ready to go into the hands of those men who have promised to distribute them, and care will be taken that they reach the influential business and professional men.

Our Medal Contest department also has joined hands with National Temperance Society, whose members voted to spend five pounds in prizes, if we would carry on the work. We have a most capable superintendent ready to begin as soon as candidates for the contests can be found.

Peru is a country flowing in liquor. One sees it and its evil effects everywhere, not only in our seaport city, Callao, and Lima, the famous old capital but away up in the beautiful Andes mountains the Indians, the descendants of the noble Incas, are demoralized, stupified and ruined by the drink. Instruction in temperance is the great need. The men, women and children are ignorant of the insidious nature of alcohol and its dangerous effects and can we wonder at this when we know their priests and physicians take pleasure in their glass—some of them drinking to excess.

Unfortunately, as is so often true of foreign countries, the English speaking people living there for business purposes or tossed there on fishermen's ships, many of them set no example of temperance and right-living before the natives. In the missionaries and Christian workers they see the non-drinking, non-smoking men and women and in the mission schools alone is taught the destructive effects of alcohol on the body.

Pray with us, that our band of white ribboners through its various departments, and personal influence may so agitate, educate and organize, that through the outgrowth of their efforts, Peru may soon know that Christian temperance, which liberates and uplifts God's children and fits them to live the perfect life with Him.

SCOTLAND

B. Browne Johnston, Secretary

The Scottish Christian Union has not yet, unfortunately, achieved its aim of increasing the membership to 100,000, but is working steadily toward that number. Probably many more than 100,000 have signed our pledge and attend our meetings, considering themselves members of our association. But seeing we only count as members those who, in addition to signing the pledge, pay an annual subscription, we are still far short of the number we wish to attain to.

Since the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union convention met in Glasgow in 1910 we have worked hard by means of petitions, resolutions and deputations, to forward the legislative side of temperance, with the result that at last we see the day approaching when the temperance (Scotland) bill, unless something quite unforeseen happens, will be put on the statute book of our country and become law. We rejoice that our long period of waiting seems so near an end, and trust that when the Act comes into force it will help to
deal with many of the social problems which face and perplex us continually. Much has been done to educate and instruct the people in the provisions of the bill and much work of the same kind lies before us. We pray that when the people of Scotland have the power of "local veto" put into their hands, they will use that power wisely.

The meetings of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention in Glasgow in 1910 was an unbounded pleasure to the Scottish Christian Union. It was, to quote the words of one of our prominent workers, "a gathering of great minds, strong personalities and consecrated lives," and the inspiration given and impressions made at that time have not passed away.

At the Glasgow International Exhibition of 1911 our B. W. T. A., S. C. U. had again a most attractive stand, where much temperance literature was sold and distributed, many pledges taken and good seed sown.

Our services and our large refreshment tent at the Royal Scottish Highland and Agricultural Shows continue to be in great demand and we feel this is a most valuable piece of temperance work, preventing much drunkenness and generally promoting good conduct on the show ground.

Miss Lochhead, our Scottish White Ribbon missionary, has now returned from India where her term of office was, by special request of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in that country, prolonged to March of this year. Her work has been greatly blessed and we are delighted that Miss Stroud Smith is going out as her successor.

Those who have had the privilege and happiness of being acquainted with Mrs. Blaikie, the revered Hon. President of our Association, will be glad to know that though she has reached the advanced age of ninety, she is still interested in the cause of temperance, and, at our recent annual council, a letter was read, written with her own hand, conveying words of loving encouragement and cheer to those younger members who are now continuing what was begun so many years ago by that noble little band, of whom Mrs. Blaikie alone remains. Truly they have entered into their rest, but their works do follow them.

Many of the friends who had the pleasure of attending the W. W. C. T. U. conventions in Edinburgh in 1900, Boston in 1905 and Glasgow in 1910 will readily recall the person of Miss Ina Smith, Honorary Secretary of the Scottish Christian Union and World's superintendent for the Counter-Attractions department, and will learn with deep regret and sorrow that her work on earth is ended. She was called home on the 31st of May, of this year. Beloved and highly esteemed by everyone who knew her we feel we have indeed lost not only a dear friend and comrade, but one to whom we owe more than we can tell.

It is a matter of great rejoicing that so many of our royal family are practical abstainers and have expressed themselves as in entire sympathy with temperance work. This attitude must ultimately have a very wide influence for good on our nation.

FEDERAL W. C. T. U. OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mrs. Scrivener, Corresponding Secretary

I deem it a great honor to be privileged to record the progress of our work in all the different provinces of South Africa. Since we united in one great force, each province has been able to speak of the marvelous work which our Lord has done.
Cape Province: The Cape Province W. C. T. U. has a membership of 1,168 members, 187 honoraries, and fifty Isabel Somerset members, making a total of 1,405 members; an increase of 175 members, thirty-seven honoraries, and thirteen Isabel Somersets—225 in all. Since I began to prepare this report, four new unions have been organized. When things are moving as they are on the Cape we feel the W. C. T. U. is growing in strength and in grace. The thirty-five Unions in the Cape Province all undertake the different departments of work in connection with our beloved cause "For God, and Home and Every Land," and yet I should like to point out two ways in which they have helped the whole of South Africa. It is through the departments of Moral Education and Legislation and Petitions. In the controlling of these departments much tact and strength have to be exercised, and the superintendents, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Hartnoll, have done glorious work.

Natal: In Natal the work has gone forward, though perhaps a little slower than our members would like. However I do not think they have been discouraged. The Natal W. C. T. U. has a membership of 240 and four Unions. During the last three years they have made themselves felt in many ways. Their kindness to the Rescue Home, and to the Benevolent Institute, their caring for the temperance side in sport, and in other ways watching the trend of things, has all been very useful to the cause.

Transvaal: The Transvaal W. C. T. U. reports a membership of 184 and seven Unions. Owing to the roving population in the Transvaal, it seems to be a difficult thing to keep in direct touch with all the members. However, I am quite sure that there is a wide field of work for us there, and perhaps now that we are a united band of workers, we may with co-operation be able to accomplish much.

Orange Free State: The Orange Free State reports four Unions with 175 members and eleven honoraries. Since federation the Orange Free State has felt the benefit of co-operation; one new Union, Ficksburg, and a young woman's Union at Bloemfontein has lately been formed. The rescue home in Bloemfontein is under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and every Branch is greatly interested in its welfare.

Rhodesia: It is just twelve months ago since the society, formerly known as "The Rhodesian Women's Total Abstinence Association," affiliated with the W. C. T. U. We are steadily going forward. On the books we have nineteen actual members and twelve honorary. We meet monthly in the Presbyterian Hall and Wesleyan Church Vestry alternately. The past year being our first, efforts have been mostly confined to the work of these monthly meetings. The only public occasion on which we have exerted any influence was in petitioning the licensing courts.

While extending our efforts for temperance, we also realize the necessity of establishing the other branches of our work—social purity and training of the young in our principles. From time to time these subjects are dealt with at our monthly meetings. Among the children a "Band of Mercy" has been started, which will hold its first public meeting in June. Several of our members subscribe to the White Ribbon, and find this, as well as other literature which comes to hand through the W. C. T. U. most enjoyable.

When one realizes that among all classes and both sexes the temperance question is a most unpopular one in Rhodesia, and that in
proportion to its population more alcohol is exported to and consumed in, Rhodesia than any other part of the world—when one realizes the truth of this—which statistics prove—the work seems almost impossible. Yet we know the cause of right and truth and purity must prevail in the name of the Lord.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. J. Simpson; Vice-President, Mrs. Pascoe; Treasurer, Mrs. R. B. Wood; Secretary, Mrs. W. S. Kerneck.

All the provinces report an increase in the number of “little white ribboners” enrolled. The young women will have to be on the lookout for the carrying forward of the work. May our prayer be that each Union may be endowed with a double portion of our Lord and Master’s spirit!

Mrs. Jessie A. B. Hartnoll

There is no part of our work more important than the organizer’s department, for our very existence, growth and development depend on the way that we start; and on account of great distances such as are in South Africa, it is most important that Unions should be visited and encouraged. During the last three years, sixteen Unions have been formed, also five young women’s Unions. Pioneer work in Rhodesia has resulted in a Union in Salisbury and the prospect of one in Bulawayo. It is most necessary that some one should again visit Rhodesia, and establish our work there on a firmer basis. The superintendent of this department has been able to visit all the provinces and in every town visited she had a most hearty reception and the loving co-operation of white ribbon comrades.

The Cape Province has been divided into districts under special W. C. T. U. committees, the members of which are responsible for the development of their own special districts. In this way it is hoped that isolated places will be reached. It is a matter of deep regret to all that Mrs. Fehr, our beloved organizer, was obliged to return to England after sixteen years of devoted work in South Africa and we wish her Godspeed in her new home. Port Elizabeth Union has set the example of having a special organizing secretary for its local work and we welcome Miss Marsh and wish her every success in her work. I should like to urge the Unions and individual members to seize every opportunity of extending and increasing the interest already awakened, and of entering “into the land that is still to be possessed.”

SWEDEN

National Corresponding Secretary, Miss Emilie Rathou

Since our last report to the World’s Convention in Glasgow the work of the W. C. T. U. has, we are happy to say, been steadily advancing. Though the youngest of the temperance societies of Sweden with such a vast difference in membership figures to the other associations (I. O. G. T., 250,000 members; Swedish Students’ Youth Total Abstinence Union—universities, state boys, and private schools, boys and girls,—the Blue Ribbon Union, 90,000, and so forth) the W. C. T. U. has nevertheless taken the initiative with regard to starting practical schemes and doing practical work, and it is an acknowledged fact, that it is this which has largely won for us the confidence and respect, not to say admiration, of the public. The number of our local Unions is now 115, our membership amounts to 6,000. The local Unions carry
on regular educational work, holding meetings of various kinds, some once or twice a month, some oftener; 5,125 such meetings have been held since our last report. The executive committee has a special fund for missionary work and, besides following up new openings, a speaker is sent to every Union if possible at least once a year, when both a public meeting and a member's meeting are held. Since 1910 the executive has organized four courses of scientific lectures in different parts of the country. The most important of these was held at Malmö in 1912 and was opened by the governor of the county, Count De la Gardie. Five celebrated speakers were engaged, each giving two or three lectures. Several of the leading women of Malmö signed the announcement which undoubtedly helped to draw attention to the course and to induce the ladies of the town to attend it. Our cause has received a great impetus in Malmö through these lectures.

Our six travelling libraries are in constant request and are doing good educational work. The circulation of our organ, "Hvita Bandet," is increasing. A new feature since our last report is the starting of an illustrated Christmas paper which has entered many new homes and circles, carrying our principles and sentiments to people we otherwise should not have been able to reach. A white ribbon song-book is another novelty which we expect shortly to put into the hands of our members. "Educate, agitate, organize," said Frances Willard. The need of a more detailed and minute organization is being felt and so county Unions are growing up all over the land, and we are looking forward to further developments as a result—a keener interest in our cause among our own members, more work done, more new members gained and more new Unions rising out of soil as yet unbroken and untouched by the W. C. T. U.

Last January we opened a home for inebriate women—the only one in all Sweden. The home, which is situated in a lovely district in a "dry" parish some four miles from the nearest railway station, can receive twelve or fourteen patients who find employment in the garden and on the farm as well as in assisting with the housework, weaving, etc. Parliament has made the home a grant of 18,000 kr. (£1,000) and donations have flowed in. The local Union of Helsingborg has started a home for babies. A rich friend of the little ones is financing the scheme. This year a special building is being erected whereby many more little, lonely, unwanted tots will be able to find a shelter there. In Linköping the local Union has opened a home for unmarried mothers and their babies. In this case, too, a married friend has enabled the Union to build a nice house with a garden just outside the town. Holiday homes for factory lasses is another new feature since last convention. Three Unions, the Stockholm North Branch, Göteborg, Norrköping, and Ljusdal have started such homes. The Union in Boras has ensured the free use of the dwelling house of a large estate. The Stockholm North Union hires a lovely place by the beautiful lake Mälar. The charge is four to six kronor (1 kr=13½ d) per week inclusive. It goes without saying that the applications are numerous. In Boden, a military centre of importance relatively not far from the Finnish frontier, the Union has started a crèche. These are the seven new undertakings since last convention. The various schemes, restaurants, homes, etc., described in our report in 1910 are continuing their beneficent work as before.

Restaurants and cafés are at work in Stockholm, Gothenburg, Falkenberg, Strömstad, Norrtelje and Ljusdal. The work of the restaurants of the Ostermalm Branch of Stockholm has been recognized by the local authorities who have expressed their appreciation of the good
results in the greatly increased sobriety of the district. Stalls for the sale of hot milk, coffee, buns, etc., on market days are kept by fourteen local Unions. Courses of domestic economy for factory girls are carried on by a great many Unions. More than fifty such courses have been held in various parts of Sweden since our last report.

**Homes.** A Scholars' Home at Ostersund; two Children's Homes at Vesteras and Solleftea, a home for lumbermen at Ljusdal; three refuges for unfortunate women in Stockholm and Gevle, Holiday Homes for children organized by the Unions at Falköping, Vexlö and Kiruna. Besides the new Crèche at Boden, the Hernösand Union has for many years had a crèche. The Evening Sloyd School for children at Örnsköldsvik and the feeding of underfed school children at Sundsvall are features of work still carried on with success. Several Unions are engaged in flower mission work and several in the clothing of poor children. In many towns the shopowners have been persuaded not to sell cigarettes or tobacco to boys under fifteen. White ribbon choirs are organized in some Unions. The choir of the Östermalm Branch replenishes the coffers of the Union by giving large concerts. The authorities in several towns support our work by making grants to the local Unions—in some cases the grants are annual—and the executive has for a number of years enjoyed a Parliamentary grant of 2,000 kronor for educational work. It is thus that we have been able to organize the rather expensive scientific courses, etc.

In the autumn and early winter of 1911 Miss Agnes Slack spent some seven weeks in Sweden visiting a great number of towns, giving temperance addresses. Miss Slack's meetings were crowded, great enthusiasm was aroused and a large number of new members gained. The uplifting effect of Miss Slack's visit will not easily be forgotten.

Some changes have taken place in our executive during the last year. Our president, Mrs. Wretlind, resigned at the annual council in 1912 and Mrs. Tora Fries, former treasurer, was elected in her stead. Death has visited the executive for the first time since it was organized in 1901. Mrs. Anna Preinitz, superintendent of the department work among factory lasses and editor of our paper, "Hvita Bandet," passed to the life beyond in October, 1912. Mrs. Preinitz' work has been taken up by other ladies.

In 1910 the women of Sweden, who have had the municipal vote since the year 1862, were made eligible, and a great many of our members in the different towns up and down the country have been elected to sit on the town council. The suffrage cause is advancing in Sweden, the opposition of some members of the upper house being the only obstacle between women and their political enfranchisement. Among the members of the white ribbon movement there has also been a marked advance as to their position to the suffrage question; as a body they have been rather behind regarding this matter, but they are happily moving forward to a better understanding of the influence of the vote on social reform.

The abolition of the police regulation of vice is at present a burning question in Sweden. A royal commission on the subject is proposing a change of system and some improvements, but forces are also at the W. C. T. U., has lately been organized to take the matter in hand for the abolition of the whole degrading business and a committee of eight ladies, among whom are no less than six members of
to bear on Parliament in favor of abolishing the entire system. It is with deep gratitude we note the advance of social reform along various lines, and almost everywhere we meet the W. C. T. U. taking active part in the labors that make for the progress of the world.

During the last few years the temperance cause has advanced in Sweden with leaps and bounds. At the general election of 1911 the Liberals came into power with a very big majority and one of the first steps taken by the new Liberal government in living up to the party programme and making good the election pledges was to appoint a royal commission on the liquor laws—local option and national prohibition being the two principal items of their programme of work. The commission consists of ten men and one woman, the lady being the national secretary of the W. C. T. U., Miss Emilie Rathou. Though the popular sentiment is for prohibition and the electorate have voted a temperance majority into Parliament, we have yet some stiff fighting to do; among the upper classes of Sweden there is a great deal of indifference and even some hostility to combat, besides a certain party trying to enforce restrictions instead of prohibition. But we have, however, every reason to meet the future in strong faith and with bright hopes for a speedy victory.

SYRIA

Mrs. Doctor Alexander Baroody, President

The present crusade against alcoholism which has been excited lately among you, dear friends in the west, is not like the crusade of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. This is more touching in the existence and more just, important and urgent. It is produced by the union of wisdom and zeal, to save humanity and defend the personal and general health from the attacks of the most fearful enemy, which is composed of a good many bad spirits settled in some delicious liquors which are sweet in the mouths at first, but bitter in the hearts at last.

In our Arabic language, which is used in Syria and Palestine, when we want to describe the great number and violence of a fearful enemy we say it is like a sweeping current. This intoxicating enemy is quite a sweeping current if we think how many millions of tons of different sorts of these liquors flow every year, running from barrels, casks, jars, glasses and cups into the mouths and bodies of men and women, carrying with them different kinds of mischief and damage. If we look also to the economical aspect of this current, thinking how much money these useless liquors cost, how much time they lose, and how many valuable talents and gifts of health and strength they spoil, we would not hesitate to say they are a sweeping current. Such a current is so terrible that much time of exertion and endeavor and zeal has been spent to have such a numerous number of brave women, women soldiers, enlisted willingly in the ranks of this life-defending army, marching for the holy spiritual war against the sweeping enemy of the intoxicating liquors.

The struggle against the evils of the intoxicating liquors, represented by the efforts of the W. C. T. U. is intended to save the lives which are more valuable than lands and cities. This army is not composed of strong men of the nations, neither of their foot soldiers or cavalries, nor the powerful navy which are solid powers against solid objects,
but to an army of delicate women armed with kind feelings and benevolent wishes, able to fight with their good endeavor, and good example, and such other delicate arms, to overcome these spiritual evils, concealed in these intoxicating liquors.

This lawful struggle against drunkenness is not intended, like other wars, to kill, spoil, pull down, demolish, destroy, perish and annihilate, but to stop such similar destruction in life made by the toxic actions of these poisons, which deprive the adornments of health, devastate the jewels of mind, destroy the gifts of nature, pollute the high towers of civilization and pull down the palaces of happiness in east and west.

Syria and Palestine were very happy to hear the trumpets of the victorious army around old Jericho which had been a stumbling block before the Israelites in their way to the Promised Land. They become once more happy to hear the sounds of the W. C. T. U. trumpets around Jericho of intoxications. We hope that these sounds of attack may soon become happy tidings of victory on the Jericho of the new civilization, that is the intoxicating liquors, the perilous trips in the way to happiness.

We have to thank you for the invitation you kindly have sent to our Branches in Syria to this great convention, which is really an exposition of the mental and spiritual war-arms hung up on the four pillars of wisdom, intelligence, relief and courage, crowned with temperance, ready to be used by the hands of women, the hands in which beauty and strength become united to bring forth happiness to both sexes.

My comrades in Syria are very happy to join me in congratulating this successful convention which is held, as we believe, by an act of Providence in the beautiful city of Brooklyn, in New York, which is the largest city in the United States and the second city in the world, the congress which has been established, arranged and managed to strengthen the hands working for the propagation of the virtue of temperance and for shocking the vice of intemperance.

Hurrah! for the women army!
Hurrah! for W. C. T. U.
Hurrah! for this successful convention.

TURKEY
Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton, President

Turkey feels the need of more aggressive work, as the curse of intemperance is certainly on the increase among both Moslems and Christians. In various schools temperance societies have been formed, regular meetings are held and no doubt right ideas are being instilled into the minds of many of the school children. Lectures are occasionally given and when illustrated are of great interest to the people.

With the gift of $50.00 from the W. C. T. U., sent more than a year ago, four useful tracts were translated and printed in two languages, Armenian and Armeno-Turkish, and they have had a wide circulation, having been sent to as many centers as possible and distributed by missionaries and pastors. Much attention is always paid to the monthly temperance Sunday School lesson in all of our mission schools.

The hope of the future is in the children and we must train and educate them as far as possible. We are very much restricted in our
literature, there being few books to put into the hands of students. All missionaries and teachers are so over-worked that efforts along temperance lines must come in as a side issue, although we feel its very great importance. Mrs. McNaughton promises that she will do all that she can in the large school for Armenian boys of which her husband is principal, and as far as possible will keep in touch with other workers.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Corresponding Secretary

Three great and inspiring National W. C. T. U. conventions have been held in the United States since the World's convention of white ribboners at Glasgow in 1910. At each of these conventions there was great rejoicing over W. C. T. U. achievements and advances made along the lines of total abstinence and prohibition. Declarations in favor of total abstinence have come from scientists, physicians, business men, philanthropists and reformers. In the legislative halls of every state of the Union the question of what shall be done with the liquor traffic has been up for consideration. The growth of public sentiment in favor of prohibition has been phenomenal and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been the acknowledged leader in producing, guiding and directing this growth. The work of the organization was never before so large, never so inspiring.

The unsuccessful attempt in 1911 to overthrow prohibition in Maine raised a world-wide interest and brought an appeal from many lands that the people of Maine stand by their law. For over half a century Maine had withstood the attacks of all liquordom and was recognized by the enemy as the key-state to prohibition. In a campaign marked for originality of methods, superb organization, and masterly alertness, our own Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens was the acknowledged leader of the temperance forces. On the day preceding victory at the polls, our national president was inspired to make her famous "Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition." The national convention, meeting at Milwaukee a month later, endorsed this forward movement with unbounded enthusiasm and on December 4, 1911, Honorable Richmond P. Hobson, M. C., introduced in Congress a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale, of beverages containing alcohol. A measure of the same import has been introduced by Congressman Hobson in the Sixty-Third Congress, now in special session. The slogan, "National Constitutional Prohibition," is being sounded on every side and is the prophecy of the dawn of a tomorrow far brighter and better than yesterday or today.

The state of West Virginia won a great prohibition victory at the polls in November, 1912. It is indeed cause for rejoicing that nine great states now prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors within their borders; that the liquor traffic has been prohibited in large sections of other states until at this time nearly two-thirds of the territory and more than one-half of the population of the United States are under prohibitory laws.

March 1, 1912, marked the close of the campaign in which the National W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations had been engaged for thirty years to secure the enactment of an inter-state
liquor measure to protect prohibition territory. The passage of the Kenyon-Webb bill over the veto of President Taft by both houses of Congress was hailed as the greatest prohibition victory ever won in the United States. Quickly following the inauguration of President Wilson, came the press announcement of “A White Ribbon Regime at the White House,” and the introduction of wineless social functions. At the first dinner given by Secretary of State Bryan to the diplomats of the several countries represented in the United States, no wine was served. The liquor interests are trying desperately to hide the fact that theirs is a losing cause. In their journals and in their conventions their utterances are doleful and warning, and in the stock market there is marked shrinkage in liquor securities. Such developments are not signs of “a receding wave of prohibition.” Pessimism in the liquor camp, optimism among the temperance forces is the situation today.

Since the Glasgow convention there has been a net gain in membership of over 37,000 in the United States W. C. T. U. We can report, too, great advance and some pronounced successes in departmental work. Each of the forty departments is an important factor in preparing for and carrying on prohibition campaigns. The work accomplished will doubtless be summarized by the superintendents in reports to this convention.

The twentieth century fight against alcohol finds strong allies in the Young People’s Branch of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union. An admirable course of study, covering the scientific, economic, social, and legal phases of the alcohol question, furnishes effective weapons for their spirited warfare. The Loyal Temperance Legion our recruiting ground for the temperance men and women of tomorrow, was never more alive with the music of marching feet, the waving of temperance banners, and the shouts of assured victory. In the prohibition campaigns of Maine, Colorado and West Virginia, the “Young Campaigners for Prohibition” exerted a potent influence, and this popular plan for enlisting young people of all ages in state prohibition campaigns is at the same time securing the enlistment of young campaigners for national Constitutional prohibition.

In my report at the Glasgow convention, reference was made to a plan for erecting a new building adjacent to national headquarters, in which to house the literature, for which there was a rapidly increasing demand. The literature building erected at a cost of $14,000 (£2,800) was dedicated entirely free from any encumbrance the following December. Solid, substantial, standing four-square without and within, it symbolizes an idea which has broadened with the years and which is proving eminently practical and helpful; namely, the centralization of W. C. T. U. literature and organization supplies at national W. C. T. U. headquarters. Thirty thousand orders were filled and shipped from the publication department last year. Each month, the circulation department handles over two hundred thousand mailing wrappers for the two official papers, The Union Signal and The Young Crusader.

The National W. C. T. U. Publicity Bureau, established by the convention of 1911, is already doing a work which cannot be estimated in figures. It furnishes through a great newspaper syndicate, with the active cooperation of white ribboners in the different states, a weekly temperance column used in numerous newspapers throughout the country, and the service is rapidly extending. It sends out im-
portant temperance and prohibition news to the Associated Press, items and articles to daily and weekly newspapers, to religious periodicals and women's papers. The publicity which the general press is giving to the right side of the liquor question is one of the most encouraging signs of the times.

No more fitting monument to the memory of Frances E. Willard could have been devised than the Memorial Fund. Through this fund, contributed and disbursed each year, the national W. C. T. U. is able to respond to calls for aid from states engaged in prohibition campaigns, as well as from states needing financial assistance to build up the organization. It also makes possible W. C. T. U. work at ports of entry and sustains our three great missionary departments—work among foreign speaking people, colored people and Indians.

The national W. C. T. U. maintains legislative headquarters at Washington, with a representative in charge. In every state legislature the organization is recognized as a force to be reckoned with. In ten states and the territory of Alaska, women have been enfranchised. Next year, 1914, the men in four states, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nevada and Montana, will vote on a suffrage amendment. In four more, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Iowa, one legislature has already voted to submit the suffrage question to a vote, and it is expected the next legislature will pass the necessary approval and the question be voted upon in 1915. In these campaigns the W. C. T. U. takes an active part, believing that woman's ballot will hasten the day of nation-wide prohibition.

Perhaps as never before do the women of the nation need to offer the prayer voiced by Frances E. Willard speaking for the W. C. T. U., “God grant that we may be so divinely led that history's verdict upon our work shall be, 'by God's blessing they helped to make the world wider for women and happier for humanity.' ”

URUGUAY, S. A.

President, Mrs. Carrie Van Domselaar

Again it is our pleasant duty to convey to the representatives from many nations, convened in the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, cordial greetings from the white ribbon women of Uruguay, S. A., and to give a resume of the history of the white ribbon work in this country during the past three years. While we have to record our great loss in the death of our beloved W. C. T. U. missionary, Miss Elma G. Gowen, we feel the blessing of her continued presence among us in the results that we are seeing of her faithful service when here. Her death was a blow to us, as we had had great hopes of what her consecrated life would accomplish in this great continent; but we believe that some one will shortly be sent to carry on the work she so ably began.

A comparison of present conditions with those presented in the report for the convention of 1906 gives us reason for encouragement. We can no longer say there is no effort for legislation on intemperance. About three years ago in the House of Representatives a bill asking for the diminishing of the number of saloons was presented, and an animated discussion followed; we improved the opportunity to send in a petition to which we secured the signatures of some twenty prominent medical men. Although no definite results came from the presentation of that bill, it had the effect of arousing the
people to a recognition of the evils of this traffic, and now in 1913 another and stronger bill has been presented which, if passed, will mean constitutional prohibition for the entire Republic of Uruguay.

As a means of influencing public opinion some of the most eminent physicians of Montevideo are carrying on a campaign against alcoholism; we invited one of these to give an address before the members of the W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. As the invitation was general, we had a large audience composed of some of the most distinguished citizens. To help in this campaign our Union sent to the legislature a petition urging the passing of that bill. We also got out one hundred posters; forty-five of these have been placed in railway stations, others in the Sailor's Home, Y. M. C. A., schools, and business houses.

In the show window of one business house, which supplies outfits for schools, there is an exhibition of the organs of the human body, life-size, made in papier mache. This exhibit shows the difference between a healthy organ, and one diseased from the use of alcohol. We asked the proprietor to place one of our posters above this exhibition, which he readily consented to do, and we have been interested in seeing that the crowds of people standing before this window eagerly read this poster. Since this agitation on the part of the doctors began, there has been a movement for the organization of a native woman's temperance society; we are going to invite these women to join with us.

The leading dailies publish articles on alcoholism several times a week; some of these urge the importance of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools; thus you will see that a temperance missionary would find many more open doors than Miss Gowen found, and we urge the sending of one at the earliest opportunity. During these past three years we have translated and published a great deal of temperance literature, and scattered it through this Republic, and also through the Argentine. The doctor who gave the lecture mentioned above, had his speech published in pamphlet form and presented us with two hundred copies, which we shall distribute where we believe they will do the most good.

At our regular monthly meetings there is an average attendance of sixteen. In our programs we take up the study of different phases such as medical temperance, unfermented wine at the communion, and pure food. We take advantage of special occasions such as the convening here of the Episcopal Conference, to have a meeting, so that native pastors and their wives may attend, and receive an inspiration for carrying on this work in their distant charges. On one such occasion one of these pastors and his wife, who were temperate but not total abstainers, became so convinced of the importance of total abstinence that they signed the life pledge and have been earnest workers since. They are valuable acquisitions, as the pastor is also a professor in a state university where he has great influence over young men. They formed a union of thirty-two members. So we find that from year to year an ever widening stream of influence is going out from this center.

Another one of our activities, which we will not speak of at length here, as we have so often reported it, is the L. T. L. work, both in the mission school and in the Sunday Schools—of which there are nine in this city under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church—and one in the Salvation Army, where scientific temperance instruction is given, and the Young Crusader, as well as the Youth's Tem-
perance Banner, are distributed. The Mercy and Help department has continued its faithful ministrations through the channel of the Sewing Guild, which has bi-monthly meetings, having an average attendance of fourteen to twenty. This Sewing Guild is in its thirteenth year, with a record of 10,375 garments distributed to deserving poor, regardless of creed or nationality; 838 garments having been given in the past year.

We are feeling more encouraged than ever before because of the very manifest awakening of public opinion in this country to the importance of the evils of intemperance; and we cannot too strongly urge the vital necessity of sending a temperance missionary to us as soon as possible.
## RECEIPTS.

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Examined and found correct.
E. CARRUTHERS WOODLEY.
REPORT

to May 31, 1911

Currency

EXPENDITURE.

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<th>Country/Work</th>
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Department Work | 73 19 5 1/2 | 73 19 5 1/2 |

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WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

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**LIFE MEMBERS—**

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<td>Mrs. M. B. Thomson, Victoria, Australia (per Mrs. Stevenson)</td>
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**MEMORIAL MEMBERS—**

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**MISCELLANEOUS—**

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**Examined and found correct.**

E. CARRUTHERS WOODLEY.
### NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

#### EXPENDITURE

**W. C. T. U. Mission Work**

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<td>Miss E. G. Gowen, salary to May 31st, 1911</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Return journey to U. S. A.</td>
<td>$265</td>
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**Work—Palestine**

- China: $430
- India: $300
- Syria: $292.13
- Transvaal: $121.80
- Rhodesia: $122
- Uruguay: $100
- Mexico, L. T. L., Anna Gordon Fund: $104
- Cuba: $56
- Bahamas: $100
- France: $40
- Finland: $25

**S. America**

- Miss E. G. Gowen, salary to May 31st, 1911: $855
- Return journey to U. S. A.: $265

**Department Work**

- $360.00

**Department Work—Expenditures of "Y" Secretary**

- Miss Cameron: $123.34
- Postage: $25.00
- Postage (Mrs. Waycott): $7.00

**Department Work—Expenditures of Officers**

- Secretaries: $600.00
- Extra postage: $165.34
- Treasurer: $220.00

**Printing and Literature**

- Literature—Italy, China, Syria, Bulgaria, Mexico, Germany, Turkey, Cuba, Bahamas, Mexico: $97.97
- Printing—"Y" Leaflets: $35.22
- "Handy Booklets": $155.75
- Triennial Reports: $353.08
- Treasurer's Reports: $12.00
- Programmes, Badges, etc.: $143.10
- Stationery and Printing: $55.37

**Miscellaneous**

- Literature for Glasgow: $25.00
- Cash for Glasgow: $487.77
- Convention expenses: $21.52
- Fleming, Revell & Co.: $8.45
- Tribute, Mrs. Field: $3.00
- Bulletin Grant: $48.67
- Express on Reports: $5.98
- Transcribing certificates: $3.39
- Cablegrams: $12.21
- Express on "Handy Booklets": $13.00
- Picture for St. Margaret's College, Glasgow: $6.83
- Storage on Polyglot Petition: $29.00
- Grant to "World in Boston": $100.00
- Traveling in Egypt, Mrs. Nolan: $9.75
- Bank commission and charges: $88.62

**Balance in hand May 31st, 1911**

- $5,194.34

**Balance in hand May 31st, 1911**

- $14,704.19
### World's W. C. T. U.

**receipts.**

**dues. donations. total.**

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<tr>
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<td>Mrs. Helen Rice, Mass. W. C. T. U.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Courtney, Willard &quot;Y&quot; Montreal</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Mrs. Moodie, Montreal, Quebec, W. C. T. U.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Geggie, Quebec, W. C. T. U.</td>
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<td>Miss Gowen, ret. journey</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&quot; &quot; Organizing in Korea</td>
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<td>Exchange Charge</td>
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<td>Subscription to Bulletin (France)</td>
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<td>2,864 4 6</td>
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Examined and found correct,

E. Carruthers Woodley.
NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

Currency

---

EXPENDITURE.

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<th>£ s. d.</th>
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<td>Miss Davis, salary</td>
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<td>Miss Moriya, salary</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<td>Burmah</td>
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<td>Rhodesia</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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Balance in hand May 31st, 1912. 1,249 0 9

2,866 4 6
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<td>Mrs. E. F. Vere, New York (Dr. Vere)</td>
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**From June 1, 1911**

In Decimal

**Total:** $13,945.43
### NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

**Currency**

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**Department Work**

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**Printing and Literature**

| "Y" Leaflets | $10.00 |
| Italy, Burmah, Korea, China, Turkey | $15.11 |
| Treasurer’s Reports | $9.00 |

**Miscellaneous**

| Inscribing Certificates | $3.28 |
| Medical Examination Fee | $20.00 |
| Refund, Dominion Treasurer | $138.85 |
| Storage, World’s Petition | $20.00 |
| Treasurer’s Account Book | $2.35 |
| Refund on Miss Strout’s Collection, Boston | $26.00 |
| Mrs. Goodrich, Expenses to Washington | $15.00 |
| Young Men’s Badges, Madeira | $5.50 |
| Exchange | $49.13 |
| Bulletin Grant | $48.66 |
| Refund of Excess on Canada Dues | $37.59 |
| Petty Cash, Postal Notes, etc | $5.00 |
| Floral Tribute, Mrs. E. Martin | $4.00 |
| Traveling to Native Races Congress | $16.00 |
| Stationery | $1.75 |

**Balance in hand May 31st, 1912** | $6,078.65
From June 1, 1912

In Sterling

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Examined and found correct.

HOWARD RIDDELL.
NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

Currency

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3,381 13 10
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Examined and found correct, HOWARD RIDDLE.
to May 31, 1913

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MARY E. SANDERSON, Treasurer.
WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

REPORTS OF WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON MISSIONARIES

MRS. BESSIE LEE COWIE

In 1910 I had a busy year helping New South Wales in their big local option battle. We carried reduction in the electorate, but owing to the cruel three-fifths majority required, we did not close the liquor bars in any electorate. Great good was done, however, and a big advance made. In 1911 my husband bought me a beautiful home, which we named "Amethyst Hall." It has a room that will hold two hundred people, another that will accommodate fifty, and it has twenty-two lovely living rooms where we entertain ministers, missionaries, and tired Christian and temperance workers. We hold in it Band of Hope meetings, W. C. T. U. gatherings, Rechabite weekly meetings, Pleasant Temperance Sunday Afternoons, and do work for the London poor. We have sent ten big cases of clothing to London from our no-license city, and much more is ready to be sent. We have also sent money and frozen sheep.

The New Zealand poll demanded all the time and strength and money we could give, and we had the great joy of seeing the wonderful majority of 54,000 votes recorded for National Prohibition. Again the iniquitous three-fifths majority robbed New Zealand of victory as it had New South Wales the previous year, but every heart was cheered by the moral victory.

In 1912 my husband, who helps me in every phase of Christian work, accompanied me to Queensland where we had a very happy four months' mission. This great state is somewhat behind in temperance reform, but even here there is an advance in legislation, and we hope better days are dawning. I attended the Australasian W. C. T. U. convention, and had the honor of speaking at the annual meeting with the Governor and Premier in Brisbane.

In 1913, happy home life, entertaining visitors, sewing for the poor of London (as we have none of our own), and many services and meetings filled the first three months, and now I am in the thick of the battle in New South Wales. We had a sale of work in my home before leaving and raised thirty-five pounds for the fighting fund here, and as I do not take any salary, our services are a real help to our brave fighters at this juncture.

I hope, beloved comrades, you will think this very brief report of a strenuous happy three years sufficient to justify your loving confidence in having appointed me one of your World's workers.

FLORA E. STROUT

Since the last World's convention my work has been divided between three countries, giving me only a brief time in each place. Until the middle of October, 1910, I continued the work which I had been doing in Japan, making several trips, one of six weeks through Miyazaki, away from railways and English speaking people; finally
reaching Kagoshima, the most southern city in Japan proper. I spoke seventy times on this trip to all sorts of audiences, including 2,000 little children, a Teachers' Association of 500 or more members gathered from all over the province, an Agricultural College, 1,000 soldiers, a military hospital, the physicians and nurses making my audience—postoffice employees, and schools of all sorts. Eagerness to learn was shown everywhere, and six different societies grew out of this trip. The Kagoshima union was strengthened by new members and the Governor's wife signed the pledge, promising to help. For the most part, my hotel bills were paid and also the stage fare.

At the Foreign Auxiliary Conference I was obliged to announce that the World's W. C. T. U. had decided that in order to arouse greater interest and so help the funds, the World's work should be represented by some one who had been on the field, and I had been chosen for the task. I was touched by the expressions of regret, and by the protest that went from the missionaries and from Mrs. Yajima to the Executive Committee, but the need was great, and the World's Executive was obliged to adhere to its decision.

Before leaving for home, I made one more trip, going north to Nagano, stopping over at Naebashi to speak, not only before the schools, but also before the visitors to the great exposition being held there. I visited the W. C. T. U. Exhibit and was so proud of the little band of plucky women who had made such a complete success of their rest room. The farewell to Japan was a sad one, as I had become warmly attached to many people and felt that I might never see dear Mrs. Yajima again in the flesh. There were several lines of work which I had inaugurated, and naturally I was anxious to see them succeed, but God had ordered it otherwise, so in October, with eyes so blinded by tears that I could not see the dear faces on the pier, I waved my farewells to charming Japan and the friends who had wound themselves about my heart strings. At Vancouver, where I landed, we had a big Japanese meeting and a Men's League was formed of two hundred members to be connected with the men's temperance society in Japan.

At the National W. C. T. U. convention held in Baltimore, my own city, in 1910, my welcome home was especially delightful, and I was given a chance to meet many of the workers and to lay some plans for future activity. Speaking trips in Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, New York, Vermont, Quebec in Canada and in Maine, during the successful campaign in the interest of the Prohibitory Amendment; in Massachusetts, and again in Maryland, comprise the record of the year's work. I attended fifty-five county conventions, and one state convention; was invited to the Dominion Convention, organized twelve Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, and spoke about two hundred and seventy times. I sincerely hope that the interest in our World's work was increased. The collections were for the most part good.

In December, 1911, I was once more en route for a foreign land—this time the tropical country of Burma. I reached Rangoon January 28, 1912, and was greeted cordially by the faithful few who had stood by the work through much discouragement. I found one L. T. L. and the partially organized Rangoon and Burma unions gotten together hurriedly in order that I might feel I had something back of me for a beginning. Although in years past good work has been done, everything was at a low ebb, and the members were pretty well discouraged.
Since my arrival I have traveled a great deal over Burma, visiting
the mission stations. I have spoken two hundred and forty times to
Christian and non-Christian audiences, such as the Hindoo Social
Club, the Young Men's Buddhist Association, a Buddhist Monastery,
also to teachers, soldiers, Mahommedans, many races being repre­
sented in all of these groups. We have fifty societies at present;
twenty-three L. T. L.'s; twelve Y. P. B.'s, and seven W. C. T. U.'s.
The Director of Public Instruction has proved to be most friendly,
and willingly granted me entrance into the Government Schools. Of
the seven Woman's Unions, four are European, all that we can have
at present in Burma, as the other towns do not contain a sufficient
number of the European people to make an organization possible.
Rangoon has the largest union, having a membership of 113.

The three Burmese unions are flourishing and doing good work,
but the cause moves slowly among the native women, as tobacco has
been quite properly added to the pledge required. The women of
Burma, even Christian women, smoke, and chew betel, and the chil­
dren are taught these habits from infancy, so it is extremely diffi­
cult to make the native women understand the evils attending these
habits, and as the inclination of the people here is decidedly on the
side of self-indulgence, instead of self-restraint and self-sacrifice, the
results of appeals are not all that one could wish. The infantile mor­
tality is simply appalling because of these habits in parents and chil­
dren, because of immorality, and because of the ignorance of mothers
as to the best method of feeding and caring for the little ones. We
feel, however, that we are fighting on the right side, and that senti­
ment is bound to grow as the people get more intelligent. Indeed, it
is growing already, and the time is not far distant when we shall
have many splendid workers among the native women. One woman
like Ma Mya, the president of the Moulmein Burmese Union, is worth
all the effort put forth here by our World's workers. She is so pro­
gressive, so consecrated, and such a magnificent worker, it is a joy to
know her.

The Young People's work, under the leadership of Miss May Mack,
the fine superintendent, is growing to great importance, and we hope
sometime to have a national organization of this Branch with its own
officers and convention. This work, together with the children's de­
partment, forms the most encouraging features of our enterprise here,
and if we could keep some one in the field all the time we could show
wonderful results. We have placed special emphasis upon department
work, and have thirteen thriving departments. We need more, but
find it difficult to get superintendents. The Mother's Meetings have
received special attention, as we feel that much of the vice here comes
from the lack of information on the part of the parents. The purity
department has done especially fine work, and as a result of our
efforts we have now a society for the suppression of vice, with the
Lord Bishop of Rangoon as the president.

The non-Christian element has not been neglected, and we have
begun organizing among them. We have a society in the School of
Forestry at Pyinmana and another in the Government School in
Moulmein. These societies are Red League societies, and we are
anxious for the movement to grow. It is an awful thing, but a fact,
that people whose religions forbid them to drink are falling victims
to the vice of Christian nations. Some of our hindrances are: The
attitude of the official class, few of whom, if any, have any sympathy
with total abstinence; the general laxity of people towards bad conditions and the lack of disposition to do hard work in any good cause or to undertake any responsibility—due to the enervating climate; the variety of languages; and the easy going disposition of the people which leads to self-indulgence.

The opportunities, however, are great. If only we had the funds we could do splendid work towards bettering conditions. It is hard to see work stagnating just for the sake of a few dollars, and so much money is wasted on such useless things. We need a room for headquarters, we need a Rescue Home, we need quantities of literature, and we have just a small amount with which to carry on this great work. The people here are struggling to help themselves all that they can, and their spirit of independence should be encouraged by more generous gifts from the richer unions. My work has accumulated until even by keeping at it all the time, I do not seem able to catch up with it. The Managing Editorship of The Life-Line has fallen to me, and it is no easy matter to keep the paper up to its former standard of excellence. Through everything the women here have kept this paper alive, and it is one of our most important duties to see that it is properly edited. It has a circulation of seven hundred, and is the only Christian temperance paper in Burma. The secretaryship of "The Rangoon Society for the Suppression of Vices," and of the two working committees of that society, and the chairmanship of the Literature and Press department, consume any spare time that I might imagine I had. These things, together with my constant travelling, keep me out of mischief.

I must pay grateful tribute, in closing, to the missionaries who have so cheerfully responded to my appeals both by giving time and money to the work. Indeed there are so many people who have co-operated so heartily that they have made the really wonderful growth of this work possible. I earnestly beseech the World's Union to see that this work is provided with another white ribbon missionary to take my place when the time comes for me to leave for home. It would be a very great disaster to allow it to languish and to die, as has been the case in the past. I am sure that if that happens again it will never be revived. The rewards will be great for persistent effort in this charming country of Burma.

GREETINGS FROM JAPAN

RUTH FRANCES DAVIS

Ever since Madame Yajima learned that the next gathering of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was to be held in the United States, her thoughts have been turning lovingly to her visit to the Boston Convention in 1906, and many, many times she has said, "If the way were only open, how much I should enjoy meeting my dear world sisters again! Won't you write and tell them how we are getting on in Japan?"

You who had the pleasure of meeting Madame Yajima seven years ago, have not forgotten, I am sure, the gentle dignity and beautifully expressive face of this brave lady, who at the age of seventy-four ventured to cross the Pacific Ocean and the American Continent, with no knowledge of the English language, save what she acquired on the steamer. You may recall the task she set herself while crossing the
ocean,—that of learning the Shepherd Psalm in English in order that she might be able to give you greeting (kokoro kara), from the heart, and in words that would need no interpreter.

Looking backwards over the twenty-seven years of the history of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Japan, we find many things for which to be exceedingly grateful, but for nothing more reported at the last Convention was 8,000. She has given temperance talks in hundreds of government primary schools, girls' high schools, mission and Sunday Schools, and everywhere she has gone, people have said, "Oh, if we could only have Miss Moriya for keeps, what magnificent work we could do for the children!"

If there ever was a person Heaven-born for the position she occupies, that person certainly is Miss Moriya. Every day of our lives we remember to be grateful for her unselfish devotion to the work and for her splendid gifts. One of the greatest joys of my five years' stay in Japan has been that of seeing the children's work, which I believe is the most important of all we are trying to do, make such rapid strides. Miss Moriya is a true general. She not only has the faculty of getting a great amount of work done herself, but also of setting every one else to work, for she is blessed with possessing an unusual amount of personal magnetism.

I wish there were space here for me to chronicle pages of encouraging incidents such as are constantly occurring in connection with the work of the Legion. Every few days Miss Moriya comes to me with her face alight and says, "Miss Davis, oyorokobinasai! (rejoice). Then she proceeds to tell me of how some little Jiro or Taro or O Hana San, a member of some L. T. L., has gotten his or her father to give up the use of sake. One little boy prevailed upon his father, who was owner of a sake shop, to relinquish his business by persistently repeating at home the lessons learned in the Legion.

Another boy of fourteen years, living away up in a little village in the Hokkaido, had given him a copy of our Children's Herald, in which he heard for the first time of the Children's Temperance Army. He became so keenly interested that he wrote a letter to Miss Moriya, asking whether he couldn't start a society, providing he could find ten boys willing to sign the temperance pledge. She told him to go ahead with his campaign, and as a result a flourishing little band was organized in his village. In the course of a couple of years he moved to another city, and the first thing he did, after making acquaintances in his new home, was to organize another Legion.

The Japanese children like the Shonen Kinshu Gun, no doubt about that; they like the lessons it teaches, they like its songs, and above all, they like its leader. I often wonder whether any money put into an investment ever brought greater returns than the money given by the L. T. L.'s of America for the support of Miss Moriya. Dear American Legioners, I am sure each one of you rejoices in having a part in this seed-sowing which is bringing forth fruit one hundred-fold.

Our Young Woman's Branch

An interesting feature of our young woman's work has been the Study Class which we have held the last Saturday afternoon of every month throughout the past four years. Four or five girls from each of the different "Y" branches in Tokyo attend and Miss Moriya is our leader. The idea of holding such a class originated in the desire of
the girls themselves to learn more effective ways of doing temperance work for children and grown-ups. Every girl who comes to this class at the present time has charge of a Loyal Legion or is engaged in some other form of active service. What the girls think of Miss Moriya as a leader may be inferred from a remark made to me recently by a girl who has just finished her schooling and is about to leave Tokyo. "I'm going to try," she said, "to be the Moriya San of Mito. Mito is a much smaller city than Tokyo, and my ability is much less than Moriya San's, but I'm going to be as much like her as I can." Many of the girls who have graduated from school and now have homes of their own, have told me that among the most pleasant recollections of their school days is the memory of our Saturday afternoon class.

On the twenty-fifth of June, 1913, the "Y" girls of Tokyo gave a concert for the benefit of the Factory Night School at which they cleared nearly Yen 100.00. They are thinking that within a few years they may be able to assume entire financial responsibility for the school, thus helping to relieve the National Union which has to carry the heavy burden of the Rescue Home.

The "Y" Conference held in connection with our last National Convention was the most enthusiastic one I have ever known. The girls have learned to be remarkably prompt and businesslike, and their plans for the coming year show that they are not afraid of hard work. One of the resolutions made was to endeavor to get every "Y" member, when she graduates from school, linked up with some branch of the W. C. T. U.

Temperance Contests

Through the courtesy of one of the leading publishing houses in Tokyo, we have for the past three years carried on temperance essay contests for middle school students, making use of their magazine, "The Middle School Boys' World," to bring the contests to the attention of middle school students throughout the Empire. We have had entries from students in government, Buddhist and Mission schools. Two years ago the first prize was awarded the writer of an excellent essay, who proved to be a young man training for the Buddhist priesthood. We have been fortunate in getting University professors, men whose names carry weight in the student world, to act as judges, a circumstance that has done much to popularize the contests. Essay contests on subjects concerned with the teaching of kindness to animals have been carried on among boys of middle school grade by the superintendent of the Mercy Department of the Foreign Auxiliary W. C. T. U.

Every year increases the popularity of the temperance medal contests for children. A new book of recitations for children is now in process of preparation, the old one which was published three years ago being known almost by heart and from cover to cover by the children in schools which have made a specialty of medal contests. We find these contests an excellent means of getting an audience together, especially in the country, and there is no doubt that the messages which come from the lips of little children, particularly when these children happen to be your own Saburo or O Suzu San, carry more weight than an eloquent sermon. We hope to have our new book ready by the autumn, and that will mean more medal contests than ever next year.
Ladies' clubs, literary and social, are almost unknown in Japan. One of the institutions which helps to fill their place is the Mothers' Meeting, not an exclusive society, by any means, since in Japan nearly every lady wishing to join would be eligible. Ever since its organization the W. C. T. U. has had a department of Mothers' Meetings, whose work it is to organize mothers into groups holding monthly meetings, when lectures are given and discussions held on topics of special interest to home-makers. The department aims to publish several good tracts each year, and has recently been working up small circulating libraries for the use of mothers. The superintendent of this department arranged for an all day mothers' conference in Tokyo the last Saturday of May, and was surprised to find that over two hundred and fifty mothers found it possible to attend. The chief speakers on this occasion were Count Okuma and the Honorable Taro Ando, president of the Men's Temperance League. Temperance instruction is given at the Mothers' Meetings, but pledge signing is not urged at the start. However, in the course of time many of the members are glad to sign the temperance pledge and unite with the W. C. T. U.

The Public School—An Open Door

Now that my five years' term is so nearly completed, I am regretting that I have not been a more faithful collector of statistics. Truth to tell, I have a natural aversion for them, since oftentimes they count for so little. But the particular statistics which I should be happy to have at hand just now is the number of students in government schools of normal, high and primary grades before whom I have had the opportunity of speaking on scientific temperance. On two country trips taken this spring I did manage to keep account. During the week spent in Yamanashi Ken the number summed up to 3,350, and the second week, while traveling in Shinshu Prefecture I addressed 3,287. These two instances give a pretty fair estimate of an average week's work, and considering that I spend a good share of my time traveling about the country, you can see that in the course of five years the number would need to be written with several figures.

One often wonders when speaking to audiences of six, seven, and possibly eight hundred students, just how much of what is being said strikes home. One goes into the school, has a few minutes' conversation with the principal and teachers, speaks to the students and returns home. Sometimes it leaves the impression of being a very impersonal kind of work. Who can tell whether even one friend has been made for the temperance cause? But now and then a little incident occurs which is full of cheer, showing that some of the seed has fallen on good ground. Not long ago I received a letter from a young man who said he had been passing along the street and had seen the name Davis on the gate post. "This name," he said, "may be very common among foreigners, I do not know. But three years ago a lady by that name came to our Technical School in Morioka and spoke on temperance. Since that time I have not smoked any more cigarettes nor drunk sake. If you are that lady, I thought you might like to know." Indeed I did like to know. A few such encouraging letters make all the tiresome miles of travel and the physical exertion of speaking two, three and sometimes four and five times in one day eminently worth while.
THE AIRINJOJI—NIGHT SCHOOL FOR FACTORY GIRLS

I do not believe there is any one undertaking from which those of us who are connected with it derive more solid satisfaction than from the Airinjojiku. In so much of our work the results are more or less intangible. We have to plod along by faith, taking results for granted, but in this particular work, there they are, right before our very eyes. All one needs to do is to pay a visit any evening after six o'clock to the school at Shikoku Machi, Shiba, where thirty or than the unbroken years of Madame Yajima's wise leadership. With the exception of a few months interval, she has been the one president of the W. C. T. U. in Japan. This last May she passed her eightieth birthday in the city of Nagasaki, while on a month's tour of the southern island of Kyushu. It would be wonderful in any country, and it is especially wonderful in Japan, where the custom of retiring from active life at the age of fifty has not yet gone entirely out of fashion, for a woman of Mrs. Yajima's age to undertake such a journey, and to succeed in accomplishing the amount of work she planned for herself. Altogether she held sixty meetings and addressed over fifteen thousand people, speaking in girls' high schools, before women's meetings and in the churches. She organized two new branches of the W. C. T. U. and gained one hundred and fifty active members for the societies which were already in existence. Her traveling companion tells us that never once in the course of the journey did Madame Yajima say that she was tired.

MISS AZUMA MORIYA, AND THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION

I debated for several minutes as to which way to write the above heading,—The Loyal Temperance Legion and Miss Moriya, or Miss Moriya and The Loyal Temperance Legion, finally deciding upon the latter, for it is very evident to us all that without Miss Moriya, the L. T. L. of Japan would not be what it is today. During the past five years Miss Moriya has been the life and soul of our temperance work for children. She has organized some sixty-five branches of the Shonen Kinshu Gun, as we say in Japanese, and the total membership more young women, who have worked from six to six in the neighboring factories, may be seen gathered about the sewing tables, or having a lesson in one of the common school branches. Every evening instruction is given by a Bible teacher, and a number of the girls have become Christians and members of a near-by church. Half of the support of this school is managed by the Japanese Union and half by the Foreign Auxiliary. We have often found it rather a struggle to keep abreast of our expenses, but have never for a moment regretted the undertaking. Christianity is the Way, the Truth and the Life. It is a practical religion, a religion which teaches people how to live. We may well be thankful that we have this opportunity, small as it is, of making life better worth the living for the girls with whom we come in contact through the Airinjojiku.

THE JI AI KAN—FLORENCE CRITTENTON RESCUE MISSION

During the past year there has been an average of twenty-five girls and women in the Rescue Home. Among the twenty-five are two young girls who were rescued before having entered upon lives of sin, five young women who ran away from the temptations which beset them in the factory where they were employed, and a number
of middle aged women who are learning to earn an honest living by knitting, gardening and domestic service. The present limited facilities of the Rescue Home are a great handicap to the work which might be done. A small hospital, enlarged quarters and a modest endowment are a crying necessity. Miss Penrod, superintendent of the Home, is now spending a few months in America, undertaking the raising of a sum sufficient to meet these needs.

REACHING OUT TO THE COLONIES

In the fall of 1911, in company with Miss Tsune Watanabe, president of our Kobe Union, and national superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, I had the pleasure of spending five weeks in Korea, visiting six cities, speaking in the Korean and Japanese schools and churches, and of organizing the Foreign Branch in Korea of the World's W. C. T. U., with some twenty-five members, most of them missionaries, and also of forming the Seoul Branch of the Japan W. C. T. U.

The month of December, 1912, Miss Watanabe and I gave to traveling in Formosa. Through the courtesy of the Administration Office we were given first-class railway passes, which made it possible for us to travel the length of the Island and to visit almost all of the important centers, where we gave temperance talks before gatherings of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, in the churches, to mixed audiences in the town halls and before the students of many of the higher schools. A Loyal Temperance Legion was organized in Takow, the southernmost port, and I had hoped to be able to report the organization of a Woman's Union in Taiboku, the capital city, but we are still awaiting the finding of some one to take the presidency.

There is perhaps greater need of temperance work in the colonies than on the mainland. Each year, in increasingly great numbers, young men are flocking to Korea and Formosa. They are free from the restraints of home life, sake shops, beer halls and third-rate restaurants abound and there is comparatively little being done to keep them on the road of clean living. Right here I should like to put in just a word of commendation for the splendid pioneer work of the Y. M. C. A., and also a word of appreciation of the friendly, cooperative spirit which their secretaries invariably display towards those engaged in temperance work.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS

The signs of progress in Japan, as compared with those in America at the present time, are few indeed, and yet there are some unmistakable guide-posts along the road to success. Our own national union counts 3,500 members, the Men's Temperance League, of which that redoubtable fighter, the Honorable Taro Ando, is president, has a membership of 10,000. The Kakusekai, Vigilance League, with the Honorable Shimada Saburo at its head, is now established in five cities and has several thousand supporters, who are constantly agitating, through public meetings and the press, for the abolition of licensed prostitution throughout the Empire. Thirteen times the Honorable Sho Nemoto has presented his Juvenile Temperance Bill in the Diet. The last few years it has been successful in passing the Lower House and every year Mr. Nemoto wins a few more supporters in the Upper House. Nothing daunted by his long series of failures,
he persists in backing up his bill with a fresh set of arguments at each new session. One cannot but admire the remarkable faith and courage of this brave man, who apparently has struck the word "failure" out of his vocabulary.

The Lion Tooth Powder Company, a large manufacturing firm, now refuses to take on workmen who use sake. Mr. Ando is from time to time asked by factory managers to give temperance talks to their employes—which goes to show that the business world in Japan is waking up just as the business world in America has awakened. One of the recent manuals issued by the Educational Department for teachers of primary schools devotes several pages to instructions regarding the necessity of impressing upon children the injurious nature of sake and tobacco, quoting the law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors passed by the government more than a decade ago.

OUR GOOD FRIENDS—THE MISSIONARIES

The Foreign Auxiliary of the National W. C. T. U., with its two hundred and eighty members, stands ready to help along all projects launched by the Japanese Union. Many of its members are also members of local Japanese unions, and two are superintendents of departments in the Japanese National Union, facts which go to show how closely connected is all of our work. The missionaries are our best friends and most faithful allies. They are the largest buyers of temperance tracts, the largest subscribers to our Children's Temperance Herald, and our most loyal helpers at all times of special campaign. Many of them improve every opportunity to give temperance lectures in their schools and churches. This past year I have had made a set of lantern slides, part of them scientific illustrations and part temperance cartoons in Japanese setting. The missionaries have ordered a number of these sets and seem to find them very helpful in their country evangelistic work. The temperance work helps the missionaries and the missionaries help the temperance work. But we could do a great deal more than we are doing. Large contributions of temperance literature in English could be made of excellent service in this country. Requests are constantly coming to me for the latest books and tracts from missionaries who wish to secure up-to-date material to help them in the preparation of temperance talks.

Japan has sometimes been called Christianity's Port Arthur in the Far East. Japan stands on the highway of the nations. The worst that the West has to give in the way of materialism, poisonous literature and vicious customs is being poured in upon her, and very naturally from Japan these things reach out and touch the rest of the Orient. Under German direction were started the first breweries in Japan; American money built the first tobacco factory in Korea. Have Christian nations no responsibility to give of their best, along with their worst?

The Japanese church, progressive and independent of spirit as it is, declares it cannot dispense with foreign missionary money for a number of years to come. Christian Japanese give as generously, almost more generously in proportion to their incomes as the Christians at home, yet they cannot, unaided, shoulder the burdens of carrying on their educational and social institutions, building their churches, supporting their pastors and country evangelists. Neither
can the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Japan progress as it should single-handed. The World's W. C. T. U. has invested a quarter of a century of seed-sowing in this country, and another quarter century may be required before the time comes for reaping the abundant harvest—another quarter century of assisting with workers and with means our brave Japanese comrades who have enlisted with ourselves under the banner of Him who is our Leader in the fight for God and Home and Every Land.

WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON MISSIONARIES

TERMS OF ENGAGEMENT

1. The engagement shall be for five years, and if after the first year either party desires that it terminate sooner, six months' written notice must be given to that effect.

2. The work of the missionary shall be under the direction of the World's W. C. T. U., in conference with the presidents of countries where missionaries are invited by National W. C. T. U. organizations; its primary and chief aim shall be the winning of W. C. T. U. members and of men, women and children to the cause of total abstinence, and the work of the W. C. T. U. under our watchword: "For God and Home and Every Land."

3. The missionary shall report quarterly to the secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., giving a statement of work undertaken and accomplished. To facilitate this, it is recommended that the missionary keep a journal.

4. It is understood that the missionary while in her field of service will be allowed reasonable holidays.

FINANCE

1. The missionary's salary while under definite engagement shall be at the rate of £180 or $900 per year; this to include board and all personal expenses and requirements.

2. The World's W. C. T. U. shall provide the missionary with passage money and incidental expenses to her post of service. If for any reason, except failure of health, the missionary should resign after only one year's service, the traveling expenses are to be refunded; or if she resigns after two year's service, one half of the above traveling expenses shall be refunded to the World's W. C. T. U. treasury.

3. It is expected that the country to which a missionary is sent will meet her traveling expenses while in that country. If a country to which a missionary is sent is wholly unable in response to the missionary's appeal to assist in the payment of traveling expenses in that country, the World's W. C. T. U. shall, if possible, aid that country in meeting such traveling expenses.
NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

REPORT OF YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH

General Secretary, Miss A. Amy Swankie-Cameron

It is a great pleasure to report a general advance in the work of the "Y" Branch in various countries during the past three years. One feels in this, as I suppose in all other world-wide work, the limitation of having to do practically all by correspondence—how much more could be done, how much easier it would be, if only one could come face to face with the girls and the leaders in the different countries!

Thinking over the responsibility of this work at the beginning of my term of office, it seemed to me that the greatest need, as "visiting-round" was out of the question, was literature—something the girls could have in their own hands and read and study for themselves. I have therefore given more time to that than to anything else, writing and compiling myself, persuading busy workers of experience to write for us, and publishing the results in as attractive a form as I could. I am glad to report that this seems to have accomplished what was intended—to every country this World's "Y" literature has been sent, kind and appreciative words have been returned, in many cases more and more has been asked for, and a good many translations have been made. There would have been several more booklets brought out, but that this last year has been one of bereavement to one or two of the workers who were to have contributed.

All the White Ribbon newspapers have "Y" pages or columns, and through these one has communicated with the "Y"s from time to time, and letters to every country in the Union have been sent each year, besides hundreds of individual communications. In 1911 the General Secretary made a very successful tour in Scotland under the auspices of the World's Union, giving her lantern lecture: "All Round the World with the White Ribbon," in various towns. In 1911 also, and again in 1912, she offered to go to Paris to give personal assistance, but Mlle Koechlin, the French "Y" leader, did not consider the work ripe enough for a visit to be useful, so it is still in the future. A visit to Norway on behalf of the "Y" work was also considered, but the time seemed not yet to have come. There have been attempts at organization in that country, and the National Executive Committee is wishful for it, but for want of a suitable "Y" leader nothing is yet really established. In Sweden, the sister country, it is otherwise. The senior White Ribboners there seem to wish to keep the girls in the senior Unions, and as yet I have not been able to persuade them—much to my disappointment—to organize "Y" Unions. Fröken Rathou writes the ground is covered by existing young people's temperance societies, and Miss Slack on her recent visit to Sweden, was unable to do anything about it.

South America is another country I have wrestled with in vain so far, but it is easily to be understood that where the White Ribbon work is altogether so difficult, the seniors feel it best to keep the younger ones with them for the present. Miss Gowen, who has been so sadly missed in South America, wrote to me very encouragingly about the near prospect and possibility of "Y" Unions being formed...
in some parts of that country, and I am very hopeful that with the advent of a new White Ribbon Missionary, we may have "Y" work in South America in the near future.

What one is most anxious for is the appointment of an "itinerary" Y Missionary (if one may call her so), under the auspices of the World's W. C. T. U. to visit round the various countries and report on conditions and special needs. As Miss Lochhead, the newly returned White Ribbon Missionary from India, wrote to me the other day: "I realize so fully that the question is, how are we going to feed our Women's Unions if we let the girls slip through our fingers?" And while I gladly recognize how the children are being cared for along our temperance lines in the splendid Loyal Temperance Legions in nearly every country, I am keenly anxious about the gap between the children and the women in our work.

In preparing for this report I did not ask cut and dried questions to be answered by statistics; that seems a far from satisfactory method in dealing with foreign countries where distances are often so great, population so small, and conditions altogether so different from those in what we may call the home countries. But I have received full response to my request for "characteristic and interesting accounts of the work" and it is my intention merely to touch on the various countries now and refer all—both older and "Y's"—to the full World's "Y" report which I hope to publish as soon after this Convention as may be.

In Burma we have an instance of what can be done with a good energetic leader on the spot—would that Miss May Mack could have been with us in convention! Chosen by Miss Strout, our splendid White Ribbon Missionary, she has carried forward the "Y" work in a truly astonishing manner, as her letters and reports, etc., show. From the beginning it has been considered best to include the young men, and as in the United States it is the Y. P. B. of Burma which is reported.

China is full of promise for our work; the faithful Union at Chinkiang still holds true; Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson dropped in plentiful seed during her fine work in the country, and now Miss Goodrich reports the Chinese girls as being eager to emulate their Western sisters.

In Japan it is a joy to record that our "Y" work is very fully established and growing all along the line—thanks to the continuous efforts of all the young White Ribbon Missionaries we have had in that country. Miss Ruth Frances Davis writes, in addition to many other interesting items, that she is entreated to have the life of Frances Willard written by a well-known Japanese author, a translation not being considered good enough on such an important subject for the Y's of Japan! Mrs. Etsu Sugimoto has just been appointed General "Y" Secretary at the recent National W. C. T. U. Convention of Japan; Miss Anna Anaka has written the Y Report, and we have with us as delegate, Miss Toki Iwasawa, who was energetic in the "Y" work until she came to the United States to college.

In France the "Y" work has begun and is growing. Germany reports "Y" Unions in nine of her chief towns. Denmark has no "Y" Union yet, but is hopeful. Ireland has one "Y" Union and is preparing for more. Italy has only small beginnings of W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. work; no encouragement yet for a Y Union.
Egypt the same.

Spain is one of the few countries which has not answered my request for report or news, but we know that White Ribbon work is difficult almost to impossibility in that country, and had it not been for the untiring efforts of Mrs. Gordon Gulick, it would probably not have been started at all. Mexico is another country from which I have no late news, though I know there are "Y" Unions there, but the disturbed state of the country prevents any work at present. We shall hope to hear something about the young people from the President of the Mexico W. C. T. U. who is with us. Belgium has young women attached to its small beginning of White Ribbon work, and I am always hoping to hear of a "Y" being started—doubtless Milé de Laveleye will tell us of the conditions there from the "Y" point of view. Madeira has no "Y" Unions. Palestine no "Y" yet, but juvenile work is being carried on, and the workers write they are hopeful for the future. From the Bahamas comes a pathetic memory of the past, and appeal for help among the young people there in the future. A most interesting letter comes from Iceland, which reports no "Y" organization because so far in that little Island "Y" and W. C. T. U. have been one and the same thing, but the leaders recognize that "of course it would be better to have the young women for themselves," and by next winter, says the writer, "we shall see if we cannot make it so."

India has recently appointed a "Y" General Secretary, who cannot, unfortunately, be with us, though we had expected her. There are some "Y" Unions scattered up and down that great country, but the whole is only as a drop in the ocean, and so great is the need, that Miss Lochhead says she "would gladly go back only for "Y" work. A very interesting letter from Ceylon reports much temperance work among young people on that Island, but not as yet under "Y" auspices. I hope however it will not be long before our "Y" Union takes its place among the rest. The "Y" work in U. S. A., Scotland, England and Canada is so big as to require many pages,—particulars will be found in the separate "Y" report. In Australia, South Africa and New Zealand there are fine "Y" leaders and the work is much the same as at home—for these countries also I must refer you entirely to the separate report.

I am grieved to have to report the unaccountable loss of the beautiful World's "Y" Banner. In some extraordinary way it was lost sight of between Glasgow,—where it was handed from the Scottish to the Japanese "Y"s", and Tokyo, whither it was to have been kindly conveyed by a Japanese missionary, as there was no Japanese "Y" delegate present. News of its non-appearance did not come to hand until a few months ago, and since then though every inquiry and effort have been made, nothing can be traced of it anywhere, except that the brass bar and hanging cord have been found! We hope it may come to light before the next World's Convention, meantime we are sad for the loss of what so brightened our meeting places, and kept the World's Y. W. C. T. U. so beautifully before all eyes.

I wish to suggest that the attention of the "Y"s" of all nations be given to the closer observation of February 17 and April 14 as Red Letter Days of great importance to our work. We do not deserve to flourish in the present if we forget the beautiful, and self-sacrificing efforts of those who "prepared the way before" us in the past. In U. S. A. and England, and I hope some of the other countries, February 17, or a near date, is kept sacred to the memory of the Founder of
the World's W. C. T. U., Frances Willard, and in "Memorial" or "Mem- 
bership" meetings, when a special effort is made to bring in more 
members, we know Miss Willard is honored in thought in the way 
she would most surely choose. On April 14 was born the one who 
first originated the "Y" work, and as we realize all the thought Frances 
Barnes gave, and all the obstacles she overcame to get the young 
women of this and other countries interested in the ideal of training 
themselves along the highest and widest lines for this White Ribbon 
work, we must be glad to show our appreciation in specially attractive 
meetings to raise funds for "Y" work in home and foreign lands.

I would also suggest that a department for Foreign Correspondence 
be formed in the "Y" Unions of every country, so that links may be 
formed and help and information given in the most attractive way 
possible—namely by the girls to the girls.

World's Y Demonstrations are, I am glad to say, recognized as 
picturesquely helpful in quite a number of countries now; I hope more 
and more this department may be undertaken, as it is always a source 
of attraction and interest both to those within and those outside our 
Unions. Lantern lectures are also a good way of creating interest and 
of helping the funds.

Before closing my report I wish to acknowledge, with much per­
sonal gratitude, the continuous help of Miss Anna Gordon during the 
past three years—without her kind information and hints, I could not 
have accomplished even what little I have been able to do. Also to 
Mrs. Drew, who, as Miss Anderson Hughes, never omitted in all her 
travels, to help the "Y's" of the World, special thanks are due. And 
I wish also to remember now all our White Ribbon Missionaries have 
helped to make the work of the General Secretary easier in the various 
fields where they have been working.

One feels in looking back how much, much more might have been 
done, but in looking forward and upward, one rejoices to believe that 
God wills to use His younger instruments also, and that in faithful, 
unceasing, earnest work, the young women of the World's Woman's 
Christian Temperance Union may yet do much to help lift the burden 
of intemperance and all its kindred evils wherever they are to be 
found.
REPORT OF LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION BRANCH

General Secretary, Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.

Australasia: Miss George, the general secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, sends a very encouraging report from the six states of Australia. Victoria works with the Sunday Schools, distributes literature and has named its juvenile department the "League of Hope." The children are interested in the Band of Mercy. South Australia has twenty Legions, with 509 full members, and 565 who have signed the rules of enlistment. The Legion rally is a feature of each state convention, and at the last Triennial National convention, the national L. T. L. banner was won by South Australia. Queensland has five Legions with a membership of seventy-two. West Australia, New South Wales and Tasmania also report good work accomplished. South Australia aims to secure trained, paid workers, as well as volunteers; an annual rally, an annual procession of all juvenile temperance societies and more publicity for the children's work. The total membership of the L. T. L. in Australasia is 1048. In Victoria, the state L. T. L. superintendent, Mrs. Thomson, kept an organizer at work for three months at her own expense. The organizer, Miss Mills, paid special attention to the children's work, and gave scientific temperance talks, wherever the opportunity offered. Special badges, cards and literature for the L. T. L. of Australia are now in circulation and the national secretary has issued a manual of plans and methods.

Burma: Superintendent, Mrs. Grace B. Hankins, Rangoon. The work among the children is the most promising of all temperance work. The eagerness of the children to accept total abstinence truth should stimulate every L. T. L. superintendent to take courage and go forward. In Rangoon, we have four legions; the Anna Gordon L. T. L., with fifty-eight members under my care, the Emmanuel Baptist L. T. L. with thirty-four members led by Mrs. Money, the English Baptist church Legion with 20 members, superintended by my daughter, Miss Daisy Hankins. The Burmese M. E. School L. T. L. under the care of Miss James and Miss Shannon.

At Maymyo three L. T. L.'s have been organized and cared for by Mrs. Dancey. The Tamil Branch has 20 members and they are enthusiastic on the cigaret question. Miss Griffiths, W. C. T. U. president, is doing much to help this legion and Mrs. Dancey deserves credit for her splendid work. Mandalay has a Legion of eighty European children in charge of Miss Phillips and a Burmese L. T. L. under Miss Parish with fifty members. At Bassein a Legion of Karen children, 150 in number, is under the care of Mrs. Nicholls. At Swegyin there are forty-one members of the Legion with Miss Pethlum in charge. At Nyoungleven the L. T. L. has fifty-nine members in care of Miss Price. At Moulmein, in the A. B. M. Karen school, there is a large L. T. L. with Miss Lucas in charge. This legion was organized by Mrs. Thacher. Also a Legion of Burmese boys with seventy members, Saya O. Son is the president. Other Legions are being organized.
among the Burmese children. The A. B. M. girls' school has a Legion with fifty members, presided over by Ma Kyn. Henzada Burmese L. T. L. in the A. B. M. school has Ma Tin for a leader. The Karen L. T. L. at Henzada is presided over by Thra Mu Ma Kyaw. At Prome the Burmese L. T. L. has for its leader Ma Paw Thein. The Thamaing L. T. L. has eighty members with Thoh Shah as president. These Legions circulate literature, enjoy medal contest work and many other of our departments.

Another fine L. T. L. has been reported from Tharrawaddy-Karen Baptist school with over forty pupils, and Miss Marshall as leader, dated June 24, 1913.

All these Legions out of Rangoon have been mainly organized or recuscitated by the faithful and zealous work of our organizing secretary—Miss Flora E. Strout. The necessity for aggressive temperance work is far more realized since her arrival in Burma. We appreciate and value her self-denying service in our cause.

Canada: Mrs. Adah E. McLachlan, General Secretary, reports:
In gathering the reports of L. T. L. work in Canada for the three years ending in 1913, we find much to encourage us in our work for the girls and boys. Since the last World's convention four of our provinces have fallen in line with the World and Dominion Unions raising the L. T. L. department to a Branch. We now have five provincial L. T. L. secretaries—Manitoba, Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia. We are hoping that our other provinces will join our ranks.

The Dominion Union feeling the importance of children's work, and especially among the foreigners, pouring into our western provinces, has appointed a missionary to work among the women and children. Many of our Legions have contributed money toward the support of this missionary who is doing splendid work. In a few of our cities we have paid L. T. L. workers who devote their time to the conducting of several Legions. One province reports raising one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.00) toward the support of a cot in the Children's hospital. Another reports one Legion holding concerts and devoting the proceeds to the Children's Aid society. We have also reported, Savings Bank departments; temperance library medal contests; assisting in campaigns; sending clothing to the poor, etc.

Alberta reports one village in which every child between the ages of four and fourteen belongs and proudly wears our L. T. L. badge, including the hotel keeper's children. In the majority of our Legions the members study our lesson manuals. Our Legions could be multiplied if only we could secure more leaders. However, we are looking forward to greater results this coming year, for our women are realizing more fully the need of training our girls and boys against the evils of tobacco and alcoholic drinks.

England: The superintendent of the children's department, Miss M. A. Backhouse, writes that during the past three years the English department for the care of children between the ages of seven and fourteen years has been going through much change and will be known hereafter as "The Children's Department" of the National B W. T. A. Many of the Branches have taken great interest in the work of preserving the babies from the taste of alcohol through the department of Little White Ribboners and they are naturally loath to let the children drift away as they grow out of babyhood. The children's work is therefore being organized up and down the country in order
to care for and teach these children until they are old enough to pass into the "Y" Branches or some other adult society.

The new children's department not only includes children who are being taught by the B. W. T. A. Branches, but it holds for the association those who have been under its care as babies, yet are receiving their temperance teaching elsewhere, in order that they may return to the association when they are older. As yet the new department is hardly sufficiently well known to be judged by statistics. There is a considerable amount of work going on which has never been reported as it is only in its early beginnings.

India: Mrs. Herbert Taylor, national superintendent, writes: "I feel great satisfaction in recording continued success and development of the work achieved throughout India. The result of the two years' labors bears favorable comparison with that of previous years, and it is pleasing to state that the cordiality and sympathy of teachers and managers of schools, especially of the Railway School, have left little to be desired.

I regret the paucity of workers does not enable me to arrange visitation of schools or the providing of lectures as often as managers and teachers desire. For some cases I have found that mine was the first temperance lesson or address that the students had ever had.

Abundant evidence has been accorded that many have become pledged total abstainers resulting from the visits by lecturers, and I have found that the pledges are often framed and placed at home where they will be seen by visitors and friends.

"Y" work has received a great impetus from the coming of Miss Lochhead, but so far as the Madras Division is concerned we are not able to separate the L. T. L.'s and "Y"s, as they are worked together and the membership is composed of all ages from 4 to 21.

The Scattered Members' Branch for Juveniles has come into existence chiefly for home-keeping girls and lads who have left school and are serving their apprenticeship in workshops. I am most grateful to God for the way in which He has led me to keep the children's hearts.

"Holdfast" medals have been awarded to nine L. T. L.'s and Y's, all of whom pledged at the age of 21 to be life abstainers. These medals were bought from Band of Hope Union, London.


Mrs. Smalles of Ontario, Miss Anna Gordon and the Band of Hope Union send me samples of literature for distribution.

Y's in several Railway schools have a trading plan. I sell for them laces, pickles and sweets and they give the profits to charity, or provide themselves with necessities, and in one case a girl paid her train fare for a medal contest. But my report this year has been upset with the non-reporting of L. T. L.'s as a separate branch from the Y's.

The Madras Division has a grand total of 701 L. T. L. members. Salem, Bangalore, Madras (50), Ootacamund (40), Coonoor, Suramungalur and Podanur, Tanjore, all have organized L. T. L.'s, and Miss Taylor has visited Jollarpet, Arkanum and Raichur.

The United Provinces has a total membership of 94. Mussoorie, Moradabad and Gorakhpur report.
The Bombay Presidency reports Gospel Temperance meetings among the children of soldiers.

Bengal has Bands of Hope at Khargore, Chandball, Darjeeling, Deoghur, Howrah.

There are five Bands of Hope in Calcutta which work harmoniously with the W. C. T. U. although not belonging to us.

Mexico. The political disturbances in Mexico have greatly interfered with all lines of white ribbon work. At Guanajuato the L. T. L. work is going forward and the W. C. T. U. is meeting every two weeks. Miss Sara Rodriguez is the leader of the L. T. L.

New Zealand (Mrs. Clara N. Neal, Superintendent) has not to any great extent taken up L. T. L. work. Probably when the little White Ribboners grow a little older the various unions will feel impelled to begin the work of this department. Napier has a Loyal Temperance Legion with thirty members. Ngaere has made a beginning with twelve members. Bluff has a Band of Hope with a membership of 139. The members recently gave an "American Evening" and raised the sum of ten pounds toward purchasing a piano for the new hall. Mahuranangi's Band of Hope has 100 members. Has held eight public meetings and donated money to the No-license Campaign. L. T. L. leaflets and cards have been supplied to the superintendents.

This report is furnished by Mrs. Neal and relates to work done by Mrs. Spence, late New Zealand superintendent of L. T. L. work.

Sweden: Mrs. Elsa Bengtsson writes. The work of the W. C. T. U. for the children in Sweden is carried on under the name of the "Hope of Sweden." Sixteen Unions have children's organizations. The Union in the town of Greife has the largest society, with 150 members. The reports from all the unions bear testimony to much valuable work in the training of the young in the principles of the W. C. T. U. Lessons and addresses on hygiene, temperance and educational subjects in general have been varied with evenings set apart for needle work, fetes, excursions, etc. One Branch has started a school savings bank. The children take active part in their meetings by reading aloud, reciting, singing, etc., and this binds them closer to the local union.

An especially important feature of this work of training the young is to familiarize them with the noblest spirits of the race. As a member of a Municipal Board for the care of destitute children I have had the opportunity of noticing how criminality among children has lately increased to an alarming degree and in many cases it has been proved to be owing to the influence of the "Penny Dreadfuls." There seems to be, for boys at least, something very attractive in these stories of crime. A negative remedy is not enough. The influence of stories of noble lives is of the greatest educational value.

The superintendent has also made and published a picture chart showing the influence of alcohol on criminality, together with the outlines of a lesson on the subject. Plans of temperance lessons have been worked out and sent to different parts of the country. When visiting and lecturing for the local unions of the W. C. T. U. the superintendent has also addressed well attended meetings for children, adults many times being highly interested listeners to the lessons in scientific temperance. In some cases the local unions have arranged meetings for teachers, the departmental superintendent lecturing on the subject of temperance instruction.
The United States. Miss Edna Rowan, National Secretary. During the years 1910 and 1911, through a change of plan in the National W. C. T. U., many members of the Loyal Temperance Legion were transferred to the Young People’s Branch, hence during those years there are no membership gains to report. During 1912 there was a steady increase in membership.

Within the three years the legioners have collected $2,437.45 in dues to the National W. C. T. U., $493.09 to the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund for L. T. L. work abroad, $100 to the World’s W. C. T. U. for L. T. L. work in China, and $100 to the Isola Kennedy Memorial fund.

Five hundred new legions were organized in 1912, making our membership about 60,000. One hundred and fifty thousand bouquets were distributed by legioners, and one million, forty thousand pages of literature were circulated. Fifteen thousand L. T. L. Hand-books were sent out, giving information and instruction regarding L. T. L. work. Fifteen thousand open air meetings have been held.

The L. T. L. stock of literature has been revised within the last three years, and many new books and leaflets have been added to the supplies until we believe we hold the best available line of up-to-date literature for the teaching of children. This year Miss Christine Tinling’s two new manuals were published, and the fact that a second edition is needed within four months is proof enough of their meeting a need.

The L. T. L. has also been active in every local and state campaign for prohibition. Two years ago their efforts were systematized in the organization and culminated in the organization of all the children and young people under the name of Young Campaigners for Prohibition. Miss Anna A. Gordon, who organized it and tested it in the Maine campaign, and the 30,000 Young Campaigners it brought into the field for ready and active service, was of tremendous service to the campaign. Since then two other states, West Virginia and Colorado, followed this plan, and it has proved very helpful and practicable with all states. Texas used 95 percent of her children in their campaign.

We have seven Branch organizers who are in the field traveling in the interest of our work, while eleven of our forty-eight State secretaries give part of their time for organization. Mrs. Frances Preston is a-field in the interest of the children of her race, and is doing splendid work.

Encouraging reports have also been received from scattered legions in Bermuda, British Honduras, Bulgaria, Cuba, Ireland, Italy and Russia.

Japan’s grand work for the children is reported in “Greetings from Japan,” page 105 of this report.
Our Department motto, "Not willing that any should perish," seems more beautiful each year, as we come to a larger comprehension of its infinite meaning and possibilities. The words have saved the day when without their pressure one might have surrendered under almost hopeless conditions. And they are wonderfully descriptive of what has been attempted and in some measure accomplished in Christ's name during these intervening years. As we realize how the seeming impossible has again and again yielded to faithful and loving effort, our motto stands out as an inspiration and challenge for the future.

In many countries women are not allowed to do prison work, while in others they may visit women prisoners, but "Prison Gate" and "Police Mission Work" cannot reasonably be objected to anywhere, and other measures of quiet helpfulness will suggest themselves to the earnest and tactful worker. In gathering up reports the difficulty is apparent of formulating plans, with such wide diversity of laws, conditions and languages, and often initial movements must wait long upon local approval before acted upon.

However, all countries must ultimately confront the problem of crime prevention and allied topics, such as heredity, pre-natal and environing influences of alcoholic liquors. This, honestly faced and acted upon would reduce in a single generation, an almost incredible amount of poverty and crime, with the shame and suffering connected with it.

Glimpses and Gleanings from Many Lands

In our abbreviated space there can be no semblance of justice to the reports received from our own workers and the many friends who have so kindly responded to inquiries, but these will furnish important data for the future work.

In the United States, every state has its consecrated workers who are in touch with, and under supervision of the National superintendent, whose illuminating report gives cause for thankfulness. The work is largely evangelistic. Sunday schools are organized and carried on, regular services are held, literature in great quantities distributed, pledges taken, libraries formed, and glad cooperation given other agencies similarly employed. The "Letter Mission," and "Prison Sunday" (the fourth Sunday in October) are both growing in favor. There is constant agitation in regard to needed reforms which would take pages to name, and the demands of modern thought are bringing about beneficent results. The Police Matron system, which originated in this department, dating back to 1880, is now recognized in this and many other countries, and is now supplemented by the appointment of Police-women, whose effective services demonstrate the need of such officers.

Canada has a well equipped Superintendent whose fine report was a pleasure to receive. Provincial workers give efficient service, and they are welcomed to almost all institutions. They are now asking
for a woman inspector appointed by the government, whose duties shall cover seeing that all prisons are sanitary, women well treated and taught in various lines, that on their release they may be improved by their imprisonment. A great amount of work is done in Gospel lines.

*England* keeps up its splendid record; 85 Branches report Probation officers, 56 of them our own members, while the Prison Gate and Police Court Missions gain in numbers and interest every year. Women are being called to fill many offices conducive to order, protection and justice. Women are looked after while in prison and on release by various agencies.

*Scotland*: The report in connection with the Duke St. prison is fine. Personal visitation from cell to cell, Sunday and week day meetings, Bible and sewing classes, with care on release, explains the closing words, "We have had much blessing this year." Three lady inspectors officially appointed give voluntary service, and have full liberty to visit at any time. There is co-operation with the Prisoners' Aid Society.

*Ireland*: Superintendent has willing helpers who hold regular services, and on release furnish employment. Lady physician secured for women prisoners.

*Wales*: Indirect report gleaned and promises for the future given. *Australia*: The superintendent has given many years of faithful service and has a fine corps of state workers. *Queensland* has received her special attention, where she has pushed the work hopefully. Regular services for women prisoners, and many on leaving, go to situations, appreciating what has been done for them. An organ has been furnished, books added to library, literature given "and we feel there is much to thank God for."

*New South Wales*: Visitation of prisons and lock-ups carried on wherever practicable, religious services held and help given on discharge. In Sydney the police stations are visited on Sunday morning, bread, butter and coffee given, and a bright service held. The Rescue Mission with which our members are officially connected is the Lighthouse for the needy, sinning ones.

*Victoria*: In co-operation with other organizations, entrance is given to most of the prisoners and local lock-ups. "The women are looked after on release and some have been happily saved." Satisfactory accommodations were secured in the new lock-up at Melbourne for the Police Matrons.

*South Australia*: Our workers have access to both male and female prisoners. The visits are eagerly looked for, "and not a few give unmistakable evidence that the time of imprisonment has really meant liberty to them, for they have been freed from the chains of sin." Literature distributed and jail libraries given, correspondence kept up and families reunited. Above all is the thrilling report for Gladstone prison by the World's Prize Worker of this department, much of which is made possible by generous help of others.

*West Australia*: Regular work in prisons and lock-ups, and both sexes are visited. Great interest is shown in the Gospel services and much success follows, dealing with prisoners individually.

*Tasmania*: There is prison visitation, literature distributed, Gospel services and individual talk with the women. Situations are found on release, and fares paid to employment in the country. Women warders have charge of women.
New Zealand: Rescue and hospital work are specialties, a fine gramophone given to the Lock-hospital and much clothing. Request is made that the Union be allowed the appointment of official visitors to prisons.

Germany leads the world in some lines of reform, and the indirect reports are most encouraging. We shall look expectantly to the administration of a Woman's prison to be exclusively managed by women, with women warders and inspectors, and useful and remunerative occupations will be taught.

Hungary, Belgium and Austria are discussing with great earnestness, the relation of drink to crime, and the tremendous expenses accruing from it.

Switzerland: Printed reports and official letters have put us in touch with prisons and prisoners. Gospel services are held regularly, and once a week, all work is suspended in the shop while a brief service is conducted. A home has been opened for first and second term offenders. The invitation says, "This is a home for you, a spot of earth in God's wide world which belongs to you in particular; we will shield you; come and learn how work brings happiness."

France: Particular attention is being directed to questions concerning poverty and crime, and very outspoken pronouncement against the liquor traffic is made. Report received is encouraging. In the Loyalty Islands, a French penal colony, a great evangelistic work has been done, and the Christian Endeavorers look after the new converts.

Italy: Much effective work is done in various ways, and our lines are partially carried on, with special distribution of our literature.

Norway: Our department receives increasing attention, with acceptable service in prisons and other institutions.

Sweden: Police Matron work heartily endorsed by officials, and our reporter says, "We bring our thanks to America for the noble and beneficent idea that was given us." A daily paper in Stockholm took up the subject and their articles have been copied and circulated in many countries.

Denmark: Splendid report noting much good work and advancement in both rescue and reform lines.

Holland: Good work by various societies, and a general awakening on questions connected with reform.

Finland: Gives good service on both charitable and reform lines.

Greece: Letters answered, literature translated and distributed.

Portugal: Report concerning prisoners sent to the Azores where help is greatly needed.

Russia: Reports are semi-official, indicating great need, and some opening for service.

Hungary: Work recognized and help given.

India: Correspondence with missionaries, editors and our own workers give great encouragement, as the way for work opens. Some industries started in local jails prove so profitable that the methods will be adopted elsewhere.

Port Blair: The East Indian penal settlement offers great possibilities. A beginning has been made, and the call for help must speedily be met.

Burma: No direct report received but we hear of loving service, especially in hospitals at Christmas time.

Ceylon: Cooperation with other agencies in both rescue and reform work.


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Madras: Fine work inaugurated, youthful offenders are taught industries and other plans outlined.

Cape Colony, Africa: Superintendent member of Prisoners’ Aid Society which gives wider influence and opportunity. Visits generally allowed.

Orange Free State: Work carried on successfully.

Cape Town: Prisons visited regularly and help given on release.

Sierra Leone: Services in jail, followed by personal work.

Liberia: Communications received.

Transvaal: Enthusiastic report, “Women prisoners visited, helped and some saved, also families looked after.”

Kimberly: Much good work done, “No girl need go out without help and guidance.”

Natal: “Work for men and women prisoners increases both in interest and results.”

Morocco: Some effective work in distribution of food for body and offering of the Bread of Life.

Cairo: The Judicial report on crime and prisons opens up tentatively what is possible. The hospitals minister to bodily and spiritual needs with gratifying results.

Palestine: Our workers visit prison regularly, carrying food. Scripture lessons taught through Bible women and some results rejoiced over.

Syria: Work continues with some enlargement.

China: Need of work clearly recognized. The native delegates to International Prison Congress evinced great interest.

Japan: Report tells of the blessed work on an ever increasing scale, and some of the results are modern miracles. The Journal for policemen and prison warders gives a page to the W. C. T. U. In all prisons there are women directly in charge of women prisoners.

Korea gives an encouraging report.

Chili: The interest started by former Superintendent has continued, and the public recognizes its claims.

Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine Republic: Individuals are permitted to visit prisons and hospitals, and inmates are very responsive.

Cuba: Work continued and acceptable; official correspondence of great interest.

Philippines: Leper hospital visits and some others reported.

Porto Rico: Orphanage and hospital work emphasized.

Hayti and Trinidad have been sent literature which they desired.

Jamaica: Work at Kingston has been most valuable.

Bermuda: Work continued under difficulty, but with great promise.

Barbados: Our White-ribbon sister is indefatigable in prison, hospital, almshouse and orphanage service.

Madeira: Letters give items of unusual interest. The Portuguese evangelist helpful and uses literature supplied by the American Tract Society.

Closing Words: What can I say to my Superintendents and friends from whose interesting reports I have given but a sentence? Just this: You have been making history which will have eternal values with unerring reward. We have helped to lead the world in the onward march of righteousness; are we ready now for the necessary enlargement? Books and articles giving information and direction are available so that we may be thoroughly furnish, and above
all, and beyond all, we have the Master's teaching and promise of power. Earnestly seeking that enduement, we shall be wise, tactful and gracious workers, co-operating whenever practicable, not jealous for our own honor, holding the work as a sacred trust, "Not willing that any should perish." "Despairing of none."

Aim for the 4th Sunday in October to be universally held as Prison Sunday. Seek to bring the Churches, Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies into direct sympathy and help. The next International Prison Congress will be held in London, 1915.

PARLOR MEETINGS
Superintendent, Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson

Phillips Brooks in his sermon on the transfiguration, pictures a traveler bound on a long journey to a distant city. At the very beginning of his journey, from a high mountain top, the traveler catches a glimpse of the far away city with its spires flashing in the morning sun, and feasts his eyes upon the vision—the road then at once descends, and he loses sight of the city. It plunges into forests, it sounds the depths in which flow the dark waters where the sun never touches, but yet the traveler never loses sight of that city which he saw from the hill-top. The vision draws him on and on. When at last he reaches it, it is not strange to him, because of the prophecy of it which has been in his heart ever since the first vision.

In this department of Parlor meetings we have had our hours of vision of a grand prophetic future, when the unions all over the world shall sing the Victory song. Each one of you dear women assembled here from many lands may help to make this vision a blessed reality. George Muller said, "All I want to know is, does God want this work done? Now? By me? All the rest is sure. The consecrated progressive woman of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union now as in the past is ever on the alert, listening to the heavenly voice, ready to follow the call, and leave the results to an Infinite power.

The Parlor meeting is the greatest factor in our work for interesting and instructing the masses in favor of total abstinence and for the protection of the home. As the liquor traffic with all its accompanying vices is entering every country, the people should by educational methods be prepared to meet the enemy. Science is teaching us that alcohol is a poison, and should not be used either as a beverage or as a medicine, and these facts may be taught in all social meetings. If we can enlist the mothers in our cause, they will endeavor by influence and example to make safe paths for the children.

Many countries have not adopted this department, so I cannot give as fine a report as I anticipated.

Australia: Mrs. Parker from Amalfi writes that a great many Parlor meetings have been held, and nearly all the members have been gained through these meetings. Literature is distributed. "Almost all departments have been helped, each superintendent bringing her subject forward. We find this department one of our best for making our work known. Many ladies who are not members of our union willingly lend their homes, and have shown their interest in our work."

Bulgaria: Mrs. Marsh writes that they hold temperance meetings in homes in different parts of the city. As these are usually one room
houses, they could not be called "Parlor meetings," but in response to invitation these rooms have often been packed with a crowd that has overflowed and half filled the yards, and very great interest has been awakened in the temperance reform, and a great deal of literature has been distributed.

Cairo: Miss Thompson writes of excellent meetings in Mrs. Harvey's drawing room, held by Christian Endeavorers, and the temperance subjects draw a large number. One evening we had for our subject, "Temperance Heroes and Heroines." Another evening we had a rousing address on temperance by one of our Egyptian ministers.

Chili experienced a great loss in the passing on of Miss Gowen who was taken from them suddenly. Miss Burch considers this department a very important one, and they usually hold one parlor meeting a year.

Dominion of Canada: There has been an increase in the number of Parlor meetings and more interest evinced in the work. Five hundred meetings reported. The meetings in Nova Scotia have been very successful.

England: Miss Barker writes of a very successful and instructive entertainment called "Meeting of Licensing Magistrates," in reference to the Liverpool strike. The mayor, magistrate, clergymen and policemen, represented by men, and the British Women's Temperance Association, Sunday Schools and representatives from churches by women. A reception given at the Town Hall for day school teachers was addressed by Lady Victor Horsley and Mr. Crabtree. The Branches have held Competition evenings with temperance readings. Frances E. Willard day and Membership day were full of interest.

India: Mrs. Shaw gives a fine report. "It seems a far cry from Sind—almost on the borders of the northwest frontier of India—to Calcutta on the east; yet even here are found a few loyal white-ribboners, the pioneers we trust of a larger number yet to come. Amongst the few is your superintendent of Drawing-room and Public meetings. Judging from the reports which have reached me there has been an increase in effort in regard to public addresses and Drawing-room meetings during the past two years. I am sure this may be said of the Divisions, though all the reports have not yet reached me.

Bengal: I cull the following from their report for 1911: Twenty-eight public meetings were held and nine Drawing-room meetings. I am sure 1912 would report as good or better.

The United Provinces sends an interesting report through Miss Beach. Three of our local Unions have not sent reports, but reports to hand show 24 drawing-room meetings, 16 public meetings, besides At-Home and "Catch-my-Pal" teas, and besides social purity meetings in connection with the passing of Mr. Madge's Bill. Some of the public meetings were Medal Contests, and afforded an opportunity for rousing talks by some of the clergy. Mrs. Thacher from the United States (members were gained at her meeting), Miss Lochhead and Miss Broad have all helped to make these public meetings worth while attending, as well as the pastors of the different churches who have heartily responded to the calls made upon them.

Bombay: Though geographically a large division is much scattered as far as unions are concerned, Poona reports, for 1912, six public meetings and one drawing-room meeting. Miss Lochhead gave five public addresses: (1) to educated Indians in the Joshee Hall, (2) in the Methodist Church; (3) at the Soldiers' Mission, and (4) at the
Indian Presbyterian Church. The drawing-room meeting was at Lady Barrett’s Bombay City reports, in 1911, only two or three public meetings; in 1912, there is a marked improvement. Mrs. Denning herself helped the Union at their annual executive meeting and spoke publicly in several places afterwards—once to Indians and also at a social gathering for Europeans. Three meetings were held for Indians—all well attended, but with no marked results; two silver medal contests and one gold were held, but though well advertised were not largely attended. Miss Lochhead spoke twice in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, making a total of 10 occasions, when total abstinence was advocated. Mount Abu, Rajputana, reports a temperance meeting once a month, and as a result four teetotal weddings! In Karachi 36 pledges have been the result of temperance work in 1912, though no Union as yet exists.

Madras Division reports: Bangalore 12 meetings; Coconada a temperance entertainment, a musical contest, a temperance address illustrated; Coonoor, in 1911, 4 public gatherings, in 1912 6 public meetings and 1 drawing-room meeting; Kotageri, 7 public gatherings and 4 in railway schools, Suramungalaum; Ootacamund, 2 large receptions, 2 public addresses, 1 public meeting at Lovedale.

Punjab Division reports, through Miss Anderson, one drawing-room meeting where the scattered members (mostly missionaries) met together.

Iceland: Miss Arnsdotter reports parlor meetings are held once a week from the beginning of November to the end of April. The Unions are getting more popular. The members become better acquainted, consequently there is better work accomplished.

Madeira: Mrs. Smart writes that at their meetings each person may speak for temperance. They are not allowed by law to have a regular society, but they are gaining ground, and temperance sentiment is in their favor. There is very little temperance literature in Portuguese. One tract written by Mrs. Smart has been distributed. The liquor interest is very strong, and they ask our prayers.

New Zealand: Sister Moody Bell reports, “Home meetings including every description of meeting held in any kind of a home and for any topic. The women have not learned to report to me, but many meetings have been held.

South Africa: Mrs. Ramsbottom writes, “In the Cape Province good work has been done in this department during the last three years, 250 meetings having been held. 1911 was the best year, when 66 new members and 7 honorary members were added to the roll as the direct result of drawing-room meetings. No account of this department would be complete without reference to the great help given by dear Mrs. Fehr who addressed social meetings in almost every place during her organizing tours. In the Transvaal, Miss Buchanan addressed a drawing room meeting arranged by the Mayoress of Pretoria and the Mayoress of Johannesburg also presided at a meeting which was addressed by Miss Buchanan. An abundance of literature was distributed and some interest aroused. There have been social gatherings at Bloemfontein, Harrismith and Kroomstadt, 13 in number, and have been the means whereby many members have been added.”

Mrs. Morse from the Province of Good Hope reports, “We are holding parlor meetings in all the larger and some of the smaller Unions and there is a decided advance, both in the number of meetings held and in the interest shown in them. This year we are asking members...
of neighboring Unions to visit each other as often as possible, and to make these occasions social meetings."

Sweden: From The Union Signal of February 12, I take this item: "At a drawing room meeting in the residence of the governor of the county, the governor's wife, besides several other ladies of rank, joined the White Ribbon Union." This occurred while Miss Slack, World's W. C. T. U. Honorary Secretary was visiting Sweden

Uruguay: Mrs. Van Domselaar regrets that she has very little to report, but they have had in the last three years four social gatherings, usually in honor of a member either leaving home or returning home from a long absence.

United States: Mrs. Tomlinson, national superintendent, reports an ever increasing interest in social meetings and Red Letter days. Since the World's Convention met in Glasgow, we have held 39,436 social meetings, observed 20,806 Red Letter days, observed hundreds of Frances E. Willard Memorial days. We have gained 26,336 active and 6,790 honorary members, distributed 3,748,087 pages of literature, and have raised in offerings $42,486.96.

May we in the future have a clearer faith to overcome every obstacle; a deeper love for the cause that needs our assistance, and a determination to completely overthrow the powers of evil.

EVANGELISTIC WORK
Superintendent, Elizabeth W. Greenwood

Since the World's Convention in Glasgow, the work of the Evangelistic Department has greatly increased. As the W. C. T. U. works so largely in connection with church and missionary societies, it is almost impossible to give an adequate idea of the amount of good work accomplished.

The World's Evangelistic Superintendent

The superintendent, after the Glasgow convention sent to each of the affiliated nations, a copy of her book "Hints and Helps for Evangelistic Workers," a number of circulars and leaflets and by letters gave such help as was possible. Later, circulars were sent to gather reports of the three years' work. She has also, by sermons, lectures, Bible expositions and addresses, kept the truth before the people. A program of the Day of Devotion in Glasgow was prepared. Plymouth Church was engaged for the Brooklyn convention, and a very full day outlined in the program for Plymouth Church, October 23rd, 1913.

South Africa: Mrs. James Grey sends a most encouraging report. Evangelistic work has advanced by leaps and bounds. Superintendents over four Provinces hold constant meetings, and much literature is distributed; there is a large arrest of thought. One hundred Unions are working along evangelistic lines. The books and leaflets of our World's Superintendent have been invaluable. We reach our hands across to her in thanks. 180 Evangelistic meetings are reported, 150 more in Natal and 200 for the Transvaal. 34 cottage meetings; 15 special noon-tide meetings. Weekly visits to prisons 300. Much rescue work. Literature sent to mines. Addresses before Sunday Schools and Bands of Hope. All through the Provinces much work for shop girls.

Australia: Salome E. Jones, superintendent. The work of the Evangelistic Department is most encouraging and varied. Many
church services. Visits in homes, and jails. Many tracts distributed, and hospitals visited; read and prayed with the inmates. Gave Bible lessons in the state schools. League for Bible study held, and lessons given in state schools. Much work among dissolute and poor women, and many reclaimed. Temperance study generally observed among our Unions, and special prayer for individuals. W. C. T. U. assisted in our Wilbur Chapman's Special Missions.

United States: Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, superintendent. During the last three years rapid advance has been made in the Evangelistic Department in the United States of America. The first year under the able leadership of Elizabeth W. Greenwood, the last two years under the present superintendent.

Fifteen new Evangelistic leaflets have been issued by the superintendent. Two hundred Evangelistic columns in the papers provided. Number of Gospel meetings held, 136,881; Gospel meetings in alms houses, 1,222; personal visits, 24,237; prayer list, 2,342; addresses in schools and colleges, 1,015; gospel sermons preached, 5,000; benefits given out, 6,960; bibles and testaments, 4,553; books loaned or given away, 6,929; new unions organized, 100; signing the pledge, 25,000; pages of literature distributed, 900,734.

Eight states took part in the Bible question contest this year. Six Bibles to be awarded. Neighborhood, parlor and cottage meetings have been held in every state. Five hundred superintendents, evangelists and local workers are enrolled for prayer and Bible study. Chautaqua Bible studies have been a chief feature of the department. The White Ribbon Sisterhood has enlisted many local workers who cannot enter the larger fields. Reports for the year just closing could not be sent in time, only a few are herewith included.

New South Wales: Mrs. E. A. Blin, superintendent. During the past three years our local evangelists have done good work in all our Unions. Hospitals and asylums have been visited, leaflets have been distributed, reading of the Scriptures, singing and prayer, and speaking personally to the patients. Bible readings have been given at Mothers' Meetings and temperance talks to a class of boys and 20 out of 22 signed the temperance pledge. Open air meetings and gospel temperance meetings have been held and great good has been done. Cottage meetings have been held mostly in the homes of the aged who are unable to attend a place of worship. The meetings have been a great blessing to all, and a few pledges taken. Your superintendent sent out circular letters throughout New South Wales, to the local Unions, asking them to start cottage prayer meetings, and open air meetings, and have had very encouraging answers from many. In response to the invitation sent out for a "No License All Day of Prayer" one was held continuously from 10 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the Conference Hall and addresses given by many of the white ribboners and ministers of different denominations. It was estimated over 1,000 people attended during the day.

Canada: Mrs. Asa Gordon, superintendent. In the past two years our work has been to further and foster a wise, strong evangelism. To this end we have encouraged and assisted the weak and disheartened, and we have endeavored to inculcate a deeper consecration, and baptism of the Holy Spirit in all Christians, that they may stand perfect and complete in all the will of God. We have striven for the salvation of sinners, making the Gospel tell on the careless and unchurched, obeying Christ's command to go out "and bring them in."
NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

has been ceaseless holding up of all workers' hands by prayer, in order to equip and maintain a strong organization, under able leadership, in even the most remote and sparsely settled districts, thereby giving everywhere the Gospel of joy and gladness to weary souls. There have been also the personal reading and study of God's word—and the frequent series of public Bible expositions, devotional meetings, weeks of prayer, cottage meetings, and mass meetings to uplift and instruct the members and reach the uninterested. Our aim has been to help pervade our Dominion, especially the great west, with a Christian spirit, and to lay the foundation of life in the "Middle Link of the Empire" in righteousness and Godliness. Our efforts have been to carry the Gospel to the lonely settlers on the prairies, to lumbermen in the woods, to sailors on inland seas, to miners, quarrymen, pioneer workmen of our great railroads, to foreigners in their own mother tongue, and to all sorts and conditions of men and women, and help the sick in the hospitals, and the erring in the jails, the indigent in homes, the unfortunate in refuges.

In conclusion, we are praying for a great spiritual awakening throughout Canada that will reach even the hardest cases, resulting in the closing of the bar-room and all places of sin, and the opening of places—including homes—for prayer and praise to our God for His unspeakable gift to this sin-stricken world.

Personal Work: The superintendent has written 150 letters and 30 post cards. Distributed quantities of literature. Issued two programmes for the Day of Prayer, 2,000 copies; besides a monthly Bible Reading amounting to 12,000 copies. Given Gospel addresses and Bible expositions.


Egypt: A large evangelistic work done by the W. C. T. U. in connection with the churches and missions. Four or five meetings in Arabia each week conducted by the superintendent.

Ireland: In connection with the Willard Irish Branch several of our branches hold monthly league meetings. Others have one or two meetings during the winter session, at which Gospel addresses are given.

New Zealand: Mrs. L. Upton reports Bible readings once a week in the evenings. Pleasant temperance Sunday afternoons once a month. Special evangelistic services held occasionally. Evangelistic literature distributed at agricultural shows, etc., also to hospitals and homes for the aged poor; also to the sick and needy. Singing bands attend the hospitals and homes for aged poor regularly. One of our Unions has a member who, seeing the need, gathers together at her own home about 30 children on Sunday afternoons. Tracts are distributed amongst seamen. The Seamen's Missions are visited and Gospel addresses delivered on Sunday evenings and occasionally on week days. Gospel temperance addresses have been given to the Bands of Hope and Endeavor societies. Essays have been written and read to the Christian Endeavorers, which have been made a deep spiritual blessing. Special prayer has been made for those who have been working for the advancement of the Kingdom of God. Devotional exercises for half an hour before the business meeting are conducted by most branches of our Union. At convention a devotional meeting is conducted for half an hour previous to the business meeting every morn-
The noon-tide prayer is also observed and singing and prayer are conducted before the afternoon session.

White Ribbon Sisters take services on convention Sundays in and around the district where convention is held.

**Newfoundland:** Anna F. Pippy. The department which I represent has faithfully visited the penitentiary, every Sunday holding service of song, prayer and Bible talks, the influence has been spiritual, many men raising the hand for a better life and to sign the temperance pledge card which is presented at every meeting. Many thousands of pages of literature distributed. One school organized for boy prisoners, which enables us to obtain business positions for them on leaving the penitentiary. A large representative meeting was held in the biggest hall of the city, suggested by W. C. T. U., who united with other temperance societies and denominations. Poor asylum and general hospital visited 50 times with an annual treat of music, food and prayer given. Committee interviewed Premier of Colony and obtained reforms in poor-house of beds, food, etc. Inmates recognize better conditions. Every regular W. C. T. U. meeting is opened with devotional half hour including Bible study in which we have been glad to hear voices join with us in prayer for the first time.

**Burma:** Miss Flora E. Strout writes: "Your handbooks and leaflets exceedingly good and most helpful. Department just started, but has great possibilities. Hundreds of children reached and converts won."

**India:** India sends an urgent appeal for at least two World's Missionaries in that vast country which has one quarter of the World's population.

**Uruguay:** Regular meetings held in Montevideo.

**Turkey:** Temperance and Evangelistic leaflets distributed in Armenian and Turkish.

**Japan:** Miss Ruth F. Davis reports visiting Yamanashi Ken. She addressed meetings in seven government primary schools, a girls' high school, a boys' high school, with 600 students. The principal arranged for two hours of school time and acted as interpreter. At the close of the speech he added a few words of his own, emphasizing the truth of what had been said. Miss Davis also spoke at two meetings in sewing schools, three women’s meetings at which a number of new members were gained for the local Union, and one meeting of Sunday School children. 3,328 people heard our missionary during the tour. Madam Yajima and Miss Moriya have made a month's tour of the south, holding meetings daily.

**Ceylon:** Drinking is steadily increasing in the island. We are thankful, owing to the agitation of temperance workers in Ceylon, helped by the W. C. T. U., the unjust order has been rescinded prohibiting government officials attending temperance meetings without permission or joining temperance societies.

**Sweden:** The people in Sweden are a religious people, and a very great deal of Evangelistic work is carried on. No nation in Europe, outside of England, does as much for the spread of the Gospel.

**Scotland:** Mrs. Veronica Allan Gardiner, superintendent, reports: "During the past three years the Evangelistic work of this Union has been progressing throughout Scotland. Special Gospel Missions have been conducted by the National Superintendent and other workers, with good results. Many individual Branches make soul-winning a definite object, and much earnest and successful rescue work is ac-
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accomplished, both in the large centres and in country districts. Regular prayer meetings are a special feature in some Branches and many of the active Christian women of the land have thrown themselves into this work of Gospel temperance. The effect of the Union’s work as a whole is that the war against the drink evil is pursued under the banner and in the strength of the Lord of Hosts.

England: Miss Kate E. Marten, superintendent, reports: “The first two words of our motto are being realized by our Branches, that our work is for God. Special services held when National Executive visited Castle Howard, July 19, 1911, and at other places. New Year and quarterly devotional meetings. Cottage meetings have been frequent and most helpful. Missions have been rich in results—800 people have filled a tent night after night and hundreds of pledges have been taken, and souls saved. Open air meetings held at fairs, in villages, workhouses and by the seaside. Noon-tide hours of prayer a sacred bond.”

In closing this report which but hints at the immense amount of unreported and far reaching Evangelistic work, I can but repeat the appeal of other reports:

The Great Need. The pressing needs of the Department are a greater realization of its importance, individual consecration and prayer and earnest effort for the department system, by which an Evangelistic superintendent in every local Union and each district and National Union advances the work, reporting to her superior in office, and all to the World’s Superintendent, thus securing a perfect system of influence, and a careful gathering of reports of work accomplished. Another pressing need is for a larger appropriation for the department.

MORAL EDUCATION

Superintendent, Mrs. Andrew Mitchell

At this time, when there is so much being said by scientists and leaders in sociology about eugenics and improvement of the race, it is of vital importance that Christian women of the world should lift up their testimony. Their message should sound forth clearly that the hope for the future of the nations is in the homes of the people. By the wise and reverent instruction of the children from the earliest years in the divine laws of life, they will be shielded and safeguarded from the temptations and pitfalls that assail the ignorant and unwary.

Public sentiment has made great advances in the last few years, and there has been a great increase of good and wholesome literature on the subject.

Australia: Mrs. Edgar B. Harris reports: The public conscience was aroused by the utterances of Sir John Madden, Chief Justice of Victoria, his words reaching all the states through magazines and newspapers. An arrest of thought which followed is, we have reason to believe, largely a result of early seed-sowing by our organization, and the White Cross League, and many today gladly acknowledge that their changed vision is due to our purity literature, English and American. The outstanding event worked for by our predecessors for years has been the sounding of the death knell of the old Regulation Act in Queensland. One of the most hopeful lines of educational work is by means of talks to girls (from 14 upwards). As one who has only recently undertaken what is not only a duty but a privilege, your superintendent urges others to study the subject, and fit them-
selves to give help that is needed and gratefully received both by girls and their mothers. Knowledge, combined with sympathy, should make it possible for state and local superintendents to undertake such talks. The agitation in favor of preventing night roaming of children was taken up vigorously by many women's organizations, and the subject is being thoroughly ventilated by means of American and Australian leaflets. The Australian superintendent printed a leaflet, the "Curfew Law in Modern Life," gave a paper on "The Moral Dangers of the Street to Children" in Victoria and Queensland, sent papers to the conventions of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland; spoke on departmental topics at the National Council of Women, Mothers' Union, and Charity Organization Conference in Queensland, and distributed a great amount of literature.

The great International Congresses held in Europe against the traffic in women and attended by experts from all parts of the world, have shown how many countries are alive to the dangers threatening women (young ones especially) and have resulted in an international agreement for their protection. This world-wide outlook has been strongly emphasized by Mr. Maurice Gregory in his interviews and addresses in Australia. Coming as he did fresh from Japan and China with a most comprehensive knowledge of conditions in Europe, Asia and America, he clearly showed that the present awakening in moral reform in Australia is but part of an international movement towards better things. Everywhere nations are finding that in moral questions "prevention is better than cure" and the proper teaching of the younger generation is being advocated by all classes and creeds. The outlook is most helpful, laws are better, literature is in greater demand, audiences are more sympathetic, and the seeds planted more quickly bear fruit.

Burma: Miss Grace Stockwell, superintendent of the Purity Department of the Burma W. C. T. U., tells of awakened interest in their community. Through their initiative the Bishop of Rangoon arranged for a semi-public meeting at the Diocesan girls' school on March 11, 1913, which resulted in the formation of the society called "The Rangoon Society for the Suppression of Vice." The Bishop was elected chairman, Miss Flora E. Strout, secretary, and a working committee was appointed which was to draw up plans of work and frame a constitution. The women's committee was organized immediately after, which appointed the following three committees: Information, educational and financial. The second of these committees is preparing literature to help both in the education of mothers and of young girls. It is also to get in touch with all mothers' meetings or women's societies for the purpose of bringing social purity teaching before all mothers as far as possible.

Canada: From Mrs. Amelia Miller Currie, Dominion Superintendent of Moral Education department, we hear that active work has been carried on during the last two years. There have been 95 purity meetings, 241 mothers' meetings, and at 153 other meetings our department has been represented. Drawing room meetings are found useful for discussion on one or another of the thrilling topics of this department when questions can be asked and answered. Twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-six pages of literature have been distributed covering almost every aspect of the work. "Girls Beware" has accomplished untold good. "Responsibility of Fathers" is also excellent.
Large numbers of professional, and other influential people, are becoming aroused and thoroughly interested in this question.

Each provincial Union has a superintendent, also most of the county and local Unions. Several of the provinces make several departments of this one, such as "Purity," "Mothers' Meetings," "Moral Education," and "Rescue Work." The superintendent concludes by saying, "Keep prayerfully along the same lines, establish meetings for fathers with addresses by physicians, ministers and other competent men, and take steps to secure the teaching of sex hygiene in all our schools." Doubtless still further progress in all the branches of this burning question of the day will be reported at the Dominion Convention on October 11, at London, Ontario.

England: Work has been carried on vigorously by Mrs. White Bamford during the last year. She has addressed a great variety of meetings, having been invited to speak on the subject of Purity or Moral Education by different societies such as the Mothers' Union, Sisterhoods and Brotherhoods as well as for the B. W. T. A. Much good literature is sent out from Headquarters, 47 Victoria St., London. She says: "Today we are able to enlist the sympathy of all classes and leading men and women. The time is ripe." Wherever possible a Purity superintendent is elected for a Union. The B. W. T. A. did much work in connection with the arousing of public opinion before the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and their efforts are now directed toward legislation for raising the "age of consent." Mrs. White Bamford's suggestions are that parents should be encouraged to get such leaflets as "How I Can Tell the Child;" that in schools purity must be taught; that to Sunday schools and older scholars one or two addresses a year should be given on the subject; and that all leaders of Brotherhoods also should be asked to have an occasional address and distribute right literature. On all sides there is a desire for moral education; at no time has this fact been more clearly declared. Knowledge is asked for by all classes of women and young girls to ensure a safe path, with moral power to meet the temptations of life as it is today.

Egypt: Miss Anna Y. Thompson of the American Mission, Cairo, says as yet there is no superintendent of moral education, but each one tries in all possible ways to elevate the morals of the people, including the children in the schools, of whom there are more than 17,000 in the American mission in Egypt. Three members are connected with a fine Soldiers' Home for British Soldiers. Miss Thompson encloses some interesting specimens of Arabic literature printed by the W. C. T. U. in conjunction with the mission. She tells how the young men of the C. E. society (Egyptian) in Cairo have distributed much temperance literature, and some of these publications have interested one of the doctors in the government hospital to give two lectures to young men. Our ministers, American and Egyptian, are all on the side of temperance and good morals. The Chief of Police, a Scotsman, is trying hard to improve the morals of Cairo.

Italy: Mrs. Greenman is endeavoring to arouse her countrymen upon this question, by translating American and English publications. She says "the moral question is equally vital with the temperance question in Italy."

New Zealand: Mrs. X. Jones, superintendent of this department, reports that about fifteen Branches in New Zealand hold meetings—some monthly, others two or three times during the year. Papers are
read on various subjects dealing with the care and feeding of children and their moral training. Addresses are given by lady doctors and mothers, personal invitations being given to mothers and discussion invited and question box provided. Frequently refreshments are served. Such publications as the following are found useful: "What is Best for the Baby," "The Purity Advocate," "W. C. T. U. Cradle Roll Leaflets," "Social Purity Series," "The Use of Alcohol by Nursing Mothers," "Literature and Character." Clergymen, physicians and educators are found most sympathetic and willing to help in every possible way.

The New Zealand White Ribbon has often articles of special interest to parents and teachers. Literature is sent out to the "back blocks" and freely distributed everywhere by members. Mrs. Jones' advice is "First get women's franchise, then get the men returned."

Scotland: At the annual Council meetings, a conference was held on the subject of moral education when views and experiences were exchanged, and a quantity of literature distributed and sold. Individual workers in various centres have enlisted the sympathies of physicians, clergymen and educationalists in this vital question. The great legislative measure for which our members have worked was the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Through lectures, addresses and literature, much was done to educate public opinion. The late superintendent, Mrs. Simpson, says that a school for mothers has given one Branch invaluable opportunities for this work, and a well equipped library of moral education books has been an effective means of disseminating information. More might be done by the W. C. T. U. in the way of passing around helpful books and pamphlets. Through work in the National Health Insurance committee, Mrs. Simpson has been brought into touch with the mid-wives, whom she has influenced on this question, also the Queen's nurses, who were very glad to have the help of the library. She has also been able to find an opening for her work among the doctors through seeking their help for the school of mothers. She concludes by saying: "I have had some fine openings lately. The advance in thought is very marked and very cheering."

South Africa: Mrs. Mary Brown; superintendent. The steady development of the Social Purity and Moral Education Department is one of the most satisfactory and striking features in the work of our Union. We may, without egotism say that the W. C. T. U. is being recognized throughout the Provinces as a pioneer and chief factor in the general movement towards purer conditions and better laws. In reviewing the work of the past three years there is marked advance. The desire on the part of parents for advice and instruction with regard to the care of and teaching of their children in moral questions is proved in various ways. Literature from headquarters is much sought after and lectures and addresses desired. There is a growing sense of the responsibility resting upon parents which is being shared by the teachers in our schools. Each Province has its record of the work done in this direction, and its regrets for the little that has as yet been accomplished, with regard to the importance laid by our Unions on the sacredness of home life.

From headquarters we learn of the constant requirements of various Unions for literature, and the circulation from that busy centre is far reaching and of immense importance in this country. Natal states that some six or seven hundreds of selected pamphlets have been issued on moral education. Special interest in this having been shown
In Maritzburg, though Verulam and Durban have done their share. In Durban there has been the suppression of indecent literature and publications. Similar reports with regard to this matter are received from other Provinces, and your superintendent has during the past year had the opportunity of visiting each of the four Provinces, and is deeply grateful for the sympathy and co-operation of the Unions and for the arrangements made for special public meetings. In Durban a great impetus has been given to social purity work by a meeting at which she presided, one result of which was the formation of a League representing the various women's organizations in Natal, the object of the League being a combined effort in raising the moral tone of the domestic, social and civic life. There, as in Cape Province, resolutions demanding equal protection for native and colored women as that afforded to European women were adopted. Definite rescue work is faithfully carried on in the Orange Free State. A rescue home under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. there is generously supported, and the work is greatly strengthened by the splendid attitude taken by the superintendent of police, Colonel du Toit.

_Sweden:_ Miss Ina Rogberg, superintendent. The W. C. T. U. of Sweden has realized the fact that temperance and purity are strongly united. Without temperance no purity, without pure morals no real temperance. On the ground of these views the Swedish Union has given a wide space to moral education. It is well known that the moral conditions of the civilized world are such as to make it the urgent duty of all good women to uphold pure life and to fight the many influences contaminating individual, home and society. In the sense of this duty the Swedish department of moral education has labored. For the last two years the superintendent has been able to give herself wholly to the Union's missions. The local Unions have ever met her aspirations in a spirit of loyal co-operation. Lectures have been held in all parts of the country, and to most varied audiences. Literature of value has been spread. As an encouraging result may be mentioned, that the State Church of Sweden department for social work has given its formal recommendation to the superintendent and put her name on the list of its own lecturers. From a private fund an annual grant to meet travelling expenses has been conferred since 1910. The abolition of the Regulation of Vice is a very actual question in Sweden. We have no state regulation, but in the bigger towns regulations have been issued by the police authorities.

A thorough-going scientific investigation has been accomplished by a Royal Committee with the result that the present system has been condemned in theory from judicial, moral, social and sanitary point of view. However, in the practical solution of this difficult social problem, the majority of the committee did not venture to follow up the consequences of their theories and the danger of a new system sanctioned by law is pending.

Next year the question will probably come before Parliament and a strong opinion against every form of regulation must be raised. A committee of women, representing various associations, members of the W. C. T. U. taking a prominent part, has planned for large meetings all over the country and for literary enlightenment through pamphlets. At the annual convention last July the subject was treated anew in our Union, resulting in a resolution strongly in favor of the abolition. To the vice-president, Mrs. Maria Sandström, also vice-president of the above mentioned committee of women has been assigned the leadership
of this propaganda within the W. C. T. U. The superintendent of the department of moral education has got a special task in this question, being a representative of the W. C. T. U. on the board of the National Council of Women, and their elected member of the International committee of "equal moral standard and traffic in women." In this last quality she attended the Women's Congress in the Hague in May this year.

A dangerous practice in modern life is Neo Melthusianism. In our work we meet it in divers forms and on special occasions our local unions have measures against it. Good help in this undertaking has been proffered through an instructive pamphlet written by a prominent medical authority and published by the W. C. T. U.

Rescue work is a very serious side of the moral education problem. Two homes in different parts of the country, established by local Unions supply shelter to women gone astray, another shields unmarried mothers with their infants. Local unions often take charge of individuals.

Equal moral standard for men and women in the highest sense of this word is the goal of moral education. We fight for it, but more and more we must realize that God's own holy spirit only can subdue the well-nigh almighty evil powers of, and bring to the world God's own ideals of life. Let us all keep close to our Christian faith and fervently pray for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost in our own hearts and in the heart of humanity.

United States: Great strides have been taken in the last few years in moral education. There is today no subject before educators, physicians, welfare and religious organizations that receives a reader response than that of social purity. Never has so much importance been attached to parenthood and the home. The study of sex-hygiene has been introduced in the schools of leading cities and courses of instruction in teacher training institutions. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is doing its part in advancing the campaign of enlightenment, begun so many years ago and now taken up by so many other organizations. The work is done chiefly through the Departments of Mothers' Meetings, Purity, Purity in Literature and Art, and Rescue. Every Department is a strong link in the chain of preventive measures.

THE PREVENTION OF THE SALE OF INTOXICANTS TO NATIVE RACES.

Superintendent, Miss C. E. Robertson

The Universal Races Congress: One of the most important things your Superintendent has been privileged to do since the Glasgow Convention, was to represent, by special appointment, the W. W. C. T. U. at the Universal Races Congress, held in London, in 1911. Almost every race and nation sent representatives; and many of the delegates were men and women of world-wide fame, white and colored, cultured, capable, eloquent. One of the sederunts was devoted to "The Modern Conscience in Relation to Racial Questions;" but our special question was crowded out; a short, and rather superficial paper, which appears in the published volume of proceedings, being held as read. Whether the promoters of the Conference desired it or not, however, the universal curse of alcohol was constantly referred to from beginning to end of this remarkable gathering. It could not be passed by, and
among those who voiced detestation of the liquor traffic among native races, were Mr. Rubusano, the first Negro member of the South African Parliament; Mr. Johnson, Liberia; Mr. JabaVu, South Africa, and several West Africans. The Temperance Associations represented were the Good Templar Order; the W. W. C. T. U.; and the W. C. T. U. of South Africa. Ex-Senator Searle represented the latter, and it was by his wise generalship and determination that the following resolution was put to the Congress, and carried by acclamation: "To induce the people of all nations to abandon the use of opium, alcohol, and other intoxicants; and to encourage all Governments to abolish such enemies of the races from the commerce of the world." The South African W. C. T. U. are to be congratulated on their delegates.

_Ceylon Excise Ordinance._ Towards the end of 1912, your Superintendent undertook a very important bit of work in connection with the new Excise Law in Ceylon. By this law the Government of Ceylon, with a view, it was said, to suppress illicit trading, took over the toddy shops, and put 1,000 new licenses up at auction—and this, although by far the largest section of the community are Buddhists and Mohammedans, and therefore, by religion, total abstainers. This action caused the greatest excitement, and Traders' and Planters' Associations, Missionary and Temperance Societies, priests and people, backed by the public press, were loud in protest. New taverns were, in some cases, boycotted; land in others was refused for their erection; liquor was seized and poured out. The strongest indignation and opposition were manifested. A magnificent anti-demonstration was made, in which the Ceylon W. C. T. U. took an active part. Many questions were asked in the British House of Commons, and the Right Hon. L. V. Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, was bombarded with letters, petitions, and resolutions. Your Superintendent issued a circular stating the leading facts, accompanied by copy of a resolution, which she urged the Scottish Branches to send to Mr. Harcourt without delay. Upwards of 100 Branches notified that they had done so. Public meetings were held, and notices sent to the press. By Miss Slack's directions a few copies were distributed in England, and copies were sent to the W. W. C. T. U. Superintendents. It was published in the Union Signal and the Ceylon press; and the Secretary of the very influential Liquor Traffic and Native Race United Committee, that has its headquarters in London, wrote that it was one of the most helpful pieces of work that had been done of late for the cause. Notwithstanding these efforts, only a small concession has been granted in the shape of Advisory Boards with very limited powers, but agitation is still going on for a full inquiry. Under detailed rules recently adopted, it has been made illegal for children under the age of 16 to be employed in the sale of liquor, or to have it sold to them. Employment of women and children in distilleries has also been prohibited.

_India:_ Miss Lochhead, Scotland's White Ribbon Missionary, after spending three and one-half years in India, and doing much earnest and successful work, has now returned to Scotland; and Miss Stroud Smith has been appointed by the World's Executive to take her place. She will be welcomed to India by Mrs. Denning, the indefatigable President of the W. C. T. U., who will help her to plan her work. The W. C. T. U. is exceedingly active, and is at present giving much attention to educational work, the circulation of literature, posters, etc., and is pressing for compulsory temperance teaching in schools. The Excise Advisory Committees have done good work—400 or 500 licenses
having been struck off the roll. This is a very small instalment of the Local Option for which each Presidency is agitating, supported by large numbers of its high caste, highly-educated noblemen and citizens. The need for such agitation is as great as ever. The drink revenue has increased since 1902, from £4,000,000 to £7,500,000; every province, except Bombay, showed a considerable increase in the consumption of spirits last year (1912). On the authority of Mr. Goodwin, formerly Editor of India's White Ribbon, the fees from licenses for the City of Calcutta amounted, three or four years ago, to £4,000 a month, and they were increasing. The W. C. T. U. of Bengal, in visiting the zenanas, has found urgent need of temperance work among the women of India; for drink, opium, and tobacco are stealthily, but surely, gaining a hold in the zenanas, to the hurt and degradation of the inmates. "If it is not good for us," they say, "why does the Sirkar put up his sign?"

Africa. Year after year the same reports come from West Africa: increased revenue from excise duties; disgraceful drinking orgies among natives; even young women returning from funeral celebrations, staggering along, and carrying a bottle of gin on their heads. Many of the native chiefs, too, have bought licenses to sell liquors. When the International Liquor Conference met in Brussels in 1912, it, unfortunately, separated without accomplishing anything—the representatives wishing to consult their respective Governments before taking action. It is to be hoped their next meeting will result in drastic reform. Mr. Harcourt, however, Britain's Colonial Secretary, has not waited for this second meeting. He has extended the zone of prohibition in the Nigerias over more than 3,000 square miles in Southern Nigeria. He has also prohibited the importation of distilling apparatus for potable spirit into Britain's West African Colonies, and forbidden the distillation of such spirit. The duties in these Colonies have also been materially raised. The rum factories in Angola, Portuguese West Africa, have been closed, the rum-sellers receiving an indemnity.

In the various South African Colonies good work is vigorously carried on by the W. C. T. U. Unions. Cape Colony has Colored Women's Unions affiliated to the W. C. T. U., and, especially in Port Elizabeth and Kimberley, these are doing excellent work. In the Transvaal the laws against the sale of drink to natives are stringently enforced; and there is one small white spot on the map where total prohibition reigns—Alberton—and where they have never had a case of black peril, and the women are not afraid to stay alone, because the natives are not debauched.

From Natal, Mrs. Cameron writes a long and interesting letter. Here, too, the law against the sale of drink to natives is well enforced; but the sale and manufacture of Kaffir beer (intoxicating) has been taken over by the Municipalities of Durban and Maritzburg, with Government sanction, and the natives drink it in large quantities. The takings for beer in Durban alone amount to £2,000 a month. The W. C. T. U. is doing active work; the members visit prisons, hold meetings—at a recent meeting 50 pledges were taken. They have a Temperance hymn-book, and the natives sing with zest, to the tune of "John Brown's Body." "Let us all give up the beer."

In connection with this beer-drinking a White Ribbon worker was recently asked by a native: "Is there one God for the Government, and another God for the Missionary?"
New Zealand. Mrs. Hughes, Auckland, supplies many interesting items about work among the Maoris. The New Zealand W. C. T. U. has sent an English girl, who knows their language well, to work among them, and she is now busy forming Unions in new places. North of Auckland the work is most active; and the Maori Unions are all officered and worked by Maori women. They write to Mrs. Hughes that "they are trying to look after their children better, attend to their homes and their sweet potatoes." They are proud of their White Ribbon badge, and like to wear the best. Many of them take the "White Ribbon" and are much interested in reading it. The law is not satisfactory, for it allows only the Maori men to vote as to whether or not a saloon be opened in a certain district. The women may not buy, but the men buy and give drink to the women.

Mrs. Peryman, Wellington, the new Editor of the "White Ribbon," writes that she is learning Maori so that she may be able to report correctly the accounts sent to her by her Maori correspondents. There are 600 Maori members and the work is progressing well.

Australia. Miss Agnew, of Perth, West Australia, tells of much successful mission work among the Aborigines in that Colony, in which many White Ribboners take a keen interest, although they are not, as a Union, directly engaged in the work.

The work in South Australia gives an idea of what is done in the different Australian divisions. "Our members," writes Miss Lockwood, Corresponding Secretary, "do a great deal of work among the Aborigines, which is never reported." They keep in touch with Missionaries in the Mission Stations, and send at intervals hampers of new material, old clothes, rugs, literature, etc., etc.; and recently, one member, who had sent off such a hamper, finding that a team of black foot-ballers had come into her town to play against the whites, paid rent for them in the Union Booth so that they need not face the temptation of the streets. She considered this real Temperance work.

Mrs. Meadows, South Australian Superintendent, reports that there are 70,000 aboriginals untouched by Christianity. They are a fast-dying race: drink, opium, morphine, consumption, and disease are doing their certain and deadly work. At present a State Commission is considering what can be done on their behalf, and public opinion is strongly supporting the Government in every effort for their uplift. "They will repay any effort put forth to save them."

Miss Bowes, New South Wales, tells of White Ribboners visiting the Mission Stations, holding meetings, distributing literature, etc., etc.

With regard to Papua, formerly British New Guinea, Mr. Stamford Smith, the Administrator, says: "No fermented liquors are made by the natives, and the use of imported alcoholic liquors is prohibited. During the 22 years of British rule, the administration has succeeded in maintaining these prohibitory laws."

The state of matters in the New Hebrides is still serious. The prohibitory laws, and other laws for the protection of natives, are largely ignored by France, which permits "authorities to remit or reduce penalties." Consequently defaulters walk out of court unpunished. Britain, on the other hand, enforces prohibition in the Pacific by a heavy fine of £50.

Although Uruguay is not properly speaking in my survey—the inhabitants not being a "native race"—a letter from Mrs. Van Domelaar is of Interest. At first socially ostracised, the W. C. T. U. sees in many public movements the happy results of its labors. The boys
and girls taught in the Loyal Temperance Legion, and in Sunday and Mission Schools, are now men and women; and, true to the pledge, many of them are advocates of the cause. Literature has been translated and scattered through Uruguay and the Argentine; and posters, petitions, and meetings are exerting a beneficial influence on communities and public bodies.

United States, Mrs. Dorcas Spencer, Superintendent

The American Indians have advanced greatly in civilization in the last few years. The system of government schools for them has had time to effect great changes. The old race hatred is wearing out, and the Indians are now amenable to instruction. Naturally they live in isolated places and many of them are still beyond the reach of our special efforts.

The organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is peculiarly adaptable to their needs, for its local branches or individual members are often found on the frontiers, and the "Do Everything Policy" prompts them everywhere to look after the child races. Indians have proved themselves to be capable of the highest development. At our last National convention, a full blood California Indian entertained the large audiences by his remarkably sweet and cultured tenor voice, affording an ocular demonstration of the capacity of his race for the same development as ours. Our efforts have been directed to the uplifting of those who have not had educational advantages, and much work is done through co-operation with missionaries and teachers. Since the last report, the "Indian Office" in compliance with a suggestion from the W. C. T. U., has appointed a Temperance Day for all Indian Schools, and this department was asked to prepare a program for the "Day," elastic and comprehensive enough to meet the needs of the little schools on the desert, or the great boarding schools having hundreds of boys and girls in the higher grades. I had the honor of preparing the work which was accepted and published by the government, printed by Indians, and is now in use.

The Medal Contest proves to be a very valuable means of teaching temperance principles in these schools. It involves a large correspondence in working them up, but it pays. Books and medals have been sent infrequently (for there is no steadiness to count on), for some years to some Indians in most of the far western states, with good results. In the older reservations farther east, we have several local branches of the W. C. T. U., consisting entirely of Indians. They are doing good work in various departments; several Loyal Temperance Legions are maintained.

Good news has just come of good work among the tribes of Alaska in the far north, opening an entirely new field.

The government has 135 Indian schools, yet there are thousands not accessible to any. A movement is now begun, largely fostered by the W. C. T. U., to secure admission for Indian children to our public schools, from which they have been heretofore excluded.

The liquor traffic is the greatest obstruction to this and all other good works. In the sparsely settled states it is easy to violate the laws and difficult to prosecute offenders, and there can be no protection for the half civilized race but ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION.

At the Anti-Alcoholic Congress just held at Milan, an afternoon session was occupied with this aspect of the Temperance question, when Dr. C. F. Harford, London, representative of the International
Federation for the Protection of Native Races from Alcohol, submitted a résumé of what has already been accomplished, and expressed regret at the adjournment of the Brussels Conference without coming to any agreement. This Federation was formed at the Hague Congress in 1911, and marks a decided step in advance. It consists of Special Committees in different European countries, and, as country after country falls into line, its influence becomes proportionately greater. Dr. Wilbur Crafts, and the Reform Bureau in Washington, D. C., work in unison.

The chief recent reforms are: (1) The prohibition by Belgium of the sale of drink to natives in the whole Belgian Congo. (2) By Portugal in the Congo Province of Angola. (3) By France of absinthe on Ivory Coast from November, 1912, and of spirits to natives in the North of Ivory Coast from October, 1913. (4) By Germany improvements on existing laws. (5) By Britain extension of prohibitory territory already referred to, distillation prohibited, and duties raised in several West African colonies.

These reforms, coupled with the formation of an International Federation, are distinctly encouraging. So is the progress of prohibition in the United States, Canada, and New Zealand; as well as the passing of the Temperance (Scotland) Bill. Above all we have the noble and resolute stand China has taken against the cultivation of the poppy and the use of opium, which makes that land at once an example, a reproof, and an encouragement to the Christian nations that are sending alcohol into heathen lands.

Let these beginnings stimulate to earnest effort, till every Government drawing revenue from what means death and degradation to millions in heathen lands, is shamed into more righteous dealings with the weak and the helpless. The press, the platform, the pulpit, and ordinary conversation, should all be requisitioned to awake public opinion and arouse national conscience to the sin and the disgrace of the nefarious traffic. Prayer should also ascend mightily; for the Governor among the nations can bend kings and governments to do His will.

W. C. T. U. EXHIBITS

Superintendent, Lady Holder

Three years have swiftly flown and again we made a record of what we have done and express regret for what we have left undone. The circulars sent out gave a concise outline of methods for working this department, and a request that reports might at an early date be sent to me. Out of about forty requests I have received nine reports from national superintendents. I am sure many have done good work, but as they have failed to notify me of their efforts they must remain unrecorded.

United States: From the United States, the fortunate possessor of Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, who has done so much for this department, a most valuable report has come, too full to be reproduced, but with it was sent a summary of the work done, which will be embodied in my report and will speak for itself; Summary:

Fairs at which W. C. T. U. worked, 279; money raised, $5,176.78; literature given out, 814,927 pages; new members, 70; law enforcement, lectures, restaurants, rest-rooms, hospitals and nurseries are forms of fair work.
Open air meetings held: 1,288, number present 211,221; members gained, 350; literature used, 96,658 pages. Fountains raised, 15; at a cost of $1,690.00. Street parades, 44; L. T. L. open air meetings, 121. Parks, piazzas, lawns, beaches, mountains, picnic grounds, have all been used. A great number of speakers have helped to arouse thought. Chautauquas have had daily meetings or Temperance Days. The superintendent has disposed of 75,000 blotters, 45,000 being Cigaret Arithmetic blotters for use in schools. Letters have been answered advising upon many points. New York deserves special mention for a full and systematic report.

Canada: Canada reports through the superintendent, Mrs. Ellen C. Rugg, that the number of Unions engaged annually in serving refreshments, distributing literature, supervising rest rooms, and using their influence against objectionable features of the exhibitions is fifty-five. Exhibitions are held each year at Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., Sherbrooke, Quebec; Ottawa, Ontario; London, Ontario; Lake Superior, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Many thousands of dollars pass into the W. C. T. U. treasury through this work, and help the Unions in progressive and aggressive efforts. Literature has been distributed on a great scale, 80,700 pages having been reported the last two years.

From the National British Women’s Temperance Association under the heading “Fairs and Hiring Fairs Department” excellent work has been done under the control of Mrs. L. Lawrence. At Varnet where gypsy children and caravan dwellers were given instruction in temperance, Grimsby transformed their Corn Exchange into a refreshment buffet; at Stoke-Newington Sittingbourne, Staffordshire County, Burslem, Hanky and Hexham. At this latter place every caravan was visited by the local superintendent and he gave an address from the steps of Collins’ Show. About seventy other towns report excellent work done. More than 150 adult pledges have been taken and 140 children’s pledges, apart from much work done that is never tabulated. The atmosphere of the show grounds is reported as being much purer and better through the presence of the B. W. T. Association.

St. John’s, Newfoundland, has not a great deal to report, but the W. C. T. U. is not yet a very big temperance body.

India reports, “No superintendent, but work is being done here, and this on the lines of the W. C. T. U. Exhibits department. Your letter aroused interest and may result in further extension of our efforts.

Uruguay. “Our Union is too small to have a superintendent but we do embrace opportunities at fetes, etc., to make our work known. At the M. E. Conference literature was distributed. When the late Miss Elma Gowen was here there were three such opportunities to make known our work.”

Johannesburg, Africa. “We are too short of workers to start a new department, but we do take advantage of any opening to advertise our work. Miss Buchanan is speaking at a bazaar tomorrow to explain our work and to answer any questions. Such work has been done in many outlying towns, and at present this seems all we can do, but later on we hope to enlarge our sphere.”

Australia: Queensland is reported as the only state that works this department with enthusiasm, the energetic superintendent seems keen-
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ly alive to the educative and preventive nature of the work. An exhibit and rest-room have been provided for 24 years at the Annual Agricultural exhibition. 300 temperance and 275 cigarette pledges have been taken and thousands of suitable leaflets and tracts have been distributed. New South Wales and Victoria have no superintendent and no special feature of the work being done is reported. South Australia has a state superintendent and at sales in aid of our headquarters and at other gatherings literature has been for sale and in other ways opportunities have been taken to advertise our work. Efforts have been made on similar lines in West Australia.

New Zealand: "The interest in our work has increased during the last three years. Rest tents for mothers and refreshment booths have been provided and the opportunity taken to advertise our work. Last year an increasing number of Unions took up the work. When not able to hold a booth themselves the members sent provisions and funds to help those who had secured the privilege. In some towns the members provide a tent for refreshment at the monthly market; others have secured rooms from the county councils (on condition that they furnish and take care of them), where ladies can read, write or work while waiting for trains or trams. Many willingly give donations toward their maintenance and where refreshments are provided a charge is made. Last year Invercargill cared for the babies at the Agricultural and Poultry Show by keeping a supply of fresh milk for the babies' bottles, and also caring for infants left in their charge." Christchurch Union for 30 years has had this work as a part of their temperance effort and for years had to contend with great opposition, but now are being recognized as public benefactors, and the Agricultural Show committee has built a brick kitchen and are granting them the privilege of a permanent building on the grounds built by the women at a cost of £700.

The various countries adopt various names for this department. This matters little if the work is done. It is such a wide field for energy and talent, and there are so many avenues by which the public can be reached in their need of refreshment and also in their desire for rest and relief from the care of the children a little while, when exploring show grounds. Hardly anywhere can one have a more varied constituency to work on and if tactfully sought, most committees are glad to include such helpful work in their programmes.

I trust that whoever is the future World's superintendent, many more countries will do some work to extend the usefulness of the W. C. T. U. Exhibits department.

FLOWER MISSION

Superintendent, Miss Amelia Pemell

U. S. A.: Splendid work continues to be done in connection with this department throughout the United States. The superintendent's report is so excellent and concise that I will give it verbatim:

In the three years since the last World's convention, 5,098,825 bouquets and other floral gifts have been distributed, 397,117 growing plants; 1,059,108 text cards and 7,292,314 pages of Flower Mission and other literature have been distributed. Visits to the sick, poor and afflicted number 1,022,026; drives and other outings number 365,241; 52,248 visits were made to public institutions, and 22,406 services held
in these institutions. Through the influence of this department 24,190 pledges were signed; new members gained through this department number 2,819; 160,338\(\frac{3}{4}\) pounds or bushels of fruit or vegetables were distributed; 248,383 glasses or jars of jelly and preserves were given out; 500,993 garments distributed. The money spent for this department totals the sum of $116,273.73. The number of meetings devoted entirely or principally to Flower Mission work was 10,007. Flower Mission Day (June 9) was quite generally observed in the United States. On Arbor Day 106,420 trees or shrubs were planted, while there has been co-operation with vacant lot cultivation in assisting the poor with gardens, window-boxes and the like, distributing for this work 43,590 packages of seeds.

**Belgium:** Have paid many visits to the sick and sorrowful but have not kept a record. Have given many flowers, newspapers, etc., but no text cards, as we are not allowed to do so in this country. Several convalescents have been given drives, and religious services, when permissible, have been held in hospitals. Poor sick people have been provided with meals and clothing, etc. Several persons have been induced to sign the total abstinence pledge, and portions of the Bible dealing with the subject, as well as the Gospel message, have been distributed whenever possible.

**Canada:** Only eight provinces have sent reports to the superintendent. She says: 10,674 visits have been paid to the sick and sorrowful; 22,955 bouquets, plants, sprays, boxes of flowers have been supplied; 5,211 texts were attached. One hundred and eighty-three pledges have been taken; 15,525 religious papers, magazines, books and other literature have been given; 1,591 tins of fruit; 303 dozen eggs; 1,019 dozen oranges; 217 tins of milk have been given. Ten cities have observed Flower Mission Day. The amount of money spent for the department was $1,337.79, besides quantities of clothing, bedding, groceries, vegetables, coal, meal tickets, Christmas dinners, drives and concerts given.

**South Africa:** The Flower Mission in Natal continues to be one of the most attractive and successful avenues of work in connection with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In Maritzburg, 1,097 bouquets have been distributed during the year 1911-1912, 39 bouquets sent on special occasions and three wreaths in memory of W. C. T. U. members who were called to higher service. Maritzburg flower work is helped by Mrs. McLaren who visits the prison and who testifies to the pleasure given by the flowers to those who receive them. The sanatorium, the almshouses and the rescue home have been visited regularly. The missionaries have been cheered by the evident appreciation of their labor of love, and the bouquets of flowers with the Gospel message attached have lifted many hearers to the thought of Christ and things divine.

The work accomplished by the Durban Flower Missioners, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Graham, exceeds all their former efforts and is beyond praise. During the year they have taken 2,911 bouquets, with texts attached to the Addington hospital and 4,261 books and leaflets have been distributed amongst the patients, from bed to bed, to convalescents upon the verandas, in private wards, and also to motor men and the conductors of trams. Flowers are supplied by Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Howso and the Verulam W. C. T. U. The Berea "Y"s" report that 207 bouquets, with texts, have been distributed amongst the patients in the Berea nursing home. Flowers are also given to men
who attend the Y's meeting at the Seamen's Rest, and at their monthly visit to the Benevolent Institute, each inmate receives a bouquet and text. Verulam W. C. T. U. sends a box of flowers every Tuesday morning to help the hospital work in Durban. Verulam "Y's" place flowers in the Wesleyan Church every Sunday. Each member takes the duty in turn for a month. Their flowers and words of cheer are sent to any sick or sad person and joyous occasions are remembered by a bouquet or card of greeting. During the year 373 bouquets and texts have been distributed and two wreaths sent in token of sympathy with mourners. The number of bouquets and texts distributed during the year in Natal is almost 5,000.

In the Transvaal there is no organized Flower Mission in connection with the W. C. T. U. In Johannesburg the hospitals are well visited by the churches. Mrs. Holman, Convener of St. George's Church committee sends a specially printed card of Christmas greeting to each patient in the General Hospital. She has for years given W. C. T. U. Christmas greetings.

In the O. R. C. much good work is done in this department. In Bloemfontein at the end of August, 1911, our Flower missioner was obliged to resign on account of a sad bereavement. Up to that time, she had distributed 600 bunches of flowers and 424 books. Since then the hospital has been visited weekly by the missioners who took her place, with the exception of a few weeks during the summer. Up to July, 1912, over 1327 bunches of flowers and 1406 cards were distributed, and a number of magazines and newspapers. For a time some of the young girls belonging to the Y. Union took it in turn to visit the hospital every Saturday, bringing delightful little bunches of flowers from their own gardens. Harrismith reports that the bouquets to the sick in the town of Harrismith for eleven months of the year were faithfully delivered, and also to the hospitals, military and municipal, the number of bunches and texts given being 328. The Harrismith Y. Union distributed 275 bouquets to the Military and Municipal hospitals, and to the sick in town. During 1911 to 1912 flowers with text cards attached have also been faithfully distributed by the W. C. T. U. missioner in Kroonstad; to the sick in the town and in the hospital. Literature has also been distributed in the country and has been much appreciated.

India: The superintendent writes: "I have just returned from the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Calcutta, where I was appointed Flower Mission superintendent, and will send you the report as soon as it is published, and will do my best for the department in the future."

Japan: The president writes: "Nearly all hospitals, etc., belong to missionaries, and good temperance work is done among the inmates, but although we are enjoying splendid reform, yet we cannot carry on Christian and philanthropic work in exactly the same lines as in Christian lands, and I cannot possibly give a detailed report of our W. C. T. U. work."

Maderia: It is not possible to do organized work here along your lines, but we do encourage all the people we meet along all the lines of work more or less. Flowers are one of our chief employes in good work and in many ways carry their special message. We sadly need the prayers of our Christian fellow workers.

Norway: We have distributed about 10,000 bouquets of flowers with text cards attached. In addition to hospitals we visit prisons,
homes for old people and lonely old ones, taking flowers, etc., with us. About 5,000 tracts, etc., have been distributed. We have a porridge mission, and have distributed 3,500 basins of soup besides porridge; have taken 3,000 portions of fruit syrups, eggs, and other foods to patients and old people; have also given away 400 garments; at Christmas we decorate little Christmas trees which we give, with cake, to the sick and lonely old people, and at Easter many scores of eggs are distributed among them. Fifty festivals for old people have been held where they were exceedingly well treated and thoroughly enjoyed the singing and the preaching of the Gospel. Patients and old people have had many other services rendered them and money provided to help with funerals.

New Zealand: All Unions here do flower mission work, although half of it is not reported. One Union has distributed 994 button-hole bouquets with text cards attached; another one, 30 bouquets, 20 glasses of jelly, 3 sacks of clothing, 12 comfort bags for a sailor's rest. Most of the Unions visit the sick, hospitals and institutions for the aged and infirm. One of these is visited regularly by one of the Unions and the members give a tea and concert twice a year. Several families, when burnt out, were supplied with clothing and furniture. In 1912 another Union distributed 200 garments, besides books and papers. Firewood, vegetables, etc., were also supplied to families in need. One Union made twenty-six night-gowns for the Children's Ward at the local hospital, and curtains for an orphanage. Nearly all unions send flowers every Sunday to the different churches, and services are held in institutions and hospitals. Nearly all seaports have sailors' rests and Unions near the ports give comfort bags at Christmas time to many of the sailors, while one Union sent a quantity of clothing and frozen meat to the London poor, which a shipping company carried free of charge. Several Unions made maternity bags for needy cases in their district. Two wreaths were placed upon the graves of persons who had been regularly visited during their last illness.

Sweden: This country has no National Flower Mission department, but many local unions have taken up the work and are carrying it out very efficiently.

Uruguay: Mrs. Van Domselaar writes: "I am afraid my report will not be very satisfactory as I find it impossible to keep an official record of work done in connection with your department, as it is done by ladies who, like myself, snatch time from home and social responsibilities to carry it on for their great pity for suffering humanity. Flowers and other gifts have been distributed in hospitals and homes where there was sickness. Tokens of love for departed friends have been sent to funerals which members of our Union have often attended in a body. Some of us regularly visit a dear old Swiss lady who is paralyzed from rheumatism and misses her church services greatly, and we have presented her with an invalid chair upon wheels in which we hoped to take her last Sunday at the opening of our beautiful M. E. Church which has been ten years in building and which the much-beloved Bishop Stuntz was coming to open—but as she was too ill to leave her home upon that day we got the good Bishop and his wife to visit her instead, and they talked, sang and prayed with her, finally leaving her in an ecstasy of delight. We are paying one of our best doctors to attend her and are also paying for the medicine."

"God is not unrighteous, to forget your work and labor of love." Hebrews VI:10.
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ANTI-GAMBLING
Superintendent, Mrs. Ware Copeland

Christian women the world over are unanimous in their conviction that gambling is evil and nothing but evil. The following reports submitted show good work accomplished.

U. S. A.: There is a great work being done in many parts of America against this evil. A bill was passed in New York which made gambling on race courses a punishable offence. Of course, managers and patrons of race courses objected, and are making strenuous efforts to defeat this law, and as the result of a test case in the Supreme Court, have gained what they interpret a great victory. Betting is altogether prohibited in forty-two of the states of the Union. There is a great deal of betting carried on through a machine similar to the Totalisator, a great amount of money being invested with it. Many of the states are alive to the evils of gambling, judging from the legislation which has been introduced this year.

England and Wales: It is with a sad heart that we report the death of our capable superintendent, Mrs. Edith Pearce. A year ago the department in the B. W. T. A. was discontinued, as it was thought the Anti-gambling Societies are covering the ground fairly well.

Gambling is very rife in many towns and the members of B. W. T. A. help in many ways to arrest this terrible evil. Lectures are given and meetings are held, at which very able speakers try to check the progress of the gambling mania. A great deal of literature has been freely distributed and articles have been contributed to the press on some of the aspects of gambling, and it is believed that this line of activity may yet be further developed. It is urged that every member will endeavor to promote Lord Newton's "Betting Inducements Bill," as, if that becomes law, football betting will become largely minimized.

Canada: No report has reached me, but good work is done by members of the W. C. T. U., especially in the direction of legislation, by petitions and in other ways. In Canada there was a bill against race track gambling, but not much was gained. The machines for gambling are established all over the country, and 10 per cent is taken out.

South Africa: Mrs. Edith G. Bacon, National superintendent, reports: "This is not a department of work in which it is easy to show results or report any definite advance. It has one state superintendent in Cape Province only, Miss Whitehead of Port Elizabeth, who has worked chiefly by the means of sending articles and letters on various forms of gambling to the general press and to our own temperance paper. She also sows the seed by the distribution of literature and private conversations on the minor forms of gambling so often overlooked by otherwise scrupulous persons. Miss Solomon, president of Cape Province, wrote a strong letter to the readers of the "White Ribbon" on this subject. The Y. Union in Cape Province formed themselves into an Anti-Bridge society. At the first meeting of the Federal Executive in Bloemfontein last year a resolution was passed and sent to the Union Parliament deploring the proposed legalizing of the totalisator. A resolution to this effect was also sent from the last Cape Province convention."

France: A decided advance has been made in legislation against gambling. A law has been passed abolishing the bookmaker, and confining betting to the operations of the pari-mutuel. The revenue from
the machine is divided between charities and the department of agriculture. The government has decided not to authorize any more lotteries in France. A proposal has been introduced by the Ministry in the Chamber of Deputies for the imposition of a progressive tax on the profits accruing from gambling. In the chamber, however, a motion for the suppression of gambling, in opposition to the government proposal was carried by a majority of seven votes. The Chamber of Deputies has adopted by a large majority an amendment to the gambling bill, which will prohibit casinos within about 62 miles of Paris, or in any of the university towns.

*Portugal:* Not such good news comes from this country. The government’s bill legalizing gambling, providing for the opening of luxurious casinos in the chief towns of Portugal and granting gambling licenses to the highest bidders, is regarded favorably both by the Parliament and the press.

*Sweden:* As reported by the secretary, Miss Emilie Rathou: “In answer to your list of questions regarding Anti-Gambling, I can only say that no organized effort exists in Sweden against gambling. This vice is not a national sin as it is in England and America, and has not gained such enormous proportions as to be a menace to our people. Card playing and billiards are the most prevalent games. We have horse racing, but no betting is carried on in connection with the races. The authorities are very strict with regard to lotteries.

*New Zealand:* Mrs. J. S. Houlder, Dominion superintendent, reports her appointment in July, 1912, also that much good work has been done in sending resolutions to members of Parliament re totalisator permits, and also against the granting of any extension of racing. Many Unions also distribute literature and instruct Band of Hope children on the evils of gambling. “We have done a little in trying to suppress the gathering of chocolate coupons by school children. They are so eager to gather these coupons, that they have been known to steal each others’ pennies to buy certain brands of chocolate, and so stand a chance of winning a prize. During 1911 a bill was passed for the abolition of the book-maker. The Gaming bill provides: That betting on streets shall not be allowed; that racing clubs must prevent book-makers plying their calling on race courses, or have their licenses revoked for a year; that the number of licenses to use the totalisator be restricted; that investments in totalisator must be cash; that betting must be confined to persons over 21 years. At the last convention in March, the following resolutions were carried: That this convention protests against the retention of the totalisator on the grounds that it gives the government sanction to a vice which is disastrous to social life; that it is inconsistent with numerous enactments against gambling in other forms; that the revenue is derived from a practice which all wise governments have found necessary to suppress; that the government should be urged to take a referendum at an early date as to whether the totalisator should be retained or not; that steps should be taken to make it illegal for boys under 16 to be employed by racing clubs to sell cards, tickets, etc., on the public streets or elsewhere.

*Newfoundland:* Mrs. Emma Greaves reports: “I am pleased to say we have no public gambling places here, except a few billiard rooms in connection with some of the clubs and some private sweeps are got up over which, of course, we have no control. We have no horse racing nor betting.
Australasia: Mrs. Ware Copeland, Australasian superintendent, reports that in the six states many great and good men and women are continually on the watch to do all in their power to sweep away the curse of widespread gambling. One of our greatest reformers, on this and all social evils, has been called to pass through great suffering, and has after a lengthened period been called to higher service. Mr. Judkins did us yeoman service; his utter fearlessness and indomitable spirit put strength into the ranks of the workers, many of them members of the W. C. T. U. Truly a great leader has fallen.

Queensland: Mrs. Britten, state superintendent, reports the outlook to be encouraging, so much interest has been aroused through the quiet, persistent efforts of the members of the Union. Charters Towers and Bundaberg Union distributed a large number of leaflets and booklets. Brisbane district Union has secured many anti-gambling pledges and distributed literature. The superintendent of this department and other speakers have given addresses to several of the Unions, as well as at the conference, giving valuable information and suggestions against gambling. Many of our members on School committees are steadily opposing gambling in its many forms, especially Art Unions. Several of our members have supplied information to members of other societies. Letters were written to the members of Parliament urging them to vote for the measures in the Police Offences bill against gambling. The children of the L. T. L. are being trained to avoid this serious evil.

New South Wales: A large number of branches are doing steady, solid work in this department by means of addresses, taking anti-gambling pledges, and in distributing literature.

South Australia: Mrs. Edwards, state superintendent, reports that owing to the re-introduction of the totalisator the vice of gambling is on the increase. Many of the Unions work against gambling, those of Peters burg, Millicent, Semaphore and Alberton are mentioned as the Unions doing the best work in pledge-signing, and having addresses and lectures. "My work personally has been to attend the meetings of the Council and the Executive of the Anti-Gambling League, and also to see that a considerable amount of literature has been distributed. I send monthly contributions on gambling for the school paper called, "The Children's Hour." This is an effective way of impressing the truth upon the children as it is read in school and the teaching given there is impressed on them by the teachers; then the paper is taken home and many of the parents read it."

West Australia: Many of the Unions are doing steady work trying to create public sentiment against gambling in its many forms. Each Union is pledged to hold at least one meeting each year against gambling. The government has been urged to bring in fresh laws against this terrible and growing evil that is blighting our fair state.

Tasmania: Miss Lodge, superintendent, says that they have a very uphill fight against gambling. So long as Tattersalls is recognized by the authorities, so long will it be well nigh impossible to do any effective work against this great evil. Members of the W. C. T. U. distribute literature and in many ways endeavor to influence people and especially children against gambling.

Victoria: Mrs. P. E. Heard, state superintendent, reports not many Unions make Anti-Gambling a department of work, but the members of nearly every Union do something against this evil. The North
Carlton Union has held special meetings with addresses given against gambling. The superintendent of the L. T. L. instructs the children and they pledge themselves against smoking, drinking and gambling. The Warracknabeal Union carried this resolution at one of its meetings and it was inserted in the press “that members of this Union view with alarm the spirit of gambling that is being fostered in our young people, in the name of charity, by means of Art Unions, and utter their emphatic protest against the Hospital Art Union of this town, as being a danger to the morals of the young, an evil to society, and an offence against the spirit of our gambling laws. The laws against gambling in Victoria are very fine and if fully enforced by the police and other authorities would make this state a very much safer place for young men and women. We are glad to record the fact that now we have in authority, as head of the police force, a gentleman who fearlessly administers his department notwithstanding the many temptations against so doing. "The thanks of the community are due to Mr. Sainsbury, Chief of Police, for his efforts at the suppression of lawlessness in Melbourne." We trust that the two great services already rendered—the clearing away of the betting crowd from Bourke Street, and the raid on the cafes, for the illegal sale of liquor—are the first instalments of an energetic policy in the interests of the moral well-being of the city. Many of our ministers actively work against gambling, whilst two or three stand out as veritable champions in the cause of Anti-Gambling, and are a terror to evil-doers. One of our Bishops in speaking of church raffles as a moral evil, from which most of the churches in Victoria have purged themselves, said: "I would remind those clergy and committees who find themselves exposed to temptation, that it is a dangerous thing to pander to a passion the peril of which is already causing anxiety to our legislators and our press."

It is now sixteen years since this Department was given at the W. W. C. T. U. held in Toronto straight from the hands of our beloved founder and leader, Miss Willard into the hands of your superintendent. I feel that though much has been done a great deal remains to be accomplished and it would be a great joy to know that this department was taken up and had its own national superintendent in all the countries where white ribbon work is to be found. It is one of the trinity of evils, Drunkenness, Gambling and Immorality, and it needs much prayer and constant watching and working to bring about its suppression.

PETITIONS AND LEGISLATIVE WORK

Superintendent, Mrs. Albert J. Crosfield

In reviewing the work of our Union during the last three years one thing stands out: The breadth and unity of aim which is focusing the energies of women all over the world toward the general uplift of humanity; and their dovetailing of one effort into another, which results in a simultaneous service being manifested in almost every important piece of reform. Thus to give an adequate review of what our women are doing in every country would be to bewilder this convention with a birds eye view of the general attempt at the reformation of everything, everywhere. Only a brief sketch of outstanding facts must satisfy us. Let us climb into a mental aeroplane and survey the situation.
Flying first to the farthest point we see beneath us the vast Island Continent of Australia. Our comrades there are in the thick of a big fight. The “No License Vote” at present has to be as three to two for prohibition. Efforts to reduce this majority have failed so far to the disappointment of our workers. But the women have the vote since 1902 and the temperance vote is rising. Why? “Because,” says the Alliance Secretary, “of the women’s vote.” Pending a better state of affairs they are dealing with the present situation and the immediate struggle is centered round the early closing of liquor bars, the W. C. T. U. systematically entering the fight in its typical spirited way. In July of this year they report that the facts to hand are very encouraging. In almost every large center temperance workers are taking up the matter heartily and petitions are largely signed. Twenty-five thousand names were collected in South Australia. They are trying now to reach every scattered town and village, every isolated member. A big thing in that land of magnificent distances. God speed them.

Other points they press for are the teaching of Scripture in State Schools, and the introduction of Scientific Temperance Education. Also the abolition of barmaids other than those now employed, the abolition of Grocers’ Licenses, the shortening of hours of hotels, etc.

From here it is a comparatively short flit to New Zealand. There they are having the same fight against the unequal majority needed for prohibition. They are also striving for the eventual abolition of barmaids. They have had a grand triumph after twenty years of struggle in the repeal of the C. D. Acts. Women were enfranchised in New Zealand in 1893. Next year a Local Option Bill was passed. In the last three elections an increased majority was cast against liquor, and it is significant that a pamphlet has been secretly circulated showing how the women’s vote has injured “THE TRADE” in New Zealand.

Would that in India and Ceylon we could mark as bright an outlook! Here our women want all the help we can give them. The policy of the Government, shortsighted as it is iniquitous, to push the sale of drink for the sake of revenue which has risen now to eight millions yearly, is resented by the enlightened patriotic Indian population and is a menace for the future. The formation of W. C. T. U. branches not only of European but of Eurasian and Indian women is of the utmost importance in this regard. Such work tells in every direction for the welfare of the people and the outlook for India in the present moment of peril and opportunity. It is one of the higher forms of Empire-building. Thus the W. C. T. U. by meetings, petitions and the circulation of literature has pressed upon Government the reversal of a policy which is lowering the prestige of our rule and spreading degradation amongst a naturally sober community. In the central provinces a diminished drink-bill showed signs of the success of the service given by temperance workers. The same efforts have been used to support bills last year to deal with the yet more serious question of the traffic in girls. In Ceylon both these evils of drink and immorality are existing in an even more aggravated form. It was my privilege to arrive in Colombo at the very evening of the closing of some houses of specially scandalous character and the triumph was celebrated in a meeting of great enthusiasm. India and Ceylon present features of peculiar difficulty. The present condition can only be remedied through constant unwearying pressure by the small British Christian community in the face of active political oppo-
sition and class prejudice. Our workers there claim our utmost sym-
pathy.

From Rangoon Mrs. Julia T. St. John reports for Burma:

During the past eighteen months the W. C. T. U. work in Burma
has taken a new lease on life under the capable leadership of Miss
Strout who was sent from America to revive the organization and
stand by until it develops new strength. In Rangoon upon two occa-
sions when public house licensees had been applied for and were on
the eve of gaining admission, petition signers were secured which pre-
vented their purposes. Information regarding two villages which were
secretly selling opium and cocaine was brought through our depart-
ment to the Chief of Police who at once took measures to remedy the
evil. We are greatly interested in bringing about better purity con-
ditions and have looked into the matter of the importation of Japanese
women for immoral purposes, longing to do away with this evil in our
city but as yet our desire has not been accomplished. It is within our
province, however, to report any cases of immoral living outside of
certain limits of our city, and we are on the watch for opportunity to
lessen this evil—which is so subtle that our task is difficult to accom-
plish. We rejoice in the recent formation of a City Society for the
Suppression of Vice which gives promise of splendid results along the
lines of purity work. We have received the heartiest cooperation from
our Chief-Commissioner of Police who welcomes our reports to him as
a means of helping him to secure a cleaner and more righteous city.

From South Africa Mrs. Scrivener reports:

During the last three years the work of this Department has been
carefully and incessantly developed and carried on. During each ses-
sion of Parliament the members of both Houses of Parliament have
been interviewed and many petitions have been sent in on various
phases of temperance reform. The prohibition of the sale of drink
to natives, the raising of the age of consent, the repeal of the con-
tagious diseases act, the opposition to the light wine bill, and petitions
in favor of direct popular veto, have been sent in session after session.
From the Cape Province alone a petition bearing the signatures of
7,500 women was presented to Parliament asking that the age of con-
sent be raised from 14 to 16. As yet, this has not been granted, owing
to the unsatisfactory conditions of the present system of Licensing
Courts, it has been decided that the Woman's Christian Temperance
Union shall unite with various religious and temperance societies in
a great campaign to secure direct popular veto. A resolution has
already been moved in the Senate by Senator W. P. Schreiner. Public
meetings are being held, and petitions are being prepared in each of the
four Provinces. The action of the Government in trying to introduce
a system of cheap licenses in connection with the Railway and Harbors
Bill, is being carefully watched and opposed. It is satisfactory to know
that owing to representations made to the Military Defense Advisory
Board, they have decided that no alcoholic drinks shall be sold in the
training camps. The W. C. T. U. was the first society to call the at-
tention of the government to this important matter. Much good has
been done by members in attendance at the half yearly Licensing
Courts, and in constant opposition to increase of licenses and facilities
for the sale of drink; and the work and the effort of the W. C. T. U.
is being recognized with appreciation all over the country by those
who have the best interests of South Africa at heart.
Temperance workers in Canada are agitating for an amendment of the Dominion Elections Act, so as to provide at every general election an opportunity for a national plebiscite on the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors, and that if, at the close of any such election, 52 per cent. of the voters shall have voted in favor of prohibition, it shall be carried into legislation during the following session of the Dominion Parliament. The Nova Scotia W. C. T. U. recently petitioned the Government for a prohibitory law. The petition was signed by hundreds of the women of this province. In Halifax, 2,000 women and girls over sixteen signed.

In England these have been strenuous years of pressure and anxiety. We look with longing eyes across the border to our sister country Scotland who has watched her Licensing Bill launched in stormy seas and at last come safe to port. For ours we still wait an urgent and imperative piece of legislation which some of our best energies have striven to accomplish. We shall not bate one jot till it is wreathed from a dilatory Parliament. Meanwhile we have been also kept busy with points in our Insurance Bill, with the Temperance Syllabus of the Board of Education. We are thankful for our Criminal Law Amendment Act, passed on a flowing tide of National awakening. We are strenuously educating our women on questions of local government, are active in opposing licenses, and are pressing for a raising of the age for the sale of intoxicants to minors. Experience but confirms us in the settled conviction that our work cannot be pressed home till we have our right as citizens to carry our convictions to the polling booth, and therefore no inconsiderable portion of our energies go toward making this question one of immediate legislation. But it tarries still.

As regards the great country in which we are meeting your success in this direction raises our courage and our hope. Your triumphs, your advance will come before this convention in many ways. You have fought and won your great battle in Maine. You are showing the world what women can do and that the increase of the women's vote automatically raises the standard of temperance and purity. That the need of the world is that they should be set free to show themselves strong on behalf of the tempted and the wronged. In this ultimate hope we march forward together, knowing that our success will come through great love and much serving.

LITTLE WHITE RIBBONERS
Superintendent, Mrs. W. T. Griffiths

For the first time in the World's W. C. T. U. convention reports, the little ones of the nations find a place—the infants of only a few weeks, months or years we greet today—70,000 of them—with "All hail! Little White Ribboners." The little child is now the study of thoughtful men and women in both hemispheres; we want them to be better born, we want them to have a better chance in life than any children ever before; we want them to grow up men and women physically, mentally, spiritually strong and good, and "as beautiful as God meant them to be." As temperance women we agree that to keep alcohol from them from birth, aye! and from them before birth, is one way, and a right way, to help this ideal development.
For the many good superintendents in different lands who have volunteered for this blessed service, we thank God and take courage. Mrs. Helen L. Bullock (U. S. A.) stands out prominently as a most experienced and enthusiastic worker for mothers and children, but she is closely followed by our energetic comrade in England, Miss Porritt.

I am greatly hoping that the uniform name "Little White Ribboners" may be adopted for this work all the world over; indeed when singing, "All round the world the ribbon white is twined," I would add, "All round the work the ribbon white is twined" begin with L. W. R.—pass on to L. T. L. of White Ribboners—Y White Ribboners—World's W. C. T. U. of White Ribboners and as we make the baby boy a White Ribboner, so I would let all men associates be known as Knights of the White Ribbon.

I personally regret that illness, followed by needed prolonged rest and travel makes it imperative that I should resign the position of World's Superintendent. I confess I have fallen short of the grand ideals that were born in my soul in Glasgow three years ago, but I cry you Godspeed in this department, through the three years to the next convention, and beyond.

United States of America. (White Ribbon Recruits.)

National Superintendent, Mrs. Helen L. Bullock

The work of this department is growing rapidly, and the subjects of child-welfare and child-culture are more discussed among philanthropists than any other. The importance of helping parents to train their children in the principles of total abstinence and purity, is becoming apparent to all intelligent people. We are urging our local societies to establish Loan Libraries for the benefit of young mothers and last year 3,308 books were reported in this country. In one city in a band of Little White Ribboners there were 669 members including eleven pairs of twins. In another city the band numbered 405 members including one pair of Chinese twins, thus linking the World's work to ours.

In 1911 there were reported in the United States 13,242 "Little White Ribboners," 1,395 mothers won to their work through this department, and 610,547 pages of literature distributed among the mothers. In 1912 there were reported 21,251 "Little White Ribboners," 888,900 pages of literature distributed, and 2,683 subscriptions for magazines for mothers. In 1913 there were 23,450 "Little White Ribboners," 1,860 mothers enlisted, 4,000 books in the Loan Libraries, and 980,788 pages of literature distributed.

The National Superintendent of the United States sent literature for this department to Canada, England, and Mexico, of which no definite account of pages was kept. Three thousand, seven hundred and ninety pages were sent to Rangoon, Burma, 950 pages to Upper Burma, and 5,300 pages to South Australia. Surely there is no better way to save the nation than to save the children.

At the Perry's Victory Centennial Celebration, held in August last, Milwaukee's thousands filled the Grand Avenue and streets of the city to see the grand military and civic parade.

The procession was most impressive and took just one hour to pass the reviewing stand. Navy and army, firemen, policemen and mail carriers; fraternal bodies and women's societies were all represented. The Child Welfare department was in evidence in the parks. Many
carriages and floats were in the procession. Saluted by cheers and shouts from hundreds came the First Prize Winning Float of the W. C. T. U. It was all in white with a great globe in the center of the float with the inscription, "All around the World." The women and little children on it were dressed in white and gold.

**South Africa.** (Little White Ribboners.)

*Superintendent, Mrs. James*

One year ago Mrs. Bacon writes: "I am glad to be able to tell you that in the four Provinces—Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal—the change of name has been made, and the little ones are now enrolled under the name of Little White Ribboners. This is a popular department and most Unions throughout the country report an increasing number of children on their lists.

Mrs. James reports: *Cape Colony.* In 1911 eight Unions reported L. W. R. of 100 members, 1912 saw an increase to 112, 1913 the splendid increase to 515. Methods of keeping up interest include the tinctles' birthdays remembered by sending greetings to them; public receptions when new little members are welcomed, enrolled, and decorated with white ribbon bows. Meetings for mothers are held quarterly, and literature distributed, special pledge cards signed by parents and specially designed pins and bows supplied. The whole movement is most encouraging and efforts have been greatly blessed.

*Orange Free State.* In the year 1910, Cradle Rolls were started in Bloemfontein, Kronstadt, and Harrismith, the members numbered 183, a splendid beginning, forming the foundation of the "Little White Ribboners" department which was organized under that title in 1911. The latest membership is given as 251, the town of Harrismith showing 102 names on the roll. Methods of keeping up interest are much the same as in Cape Colony.

*Natal.* The department is not very strong, two Unions only having attempted to carry on the work, Maritzburg with 72 members and Verulam with 3—a total of 75.

*Transvaal.* Six Branches have adopted this department. The number of members reported is 68. Lantern lectures, demonstrations in the day schools, garden parties have been held, and in 1910 Mr. John Abbey visited and addressed the scholars in the day schools of the district.

The total number of L. W. R.'s reported for South Africa: Cape Colony 515, Orange Free State 251, Natal 75, Transvaal 68—909 members.

**England.** (Little White Ribboners.)

*National Superintendent, Miss Porritt*

This department is now being worked by 544 Branches; total number of "Little White Ribboners" on their rolls is 37,223. This work was first started by the Histon Branch in 1905; it soon became popular, spread to other Branches and was adopted in 1909 as a department by the N. B. W. T. A. Evidence of the usefulness of this department is furnished in the fact that during the past twelve months 700 mothers have been enrolled as members of the N. B. W. T. A. Its method is the enrollment of babies and children under seven years of age for whom the mother or guardian has made the following promise: "I place my child's name among 'the Little White Ribboners,' promising not to give or allow him (or her) to take any intoxicating drink,"
and no mother who takes alcohol during period of nursing can enroll her baby until it is weaned. One penny is paid for enrollment and an illuminated card is given on which to keep a yearly record of total abstinence for the child up to seven years of age, at which time they are, with parents' consent, passed to the Children's Department, which holds them until fourteen years of age, when they become eligible to enter the Y Branch or Women's section.

The aims of the Department are:

1. To bring before Nursing Mothers the fact that when taking alcoholic beverages themselves they transmit the alcohol into the child's system.
2. To break down the custom of treating childish ailments with alcohol.
3. To spread the knowledge that it is illegal to give, or cause to be given, intoxicating liquor to any child under five years of age, save in exceptional cases of illness.
4. To circulate literature and teaching on temperance, health and hygiene among the mothers of the land.
5. To train up a race who will not know the taste of alcohol.

At least once a year the Superintendent arranges a Roll Call meeting, when mothers respond to promise made; the little ones are also present and this gathering is often called a Birthday Party. Various requisites and leaflets have been published, including one with responsive readings, prayers and hymns for special use at the dedication of "Little White Ribboners" at the Roll Call meetings. Two excellent dialogues, and various booklets are on sale, also a little white bow on a safety pin for L. W. R.'s to wear.

**Scotland. (Cradle Roll.)**

*Superintendent, Mrs. Campbell*

The Cradle Roll was first started in 1907 and at the first meeting 26 babies were enrolled. The usefulness of the work attracted attention, one branch after another adopted it in the Glasgow Union, until there were 40 Branches at work. In 1910 it was unanimously agreed at the Aberdeen Council Meetings to formulate a national department for this work, under the title "Cradle Roll." Each year there has been an increase of interest in all the District Unions, and today 107 Branches have their Cradle Roll department. Special cards of membership were designed by a lady in Greenock. It was in Glasgow, 1910, at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention that "A department, to be called "Little White Ribboners," was recommended by the Committee "to all women of the World's W. C. T. U." At a later meeting of the same convention, "It was resolved that it is the sense of the World's Executive Committee it would be advantageous to have a uniform name in all countries for the department of work among very little children, and that 'Little White Ribboners' be the name adopted by the World's W. C. T. U."

**Rangoon, Burma. (Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits.)**

Miss Flora E. Strout writes: Mrs. Davis has been our most efficient Superintendent, and notwithstanding personal sickness and trouble, has done good and faithful work during the one year the Department has been working. Fully fifty meetings have been held. Mrs. Davis records ten Tamil mothers' meetings, several among Burmese mothers, and others for soldier's wives. Subjects of addresses
have been: Care of new born infants, Relative value of food stuffs, Hygiene, Sanitation, How to prevent children acquiring bad habits, A Child’s companions, Discipline of children, The Dangers of our girls, the Use of alcohol, Spiritual training, Amusements of children. These addresses have been given by the best speakers—Doctors, Directors of Public Education, principals of schools, etc. Mothers have discussed some of the subjects and the question box has been used to good effect by those who do not like personally to ask for information they desire to possess. Religious addresses have also been given by various ministers in the town. With the proceeds of a Rubbish Sale, Mrs. Davis planned a pleasure trip for the soldiers’ wives and provided an organ for use at these meetings in Rangoon. A Sunday School among the Cantonment children grew out of this work, but the burning of the prayer-room has put a stop to this for a time. We shall push the Little White Ribboners movement next year; it is necessary to get the mothers trained first; it is slow, up-hill work, but steady. God has been with us and the opportunities are marvelous.

New Zealand. (Cradle Roll.)

Superintendent, Mrs. C. M. Neal

The Unions take up the Cradle Roll with great enthusiasm. In 1910, forty Unions were at work, Dunedin heading the list with 200 members, Blenheim next with 155, New Plymouth 138, Nelson 83, Timaru 80. The following year eight new Unions took up this work, and later on 13 others started, making 61 Unions working the Cradle Roll department. Taraki now heads the list with 290 names, New Plymouth coming next with 239. It is impossible to give the correct total number of members, but there must be over 1,500 children enrolled in New Zealand. The Cradle Roll is a means of interesting parents in temperance work. Garden parties, “At Homes,” and picnics have been arranged by many Unions, to mothers and children, at which addresses have been given on subjects calculated to assist mothers in the training of their children and to interest them in temperance where otherwise they would be indifferent. Many mothers have signed the pledge. A good supply of leaflets, etc., have been placed in the hands of the various superintendents.

Canada. (Little White Ribboners)

Dominion Superintendent, Mrs. Waycott of Montreal

Miss Eleanor E. Smith, Dominion Y Secretary, writes that at the last Nova Scotia Convention this department was adopted. Leaflets have been sent and letters written, but no report of definite work comes from Canada. This work is in the hour of its birth in the Dominion.

S. Australia. Mrs. Nicholls wrote that work among the little ones had been carried on in all the States of the Commonwealth: First under the old title “the Cradle Roll,” then the name was changed in 1909 to “White Ribbon Recruits.” There are Superintendents of this department in all six states. Mrs. Nicholls agreed—“it certainly is much better to have the same name in use all over the world and I will do my best to get the Commonwealth to come into line with other countries.”

Letters and literature have been sent to China, Japan and other countries. Interesting work is being carried on in Tokio (Japan), but no detailed record is to hand from any of these.
PRESS

Superintendent, Miss Agnes E. Slack

OFFICIAL WHITE RIBBON PAPERS

Department organ—"The World's W. C. T. U. Bulletin"

The World's W. C. T. U. Bulletin is published every six weeks; Editor, Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire. It is sent to every member of the World's W. C. T. U. Executive Committee, and gives a condensed summary of the work of World's missionaries, organizers, the World's Officers and Executive Committee. It is published with a view also to being copied by the White Ribbon papers of the world; many countries do this, and in England alone by this means a good part of its contents through the English White Ribbon magazine reach 25,000 subscribers every few weeks. Every affiliated country should get subscribers for the Bulletin to arouse interest in our world-wide White Ribbon movement. One shilling a year, or 25 cents, free. Subscriptions in America can be sent to Miss Anna Gordon, who will forward them to me.

The Bulletin aims to provide the press with the important condensed news concerning W. C. T. U. work, thus bringing before the public helpful, educational facts and statistics; also to correct in the press inaccurate statements with regard to W. C. T. U. work. It is important that press superintendents and prominent workers in every country should systematically supply to the World's W. C. T. U. superintendent news of W. C. T. U. work in their respective countries.

The United States National W. C. T. U. publishes its official organ, The Union Signal; Editor, Miss Julia F. Deane, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A., price one dollar a year, published weekly; also The Young Crusader, the official organ of the Loyal Temperance Legion of boys and girls, price 25 cents a year; and forty state monthly papers.

Australia. The White Ribbon Outlook, monthly, official organ Australasia W. C. T. U.; Editor, Mrs. Carvosso, Arthur street, Newfarm, Brisbane, Queensland.

The White Ribbon Signal, official organ New South Wales. Mrs. Masterman, 139 Castlereagh street, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.


Scotland. The Scottish Women's Temperance News, monthly; official organ of Scottish W. C. T. U. Editor, Miss Robertson, 13 Bellevue Crescent, Ayr.
South Africa. The White Ribbon, monthly; official organ Cape Colony W. C. T. U. Editor, Mrs. Sprigg, Grove Walk, Claremont, Cape Colony, South Africa.

India. The India Temperance Record and White Ribbon, monthly; official organ India W. C. T. U. Address, Mr. Mackenzie, 39 Alipore Road, Delhi, India.

Burma. The White Ribbon and Life Line, monthly; official organ Burma W. C. T. U. Editor, Miss Strout, 3 Lower Kemendine Road, Rangoon, Burma.


Norway. The Norwegian White Ribbon, monthly; official organ Norway W. C. T. U.


Denmark. Det Hvide Baand. Editor, Miss Astrid Blume, Aarhus, Denmark.

Finland. The White Ribbon; official organ of the W. C. T. U. of Finland. Address, Editor, Helsingfors.

Japan. The W. C. T. U. of Japan has a department in The Japan Evangelist, Tokyo, a magazine devoted to the interests of all Christian work in Japan. The Shonen Shimp, official organ L. T. L. Editor, Miss Ruth F. Davis, Koun Cho, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Newfoundland W. C. T. U. has secured a column in one of the St. John’s city newspapers for W. C. T. U. reports, which is drawing attention to the cause.

Uruguay. The W. C. T. U. circulates The Union Signal, The Young Crusader and The Temperance Educational Quarterly. The W. C. T. U. has been able to get short accounts into the newspapers, and the regular monthly announcements keep the work before the public.

United States. During the year 25,000 copies a week of The Union Signal have been circulated, making a total of 1,252,410 copies, and 187,000 issues of The Young Crusader.

The National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity has since its establishment in 1911 endeavored in various ways to carry out its avowed object, “The collection and dissemination of such information as shall be helpful in creating sentiment for total abstinence and the prohibition of the liquor traffic.” Up to the present time its chief accomplishment has been the sending out of articles and items through the great newspaper syndicate, the Western Newspaper Union. A Temperance Department conducted by the National W. C. T. U. is a part of the ready-print and plate service of the syndicate. In the United States the following state W. C. T. U. papers are published monthly. Sample copies of any of these papers can be secured by addressing Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.:

Alabama, Arkansas, California (North), California (South), Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho (South), Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Carolina (Thurman), North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Carolina (Lawson), South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Texas (Thurman), Vermont, Washington (East), Washington (West), West Virginia, Wisconsin.
England and Wales. The White Ribbon has a monthly circulation of 25,000 copies. During last year 309,142 issues were published. Frequent articles on our world-wide work are published and many interesting, instructive details on white ribbon work. Price 1/6, or 36 cents a year, post free, from B. W. T. A. Office, 47 Victoria street, Westminster, London. Editor, Mr. R. A. Jameson, Greenfield, Flixton, Manchester, England.

Canada. Mrs. Blanche Johnstone reports: "We have press superintendents in charge of the work in all our Provinces and the work organized in almost, if not quite all, our local Unions. The trend of public opinion is much changed and our work is much more popular and understood than in former years. In many of our cities and towns we can secure space for announcement of our meetings, reports of the same, and articles setting forth various phases of our work are published in the daily and weekly papers. Of course, there are exceptions, but the general sentiment is a feeling of good-will at least, often interest and sometimes eagerness to have our contributions. The superintendents have been active and earnest. The Dominion press superintendent has written and published many articles in the religious and secular press in different parts of the Dominion on such subjects as: 'The Woman's Question,' 'White Slave Traffic,' the 'Cigaret Evil,' and kindred subjects."

Norway has seventeen press superintendents who act as agents for "Det Hvide Band." Froken Nic Pettersen is editor. They also secure the insertion of articles in the daily papers and monthly magazines.

Burma. There are only two daily papers in Burma, both in Rangoon. Two other English publications exist, one with a fair circulation. The press gives space for notices, and articles on temperance. Long reports of special meetings, conferences and conventions always appear promptly after such meetings. Articles have been regularly sent to The Union Signal and various evening papers, and the World's Bulletin has been kept informed of progress here.

South Africa. Cape Colony reports a banner is presented each year to the union or woman contributing the largest amount of press news to newspapers or magazines upon any department of W. C. T. U. work. In the Orange Free State, monthly temperance notes have been supplied to The Heilbron Herald, Ladybrand Courant, Jagersfontein Sun, and the Frontier Guardian. In Bloemfontein two local newspapers gave frequent reports. In the Transvaal, two of the Johannesburg papers give a quarter of a column every month for W. C. T. U. reports. In Natal, Durban and Maritzburg, newspapers give reports. A fortnightly column is given in the leading daily paper, the Natal Witness. The Durban papers give good reports of our work.

MINERS AND LUMBERMEN

Superintendent, Mrs. McKee

To inaugurate a new department requires time as well as other necessary adjuncts for success. Time for education and instructions we expect, but we also need it to enthuse and stir up a sense of responsibility and the crying need of strenuous effort. Early in the term we issued a circular setting forth the claims of Miners and Lumbermen to the prayerful consideration of the World's W. C. T. U. women, and in 1912 another notice was sent to the World's Bulletin.
There were forty-five countries to which circulars were sent to the presidents, and an effort was made to reach six others. From the forty-five we received ten replies. Of those reporting Australia comes first. There is no department as yet for Miners and Lumbermen, but an energetic work is done among train and cabmen in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, which they deem worthy of report; distributing literature and book libraries are the principal features.

Chili replies through Miss Adda Burch that Chili is rich in forests and seeing the need of work among lumbermen, some literature had been sent, while hoping for the department to be formed in the near future and a more vigorous effort made for the help of the lumbermen of Chili. Much was hoped from the visit of Miss Gowen, who was called away suddenly by death.

New Zealand, Mrs. Israel Superintendent of Back Blocks, reports that for some years literature has been sent to lumbermen, railway camps and other places where men are isolated, one Union sending comfort bags.

From Johannesburg, South Africa, Mrs. Mousborough reports that conditions forbid work of that kind among miners and their society is too small to cope with the difficulty; but she promises to send literature and try and form a department as soon as possible.

Madeira reports no miners or lumbermen, but work has been done among wood cutters, teaching them to read and write. Some have been converted to God through this Christian effort.

India has no department, but Mrs. Pawcett Shaw of Karachi has superintendency over soldiers, seamen and railroad men, doing similar work to that proposed for lumbermen and miners. May we hope that they will not fail to form a department for lumbermen also.

Canada takes high rank in missionary work among lumbermen and miners. Three missionaries are employed and supported in Ontario, one a woman who in cold and snow holds services in the Lumber Camps. The vast wooded tracts of the Dominion and the continuous railroad building in a new country offer wonderful opportunities for work among that class of men which is appreciated by the Canadians. Hundreds of comfort bags, and thousands of packages of literature are distributed every year besides sending the missionaries.

The United States, being the home of W. C. T. U. efforts in all departments, it can readily be conceded that a noble work is done, two and a half million men are employed in the mining industry alone, and half a million in the other departments of lumbermen, quarries, oil fields, etc. To safeguard the interests of these men and shield them from the evils of the saloon is the aim of this department of the W. C. T. U. For the liquor evil has a strong hold on the men in the bush, who for so many months of the year are away from home and the influence of Christian fellowship and where the evils which follow the saloon have right of way during these months. The W. C. T. U. in this department seeks to deliver them and by the message of the Christian letter, the marked Testament and pure reading, besides the Gospel of the spoken story as told by the missionary, bring deliverance to the captive and the opening of eyes to the morally blind. Will you allow your superintendent to give this message to those who have not been interested in this subject? "To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin." And hesitate no longer to help the moral and spiritual condition of our woodsmen and miners of the world.
Sentiment against the medical use of alcoholic liquors has grown very rapidly of late years. This is quite apparent in hospital reports. The change of view as to the value of alcoholic liquors as remedies is due to increased knowledge of their real nature. Formerly alcohol was ranked as a valuable stimulant; now it is known that its stimulating power is of very brief duration and is followed by deep depression, so that alcohol is now placed in its true category, that of a heart depressant. That alcohol hinders the liver in its work of destroying poisonous waste matters generated in the body, thus permitting these poisons to gain access to the general circulation has shown it to be an unfit drug for use in all infectious diseases. The hardest blow which science has dealt to alcohol was that which showed it to be a paralyzant of the white blood cells which are the natural defenses of the body against disease germs.

So we find alcohol, once King in the medical world, now dethroned, discredited, well-nigh forgotten as a drug by well-equipped practitioners. But, like all dethroned monarchs, alcohol still has a considerable following. There are people both in and out of the medical profession so prejudiced in favor of strong drink that they appear to think that every case of recovery where whisky was given would have surely been a case of death but for the liquor. That some persons have enough vitality to recover from both disease and whisky does not appear to enter into the minds of those obsessed by the whisky delusion.

Australia has a good superintendent of this department. She reports that they are gaining ground among physicians generally. Hospital reports show a marked decrease in the use of alcoholic liquors. "This is one of the departments best worked in districts." South Australia has an organizer who is pursuing the Study Course on Alcohol. Considerable literature has been distributed by the West Australia superintendent. The Royal Commissioner on Patent Medicines reported recently to me that he has not yet succeeded in gaining all the legislation against fraudulent medicines desired, but advance has been made in shutting out from the country some of the worst things.

Canada has an excellent superintendent, Mrs. Scott, and nearly every province has a superintendent and has done some work. Ontario has a woman physician at the head of the department, and she has been sending leaflets to doctors and nurses, and to the Unions. Nova Scotia has sent leaflets to 200 doctors, held 50 meetings, used 100 posters. The Y's pasted a copy of the Medical Temperance Quiz into every one of 500 cook-books they were selling. Leaflets were given to physicians at the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in 1912. At that meeting Prof. Adami of Montreal, a man who ranks among the foremost medical teachers of the world, took strong exception to the conclusions of the Elderton and Pearson memorial regarding Alcoholism and Offspring. This address of Prof. Adami was published in the Canadian Medical Association Journal for December.

Quebec Province has had a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Liquor Traffic. In connection with this government inquiry a circular was sent to all the physicians of the province asking their opinion of alcohol as medicine and as beverage. Between 600 and 700 doctors sent unfavorable opinions. Department posters have been displayed at Child Welfare Exhibits, fairs, suffrage conventions, etc. The super-
intendant has arranged for a temperance symposium in the Montreal Woman's Club at which a medical professor will speak upon "Alcohol and Medical Science." Dr. Wenig, Ontario's superintendent, says, "The W. C. T. U. are now taking the greatest of all opportunities to advance the cause of temperance in undermining the idea of any form of alcohol being useful in the treatment of disease.

In Colombo, Ceylon, Dr. Rutnam has been conducting study classes using Sir Victor Horsley's book on Alcohol with the Questions on it prepared by this department. Lectures on Medical Temperance have been given before different organizations.

A medical missionary in China having read an article on this department which was published in the Medical Missionary, a paper sent out by the Battle Creek Sanitarium, wrote asking for leaflets to translate into Chinese. Later a request came that leaflets be sent to every medical missionary in China, and this was done by the World's Secretary, Miss Gordon.

Missionaries in Chili and Peru have written for leaflets to translate into Spanish. Uruguay has translated, "Special Medical Directions for Women." The president reports that they make good use of all leaflets sent by the department, and often study the department in meetings, and they find physicians "more and more against alcohol."

A physician who has written very scientific treatises on Alcohol and the Mind gave an address to the L. T. L. of Crandon Institute. Parents of students were invited to attend.

A missionary in Rhodesia, South Africa, wrote asking for leaflets to aid him in preparing a temperance catechism for the natives. There are over 4,000 enrolled in the schools where the catechism will be used.

Mexico has a superintendent but the disturbed condition of the country hinders work.

England has done some excellent work, although there is no superintendent. The N. B. W. T. A. sent a circular letter to physicians asking their aid in the struggle against intemperance, and asking that the doctors refrain from prescribing alcoholic liquors unless they felt that it was impossible to substitute some other drug. A fine address by Dr. Mary Sturge on the dangers of medicated wines, such as beef, iron and wine, and coca wine, was given wide publicity. The British Medical Journal commented upon the address very favorably and said many drunkards were made through these wines, even of temperance people who thought these things were legitimate medicines. The Journal advised temperance workers to warn against such preparations. Dr. Saleebv has been lecturing against medicated wines and other forms of alcoholic medicine for the B. W. T. A.

A while ago 101 physicians of North Wales issued a manifesto against alcohol, both as beverage and drug. In it they said: "We appeal to all our medical brethren to join us in an endeavor to discountenance the various popular errors that still largely prevail on this subject. We appeal to them, especially not to give, or even seem to give, the sanction of their professional authority to any general employment of alcoholic drinks in cases of disease. We believe these drinks impair physical and mental efficiency and do not prolong life."

Fifty-seven physicians of Birmingham a few months ago issued a statement against alcohol in which occurs this passage: "In pneumonia and typhoid fever alcohol often does more harm than good.
* * * Alcohol may hasten the end in a fatal illness. It prolongs the duration of the disease in those cases in which the patient recovers."

A meeting of business men was held in the Mansion House, London, in February, 1912, presided over by the Lord Mayor of London, a physician. Several of the best-known of England's medical men spoke at this meeting upon "Alcohol as a Hindrance to Business Success." These addresses have been published in leaflet form by the department.

At the recent International Congress of Medicine, held in London, at which over 7,000 physicians were present from many countries, Sir Thomas Barlow said in his presidential address: "The routine, traditional employment of alcohol in disease has happily been largely discredited." At a medical temperance breakfast held during the Congress he advised physicians to practice and teach total abstinence.

England has had a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into Nosturms with a view to legislation controlling the sale of habit-forming and fraudulent patent medicines. The publicity given to the findings of this Commission, together with the cheap medical attendance resulting from the new medical practice act, has materially reduced the sale of patent medicines within the past year. An interesting point brought out in the inquiry was that men calling themselves "analysts" sold testimonials to patent medicine manufacturers for $5.00 each. It was also learned that some ladies of title received an annual payment for the use of their names by medical concerns.

Mrs. Neal, superintendent for New Zealand, is arousing much interest by judicious use of the department literature. Leaflets have been distributed at meetings, placed in hospitals and in railway boxes, and in rest rooms at Agricultural Shows. Leaflets have been sent to some physicians and to editors, and many others. Alcohol and the Human Body is being studied in the Unions.

A request came from Russia for leaflets to be sent to some interested physicians in that country; suitable literature was sent. Leaflets were sent also to a few workers in Spain who were trying to stir up the physicians of that country to aid in the alcohol fight.

The careful investigations of the effect of alcoholic drinks upon physical and mental efficiency made by German medical scientists has evidently made a deep impression upon Emperor William, and it is now announced that he is seeking means to gain legislation for his empire that will put some curb on the destructive liquor-traffic. In Germany by force of an imperial law the police issue warnings through the public press against worthless and harmful patent medicines.

The great leader of medical temperance in Europe, Dr. Max Kassowitz, of Vienna, passed to his reward this year. Shortly before his last illness the faculty of Vienna celebrated his birthday with high honors.

In the United States much effort is made to disseminate the teachings of well-known physicians who are opposed to the medical use of alcoholic liquors. Department leaflets containing these teachings are widely distributed, and are copied in the temperance columns of local papers, and are studied in meetings of the unions. Leaflets are given out at meetings of national and state medical societies, and also at conventions of trained nurses. Some of the best physicians and nurses of the country help the department with counsel and in other ways.
Two years ago a Study Course on Alcohol was prepared by the superintendent on the two books, *Alcohol and the Human Body*, by Sir Victor Horsley, and *Alcohol, A Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine*, by the superintendent. This study is being followed in some Unions, and by some individual members with much interest. These two books have been placed in public libraries, and in college libraries. A gentleman sent a copy of the book, *Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine*, to every medical library in the United States and Canada.

The whisky-prescribing doctor and the whisky-selling drug store have been great hindrances to the success of prohibition laws, but both of these evils are being steadily curtailed by law and by public sentiment. Some of the best drug stores have ceased to sell intoxicating liquors and habit-forming drugs, including soothing syrups for babies. The greatest mail-order house in the world, Sears, Roebuck & Company, of Chicago, no longer carries patent medicines in stock, assigning the reason that these medicines are harmful or fraudulent, and their advertising deceptive.

Washington State has a law forbidding all deceptive advertising of medicines or other articles. Idaho has a law fining druggists $200 if they sell fraudulent medicines. The worst patent medicines are now only a memory in Idaho. Very little liquor is allowed to be kept in drug stores in that state.

In preparing matter for the revised edition of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia the chairman on revision sent out certain questions to all the professors of medicine in the medical colleges of the country. One question asked if they favored the elimination from the new book of all alcoholic liquors as medicines. A majority of the professors of medicine answered in favor of the elimination of these liquors. Medicated wines are left out.

Some of the leading newspapers of the country have had articles against alcohol both as beverage and medicine written by physicians during the last year or two. The superintendent wrote four articles this year which were published in New York City papers.

The Associate Superintendent of this department, Miss E. B. Bradley, has secured the publication of articles by herself in nurses' journals in America, India, and England. She sent leaflets to the International Congress of Nurses at Cologne in charge of Miss Dock, who reported that every leaflet was taken. Miss Dock also incorporated mention of the Medical Temperance work with her report of nursing work and progress in America. Miss Bradley has corresponded with nurses in Great Britain, France and India. The W. C. T. U. of India is planning to send leaflets to every nurse in India. In France the nurses have organized for the instruction of the people concerning the evils of alcohol. German nurses are also trying to aid in the temperance work. Miss Bradley has sent leaflets to a number of large hospitals and to the nurses of the Army and Navy.

There is no work which can effect greater results for total abstinence and prohibition than to teach that alcohol is not necessary as medicine, but rather is really dangerous. This teaching given us by great physicians destroys the last and best excuse for the internal use of alcohol. When every one accepts this kind of teaching every one will be a prohibition law unto himself.
FRANCHISE (UNITED STATES)

National Superintendent, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston

The granting of the ballot to women on equal terms with men during the last three years in the United States, is a record of the most wonderful growth of public sentiment in favor of a great fundamental right, which ought not to be discriminated against because of sex. Since our last World’s convention the following states have granted suffrage to women on equal terms with men: California, Washington, Oregon, Kansas and Arizona. Alaska, too, has conferred full suffrage upon women, and Illinois has given suffrage on all but Constitutional offices. Bills have been introduced in twenty-five State Legislatures, and the women voters are working together with all suffrage organizations for the Suffrage Federal Amendment. There are now about 3,600,000 women in the United States qualified to vote for presidential electors, and something over 9,000,000 that exercise that franchise in some form or other.

The National W. C. T. U. publishes tens of thousands of leaflets each year in this department. Not less than five thousand meetings are held each year in the interest of this department. Many of our state papers as well as our National organ, The Union Signal, have devoted entire issues to the department of suffrage. About fifty of our State and National lecturers specialize in public addresses upon the need of the ballot in the hands of women to secure prohibition of the liquor traffic, the abolition of the traffic in women, and the securing of such legislation as shall protect women and children in industrial life.

WORK AMONG RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, CAB-MEN, AND TRAM-MEN

Superintendent, Miss Lavinia Grayson

United States of America. Mrs. Evalyn Graham, National Superintendent—1911-1912

The past year has been crowned with many encouraging events. I have personally had more calls for, and have sent out more literature than in other years; have had more questions asked about the department; have done more personal work with individuals, with much interest evinced at parlor meetings where I have spoken on our department and general W. C. T. U. work; also more interest shown by Railway officials when called upon at their headquarters, where I have always been received with great courtesy and consideration, and I rejoice that the railways are more and more lifting the standard of total abstinence for employes, thus proving that the many appeals to officials by this department have not been without effect. I have published four new leaflets in the interest of this department. May we as members of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union and the friends of temperance everywhere throughout the country give to this department of work all possible support in our prayers to the end that these millions of men and families may become total abstainers from alcoholic liquors, and Christian citizens (many of whom are already of this class), realizing that we owe a debt of gratitude to these benefactors who under God are so largely our protectors. The department is worked in most of our States—California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana.
Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia, have all reported good work. I have only space in this report to give one state for 1912:

Pennsylvania—District Superintendents, 50; County, 59; Local, 413; public meetings many; in Stations, 413; long Services, 11; pledges taken, 50; cabooses equipped, 100; emergency boxes supplied, 125; pages of literature distributed, 149,750; Bibles given, 512; Testaments, 228; Psalms, 21; magazines and books, 833; visits to hospitals, 67; flower mission work, 3,576; visits to sick, waiting rooms, car barns, reading rooms, etc. All the other States have also worked well.

Mrs. Kroft, Indiana, was appointed superintendent at the United States National Convention of 1912 (Mrs. Graham having faithfully served the department for fourteen years). This being Mrs. Kroft's first year, it has taken her time and energy to become familiar with the best method of work. Her report arrived too late for publication and I include a partial summary of the year's work:

Public meetings, 415; meetings in police headquarters, 117; Christmas cards, 11,114; bags filled with literature, 246; sacks of fruit, 12; bouquets, 7,288; text cards, 11,470; tracts, 2,535; pledges, 641; garments given, 1,856; bottles of fruit juice, 12; magazines given away, 5,648; boxes of candy, 7; visits to hospitals, 695; blotters distributed, 12,381; money spent in work, $350; flags, 9,653; services rendered at wrecks and fires, 401; floral emblems, 71; funerals attended, 173; calendars, 160; pages of literature, 745,900.

Canada. Superintendent, Miss Jessie B. Archibald, reports work in most provinces. Canada has the greatest railroad system in the world, in the Canadian Pacific from ocean to ocean, employing 75,000 men. This, the first Transcontinental Railway, has now a total mileage of over 11,000 miles, and every year several hundred miles are added, in branch lines in every direction, from the main line, throughout the Dominion of Canada. It extends from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Vancouver, B. C. The Grand Trunk Railway has announced the inauguration of a “Safety First” movement in connection with its system. The name explains the real object of the movement, which is to prevent, as far as is possible, all damage to life and property. It is to be hoped that it will be carried out with all possible thoroughness. The safety of passengers, employes and freight should be the first thought of the Railways. Men's lives should be worth more than dividends, and we congratulate the Grand Trunk that it has committed itself to the “Safety First Policy.” We trust that all the other railways of Canada and the United States will fall into line with the “Safety First” movement. Owing to the magnificent distances and vastness of our Western Provinces, it is very hard for many of our Unions to do as much as they would like to do for our railway men in the Construction camps. They are, however, doing many of them, all they can do, by sending literature, and in the older Provinces literature is put into wall pockets, or boxes at the various stations. In New Brunswick our indefatigable superintendent visits the men in hospital in Woodstock, N. B., and all the men who are injured in their homes, and holds meetings in their homes and prays and reads to them. There have been many conversions through her labors with the railway men.

Australia. Superintendent, Mrs. B. M. Clough. Victoria reports good work. The Branches have temperance signs on railway stations,
11 or 12 in prominent places in some of their largest stations. Twenty-four notices on temperance subjects have been put in the tram cars, literature is left in the waiting rooms, in railway cars, and thrown out to men working on the lines. South Australia. Fully 2,000 tracts and illustrated papers have been distributed. Some of the honorary members who work on the railway carry a pledge book with them and often get pledges. Tasmania. Boxes are placed at railway stations and literature distributed. New South Wales. Boxes are placed at the railway stations; 1,450 tracts and temperance leaflets have been placed in them. The men have been visited and over 400 books have been given away. Five hundred books and leaflets have been given to men along the line on Sunday afternoons. Three hundred parcels of literature have been sent by the state superintendent. Queensland. Tracts, pamphlets, magazines and other literature are supplied to railway boxes, given to employees on the stations, or in the construction camps. Large parcels of literature are taken by traveling friends and thrown out to the wayside workers as the train passes; seventeen stations are supplied with boxes. One branch has distributed 3,790 tracts and sent 800 rolls of various literature to the men on the line. Large cases well filled are being constantly forwarded in different directions each year.

India. Mrs. E. Thomas, Superintendent, reports she has much help from her husband in the department. At their railway station a branch of the W. C. T. U. has been started and a Band of Hope. Mrs. Thomas is working amongst the children, believing they will influence the parents, and having talks with nursing mothers on the harm done to children by taking alcohol at such times.

Many countries, while not taking up the work as a department, are doing much good work. Burma, Japan, Chili, Great Britain, South Africa. Personally, I have written letters, published several leaflets for distribution amongst the employees and also for our workers. The dangerous character of railway work seems to be increasing. The men’s lives and ours are daily in peril. May we aim to carry the Gospel of Christ and the temperance pledge to them, and also by thoughtfulness to not make their duties more serious by needless demands and questions, but in traveling give a pleasant word, and help to lift the daily burden and responsibilities. May we each do something to help this great army of world workers to higher ideals of life and greater spiritual achievements.

CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

Superintendent, Dr. Louise C. Purington

“The Field is the World”

“The Orient in London,” “World in Boston,” “World in Chicago,” were beyond all other Expositions in scope, size, and budget; they were magnificent demonstrations of the oneness of the Kingdom, and of the greatness of the missionary enterprise. We had a “Temperance Day” in Chicago. We had a “Temperance Month” in Boston. Without undervaluing in the least Temperance Day, or any phases of the temperance reform in any Exhibit, the fact remains that as such, no Exhibit at Chicago was labeled, or permitted, as “Temperance.” In Boston for one month the “Relation of Temperance to Missions” Exhibit was witnessed by thousands on thousands—a great multitude daily—many, very many, taking in the details—the African
grave, life size, the charts and posters and paintings; the Frances E. Willard Settlement models and many striking illustrations of the havoc the liquor, tobacco, the cigarette and opium habit, make in the missionary work at home and abroad. Yes, friends, whatever the friction and weariness, the difficulties and thorns in our way, every day the people were reminded that there is a most vital and important fundamental relation between Temperance and Missions. The words "Temperance and Missions" were writ large, and if anything lacking to emphasize aim and purpose the large and beautiful picture of the founder of the World's Union occupied the center of the Exhibit—a silent protest against forces of evil, vice, and crime. The World's banner of Mrs. J. K. Barney was there through it all, and its significance was understood. Lastly, the Loyal Temperance Legion, in costume, was there, representing countries and missionaries of the globe; Ellen M. Stone was there to take in her arms little Elenche, the prisoner child of her captivity. My gifted associate, Ella Gilbert Ives, was there, and to her more than to any other one, was due the success of this great special enterprise in our World's and National work. Her unvarying tact and graciousness carried us safely along in spite of obstacles thrown in our path, for, friends, the telling facts presented proved in this, as in so many instances, the "offense of the gospel."

Canada. Without a special department leader the relation of temperance to missions is strongly emphasized throughout the Dominion and the work advanced. There are really many leaders and it augurs well that some strong ones are among specially missionary workers. The Woman's Board of Missions, Methodist, placed the subject of Temperance on its prayer list for the entire Dominion and sends out a Program or a leaflet to accompany. Mrs. Wright says it means more for the Missionary Boards to adopt the department than for the Dominion Union as now over 60,000 members have the question brought before them every month through the "Temperance Herald" or the "Watch Tower."

The following is a Suggestive Program:
1. Prayer and Study of this great Home Mission problem of the Canadian Church—Temperance including Prohibition.
3. Special prayer that the church may be stirred to a greater conception of the Gospel Temperance Call.
4. Minutes and Business.
5. Introduction of the new study book, "The King's Business."
6. Short Addresses or Papers on
   (a) Relation of Missionary Work to Temperance Reform.
   (b) Effects of Liquor Traffic on the Indian and the Immigrant.
   (c) Attitude of the true patriot towards this iniquitous business.
Songs and hymns interspersed. Note—In sending out programs helpful literature should accompany the same.

The World's Treasurer, Mrs. Sanderson, was the convener of this department in the Canada Congregational Board of Missions.

England. Miss Amy Cameron writes that this department in the mind of the World's President is associated with the World's Temperance Missionary Department of which she is Superintendent. But whether worked this way or as a separate Department, we hope the coming year will see special progress in England and especially among the young people. The Relation of Temperance to Missions is wider
than a Department, a vital matter, with peculiar relation to the coming of the Kingdom.

Africa. From the Transvaal Miss Buchanan writes: "Here we are very much hampered by the lack of women, able and willing to superintend Departments," a matter not confined to Africa. It is good to hear from this country and it is possible by wise and tactful measures, to bring about greater co-operation, even whether a Superintendent or not.

India. From Mussorie Mrs. Hallowes writes, "I may truthfully say that co-operation would not exist in India were it not for the work done by the missionaries. I would give the place of honor to the Methodist Episcopal body who are always to be relied on."

I suppose it is practicable to say that, but for the missionaries, there would have been no World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

China. Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich of Chao Kung Fu, Peking, preaches and practices co-operation; she is a powerful leader on this line. The Charts on China in our Relation of Temperance to Missions Exhibit were contributed by her; 30,000 of these have been distributed in China and the work goes on.

The Co-Operation of Nations will settle the great opium evil. Great Britain last May, ended virtually the opium traffic between India and China—a struggle of centuries closed.

United States. In the United States we have lost our bright, beautiful gifted National Superintendent of Co-operation with Missionary Societies—Ella Gilbert Ives—but not until a truly great work had been accomplished. Achievement and prophecy: 32 State Superintendents—the issuance in connection with the World's Superintendent of helpful leaflets and pamphlets for study, including the charts reproduced from the Relation of Temperance to Missions Exhibit, World in Boston; also including the Loyal Temperance Legion in Mission Lands Exercise. Both the charts, set $1.00, and the L. T. L. Exercise, afford material for special demonstration at Conventions, in Sunday Schools, Leagues, Unions, Auxiliaries. Miss Ives' Report and Plan of Work last year is pronounced by those highest in authority, United States, as models absolutely unsurpassed for effective work in the constituency. And it has its mission to every country of the globe in the hands of interested and efficient workers. The Acting Superintendent, Dr. Purington, republishes the same including all Report Data 1913-1914: list of superintendents and reports by States, Plans, Suggestive Programs, Resolutions, Helpful Literature and all the rest.

To this working leaflet in the United States you are most urgently referred as the outpost and guide toward which we may run and obtain special results in the coming years.

SUGGESTIVE RESOLUTION FOR MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

Whereas the great foe to modern missions, home and foreign, is intemperance and related vices; and as a knowledge of the enemy is essential to his overthrow, be it resolved that we, the members of ─────── shall appoint a temperance secretary to gather pertinent facts and news items bearing upon the relation of temperance to Missions, to be given at each regular meeting.

The passage of this or a similar resolution might be furthered by previous endorsement by the pastors of the community—a plan successfully tried in the District of Columbia.
NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

POINTS FOR NATIONAL AND OTHER SUPERINTENDENTS

Attitude in Work

"Who aims at the sky,
Shoots higher much than he that means a tree."

Send a copy of this report with a letter (personal or circular) to each of your state district superintendents.

To increase the working force and efficiency of your department, use freely the "Department Quiz" and other literature. The Charts never fail to arouse interest; also the L. T. L. exercise, "Loyal Temperance Legion in Mission Lands." If you have an insufficient appropriation, try to secure one. Miss no opportunity to present your work at state and local meetings, and before missionary bodies. Always follow up an address by securing new superintendents and temperance secretaries.

Emphasize the value of joint meetings addressed by experts, especially missionaries and travellers. Watch the press. Correspond with missionaries for first-hand intelligence.

Communicate often with your World's, also national superintendents. Be a doer of the word "Co-operate," and not a hearer only.

HELPFUL LITERATURE

"Temperance and Missions."
"The Relation of Temperance and Missions."
"World-wide Co-operation between Temperance and Missions."
"The Far View."
Two cents each; 50 cents for 50; 75 cents for 100.

Louise C. Purington.

Ella Gilbert Ives leaflet—includes, "Report and Plan of Work,"—5 cents each; $2.00 for 100.

"The Great Foe of Modern Missions."
"Department Quiz."
Two cents each; 50 cents for 50; 75 cents for 100.
"Definite Easy Things to Do."
30 cents for 100.

L. T. L. Exercise: "The Loyal Temperance Legion in Mission Lands."
3 cents for 1; 25 cents for 12.

Ella Gilbert Ives.

Charts, "The Relation of Temperance to Missions," with Key. One dollar per set.

Louise C. Purington and Ella Gilbert Ives.

"Glimpses of Fifty Countries." 10 cents for 1.
Elizabeth P. and Anna A. Gordon.

"The Relation of Temperance to Missions."
Mrs. H. O. Hildebrand, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"African Missions and the Liquor Traffic."
Robert E. Speer (Presbyterian Board).

Katharine Lent Stevenson.

"The Map and the Flag." Frances P. Parks. 1 cent each. 30 cents per 100.

"Intoxicating Drinks and Drugs in All Lands." Paper 35 cents. Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, International Reform Bureau, Washington, D. C.
The School of Methods or Institute teaches the best way of doing W. C. T. U. work. It covers all the departments. It trains as well as teaches. By means of participation in drills and question boxes, five minute talks on the departments, followed by discussion, and the reading of our official organs and leaflets, the new worker gains knowledge and confidence, becomes a trained white ribboner and an influential factor in making public sentiment for total abstinence and prohibition. Mothers learn the danger of using alcoholic drinks and patent medicines in the homes, and the necessity of training their children in the principles of total abstinence and purity. Teachers in the Sunday schools and public schools are greatly helped. Mrs. Fannie B. Damon, one of the state superintendents of this department, has said: “The School of Methods is the dyer’s mordant, blending the state and local unions into a harmony else impossible—important to the state, and indispensable to the Union.”

The splendid literature of the department is all in the English language, but as the white ribbon work in many countries is largely in the hands of missionaries of various denominations, the suggestions in the leaflets can be adapted to meet the needs of any locality. The institute seeks to discover and develop the talent of its own members and superintendents. It creates intelligent enthusiasm. While only a few countries have adopted this department, and appointed superintendents, nearly all well-organized countries report schools of methods work in connection with their district and county conventions. There are also educational bureaus, headquarters' study classes and a cheering advance in the rational, scientific, temperance training of young people and children.

The Superintendent’s Manual, compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, superintendent of Institutes for the National W. C. T. U., of the United States, can be secured for ten cents, or 5 pence, by sending to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois. This, with a yearbook of the Y’s, or Young People’s Branch, and the yearbook of the Loyal Temperance Legion, or the work for the children, by whatever name called, will equip any worker for Branch and department work. A live, enthusiastic worker will originate new topics and new methods.

**United States:** Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, superintendent, reports: “The interest in this department has grown steadily the past two or three years. The present national superintendent is serving her third year. During this time 4,067 institutes have been reported, 19 being state, 326 held in connection with chautauqua assemblies and other open air meetings, 1,639 county institutes, and 1,910 have been held by local unions. The attendance has totaled 684,006. The evening meetings have been varied, 3,181 addresses having been given, 589 contests, 810 social meetings, and 141 other entertainments.

Results are seen in the organization of 138 Unions, 54 Y. P. B’s., and 67 L. T. L’s. Members have been added numbering 7,678, of whom 6,510 were active, and 1,118 honorary. Our publications were not forgotten for 2,789 subscriptions were received for *The Union Signal*, 2,935 for the *Young Crusader*, and 3,249 for state papers. As many states include their subscription to the state paper with the dues, the latter number is smaller than it would otherwise be. Distribution of literature was an important phase of the work, as 7,889,676
pages are reported as having been circulated. The receipts aggregated $13,450.90. Four thousand, six hundred copies of the Superintendent's Manual have been sent out. This is a compilation of the plans of work of all our departments, and two Branches. Other leaflets prepared by the superintendent or under her direction have been sent out to the number of approximately 167,000 pages. Literature has been sent on request to Scotland and Canada besides all parts of the United States.

The holding of local institutes has been especially urged as a larger number of people can be reached and greater results obtained than when a larger unit is used. Group institutes, in which near-by unions can combine, are also recommended and county or district institutes are urged where it is impossible to reach each Union. The institute department is the clearing house of all departments as in these meetings the other departments are studied and become better understood.

_England:_ There is no national superintendent. Miss Agnes Slack writes: Occasionally some of our Branches have schools of methods. They are most useful and educational, and so much friction and time are saved when businesslike methods are adopted.

_Scotland:_ No national department. Mrs. Annie Milne of Aberdeen writes: "I have conducted a school of methods for the last six years. We have as many as forty on the roll and I conduct the school of methods as I would a class. We have a syllabus arranged at the beginning of each session. Last year, "Bible Wines" was the first topic on each program. Speeches or papers were prepared by some member for each evening and all the rest had to contribute remarks. The proper conduct of a business meeting and duties of officers occupied a part of the time. I dared to teach a good deal in regard to manner, matter, spirit. A great many have become useful speakers. A number of married ladies have come out wonderfully, and some of the younger ladies are very good indeed. At the summer school held at Crieff, the class demonstrated the best manner of conducting a committee meeting. It gave great satisfaction, as the girls spoke excellently."

_Australia:_ Lady Holder, the president of the six united colonies of the Commonwealth of Australia, writes: "The School of Methods is taken up by only one state—New South Wales; but we hope in the future to make more use of it. Your valuable suggestions have been sent to each state secretary. In Hamilton, Victoria, Mrs. Thomson takes a live interest in young people, and has been trying to introduce schools of methods ideas into her branch. In our local unions many presidents are making the monthly meetings more educational. The various state superintendents visit these Unions, and give short addresses on their department. L. T. L. children are given practical demonstrations which impress upon them the uselessness of alcohol as a food. We shall hope to create a department at our next triennial convention."

_South Australia:_ "District conventions are training places for local workers, and at headquarters study classes have been held, also secretaries' and superintendents' meetings. We cover all department work. The Y meetings are bringing in good workers. We realize that much more might be done toward training skilled workers."

_New Zealand:_ Miss M. S. Powell, superintendent Educational Bureau, writes: "We have no department of Schools of Methods, but
work is done along similar lines. At our Dominion convention we hold meetings for the instruction of local officers in their respective duties, and the question box forms a medium for clearing up a great many difficulties. Our district and provincial conventions are chiefly educational and parliamentary rules are studied. The organizer for the dominion, as she travels around, constantly relates the story of the Crusade and the progress of the white ribbon movement in New Zealand and all over the world. With a membership of 3,200 Europeans, our subscribers to the *White Ribbon* number almost 2,000, while a number of members take the *Union Signal*, the *Bulletin* and Australian *White Ribbon Signal*. Young people are always cared for, a number of our women giving scientific temperance addresses in Bands of Hope. We have also succeeded in inducing the government to place temperance wall-sheets in all the state schools.

The Educational Bureau is an invention of the superintendent, who circulates among the unions a number of papers bearing on different aspects of our work. Most of these are original and special care is taken to supply all new branches with material to read and discuss at each meeting, the papers being lent and returned. The following are some of the subjects discussed: "How Mrs. Jones did Press Work;" "Hints for the Prohibition Campaign;" "Scientific Temperance Instruction;" "Miss Willard's Life;" "Difficulties of a Treasurer;" "How to Make the Work of the Unions Effective;" "The Enfranchisement of Women;" also a number of papers on gambling, purity and alcohol—over sixty papers in all.

**South America:** Mrs. Carrie van Domselaar, president of Uruguay, writes: "I do thank you for your many useful suggestions, also for the catechism on the World's W. C. T. U., which we shall use in our meetings. These are made interesting by taking up subjects such as Medical Temperance, Food Reform, Unfermented Wine, and Evangelistic Temperance. We use leaflets sent us by the superintendents and glean from *The Union Signal*. We have clippings read giving information concerning temperance work in the different countries. We invite eminent persons to address the meetings. In the Loyal Temperance Legion scientific temperance lessons are often given, and a pastor, Y. M. C. A. secretary, or influential business man gives a talk showing the value of total abstinence in every walk of life. We use the *Young Crusader* and *Temperance Educational Quarterly*.

**Sweden:** Mrs. Tora Fries, president, writes: "The Swedish White Ribbon has no department of Schools of Methods, but our traveling speakers give instructions to our local Unions in different white ribbon methods. Our regular meetings begin with a short Bible reading. Then there are several matters to decide and new members to take in, and at last we have a lecture on any instructive subject, sometimes with discussion. At the public meetings we have a lecture about some social question, and an account of the white ribbon ideas, which results in an invitation to membership."

**Ceylon:** Mrs. Dr. Rutnam, honorary secretary, writes: "We hope to incorporate into our regular meetings some of your Schools of Methods suggestions. We hold drawing room meetings at which we seek to interest new members, bringing before them temperance topics, and scientific temperance facts. We arrange for the delivering of lectures before other organizations, such as guilds and literary societies. Last July we held a public temperance rally, and all the various
bands of temperance societies joined with us in a demonstration. All temperance workers are doing their best."

Iceland: Mrs. Ingveldar-Gudmundsdottir, president, reports: "We were very glad to receive your Schools of Methods instruction. We give a little instruction at all our meetings though we do not have a department. In 1912 we secured the prohibition of the liquor traffic in this country, but they have the liquor in store because there is first prohibition of sale in 1915. Our aim is to protect that law of prohibition since we have many enemies."

India: Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, president, writes: "We do not have the department of Schools of Methods, but we deal with plans and methods at our national and divisional conventions."

Germany: Fräulein Ottile Hoffmann, former president, writes: "We have no department of Schools of Methods. Our Branches have a form of work planned by the executive committee."

Japan: Madame Kaji Yajima, president, sends greetings. The department is not adopted, but the methods of work along the lines of scientific temperance instruction, Loyal Temperance Legion, Y's and Purity are fine.

Your superintendent has prepared a catechism on the World's W. C. T. U., printed on thin paper so that it can be enclosed in letters without additional expense. It has had large free distribution. Free samples can be obtained of the World's superintendent, or it can be ordered from the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A. Price, each, 2 cents or one penny; per 50, 50 cents or two shillings.

The founder of the World's W. C. T. U., Frances E. Willard, said: "Mother-love works magic for humanity, but organized mother-love works miracles." Schools of Methods develop skilled workers to make possible the miracles wrought by organized mother-love.

PROPORTIONATE AND SYSTEMATIC GIVING

Superintendent, Mrs. Olivia C. N. Whitman

"Bring ye all the tithes unto the storehouse, that there may be meat in my house." A command with a blessing attached—who will obey and reap the promised reward?

If we would set ourselves sincerely to find out God's will concerning the proportion of our income that he designs should be rendered to him, we would surely come to the conclusion that not less than one-tenth is claimed by him from all that we possess. This, we believe, is but the amount of the debt we owe to Him, and which He distinctly enjoin us to pay, after which comes the free-will offering by which we show our constancy and love to Him, as the giver of all. It is amazing how little this question has taken hold of our Christian nations. The Jew gave much more liberally than we do in this, the 20th century. We realize that we need large education along this line, education commencing in early childhood, even at the knee of the mother, thus instilling principles concerning the rendering of one-tenth to God, which would last for all time and prove an inestimable blessing in the life. Again if our W. C. T. U. workers all tithed their income how much easier and more thoroughly could our work be carried on, even to the very strongholds of the enemy, for our resources would be commensurate with our needs.
Your superintendent since the last meeting of the World's W. C. T. U., has written circular letters to forty-three countries in the interests of this department, enclosing literature in each. South Africa, Madeira, Uruguay, Mexico, India, United States, England and Canada have replied. The United States, through its superintendents, Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson and Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, send a most encouraging report, as follows:

State superintendents, 39; circular letters sent out, 2,050; letters and postals, 1,782; gift envelopes sent out, 4,300; pages of literature distributed, 1,699,500; money received in four years, $400.00; money expended by department, $995.09; amount paid by tithing superintendents to National Publishing House building, $150.00; amount paid to campaign fund in different states, $150.00.

Many articles published in local and states papers on "Systematic Giving." Many leaflets kept for distribution, such as "God's Tenth," "God's Financial Plan," etc.

**Australia:** The report of Mrs. Press, superintendent of Systematic Giving for Australasian W. C. T. U. has not yet reached me; but as literature has been sent for, the work no doubt is going on.

**Madeira** reports through Mrs. Smart that both herself and husband are tithers and that they would gladly do what they could to distribute literature on the subject. A parcel was forwarded.

**South Africa:** Reported through the corresponding secretary that she would bring the matter before their national gathering.

**Mexico:** A quantity of literature was sent to Miss Dunmore, who said she would send out any literature I would forward.

**Uruguay:** Mrs. van Domselaar, president of Uruguay W. C. T. U., reports that she recognizes the importance of the department, but that owing to their numbers being few they have to concentrate on the few departments they can work. They bring the question before the L. T. L. hoping to educate the children on the subject of this important department.

**England and Scotland** have neither adopted this department in the B. W. T. A. Miss Slack writes that "in indirect ways we try to put in force the principle for which you work."

**Canada:** Mrs. S. Black, the national superintendent, writes that the department is growing in favor, but that it is difficult to tabulate the work in all the provinces. She hopes for a much better report before the next World's convention. The province sending in a tabulated report is as follows:

Number of county superintendents, 17; number of Union superintendents, 33; local Unions reported, 71; counties reported, 37; letters written, 52; tithers reported, 363; Unions reporting literature distributed, 15; the subject was considered at 63 meetings, and forty-two testimonies were given in favor of Systematic Giving. Ontario is the banner province in this department. Much literature has, however, been distributed in most of the provinces, "The Christian Steward" being greatly appreciated.

We recommend the following leaflets and books: "The Christian Steward," "God's Tenth," "God's Financial Plan," "What We Owe and How to Pay It," "The Deacon's Tenth," "The Covenant Plan," "What We Owe and Why We Owe It," "Gems of Thought on Tithing," and many others.

I leave with you a parting message: "Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of thine increase."
LITERATURE

Superintendent, Miss Bleby

The Literature department is the armoury of the W. C. T. U. Is not the pen mightier than the sword? Yes, for it reaches where no other weapon can penetrate. A wound may be healed, a barb withdrawn, a bullet extracted, but who can remove a thought implanted in the mind? Who can counteract it or limit its influence? Eternity only can reveal the outcome of a single thought. Therefore, my sisters of the White Ribbon, I pray you make good use of this armoury, the literature of the World's W. C. T. U. Write it, if you have the clever brain, the nimble wit, the fascinating style. Buy it, read it, give it, post it, press it everywhere, until the will of God is done on earth as it is in heaven, this being the object and aim of the W. C. T. U. The Literature department can never attain success while it is regarded as the duty and care of any individual. It must be the responsibility of each department, of every country or state, of every Union or Branch, nay of every member of the W. C. T. U. All can help in some way and the help of all is needed. Each department must have its own seed basket of literature and the seeds must be scattered far and wide, sown with tears it may be, the harvest to be surely reaped, in time and in eternity.

I would like to sow the world knee-deep with the best literature of the World's W. C. T. U.—its scientific and medical teaching concerning the use of alcohol, its instruction on the sacred subject of purity, its gentle breathings of mercy for brutes and birds; its illuminating propaganda concerning the equality of the sexes in love and work for God and man; its Gospel message to all that dwell upon this earth. The whole world would do well to go to school to the best thinkers, workers and writers of the World's W. C. T. U.

The living voice may be more impressive than the written word, but is not the written word, or printed page, more insistent than even the living voice? I had the privilege of hearing Frances Willard address the Toronto World's W. C. T. U. convention in 1887. Few of her brilliant and beautiful sentences have been retained by my memory, but from time to time I turn to that grand address in print and even the tones of her lovely voice come back to me as I read the trenchant paragraphs. I hope all who can do it well will write story books for the various departments of our great union. Let these be up to date and not so lurid as to seem unreal. Times have changed since "Danesbury House" was written and the temperance question has become more subtle. Popular books that will teach a girl on no account to allow anyone to lead her into a saloon or public house are sorely needed.

"The Union Signal" of the U. S. A. and the "White Ribbon" of Great Britain are beacon lights radiating in all directions. The little "Bulletin" issued by Miss Agnes Slack compresses into scanty space a review of the whole white ribbon world.

The Literature superintendents of the United States, Canada, South Australia and South Africa have sent me reports of excellent work done in those countries. I have also received some valuable leaflets from the medical, temperance department and from the department of mercy. These little leaflets will let light into many a dark corner.

More than two years of serious illness after great fatigue strain and sorrow in South Africa have made it impossible for me to do what
has been in my heart for this department. It is with very real sorrow that I feel it to be my duty to make way for another with more health and strength to devote to this work. Resigning my office with great regret, I wish to donate to the Literature department of the World's W. C. T. U., through your treasurer, Mrs. Sanderson, the sum of ten pounds, fifty dollars.

THE USES OF UNFERMENTED WINE

Superintendent, Mrs. E. J. Sprigg

Thirteen countries have sent replies to the circulars asking for reports, and of these only four have organized departments for this work, viz; New Zealand, Scotland, Canada and South Africa. Missionaries in Bulgaria, Burma, India, Palestine and Madeira are using the pure juice of the grape for Communion services. One missionary writes from India: "At our silver wedding anniversary we had two beautiful kinds, the best being the Welch Concord grape juice from America."

From Iceland we hear, "There is a great deal used as a beverage, but it is not used for Communion purposes or medicinally."

A member of the W. C. T. U. of Uruguay has supplied to the British hospital preserved grape juice of her own making.

In South Africa in almost every place unfermented wine is used in the Evangelical churches. Some of the mission churches among the native and colored people use a syrup made from raisins; others pure grape juice. Some of our temperance people use it for invalids, but few are in favor of its being used socially.

New Zealand reports good work done and progress made. All Protestant churches except the Angelican use unfermented wine and in many homes it is kept for invalids, etc.

Scotland sends a most cheering report: "The success of the past three years is one of the signs of the increasing victory of the temperance cause. Our petitions to the general assemblies of the Established and United Free churches have not been without fruit. So far as can be ascertained there are now 1314 churches in Scotland using non-alcoholic wine at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, an increase of 43 during the last year; while in 1899 there were only 772. From this it will be seen that we are by no means standing still. While we are thankful for progress made, we are by no means satisfied. There is a great need for more earnest consecrated effort. A church purified from all complicity with the liquor traffic means a church more efficiently equipped for service; a safe shelter for the tempted and tried, a place of sanctified influence for the young people of our land. Let us pray and work for the time when the drink and the church shall be entirely separated." As superintendent I heartily commend the closing sentences of this report to the prayerful consideration of all our members.

Canada: Mrs. Mary L. Brown, superintendent, reports: "Our efforts have been principally through the usual forms, namely: by programme, by the distribution of literature, by making a supply of grape juice for the use of churches or individuals. This latter effort has been helpful, especially in the newer parts of the country where it is difficult for ministers and doctors who desire to use it to obtain the unfermented wine. I am sorry to say it is only too easy to obtain the other kind. The majority of Protestant churches here use unfer-
mented wine and in the western section of Canada, many Anglican and foreign denominations are abandoning the use of the fermented wine. If some of these churches can celebrate the sacrament with unfermented wine, why not all? The recent agitation in the established church of England promises good results and will also have its influence here.

"Your second heading asks for a report of the use medicinally. Several local superintendents report having interviewed doctors, suggesting the use of grape juice as a substitute for alcoholic tonics. One superintendent says: 'Two members of a local Union made quantities of unfermented wine and used it sometimes instead of flowers to send to the sick. It was often more acceptable and certainly less expensive.'

"I have not given you any figures for the ones I have are so incomplete as to give an entirely false estimate of the advanced position of this question. I think the day is not far distant when the main object of this department will have been fulfilled and our energies will have to be turned into other channels."

FOOD REFORM
Superintendent, Miss May Yates

Food reform aroused much interest at the Glasgow convention. Miss May Yates moved there a resolution, influentially supported and unanimously adopted urging managers of Inebriate Homes to study the science of food. A report of this department and this resolution were sent to officials of the W. C. T. Unions, White Ribbon and other temperance papers, temperance societies and Inebriate Homes.

Mrs. Bramwell Booth reports continued success of dietetic treatment of women at homes belonging to the Salvation Army, where for ten and a half years a carefully selected diet of grains, pulse, fruit, vegetables and dairy produce has been used, although when first opened ordinary mixed foods were given. Dr. Haig, the eminent authority on food, considers the work done at Salvation Army homes good evidence of effects of diet in cure of inebriety.

Dr. Kellogg, speaking from experience gained by treatment at Battle Creek Sanatorium, U. S. A., of hundreds of persons addicted to the use of alcohol, states they almost invariably find a properly selected non-flesh dietary "completely abolishes the appetite for alcohol." The general experience of food reformers is that with their diet they naturally and without effort become total abstainers.

It is gratifying to find recent scientific researches confirm the advantages this department has ascribed to brown whole meal and cream-colored household breads. Eminent pathological chemists stated at the recent International Medical Congress and at the Medical Association that the "vitamines" found in outer portions of cereals contains substances most essential for healthy nutrition, especially for poor children.

The press has directed much attention to the medical opinions and other information published by Miss May Yates in connection with the Bread and Food Reform League. The interest aroused has greatly increased the consumption of cereal foods. An investigation carried out by Miss May Yates in connection with the National Food Enquiry Bureau conclusively proved the advantages of oatmeal and other oat foods.
Enquiries made amongst 21,312 school children and 2,430 private families in slums and other districts showed that porridge eaters included the brainiest and strongest children. An investigation amongst inebriates disclosed the fact they had rarely used oat foods regularly. A missionary at a medical mission stated that "out of hundreds of drunkards he had never known one who had, to his knowledge, used oat foods as a staple article of diet, and the few oat food-eating families in his district were conspicuously sober."

Miss May Yates has given lectures to temperance and other societies, read papers and delivered addresses at health and social congresses and at meetings of the British Association. The attention of large numbers of people has thus been directed to healthy, nourishing food, whilst a Pure Food campaign, where special lectures were given on "Diet and the Drink Crave," was attended by about 8,000 people. Since the Glasgow convention Miss Yates has received about 6,000 postal communications on the subject of food reform. Reports from different countries show increased interest in food reform, and as a medical manifesto signed by over 100 eminent medical and scientific men states that insufficient and improper food "tends to produce a craving for drink," and moreover, without advocating any special system of diet, these medical men also declare that the more general use of cereals, pulse, fruit, green and root vegetables "would promote the health of all classes of society," the superintendent earnestly hopes the Unions will study this subject and thus materially strengthen the efforts of temperance workers against the terrible curse of inebriety.

Australasia: Lady Holder, president, states much interest is taken by many White Ribbon women in food reform and hopes more work will be done in the future.

Health, Heredity and Food Reform: Mrs. Courteney Smith, national superintendent, reports good work by various states.

Queensland: Superintendent stimulates much interest in health matters, preparing papers, giving hygienic talks, sending food reform literature to far-away centers.

Victoria: Mrs. Noar, superintendent Food Reform, has brought subject before Branches through correspondence, items in "Signal," addresses at meetings and papers prepared at request of local Unions. Mrs. Ludbrook writes, Australasian laws concerning food adulterations are strict, and fruit—fresh, preserved and cooked—is a much more staple article of food than in England.

Western Australia: Executive takes great interest in work.

South Australia: Members keenly alive to food reform and health, distributing leaflets to mothers. Miss Lockwood, corresponding secretary, writes, "Food Reform literature is inserted in daily papers, suggestions are offered about food reform, and use of meal bread is growing.

New South Wales: Mrs. Courteney Smith has given numerous lectures on health and food reform to most Unions. Many cookery competitions have been held in poor centres and women show keen interest.

Canada: Mrs. Wright, president, states there is an awakening and increasing interest on the part of their membership in the principles advocated by the food reform department. Mrs. Pugswell, superintendent national department health and heredity, reports attention being directed to wholesome, nutritious food. Mrs. McKee, honorary president, Ontario, writes: Food reform has always occupied their minds,
and shall be brought forward more prominently. Mrs. McKee sent
Canadian White Ribbon tidings, containing interesting article on food
reform department, mentioning that in households where the advice
given is adopted "doctors' visits are few and far between."

_Egypt:_ Mrs. Harvey writes that vegetables and fruit are much
eaten by the Egyptians.

_England:_ There is an increased appreciation of the importance of
food reform and its connection with temperance. Many addresses on
the subject have been given at N. B. W. T. A. Branches, whilst various
health societies made the food question a special part of their propa-
ganda. Miss Yates sent out circular letters to N. B. W. T. A. Branches
on use of cereals as a means of preventing inebriety. Much interest
was aroused, and various Branches arranged for Miss Yates to give
lectures on diet and the drink crave. The superintendent of health
and hygiene moved at the council meeting for 1913 a resolution on
diet and the drink crave which had been sent in by twelve Branches.
Dr. Olsen of the Caterham Sanatarium, writes: "Although the number
of convictions for drunkenness last year exceeded that of the previous
year, still temperance workers may rejoice that the consumption of
alcoholic beverages per capita has fallen materially during the past
ten years or so. Furthermore, general public opinion is shaping more
in sympathy with total abstinence. Converts to food reform rarely
continue to use alcoholic drinks after following the fruitarian diet."

_Iceland:_ Mrs. Ingveldar-Gudmundsdottir, president, writes porridge
is very much used in Iceland, and is increasing. Formerly very little
cereals were eaten, but now are much used because they are cheaper
for us poor people. Inebriety is much less now than formerly.

_India:_ Mrs. Denning, president, writes, she has published "Dainty
Cookery for the Home," which sells well, and she thinks it has induced
some to take more interest in home making. Mr. Goodwin, who spoke
at N. B. W. T. A. council meeting, states: "The consumption of alco-
holic liquors and intoxicating drugs is undoubtedly increasing in
India. This increase is due to many causes, amongst others to the
breaking down of caste restrictions so far as these affect eating and
drinking." Dr. Menkel, of the Mussoorie Sanatarium, writes he is
persuaded that one contributing factor to the increasing use of alco-
holic beverages among many educated Indians is the change in dietetic
habits from the national low protein diet to the highly nitrogenous
flesh diet of Europeans, resulting in a demand for alcoholic narcotism.

_Maderia:_ Mrs. Smart, president, says the various departments are
mentioned at the monthly temperance meetings.

_New Zealand:_ Mrs. McDonald, superintendent department of hy-
giene, which includes food reform, reports as a result of work done by
the W. C. T. U. in connection with the society for health of women and
children, the infantile death rate in Dunedin has sunk in six years
from 8 per cent to 4 per cent.

_Scotland:_ Mrs. Reid, associate of the food reform department, has
given addresses on food reform to Scottish Branches, distributed
numerous pamphlets and leaflets, and as president of the Infant Health
Visitors association directed attention of poor mothers in Glasgow to
the importance of porridge and whole-meal bread. An important re-
port on diet of laboring classes in Glasgow was carried out during
1911-12 by Miss Lindsay, B. Sc. Dr. Noel Paton in his introduc-
tion states: "These Glasgow studies teach the same lesson as that
taught by Edinburgh investigations—what is wanted is a partial re-
turn to the national diet of porridge and milk, in place of tea, bread and jam which have so universally replaced it in towns, and are even replacing it in rural districts."

Sweden: Mrs. Tora Fries reports that courses of vegetable cooking have been arranged for factory girls.

South Africa: Mrs. MacKenzie, president, writes she sent pamphlet giving summary report of food reform department for insertion in the Union's paper. Mrs. Scrivener, corresponding secretary, states an Inebriate Home has been started in Cape Town where they pay special attention to diet. Mrs. Fehr, colonial organizer, who travelled throughout the various colonies, reports giving lectures on food in many places in South Africa which were much appreciated.

Cape Colony: Miss Solomon, president, writes: "Many of us in South Africa would like to add the food reform department, but it is difficult to find the right woman to carry it on.

Cape Province: Mrs. Beresford, secretary, sent literature to editors of White Ribbon papers, and states many women take up this subject and food reform literature is always kept in stock, and sold during the year.

Transvaal: Miss Buchanan, M. A., president, writes she thinks work for food reform highly important, but they are so very short of workers who can take any leading part that they can only have very few departments.

Dundee: Mrs. Silcock says there is less inebriety in South Africa than in the home country, and thinks that may be greatly due to the fact that more fruit and cereal foods are used than in England.

Syria: Mrs. Bey-Baroody, president, writes, cereal foods on which most of the Syrians depend, certainly help to cure and prevent inebriety. It is not so prevalent in that country, especially among the peasants and the working-class. The inhabitants of the cities are more subject to inebriety and also more flesh eaters.

Uruguay: Mrs. van Domselaar, president, writes: "We greatly advocate food reform, using everything you send and devoting certain meetings to the subject. No opportunity shall be lost to make known a subject of such importance.

United States of America: Dr. Louise Purington, superintendent national department health and heredity, thinks the dietetic treatment of the inebriate is without question foundation work in temperance reform. Excess in eating, especially meat, spices and any unhygienic stimulant increase the appetite for drink. Dr. Purington has done most valuable work and published many leaflets. She states: "If we understand the science of food, viz; adaptations, proportions, and nutritive qualities, we should have the antidote to the alcoholic poison."

Mrs. Bailey, of Maine, sent reports from the U. S. A. Department of Agriculture showing work accomplished by the American pure food law. It is having very beneficial results, vital statistics for 1911 giving the lowest death rate ever shown in America, whilst all the great American insurance companies report the lowest death rate they have ever experienced. Mrs. Lovell, superintendent department of mercy, sent a notice of the "helpful and practical work done by the food reform department" to the "Journal of Zoophily." Mrs. Petersen, president of the Scandinavian W. C. T. U., Massachusetts, sent particulars of food reform to the Swedish "White Ribbon," and states their Union has done good work in this direction, whilst an interesting notice about the work of this department was also published in the "Union Signal."
Dr. Stewart, of Battle Creek Sanatorium, writes: "While it is of great importance to properly regulate the diet of alcoholics, it is of much greater importance that the diet of the children of today who are to furnish the drunkards of the future should be such that it will not create the desire for abnormal stimulation. A world-wide propaganda of diet reform will do more to put the brewer and distiller out of business than any other thing."

WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Superintendent, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher

**Australasia:** Miss Anna Carvosso. Work is being carried on regularly among the sailors; temperance refreshment booths are arranged for at the encampment, which are greatly appreciated by the enlisted men; concerts are given when the men are in camp at night, and a portion of the Marquee is set apart as a writing room, the white ribboners taking charge of the letters and posting them for the men. This work has a great influence for good among the men.

Miss Conns, of Victoria, reports increasing interest in work among sailors. A cheering feature is the help given by our White Ribbon Bands; our comfort bags, literature and letters for Christmas distribution at Sailors' Rest, Geelong. The Gospel has been preached in English, German, French, Chinese and Japanese. The work will be increased as naval stations are opened. At Bunbury work has been done on ships with fine results. One sailor ran away from home in a fit of temper, and had never written to his friends. Through much persuasion he wrote his mother and told her to what port his ship was sailing. South Australia is greatly interested and at work. New South Wales will have more work to report as interest increases.

**Burma:** Mrs. Phinney writes that Burma has a large field for this department, and while your superintendent visited Rangoon, Major Morris of the English army, arranged for a meeting which was well attended by the soldiers, and pledges were taken. An annual Christmas celebration is held to provide the soldiers a place of entertainment, who would find temptation in the barracks too strong to resist.

**Canada:** (Sailors) Olivia C. Whitman sent a glowing report. $686.00 were spent in helping these toilers of the sea; two cots are maintained in one of the hospitals by the Y. and W. C. T. U. of one province; large quantities of clothing for men, women and children, hospital supplies and medicines are yearly sent to Dr. Grenfell's Medical Mission; 9,892 papers, 6,689 magazines, 606 text cards and tracts, 506 books, 387 leaflets, 380 bouquets, 332 packages of literature, 1,212 comfort bags, 70 testaments, 50 lbs. literature, 30 copies of the psalms, 25 lbs. candy, 12 blankets, 5 bales of men's, women's and children's clothing, 300 yards of bandages, 12 scrap books, 64 barrels of clothing, 450 lbs. of Surprise soap, 144 bottles of liniment, 52 quilts, were distributed, giving comfort and cheer to "those who go down into the deep." Four loan libraries were put on ships, and 30 lbs. of tea were given. 100 letters were written by sailors, and 25 sent to sailors. 170 pledges were taken. Men redeemed from the power of strong drink. (1) The Sailor's Rest is owned and supported by the W. C. T. U. (2) The Sailors' Rest is largely cared for by our White Ribboners. 24 Evangelistic meetings were held, and 100 Gospel temperance meetings held in some
institutes every Saturday night with programmes and a treat of ice-cream, cake and fruit following.

(Soldiers). Mrs. E. Starr. The patient seed-sowing of Canada's White Ribboners through the year, has at last born richest fruitage; it rejoices in a dry canteen and a minister of militia who stands for the rigid enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor in canteens throughout all Canada. This year not alone in camp life but at all social functions given in honor of Canada's minister of militia, liquor was conspicuous by its absence. Camp life was never so safe for the soldier because of the enforcement of the law.

Denmark has not reported, but your superintendent spoke to some sailors on ships while traveling through the country and left pledge cards.

England: Miss Weston is still at the helm doing work such as no one else.

Egypt: Anna Y. Thompson co-operates with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute in Alexandria, and the Seamen's Rest, where excellent work is carried on; also like work is being especially done in Russell Soldiers' Home in Cairo, three of our members being especially interested; hold evangelistic meetings, visit the sick soldiers in the British and Military Hospital, hold meetings for the mothers of the soldiers and visit them in their homes in the barracks. Mrs. Todd Osborne, one of "our very own," organized the work.

Germany has not reported but their good Emperor has issued a decree that cold water may be used in drinking his health.

Ireland: The W. C. T. U. is deeply interested in the fishermen, giving teas and other "goodies." When the secretary was going to one of these meetings in a tram, she met a lady from Torouts. The lady said, "What a pretty badge you wear! What is it for?" Our secretary explained, and added, "I am now on white ribbon business; we are giving a welcome tea to the fishermen this evening." She kindly insisted upon giving some money for the expenses.

India: Mrs. Arnold Thomas being ill, no report has been received. At Calcutta, Bombay and other places, work is being done. Your national superintendent, when in Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Darjeeling and other cities in India, spoke to hundreds of soldiers and sailors and gathered many pledges. The dreadful crime of legalized prostitution in the British army in India is a sad blight on England's escutcheon. I was told by one who knew, that bright, healthy, English girls were brought into India by the government for the soldiers' use, and side by side in some cantonments the native girls and those imported, live in the segregated district, and guide boards with finger outstretched point the way to the soldier. The Royal Army Christian Society has a large number of soldiers and sailors who meet once a week to study God's word, and the Royal Army Temperance Society, of which Lord Roberts is president, has more than 30,000 members who are total abstainers. At Cawnpore where we stopped to see the beautiful monuments erected to the British and Scottish soldiers of the Indian Mutiny, your superintendent was told by a soldier that in their regiment more than 600 were total abstainers.

Japan: Kika Totaki, one of our white ribboners, has opened a rest room for sailors; four have been baptized and twenty stopped entirely drinking "sake"; needs help and begs that it may be given. Your superintendent, being deeply interested in the Japanese soldiers and sailors, gave some yen that prizes should be given for the best
essays among them. One of the prominent members of Parliament told her that the drink bill for Japan last year could build 16 ships, each costing 18,000,000 yen.

Mexico: The good work begun by your superintendent has been stopped on account of the war, but some literature has been distributed and pledges taken.

New Zealand: Mrs. A. E. Whitty reports that the Gospel meetings in French and Italian at Dunedin Rest, continue to prosper. 500 comfort bags were distributed, (over 200 made by Mrs. Falconer, who is an invalid). Hundreds of letters written and many conversions recorded.

Tynemouth has a bright, cheerful room; 1,602 sailors made 3,053 visits. Greymouth has pledged many sailors, Sunday evening classes were maintained. Westport W. C. T. U. has gathered £130, to build a Seamen's Rest. Literature distributed and on Sunday mornings each vessel in port receives reading matter. Lyttelton assists in the rest work, and gave many comfort bags to the sailors; also a tea and entertainment to the officers and crews of the Antarctic vessel, Terra Nova. 200 comfort bags were given out. At Auckland the white ribboners assist in the Sunday service for the sailors. At New Plymouth a social was given on board the barque Vaganille, which was highly appreciated. Walkari sent comfort bags to sailors at Lyttelton Rest. Naipier provided comfort bags to help Cambridge and Darine-rirke Unions, while members were sent out in a motor launch to the ships. Gisborne has appointed a superintendent. She says we have not done much work among the soldiers, but with the help of other temperance forces, we succeeded in preventing liquor being sold or used in our military camp. (A great report! Would that all other nations would do as New Zealand and the United States has done—prohibit the sale of all alcoholic drinks in all government reservations.)

Portugal—Madeira: Mrs. Smart is deeply interested and at work in the Sailors' Rest, and regrets that the native drink, fire water, made of sugarcane, is sold to the man o' war men. Mr. Smart at one time was taken on board one of His Majesty's ships and found many of the enlisted men under the influence of this drink, and told your superintendent that one drop on the skin would raise a blister like fire, and these men of the ship were crazy from the effects of it, and that now no sailor of the English navy is ever allowed to land in Madeira.

South Africa: Mrs. G. G. Ward does a splendid work in barracks cantonments in Maritzberg, Bloemfontein, Pretoria and Cape Town; holds weekly meetings in ten of these places, distributing literature and comfort bags. Social and religious meetings are held in Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban.

Sweden: Mrs. Tora Fries. Sweden has not adopted the department on account of lack of helpers, but Swedish sailors are well cared for in the United States by our white ribboners.

Uruguay: Mrs. Carrie van Domselaar has not adopted the department, but is interested in the leaflets sent. Supplies literature for Soldiers' Rest and hopes later to have a superintendent.

United States: Ella Hoover Thacher, superintendent. "How can I tell of the splendid results of this department! In a brief report, I cannot begin to recount the sacrifices of the white ribboners all over the country, the visiting of the lonely, homesick, sick soldiers and sailors in the hospitals, the guard house, and the brig; and the efforts to redeem thousands of men not only from the power of strong
drink, but also from the power of sin. How can I tell of the thousand —more than 12,000—comfort bags made and filled with testaments, songsters, pledge cards, buttons, needles, scissors, court-plaster and absorbent cotton, the ‘first aid’ which was used often by our soldiers in the Spanish-American war, to save the lives of their wounded comrades. Thousands of the bags were placed on our war ships. How can I picture the at-homes, teas, receptions and public meetings; and the Christian Temperance Unions formed in Soldiers’ Homes, forts, barracks and naval stations; these Unions carrying out our plans and methods, and our department work; the flower mission being one of the most successful. How can I tell the story of homes made happy, families reunited and the tender letters written to the dear old mother, who for years had not heard from her boy. It is impossible! Not all of the record has been kept, but God knows, and it is recorded in His "book of remembrance," and the cup of cold water in His name will be rewarded.

Deep, wide-spread interest has been taken in the splendid anti-canteen law of the United States which is constantly opposed by the legalized liquor forces of the nation, but many officers of the army and their wives, and good people all over the land declare their allegiance to the law. Colonel Maus and his wife, Anna Maus, by their brave stand for the retaining of the anti-canteen law have encouraged many officers to boldly write over their own signatures their appreciation of the great law and their knowledge of the results obtained by its enforcement which means more than the ordinary citizen can realize. The secretary of War of the United States, the Honorable Lindley M. Garrison, stands firm on this question. As the present administration is strong on temperance it is now the auspicious time to work for state laws requiring around all government reservations a three to five mile zone of prohibition. The national superintendent is planning for concerted action in all the states, to obtain from their legislative bodies this prohibition law that will protect forts, barracks, soldiers’ homes and naval stations.

At the national convention held in Los Angeles, California, the department resolution asked “that the states would use their influence to have the secretary of war issue an order that officers or enlisted men who are treated for illness in the army hospitals because of intoxication or immorality, should be obliged to meet the expenses of their treatment while in the hospital and that their pay should be withheld. The former secretary of war, the Honorable Mr. Stimson, issued such an order. The United States white ribboners rejoice also that the present secretary of the navy, Honorable Josephus Daniels, has recently issued a similar order for the officers and enlisted men of the navy.

Meetings held, 4,725; Memorial Day meetings, 1,697; February 22nd, 45; clippings, 60,745; Magazines, 67,675; Memorial Day leaflets, 16,780; pages of literature, 2,774,753; songsters, 7,680; tracts, 73,717; Bibles and Testaments, 948; bouquets, 33,713; papers, 25,252; letters written, 6,077; comfort bags, 1,014; pledges taken, 903; conversions, 89; dinners given, 247; fruits, 17 bushels; glasses of jelly, 199; grape juice, 111; canned fruit, 36; candy and cakes, 25 lbs.; clothing, 6 bbls., 65 pieces; loan libraries, 5; C. T. Unions formed, 3; reading rooms, 4; superintendents last year, 520; superintendents this year, 540; money expended, $2,865.27; religious and social meetings held, 4,825; memorial meetings, 1,697; February 22, 45; clippings, 60,745; magazines, 74,365 and 3 loads; books, 506; tracts, 74,104; bibles and testaments, 11,394;
bouquets, 34,189; Memorial Day leaflets, 16,780; pages of literature, 2,774,763; 442 pkgs., 50 lbs.; Red, White and Blue Songsters, 17,470; papers, 35,074; comfort bags, 19,846; letters written, 18,864; pledges taken, 10,968; fruits, 17 bu.; glasses of jelly, 199; grape juice, 161; barrels of clothing, 69; candy and cakes, 50 lbs.; baskets of flowers cast upon the waters for the dead sailors, 3,000; bandages, 300; scrap books, 12; soap, 450 lbs.; bottles of liniment, 144; quilts, 52; tea, 30 lbs.; bales of men's, women's and children's clothing, 5; loan libraries, 15; conversions, 347; money expended, $8,638.89.

RELATION OF TEMPERANCE TO LABOR

Superintendent, Miss Harriet M. Johnson

Intoxicating drink is no respecter of persons. All classes waste large sums of money on it, but its effect is especially disastrous for the laboring class, because they can least afford to waste their health, efficiency or money. The relation of temperance to labor should therefore be of the closest, and should include the two-fold effort of educating laboring men and women on temperance questions, and educating temperance men and women on labor questions. This work naturally varies in different countries.

In the United States splendid work has been done by the National Superintendent, both to improve social conditions and to win the lumber men to total abstinence during the season they are in the woods (where some 400,000 are employed). The dry canteen has been of immense value to the soldiers. Col. Maus, Chief Army Surgeon of the Eastern Division of the United States Army, states: "Since the abolition of the canteen, we have cut down disease in the army by over 30 per cent, and the percentage of desertions is lower than it has been for ninety years." The men in the navy have been without intoxicants for years. Railway men and many other workers are obliged by their employers to be abstainers and, as I showed in my last report, they appreciate this condition, knowing they are better without intoxicants.

In Canada W. C. T. U. members are active for their lumber men. Ontario and New Brunswick report sending three missionaries to their camps, beside hundreds of "comfort bags" and quantities of literature.

In Scandinavian countries the labor party is keen for temperance: The Social Democrats of Sweden have prohibition as a plank in their platform, in fact the working class forms the backbone of the temperance work in rural districts, while in the industrial centers they form not only the rank and file of the temperance army, but its generals too. Their action, during the National strike, and since, is forcing the government to legislation for prohibition.

In Norway the peasantry are ahead of other classes in demanding prohibition, and the Labor and Socialistic parties have made it a plank in their platforms.

In Denmark the Social Democratic Party demands prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicants, and the National Union of small landowners (numbering some 65,000 members), have this year adopted enthusiastically a resolution for national prohibition. In this they follow the lead previously given by the Danish Union of Farm Laborers.
The fishermen of Iceland, Greenland, the Faroe Islands and Finland helped to get their prohibition laws passed. These laws are all in force except that of Finland, which has not been signed by the Czar, though passed and repassed by Finland.

The German army and navy are urged by the Kaiser to be total abstainers. The Germans have had successful exhibitions of temperance diagrams, etc., in shop windows where the man in the street can learn the effect of alcohol on the human body and the purse. A conference in Berlin this year discussed the need of bringing up German children as total abstainers. In 1912 the Society of Social-Democratic Abstainers of Switzerland issued a valuable manifesto to the workers of Switzerland, Germany and Austria, from which the following extracts are taken:

"It is the duty of citizens as a body to oppose, with all the strength at their command, the alcohol contagion. As the most effective measure for this end, the abstinence movement of the poorer classes strives to secure complete prohibition of the production and sale of alcoholic drinks, through the voice of the people. To win people to this measure by education and agitation is the most important task.

Alcohol prevents a man from realizing the exhausting effects of his long hours of labor. It blinds the drinker to the poverty of his food and home; it increases the dangers of his occupation; it makes it more difficult for him to maintain his self-command under the pressure of social conditions.

The personal injury to the workman is increased by the hindrance alcohol imposes upon the movement for the emancipation of labor. The great struggle of the working class will make heavy demands upon their discipline and capacity, the efficiency of which is impaired by alcoholic drinking customs. These make the working man dull and indolent and unambitious. Thus alcohol is one of the worst hindrances to the labor movement.

The abstinence movement of the poorer classes stands on the same basis as the Social Democratic Party. Both aim at the evil source of alcoholism.

"The organization of Social-Democratic Abstainers enjoins upon its members abstention from the use of every kind of alcoholic drink, not from the point of view of asceticism, but in the interest of the emancipation of labor, and for the sake of increasing the true joys of living. Their principal task is extending the knowledge of the dangers in alcohol, and winning labor organizations to enter the battle against it."

Accounts from France are deplorable, for alcoholism and its attendant evils continue to increase. Mlle. Weyer says, "A working man drinks, on an average, two bottles of wine and two or three glasses of spirits a day," and tells of some women who put spirits in their babies' milk to keep them quiet. A recent book, "Marchands de Folie," by Leon and Maurice Bonnef (Paris, Riviere and Cie, 1912, price 2 francs), describes the awful drinking of Rouen dock laborers, which they had investigated. They give several pages to that "citadel of absinth," Pontarler, where four years ago absinthism and alcoholism were hardly known. The French Chamber of Deputies has now taken from all Mayors the power of granting licenses, and given it to the Prefects of Departments, and no new licenses are to be granted within a prescribed distance of any school, hospital or church. We trust this a first step toward the uplift of France.

In Great Britain total abstinence is spreading among working men, largely the result of sixty years' work of our Bands of Hope. The army and navy have strong temperance societies of their own which are increasing their members rapidly. The leaders of the Labor Party, and nearly all the Labor members of Parliament are total abstainers. The Scotch temperance law passed this year, includes, among other reforms, the power of local veto. The English temperance bill has to be introduced again, when we hope it will become law. The progress of social reforms in Great Britain has been most rapid.
the last few years, and temperance men and women were kept busy. The following are some of the new laws which will raise the status of labor and indirectly work for temperance. The Workman's Compensation Act, Old Age Pensions, the Trade Board's Act, Shop Assistants Weekly Half Holiday, Labor Exchanges, the National Insurance Act and Insurance Against Unemployment. The Labor party supports Woman's Suffrage, and that in turn will help temperance. The Housing question, too, is well to the front in Great Britain, but work for total abstinence is still the most important of social reforms, because it helps men and women to help themselves, by improving the soul as well as the body. It was well said by Epictetus of old: "You will do the greatest good to the state if you shall raise, not the roofs of the houses, but the souls of the citizens, for it is better that the great souls should dwell in small houses, rather than for mean slaves to work in great houses."

ANTIOPIUM
(Report for Australia)

Superintendent, Miss C. A. Brentnall

Throughout Australia the importation of opium in a form suitable for smoking has been prohibited by order of the governor-general since 1905. Even the importation of that form not suitable for smoking is prohibited unless dealt with in accordance with certain regulations. Opium for medicinal purposes only, may be imported at a duty of 30/- per pound. However, in spite of these restrictions, a large quantity of opium is annually smuggled into the commonwealth.

In 1910, the Australasian union sent a memorial to the British government in reference to the Indo-Chinese opium traffic. A sympathetic reply was received.

New South Wales and South Australia only have superintendents, the other states combining the anti-opium and the anti-narcotic departments. Our New South Wales superintendent has worked well among the Chinese in her district.

SCHOOL SAVINGS AND THRIFT TEACHING

Superintendent, Sara Louisa Oberholtzer

In the advancement of thought in higher lines of human development which has marked the past three years the idea of practical thrift teaching by the encouragement of small savings has had full recognition as an undeniable temperance force. Educators have found the arousal of a sense of self-responsibility, a respect for self and for the rights of others, which is important in the mental development of the child, is greatly facilitated when we show him how he may by saving his pennies become a property owner; an honest, industrious, self-supporting person, and if he is helped to save what might otherwise be spent in the contraction of careless, extravagant and hurtful habits he is a better and more apt student; that the boys and the girls who do not depress their health by the use of cheap candy, gum and cigarettes, for which spare pennies are often spent, are those who have the best mental stamina.
Laws have been enacted in parts of many countries favoring, and in some instances making thrift teaching a part of the school curriculum. Bankers are aroused to the benefit it is to their business and to that of their depositors and have reached out to help the onward movement. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is less lonely in this work than when it adopted the department twenty-three years ago.

**Germany:** Baroness Emilie Von Hausen of Dresden reports, "The thrift system with us is not all alike. Here in Dresden it is arranged that every teacher has a big (account) book and the children have little books (folded credit cards). Every child can deposit something every week, as he likes; when he has 100 pfennigs it is carried to the thrift bank. The children economize and save 1000 marks in some schools. They begin when they enter school so as to buy a nice garment when they are confirmed. I know a drunkard's son who quite of his own accord said to his parents, 'You cannot buy me a suit when I get confirmed so I will begin to economize,' and he brings the teacher 25 pfennigs every week, self-earned money. This same child gave his mother 10 marks, self-earned money for the rent when he was about eight years old.

"In Munich they have a system of automat." And she encloses printed reports of its results in 1912. In the regular schools of Munich they had 15,500 depositors who saved 45,000 marks, while in the continuance and trades schools 869 student-s deposited 6400 marks. It is noticeable that the savings and deposits of money in all these schools was greater by the children of the merchants, the grocers and those who earned and often wasted a daily wage than by the income-subsisting class. There is some opportunity for school saving in nearly all the schools of Germany, but the work needs encouragement to extend it and make it the means of the greatest good, the avenue of happy industry, the purification of motives and habits, the groundwork of prohibition.

**Iceland:** Miss Laufey VítilÝalmsdotter, our superintendent, is distributing our leaflets as she has translated them and reports they are doing good. "The children of Reyjavik have saved many crowns during the past three years."

**Madeira:** Mrs. E. R. Smart, of Funchal, and her worthy husband, Rev. E. R. Smart, our active leaders there, are doing all they can to encourage the Portuguese people in thrift, but meet with opposition. They never lose sight of this department, but do the best they can.

**India:** We have no regular superintendent. Miss H. E. Dunhill of Bangalore has distributed thrift literature that we have forwarded there and says: "The Postal Savings banks are helpful to the whole people; guidance in thrift is recognized as an incentive to industry and good habits in children. I know the Madras bank has a savings department that is working well. While there is no special instruction in thrift in the schools, there is a sense of its need by all Christians."

**New Zealand:** Mrs. Dearlove of Napier, superintendent for the past three years, reports: "On interviewing the chief post master. I found the government had instituted a scheme in the Dominion, issuing small sheets ruled into twelve squares whereon the children affix a postage stamp. When these are filled they are passed on to the money order department of the postoffice. They also have another scheme of pillar money boxes for use in the homes. I wrote to all
the Unions. One Union got the head master to introduce the thrift teaching into his school, which accomplished good. I got the Y's and the Bands of Hope interested. Mrs. Flanaghan of Masterton was appointed my successor at our March convention."

Mrs. Flanaghan reports: "I immediately sent notices to each Union urging upon them the necessity of appointing a superintendent for the department, also outlining the system they should adopt for the advancement of the principles of thrift. No doubt you are aware our government has placed at the disposal of the thrifty inclined people a home savings bank, which can be purchased for a shilling. They are so designed that it is impossible for monies to be extracted unless opened by the postal authorities. These boxes are greatly taken advantage of. It is the people who are not inclined to thrift that we need to reach and whose inclinations we should train."

**England:** Through lack of an official head of the thrift department of the B. W. T. A. I have been unable to tell what has been done by the organization, but considerable of our literature had been sent to different officers and members of the organization which they have distributed.

Lady Aurea Howard has aided this work in England and Mrs. McLean of Stirling, in Scotland. Thrift teaching is a recognized and approved part of the great temperance work. Many of the children as well as the older folk are depositors in the Postal Savings Banks that are in use throughout Great Britain. Then we have the Penny Savings in a number of the public schools in London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and other cities in England. The collection of savings in the schools is in many districts voluntary with the teachers; in others it is required. This is the condition of thrift teaching in many countries, and it is for this reason that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in those countries where the government is making it possible and offering the opportunity to have the savings cared for, should impress the lesson of saving bits of money and bits of time for the better uses; that we should tell the boys and the girls and the people of the bearing of thrift on a cleanliness that leads to good health, industrious habits and freedom from the tobacco and drink extravagance and infection. It is not so much the saying of the pennies we have at heart as the saving of the boy and the girl from the evil effects their careless expenditure entails.

Miss Alice Mayer of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, our faithful comrade there, who is continually favoring every good work and way that leads to temperance, in writing of the progress and the needs of the isle, says: "I wish our Manx folk would adopt your admirable scheme. For the most part of them are thriftless, spending heedlessly in the summer, when they have plenty of money, so that when the winter comes lots of them are starving. Surely there is great need of school savings, but they do not yet have it instituted."

**Canada:** Mrs. Minnie MacGregor of New Glasgow, superintendent. Mrs. MacGregor has done wide and faithful work. Her field is difficult to compass and she needs more division assistants. She had sent out original circulars with the regular literature and written many letters reaching to all parts of the Dominion, instituting the system in the schools of New Glasgow and Pictou in Nova Scotia. The Unions in Manitoba have placed the School Savings Banks system in the schools of Mather, Clear Water and some other schools. Winnipeg has had it in force under educational control for several years with large
results in the amounts of money saved and deposited and benefits from the practical thrift habits instilled.

Mrs. S. R. Wright, president of the Dominion W. C. T. U., in a recent letter, speaking of the benefits of School Savings Banks in London, quotes the opinion of their city inspector, Mr. Edwards: "The London teachers think highly of the system. It has helped many of our pupils to save instead of wasting their money. Each year shows a steady and gratifying increase in the number of depositors." And she adds, "There has been much less of that disgusting habit—gum-chewing—because of the adoption of this system and it goes without saying it will always prove a helpful factor in reducing the use of cigarettes to a minimum."

**United States: In the United States we have forged rapidly on.** We have department superintendents in most of our states; in others county superintendents and interested members are doing work in their individual schools.

Five millions of dollars have been saved by our school children since the work was first taken up in one school in Long Island City in 1885, and most of it since the World's W. C. T. U. adopted the department in 1891. It has proven to be a great damper on the cigarette habit. School superintendents and teachers testify continually that the use of cigarettes among their scholars has materially decreased when the boys and girls are taught to save their pennies. One borough superintendent where the system has been in use for twenty years, says: "School Savings Banks have about ridded the tobacco habit out of my school." The effect of the cheap candy and gum habit is testified to be much the same.

Waste and want have become economy and prosperity. We have so many children coming in from other lands that it is our duty to give them thrift training as a guard against the common extravagance and thoughtlessness of a rapidly developing country. We have record of the school savings in the schools in 450 cities, towns and villages in the United States up to June, 1913, and 134,889 scholars have saved and deposited to their bank credit $5,428,013.62 since the system was established in them. For some of the schools we have the records of their economy simply for the last school year, while in the most of them it is for the length of time the system has been in use.

During the last year the W. C. T. U. has been instrumental in placing this thrift teaching in the public schools of Alameda, Los Gatos and several schools in and around San Jose, California; in Castleton, Amenia and Grand Forks, N. D.; in New Milford, Watertown, Thompson and Putnam, Conn.; Yorklyn and Hockessin, Delaware; Miami, Florida; Ida Grove, Iowa; Keene, New Hampshire; East Rutherford, New Jersey; Lima, Bluffington and Delphos, Ohio; four schools in Portland, Oregon; Coledale and Brickford, Pennsylvania; St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and the national superintendent has replied to inquiries as to how to institute school savings banks from educators and bankers from almost every state in the Union and frequently from several in the same state or city. This is especially notable in Texas, Alabama, California, Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina. The National superintendent has distributed thousands of pages of free literature to facilitate the work and prints a quarterly called Thrift Tidings, now in its seventh year to facilitate the work, devoted wholly to the record of the progress of Thrift Teaching in this and other countries.
The Massachusetts Legislature passed a law making thrift teaching compulsory in the public schools in 1911. Minnesota and New York have also had legislation pending or passed since 1910 favorable to the more general introduction of the school savings banks system and we trust by united effort and the continual dissemination of the news of the known benefits of thrift teaching and its bearing on the habits and character-making of our people that thrift teaching will be much more general in the states when we meet in Convention again three years hence.

The American Bankers’ Association and the Board of Education of New York City are doing much towards introducing the School Savings Banks system into all the public schools of Greater New York City. Mr. J. J. Reynolds of Brooklyn, our United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. P. P. Claxton, and the State Superintendents of Public Schools in some of the states approve fully of School Savings Banks and have our cordial thanks for their co-operative kindness.

Scientific Temperance Instruction is to reveal the danger of the well and to force men and women to cover it up. All kinds of assistance in the helping to do this are coming today. Not only do we have the best possible text-books containing the latest findings of science regarding the nature and effects of alcohol and nicotine; but the novel, the short story, the essay, all of these are coming to our aid. Even the splendidly aristocratic Harper’s Magazine, in its September number publishes a temperance lesson in the form of a story, “Mr. Rabbit’s Reform,” and we publish nothing more bigoted in The Young Crusader. The American Magazine in its September number publishes an out and out temperance story which in the showing of the nature and effects of alcohol, not even The Union Signal could surpass. The Cosmopolitan for March contained an article on “What is the Matter with your Brain?” showing that it is the use of alcohol and nicotine that is filling our asylums and costing the nation more than the value of all our annual exports of agricultural products, and The Temperance Quarterly would not be more authoritative. Kaiser Wilhelm and Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson and William Jennings Bryan and Ex-president Taft are saying as strongly put truths against the use of alcohol as Frances E. Willard and the Countess of Carlisle and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens ever said. We turn to northern Europe and we see what England and Scotland and Norway and
Sweden and Denmark and Germany and Holland and Switzerland and poor struggling little Finland are doing to help cover up the well. We find Sir Victor Horsley's book, "Alcohol and the Human Body," in the hands of the teachers of the United Kingdom as well as a compulsory law upon the educational statute book. We find Sir Thomas Barlow at the great International Congress in London with its 8,000 members from all over the world outlining the questions concerning alcohol and its relation to the race. We find Sweden with its universities and colleges furnishing lectures on alcohol for the common people. Even Russia has taken up the holding of congresses to study the scientific side of the temperance problem and in St. Petersburg the effect of alcohol upon animals has been studied in much the same way as Dr. Hodge of Clark University studied it. Germany has convinced her emperor through the most scientific tests of the value of total abstinence and his words and example will mean as much to the German youth as the scientific utterances of the textbook in the schools. France and Italy, while touching only the outside edge of scientific temperance instruction are bringing general facts concerning alcohol to the people in the form of posters and pictures.

In the orient Japan has practically an open door for Scientific Temperance Instruction in all government schools. Mrs. Yajima, Miss Watanaba, Supt. of S. T. I. in Japan, Miss Moriya and Miss Ruth Davis have given a great deal of time to the school work, speaking wherever opportunity offered. A set of Scientific Temperance Instruction lessons was prepared by the superintendent of schools and colleges of the Foreign Auxiliary for use in the girls' mission schools and it has been used in twenty schools. Great emphasis is laid in Japan upon the scientific side of the temperance question as it appeals more strongly than any other to the Japanese mind. One of the professors in the Imperial University has just translated "Alcohol and Health" and the books have been placed in the military and naval schools. Some of the eminent Japanese doctors are proving themselves very helpful in lecturing and writing upon alcohol. In Japan the work done in the schools is only limited by the number of workers.

China has the study of temperance included in her new school code but the work of instruction has practically all to be done. A Chinese translation of one of the Scientific Temperance Manuals was made by Mrs. Goodrich and is used in a number of Bible Schools. The Scientific Temperance Instruction charts on alcohol and tobacco have proven exceedingly useful in lectures before student bodies and are duplicated with explanations in the Chinese language. Bishop Bashford has proven himself a friend to this work and has placed hundreds of the sets of Gulick Hygiene series in the hands of leading teachers. There is no limit of opportunity for work in the Chinese schools; the great need is workers.

In New South Wales the wall sheets are used in all state schools, many teachers are most faithful in giving it. The Education Department issued four large wall sheets containing temperance instruction, and these are hung in the schools. In some of the towns prizes have been offered for the best essays on temperance with very satisfactory results. A large number of leaflets including the Teachers Leaflets have been distributed and literature has been sent to the Teachers Training College.
In New South Wales the wall sheets are used in all state schools. Many Scientific Temperance addresses have been made in the schools and much literature distributed. In Tasmania prizes have been given for essays written in the schools on temperance subjects. In Queensland temperance lessons by the commissioner of health are included in the reading books. In South Australia, Sir Victor Horsley's "Alcohol and the Human Body" has been adopted as the text-book for the teachers and 700 copies have been sent to them. In Western Australia the teachers are generally interested in the subject and faithfully give the instruction required in the Syllabus. In Victoria temperance wall sheets are used in the schools. Sir Victor Horsley's "Alcohol and the Human Body" has been placed in the hands of teachers, and many addresses have been given the pupils.

In Burma the work is steadily advancing under the direction of Mrs. Dr. Cote. Essay contests have been held and addresses made in the schools. Miss Flora Strout is lecturing in the schools and is making a specialty in her work of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

In South Africa some excellent work is being done. Illustrated Scientific lectures have been given in Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Cape Town, Middelburg, King Williamstown, Cambridge and Sea Point. Large posters giving scientific facts have prominent positions on football and cricket grounds. The superintendent of Cape Province sends The Temperance Educational Quarterly to twelve Unions. In Kimberly temperance readers are used in the schools and prizes are given for the best essays. The same is true of the Wellington schools and of those of Port Elizabeth. In the province of the Orange Free State lessons are frequently given from the Gulick books and at Hammersmith systematic instruction has been given and successful essay competition held. In the province of Natal it is required that once a term every child shall be taught a lesson on the danger attending the use of alcoholic beverages, such lesson to be impressive but emphatically without exaggeration. In the Transvaal lessons on hygiene and temperance are in the school code but much work is needed as supplementary to these lessons.

Canada is slowly coming into line with compulsory education laws. In the province of Quebec, the World's and National Superintendent of the United States worked in the schools of Montreal, addressed the members of the school board, spoke in the Normal School, and succeeded in getting a certain line of temperance instruction into the schools. Canada needs a thorough course of study in temperance and later and better text-books in physiology and hygiene.

Each state superintendent has faithfully worked in this department aided by compulsory laws requiring temperance instruction. Clear, concise and up-to-date text-books in physiology and hygiene are now issued by nearly every school-publishing company and are found in the hands of the children in the grades above the fourth. Great emphasis has been laid in the past few years upon the preparation of the teacher in the state universities, the colleges, the normal and training schools and in the summer schools. The definite results are as follows: The Summer School of the South connected with the University of Tennessee gives a course of instruction in Scientific Temperance to its teachers coming from nearly every southern state.

The summer school connected with the University of Pennsylvania has given a course of instruction in Scientific Temperance for three years and teachers from the eastern schools have taken advantage of
this opportunity for instruction. The Summer School of Colorado connected with the State University of Colorado for one year has given a course of instruction in Scientific Temperance. The Chicago Training School for Home and Foreign Missions this year began a course of instruction covering Scientific Temperance Instruction as well as other phases of the temperance work. At the last yearly meeting of the Western Society of Friends (Quakers) a resolution was unanimously adopted to endow a professorship in Earlham College (Indiana), the said professorship to be known as the Chair of Temperance and Social Ethics, $30,000 to be raised for the same. "Social Aspects of the Liquor Problem" is the title of a new, one unit lecture course, to be given by the Department of Education of the University of California this year. The course consists of fourteen lectures covering the following subjects: Physiological Effects of Alcohol and Its Relation to the Social Evil; Alcohol and Heredity; Alcohol and Public Health; Relation of Liquor to Poverty and Crime; Relation of Liquor to Business; Relation of Liquor to Labor Problems, etc., etc. Nearly every summer school as well as the normal and training schools have employed special lectures on Scientific Temperance and some phase of the temperance problem is considered in the colleges and universities.

The writing of temperance essays has assumed large proportions. Thirteen different states competed for the college prize this past year but the great bulk of the essays are written in the high school and the grades. The amount of money reported in this department will show the value placed upon the essay contest. Aside from the prizes given in the shape of medals, books, souvenirs, etc., $9,927.73 was reported in money. As some of the state reports will be sent in too late to be counted, ten thousand five hundred dollars will be a very moderate estimate of the money used for work in this department.

Miss Christine Tinling, a special lecturer for this department, has given 120 addresses in normal schools and colleges, 42 before teachers' meetings, and 211 in the public schools. Mrs. Etta M. G. Luce, state superintendent of Massachusetts, has been constantly at work during the school year visiting the normal schools, high schools and teachers' meetings. She writes: "One feature which meets with much appreciation is the work done in the public schools; the lessons taught have never failed to meet the approval of superintendents and teaching force, even where previous prejudice existed."

Miss Sara Phillips Thomas, assistant superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, and state superintendent of Pennsylvania, had charge of the work in the Summer School of the South, travelled 5260 miles, addressed 4700 teachers and taught 5230 children and adults. The national superintendent has addressed state universities, colleges, normal schools, teachers' institutes, county training schools, high schools and the grades of many schools. On one trip of seven weeks' duration she spoke to more than twenty-nine thousand students.

THE TEMPERANCE EDUCATIONAL QUARTERLY

A large and increasing number of libraries, both school and public, are sending for The Temperance Educational Quarterly. The librarian of one of the large state universities wrote: "No temperance publication that comes to our library is so constantly read by the students as The Temperance Educational Quarterly."
THE GRADED SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE CHARTS WITH MANUAL

Since the charts on alcohol and tobacco with the manual explaining their use were issued a few months ago, the great state of Ohio has led all other states and placed in the schools 118 sets of these charts.

A number of the states have held very fine exhibits of charts and posters in connection with educational and philanthropic meetings. Miss Carol C. Hodge, the state superintendent of Rhode Island writes of such an exhibit: "During the seven days of our Child Welfare Exhibit, Scientific Temperance charts were being explained and other information given almost continuously. In this way thousands were reached with scientific temperance facts and a deep interest was expressed.

Sweden reports, through her superintendent, Mrs. Elsa Bengtsson of Gefle, that the work of the W. C. T. U. in Sweden among children runs along two lines; a—effort for a more general and more thorough temperance instruction in the schools; b—the training in white ribbon principles not only of the children belonging to the "The Hope of Sweden," but also of those children occasionally visiting our meetings.

As far back as the year 1892 the State decided that temperance instruction should be given in all the national schools in connection with instruction in religion and natural history, but for various reasons this instruction has not been as effective or as general as it should be. With the advance of the temperance movement the importance of such basic and preventive work, which through the schools would reach the whole rising generation, has grown more and more evident and hence the bill requiring better temperance instruction in the schools was brought before the Swedish Parliament in 1912.

The W. C. T. U. Executive Committee sent an official writ to the King, suporting the bill. To further the cause in other ways also the Executive memorialized the Fifteenth General Conference of the Swedish National Schools, held last July at the university city of Lund, requiring that the subject of temperance instruction in the schools might be placed on the program of the conference. The superintendent of the department has endeavored to arouse and keep up interest for temperance instruction by contributing articles on the subject to several different temperance periodicals.

ANTI-NARCOTICS
(South Africa)

Superintendent, Edith G. Bacon

In this department, the Cape Province alone is able to report organized work. Mrs. Hutchinson of Port Elizabeth, superintendent, circularizes all Unions every year, giving information and distributing literature on the subject and encouraging the formation of anti-cigarette leagues. Miss Braithwaite, Hon. Secretary of the Women's Committee of the Association for the suppression of the opium traffic, is to send literature dealing with this evil to any unions who may wish it.

Mrs. Hutchinson, realizing the need for the Union government to deal drastically with the illicit trade in opium, at the last executive
meeting of the Cape Province W. C. T. U. proposed that a copy of the twenty-five articles signed at the Hague Conference by representatives of twelve governments be supplied to all South African members of Parliament. It was decided at this meeting to ascertain whether a copy of these articles was included in the Parliamentary Library at Cape Town.

No reports have been received from Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal, but it is evident that in each of these provinces every endeavor is used when the opportunity presents itself towards dealing with such evils as juvenile smoking, drug-taking, and similar harmful practices. At the last executive meeting of the Natal Provincial W. C. T. U., it was decided that Mrs. Rolland should approach the Durban town council in the matter of passing a by-law against insanga smoking among natives.

(Australasia)
Superintendent, Miss C. A. Brentnall

We are glad to report increased interest in this department, especially in regard to juvenile cigaret smoking. The superintendent is offering a prize banner to the state and a prize book to the individual member gaining the most anti-cigarette pledges in three years. In all the states good work is done in the L. T. L's and Bands of Hope. Each Union is written to and supplied with leaflets. Thousands of leaflets have been distributed and many pledges secured, 184 being gained at the W. C. T. U. exhibit at the Brisbane show. Shopkeepers have been interviewed about selling cigarettes to boys. Queensland has a law prohibiting smoking by boys under 16 years of age, the penalty being a fine not exceeding five shillings for the first offense and ten shillings for subsequent offences. For supplying tobacco to those under the age, the fine is ten pounds. In Victoria the school paper issued by the Education Department published some fine articles on the harmfulness of smoking.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS
Superintendent, J. Darling

To tabulate the work of individual countries in connection with gifts and bequests is an impossible task, for the steady, unwearying efforts on behalf of our great world's work in every land never cease and cannot be writ with pen and ink. We thank our God that He has written it in His Book and that no work done for Him is too small nor will be in vain. Hath He not repaid us a thousandfold in the blessed influence which emanates from all true work done for Him and in His name, and which only eternity will reveal?

The United States: From various sources in cash and bonds since last World's Convention, $15,387.33 has been given for extension of work in the United States.

Canada: The Dominion Union has recently started mission work among foreign women and children in the great west, involving an outlay of about $1,000.00 per annum. The first year's income for this work was supplied through Dominion life memberships or gifts. The Ontario Union is carrying on a mission to lumbermen. $1,000.00 has been collected through gifts and donations, while the same Union has had a bequest of $2,000.00. The Quebec Union has given two life members and has made this a feature of their work.
England sent a gift of £71—specially ear-marked for India and Japan. The National B. W. T. A. took part in a great bazaar in Manchester of the U. K. Alliance in 1912 for a campaign on behalf of the New Licensing bill, when their stall raised £849—surely a record sum for a good and far-reaching cause.

Scotland during the past three years has financed a World's missionary in India, paying in all £200 a year since the last World's Convention. Miss Lochhead, whose noble work met with manifest signs of God's blessing, has returned after three and a half years' service. She will be succeeded by Miss Stroud Smith, with whom Scotland still hopes to continue her definite link with this great field. Two members of the Scottish Christian Union have become life members, which makes an additional gift of £40.

France: A very small Union, handicapped by want of funds, is dependent entirely on World's W. C. T. U. for its support and is grateful for the monetary help received.

Egypt, out of a very small income, sent a donation of £1 to the World's funds.

PROMOTION OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP
(For New Zealand)

*Superintendent, Marian Judson*

Before the convention of 1911, no report had been sent in from this department, but since that time the New Zealand Unions have been fairly active in this branch of work and there has been a steady increase in the interest shown in all matters connected therewith.

The most noticeable work during the past three years was that in connection with the general election in November, 1911, the vote for dominion prohibition and local no-license being taken on the same day. All the Unions worked well throughout the year in preparation for this—both in holding public and drawing-room meetings and in house-to-house canvassing and in the distribution of literature. The "Woman's Crusade," initiated by Mrs. H. H. Driver of Dunedin did especially good work in securing pledges to vote for Dominion prohibition and local no-license. The result was seen on election day when a vote of fifty-five per cent was polled for national prohibition. Though this did not bring it into force, a two-thirds majority being required, we regard it as a triumph of principle, and we work on resolutely, in the conviction that success must certainly come in the end.

For some reason there was no increase in the no-license vote, the twelve districts which had already gained it retaining it, but no fresh ones being added. The work is now being carried on in a somewhat different way; the large majority of Unions are taking part in the campaign for securing individual pledges not to vote for any parliamentary candidate who will not pledge himself to support the bare majority, or at least a substantial reduction. Some few refrain from this because they do not see it to be right to ask for pledges on party questions, nor to take a course which might seem to suggest any form of bribery; and a still smaller number because they cannot recognize the justice of a bare majority rule; but they are none the less earnest in doing everything in their power to forward the work of the Union. These questions are bound to force themselves upon the attention of
every body of electors, and it behooves our women to consider them well and to form an intelligent opinion, based upon principle rather than sentiment, only so can we hope that a righteous government will prevail.

Much useful work has also been done along other lines. In 1910 a deputation was sent to the Premier, praying for the repeal of the C. D. Acts, which has since been carried into effect. In 1912 a resolution was passed and forwarded to the parliament by all the New Zealand Unions "protesting strongly against any legislation increasing the number of totalisator permits, or the publication of totalised dividends." A resolution was also passed at the last convention urging the government "to refuse to introduce legislation that would in any way increase facilities for gambling."

General interest has also been taken in municipal affairs, many women offering themselves as candidates for School Committees, Education Boards, and Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards. Our members have worked well in support of all such candidates whether belonging to the Union or not. In 1910 the Wellington Union had three members on the Education Board and the Waipukuran three on the Licensing Committee. At present there are ten women on the Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards in the principal New Zealand towns; only three of these are W. C. T. U. members, but the majority are supporters of our principles; and there are also in Dunedin two members on the Advisory Board, acting in conjunction with the Charitable Aid Board. It is interesting to record that Dr. Florence Keller, an Auckland member, headed poll for the Hospital Board with a majority of 3,000; in Wellington three women candidates were successful, Dr. Watts Mills obtaining a record vote of over 14,000 and Miss Richmond following with over 10,000. The latter has been elected chairman of committee. In Dunedin also the two women obtained a large majority. There are also a large number of women upon the school committees in different parts of the Dominion and in Auckland this year one has been placed on the city council.

At the annual convention last March resolutions were passed in support of the establishment of a curfew law, for the raising of the age of protection for boys, and for vigilance committees in connection with picture films publicly exhibited; several New Zealand Unions have already taken action in this last matter. A small committee of ladies was also appointed to watch our interests and to keep more prominently under notice the resolutions forwarded to the government by our conventions. Much educational work still remains to be done among our women. After centuries of ignorance and indifference it is only slowly that they can rise to a full sense of their duties, and responsibilities as citizens. The main work of our members in this connection must still be the education of themselves and others in civic and political matters, that we may all be better fitted to take our places as responsible members of the community, and to do our part in the work of improving the conditions under which we live.

(Report for the United States)
Superintendent, Mrs. Emma L. Starrett

Reports from state superintendents have been most inspiring, and I wish space would permit me to report all the practical work, outlined in this department, that has been accomplished in every state. Our slogan, "Nation-wide prohibition by 1920," is bringing greater inspira-
tion as the months pass by, and we are trying to equip ourselves for this war of the ages. The demand for literature has been greater than any previous year. The department has reprinted four leaflets because of this demand, two new leaflets have been issued, a Christian Citizenship Institute program, and a large edition of the plan of work which has been sent out free for postage. Fifty-five thousand thirty eight pages of literature—more than two hundred budgets, gratis; at least five hundred communications. All in all, the most inspiring year of service to help hasten the coming of His Kingdom.

MERCY

Superintendent, Mrs. Mary F. Lovell

Africa: The W. C. T. U. of South Africa has appointed a national superintendent, Miss Alice I. Liddell, Harrismith, O. F. S. She reports four Bands of Mercy at Cape Colony. Mrs. Jean Simpson has organized another at Salisbury, S. Rhodesia. Harrismith Y. W. C. T. U. is active in the department, and readings on the subject are used at monthly meetings. In the Wesleyan Sunday school mercy literature is taken in rotation with other selections in the half hour preceding the regular exercises, and has had a most beneficial influence. One public address was given at Vrededorp. The department calendar is popular. Miss Liddell is endeavoring to get the W. C. T. U. of the Transvaal to adopt the department. Mrs. Grace G. Ward writes from Pietermaritzburg that department work has been faithfully done for four years, and a great many children instructed. Mr. Ward uses his influence for the department, and has introduced the topic of mercy into many sermons.

Australasia: Mrs. McNeil, superintendent for Victoria, reports twenty branches doing department work. Letters and literature have been sent to every branch in the state. Mrs. Pritchard, superintendent for South Australia, says: “The authorities are up in arms about the exportation of bird plumage though there is a law against it, and united action has been taken between England and her dependencies to secure such legislation as will prevent the killing and selling of birds. The Intelligence Department of South Australia has issued a book containing illustrations of birds which are protected, and the director of education will place a copy in every school with two wall plates of illustrations for the guidance of teachers and pupils. Master P. Browne, member of the Narridy Public School Bird Protection Club, won for the school last year the cup presented by the South Australian Ornithological Association. His teacher is Miss Bethune, a loyal member of the W. C. T. U.” Mrs. Pritchard has distributed thousands of pages of literature and made ten public addresses. She has sent letters and literature to the fifty-six Unions in her state, and secured several local superintendents. Mrs. Edith Harris of Rail-way Town, Broken Hill, New South Wales, has done all in her power to promote the department. Her husband preaches on the duty of mercy at his children’s services; it is taught in the Sunday School, and humane instruction is given regularly in the public schools. Literature has been distributed, remonstrances against cruelty have been frequent, and columns have been written for local papers.

Canada: Mrs. Harold Fussing, superintendent, writes: “County superintendents’ reports are the very best I have ever received.” Twelve counties have adopted humane education in unions and
schools. The Dominion Act has been circulated in French and English, and humane laws published. Many Unions have Bands of Mercy in connection with L. T. L's and Bands of Hope. Eleven separate Bands are reported. At the request of the superintendent of Hoche­laga county humane teaching has been introduced into the curriculum of the schools of the Protestant Board of Montreal. Seven fountains and many watering troughs have been put in place. Miss Eleanor Brierley reports that in St. Thomas 1,000 children have signed the mercy pledge. 4,000 leaflets have been given out. Twenty meetings were held. Seven medals were awarded for humane essays, 500 children competing. Six more medals are being tried for at present. Five addresses were made in Sunday schools, and five prizes given for the highest number of Scripture passages showing God's care for animals.

Chile: Until she left Chile in April, 1912, Miss Adda Burch promoted the department there, especially in Concepcion College. In one letter she mentioned a league formed among the business men of Concepcion not to ride on street cars because of the cruelty to horses drawing them. The boycott did much good.

Cuba: The department of Mercy in Cuba can boast of those who have "resisted unto blood, striving against sin." The first martyr was the devoted Señora de Arredondo, who was mortally hurt July 11, 1910. Early that morning she encountered a man who had over­loaded his team of mules and was cruelly beating them. More than once previously she had caused him to be fined for the same offense. While she was remonstrating, he backed his wagon, crushing her between it and a wall. She died while being taken to a hospital. A fountain has been erected in her honor near the place where she was killed, and where hundreds of animals pass daily. During the epidemic of bubonic plague in Cuba word went forth that the fleas in dogs might carry the disease, and every means was used to get rid of these animals. One man poured coal oil over some dogs and set fire to them. Nicolas Ruso Lopez, member of the Band of Mercy, remonstrated. The man shot him through the chest, and he nearly lost his life. Senor Martinez, secretary of the Band of Mercy, was stoned and had to flee for his life after preventing a bull-fight. On July 7th, 1913, Brigadier-General Armando J. de la Riva, chief of the Cuban police, only 39 years of age, the loyal friend of Mrs. Ryder and her work, was shot because he had raided a prominent club where gambling was carried on in defiance of the law. As in the case of Señora de Arredondo, the representatives of the Band of Mercy were among those who mounted guard about the body, which lay in state in the city hall surrounded by the most distinguished men of the capital. Mrs. Ryder has taken in charge, and is educating, a poor little boy, as a thank-offering for the work of General Riva.

For years Mrs. Ryder waged battle over the abuses existing in the Guanajay Reform School. She was socially ostracised for her efforts, was publicly threatened in print with prison. In 1912 the Cuba News presented pictures of the boys of this school—unhappy lads in rags—and at last the superintendent of the school was dis­charged and a new one appointed. Mrs. Ryder has been asked to formulate plans of administration, and of construction of the new building, with the assurance that they will be adopted as far as possible. She considers this the best, most important, and most dif-
difficult piece of work done by the Band of Mercy, because of the powerful political influence with which they had to contend.

Last December Mrs. Ryder and her friends prepared a wonderful Christmas tree, which traveled and scattered its bounty among about 1,000 children and some adults. The money expended was $247.20, besides which clothing and groceries were contributed. Mrs. Ryder has stopped bull-fighting in Cuba at the risk of her own life and that of her helpers. She has had to threaten to throw herself between the bull and the picador. There is a law in Cuba forbidding bull-fights, but they were held under other names, such as "moving pictures," etc. Beside the Refuge for sick and stray animals, which cares for hundreds annually, Mrs. Ryder established, Sept. 1912, a free Clinic and Dispensary for children. Doctors, medicine, (twenty-five drug stores, names registered, are pledged to contribute prescriptions) milk, food and flannel are free. 1,136 patients have been treated in the past year. There have been 3,386 consultations and 2,656 prescriptions free.

Delegations (branches) of the Band of Mercy have been established at Santiago de Cuba, Pinar del Río, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, and other places. The best men and women belong to these as well as children. The members of the Havana Band of Mercy haunt the markets and railway stations enforcing laws against cruelty. Night vigils are kept to rescue unfortunate creatures, and long tedious rides are taken and wearisome journeys on foot to relieve suffering. Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske had thousands of "The Horse's Prayer" printed on water-proof paper and distributed through the island. Visitors testify that the department of Mercy is doing a work in Cuba which will prove of lasting benefit to the world.

Japan: The national superintendent, Mrs. Yoshi Takeda, writes that she never forgets the department of Mercy. Prof. Takeda is now the evangelist for the whole province of Omi, with a population of 800,000, among whom he promotes the principle of mercy deeply and widely, as well as preaching many sermons on the subject. Articles are published every month in The Children's News, which is widely read in the Sunday schools. Humane instruction is given in some of the common schools, and prominent statesmen and influential newspapers favor it. Mrs. Takeda says that it will surely permeate the whole nation by and by, but meantime the terrible custom of infanticide still prevails to some extent, and the lives of the laboring classes are held lightly. These are the worst evils with which the department has to contend in Japan. Translations of department literature have been freely distributed. Miss Hansee reports that she has held mercy contests in Keiogijuku, the prizes being humane books, "Black Beauty," etc., sent by the World's superintendent. She writes: "I wish you could have seen the glow on the face of each contestant who won a book." She has co-operated with the Japanese S. P. C. A., a very active society, with 3,000 members, but which does not admit women and therefore requested the department of Mercy to help. Over-loaded men and horses have been relieved, and lectures have been given in Tokyo on the care of smaller animals. The police are helpful in enforcing the laws against cruelty, but Miss Hansee says, "Teaching mercy in the schools and giving instruction through the newspapers are more effective than police work. * * * One day I saw a student touching the eye of a frog with his finger. In the recitation that followed I gave a lesson on that act. Later, the
boy, Haruji Yamanoto, took the first prize in a mercy contest. He is now in Osaka, and his greatest interest, aside from his business, is to talk on the importance of kindness to every living creature. I organized a mercy society in Kelogijuku, and its president, Mr. H. Nogami, having finished his studies, is now traveling in China, but retains his enthusiasm for mercy work. The interest of my students in the subject never decreases. We have held public and social meetings and one dinner, at all of which professors and students discussed our great work.” Miss Hansee gives a wonderful list of native people of influence who favor humane teaching. The daughters of the Prime Minister of Japan, one of whom is the daughter-in-law of Marquis Salgo, and the children of many other eminent persons, are among her students. She is offering prizes throughout the empire for essays on mercy, and in short, doing a vast work.

Madeira: The Rev. G. W. and Mrs. Smart have done all they could to promote the department by the distribution of literature in English and Portuguese. Mr. Smart writes: “We will do all we can to inculcate the great principle of mercy among the Portuguese people, and for the animals by interfering in their favor and giving advice as to their treatment.”

Mexico: The president of the National W. C. T. U. writes: “In the name of the National W. C. T. U. of Mexico I wish to express to you our heartfelt thanks for the leaflets you have furnished us in Spanish. * * * Our National L. T. L. secretary is sending them out.”

Palestine: A Band of Mercy has been formed in the American Friends’ Mission, and the signatures of the thirty-six boy members have been sent to the World’s superintendent.

Scotland: Mrs. Urquhart of Glasgow has distributed department literature, and a Band of Mercy has been organized at Blairgowrie.

The Philippines: At last hearing Miss Murdoch continued her immense Band of Mercy, and a flourishing Band had been organized at Sampaloc. A law had been enacted prohibiting the docking of horses’ tails, and the importation of horses so treated.

United States: Sixteen states have some form of legislation prescribing humane education. Superintendents everywhere speak of the hearty co-operation of educators. During the past year the department workers assisted in the passage by the United States Congress of the McLean bill for the protection of migratory birds and Schedule N of the Tariff Bill prohibiting the importation of the feathers of wild birds. Both are now law, the greatest victory ever won for bird protection. Existing laws against cruelty have been well published, and 1,613 remonstrances and 214 arrests have been made by Unions in the effort to enforce them. 1,122,431 pages of literature have been distributed, beside books, calendars, cards, etc. 463 sermons have been preached, and 1,567 addresses given, beside many informal talks. 532 articles have been published in newspapers, and “many columns” reported. 4,870 signatures to the pledge against wearing bird plumage have been sent to the national superintendent. Children and animals have been gathered into homes, one superintendent last year reporting $400.00 collected for this purpose, and $400.00 expended on the poor and sick. Thousands of visits have been paid to the afflicted. Carriage and automobile rides have been given to invalids. Several rest rooms are maintained. Twelve fountains and many watering troughs have been placed. Superintendents speak of the interest shown by
prisoners in department literature and of its evident influence upon them. Thousands of dollars have been expended upon department work in the United States during the past three years.

MEDAL CONTEST

Superintendent, Mrs. Adelia E. Carman

In making up the report for this department, from those sent me, and we received reports from every country where the department has been adopted, we find that the work has increased nearly two-fold. Another encouraging feature is, that we have received so many letters from colleges, academies and mission fields. Quite recently we received a communication from the Isle of Cyprus. A clergyman who has charge of a Mission School wrote asking for information and literature on the department. He hopes to begin work in the near future. Another letter from the North Andes M. E. Mission Conference in Peru, that supplies sufficient for six contests, was sent him. Hundreds of contestants are going to different mission fields and countries and are introducing the work, saying “that nothing can be done that will arouse more interest among our people than a W. C. T. U. medal contest.

India. The superintendent, Mrs. I. F. Henry, sends a fine report; the work has doubled the past three years. Madras held the largest number. The work in the United States is being taken up enthusiastically. Bengal shows a fine increase. Bombay, while not increasing in number, is growing in interest.

Burma's superintendent sends the first report of contest to this Convention. They have recently taken up the work. Several medal contests have been held and more in preparation. She writes that the work is very popular. Miss Strout adds, “That the outlook is most encouraging. The fact that it is being pushed shows what the people think of the work. It is a fine way in which to arouse the people. We can always depend upon a large audience and offering that helps materially.”

Japan's Superintendent, Etsu Sugimoto, reports as follows: “It is my privilege to write you something of the Medal Contest work here in Japan. I am happy to state that this department, with us, is steadily making progress, though yet far from reaching our ideal. More contests were held the past year than any previous year. Some were held in schools and some in churches. In every case the audiences were enthused with the spirit of the work. At all our meetings many of the grown-ups were moved by the children's recitations, and doubtless the speeches flowing from the lips of the innocent, have wonderful strength. It is not a rare happening that a number join the temperance society after one of our contest gatherings. The Y's are now planning to hold a contest. Miss Davis is to leave us soon. Her furlough naturally echoes throughout all the departments, giving quite a shakeup to the work. Mrs. Thacher, the World's Superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors department, was a contributor to the Contest Fund, for which we were very grateful, and we have every reason to feel that her gift went to the best advantage. I hope this brief outlook of the work in Japan will give you some idea concerning the work.”
South Africa. The following items are taken from the report of Alice I. Liddell, Federal Superintendent of Medal Contest work for South Africa: "Leading as does all departments of our temperance crusade, you will not be surprised to hear that the Cape Province has been very aggressive. Natal, however, has fallen slightly behind in comparison, but both Provinces gives evidence of earnest endeavor. The Cape Province reports 29 contests held. Many of these contests were held in the girls' schools. In Durban the members of the W. C. T. U. have co-operated with other societies, and as a result several contests were held. At Maritsburg the contests were held by the Young People's Branch. Each year there have been a number of contests between the winners of these different high school contests. In conclusion, I should like to quote a summary of some remarks made by one of our prominent men: J. A. Jacobson, on the 'Value of Medal Contests.' He says, 'The contests as carried on by the W. C. T. U. form one of the greatest mediums we have today for spreading the Gospel of temperance. I consider this method of educating the public indispensable as a means toward the ultimate triumph of prohibition.'

Australia is encouraging contest work by offering a Diamond Medal to cost five pounds to the state showing the best work done in this department. "We believe most thoroughly in this work, and are making every effort to increase the interest. South Australia has won the diamond medal the past two years. Mrs. Radford and her helpers are splendid workers, and fully aroused to the importance of the work."

Canada. Mrs. Mary C. Ewing, superintendent, writes: "Since our last report two more books of selections in the Dominion Educators' series have been published. A beautiful medal for musical contests has been designed. The work is being carried on enthusiastically. There have been 210 silver medal contests, eighteen gold, and two grand gold, with receipts aggregating at least $1,000. The outlook for the future is most encouraging. The preparation of another book will be commenced soon, which will be number four in our series. A medal will soon be made especially for L. T. L. contests.

United States. We have held in the past three years over 12,000 contests, sent out 50,000 recitation books, and 25,000 catalogues, giving plan of work, besides thousands of the nine different leaflets. We have published three new recitation books. Total number of contestants taking part in these contests, 72,000. What a recruiting army for temperance and prohibition workers! Every state and territory but two have an active superintendent. Alaska, the last territory organized, has for its president Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher. She is also acting territorial superintendent for this department at the present time.

We hold many high grade contests at County and District Conventions, at Chautauquas, Old Settlers' Reunions, Independence Day, where thousands of people are congregated. Our contests are listened to with great interest, and hold the attention of the vast audiences equally as well as the most renowned platform speakers of the day.

WORLD'S MISSIONARY FUND
Superintendent, Katharine Lent Stevenson

It is impossible to give a detailed report of the work of this department which, at the Glasgow convention, was placed in my hands. Its work is bound up so inextricably with that of the World's treasurer that, in the matter of reporting, it is difficult to tell where the fund
for general work ends and the missionary fund begins. This fact, however, was established at the Glasgow convention, that Life and Memorial Memberships are to be henceforth counted as belonging to the Missionary Fund.

Almost immediately after the convention I issued the first of the Missionary Fund leaflets entitled, "Why? How? When?" and sent copies, accompanied by a personal letter, to every country in the World's Union. I also wrote each State president in our own country, enclosing copies, and urged that an effort be made to secure at least one Life or Memorial member during the Triennium. This has been followed by another letter during the current year. At the convention of the National Union held in Milwaukee, in 1911, I gave notice that I should, at the next convention, ask that the department be adopted in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States and a Superintendent appointed. This was done at the convention of 1912 and Mrs. Caroline McDowell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was made National Superintendent. Thus there are three National Superintendents already appointed—Miss Swankie-Cameron of England, Mrs. Kirk of Australasia, and Mrs. McDowell of the U. S. A. May the number be increased.

From the several countries, and from the majority of the States, the replies to my letters were encouraging, and Mrs. McDowell, immediately upon entering upon her duties, made the generous offer that she would duplicate all sums paid to the World's Missionary Fund to the amount of five thousand dollars. The Countess of Carlisle, our World's President, had given 1,000 pounds at Glasgow with the distinct provision that it should be spent in mission fields, and during the three years intervening she has sent 500 pounds for the same purpose. Some of the donations have been reported to me, but the larger number have been sent directly to the World's Treasurer.

In looking over the Treasurer's reports for the three years I find that thirty-nine Life and Memorial members have been made and eighteen have been added since the last report was printed. The donations have totaled $2,416.51; the Life and Memorial Memberships $5,700. These, with Lady Carlisle's generous gifts, make a sum total of $15,616, and if to this amount we are privileged to add the full pledge of Mrs. McDowell we shall have received about $25,000 (5,000 pounds) for definite work in mission fields. It is not a large amount but it is something and its possession has made possible many endeavors which could not have been undertaken but for this financial warrant.

I need not speak today of the needs for this work. They come to us from all quarters of the globe. As never before is there an awakening as to the imperative necessity of definite, practical, organized work for total abstinence and for the overthrow of the drink traffic if the work of Christian missions is to be finally successful.

If I were to attempt a definite tabulation of our needs I should say they are:

1. Workers to go into the distant fields—not one, but many. China should have at least a half dozen to cover its vast area, India, Japan, Ceylon, Egypt, Palestine—oh, the need is so great in them all and what could be grander as a life investment than to work in any one of these lands for the overthrow of the greatest obstacle which stands in the way of Christ's Kingdom on earth. Pray to the Lord of the
Harvest that He may send forth laborers, well equipped and eager to give themselves in this great adventure for righteousness.

2. Literature. We need more literature as to the aims and needs of this department but chiefly do we need to have our general literature translated into the many languages and dialects of the several countries in which we are already established or which we are striving to reach. It is good to know that more than a beginning has been made in several of these lands, but the beginning should be followed up and the World’s Union should be equipped with samples of leaflets in every known language that we may be able to answer the appeals which from far away lands come to our officers and to our Superintendents. Of course it is impossible for our Superintendent of Literature to do this on her scanty appropriation, but with a sufficient fund placed at her disposal it could be accomplished and somewhere a repository should be established in which a small quantity of the literature of every country upon this vital reform might be found.

3. If we could begin a campaign of stereopticon lectures, or lectures illustrated with the Edison films in the schools and colleges of the world, the effect would be magical. Temperance nations would, indeed, be born in a day. This might easily be made a part of our propaganda if we had money enough to supply the plates and films to the needy fields.

4. Our last need is our first—a Missionary Fund in some degree adequate to the importance of the work we are undertaking and the magnitude of the area we are attempting to cover. A world-wide mission field cannot be covered without great expense. We ought to have a million dollars for this work. Shall we not resolve to secure at least one-tenth of that amount before we next come together in convention. Is it asking too much of this great gathering, with its representatives from thirty nations, that we set as the definite goal of our endeavor during the next triennium a missionary fund of not less than one hundred thousand dollars? What might we not accomplish with such a fund at our disposal! Shall we not together raise it? We can if we will. There are individuals in every nation, in almost every city, who would gladly pay the one hundred dollars, or twenty pounds, necessary for membership if only the matter were tactfully presented to them. With God all things are possible, and this is both possible and necessary.

Dear comrades, I am sure that you have listened to the appeals which have come to us from country after country, with deep and true sympathy and with an earnest desire to do all in your power to help, but again and again the thought has come to me of how differently to me and to one or two others in this convention these calls must come. Some of us have been privileged to see for ourselves something of conditions not in one, but in many lands. We have met face to face the devoted workers and talked matters over under the shadow of their roofs, therefore to us it is given not alone to hear but to see. And before my eyes at this moment there is unrolling a mighty panorama of waiting faces, of outreaching hands, of eager, soul-filled eyes, while from each and all is sounding the same age-long cry: “Come over and help us.” May God help us to heed the call.

Ah, the womanhood of the world! I wish I could make you see it as I see it in my moments of memory and my moments of illumination. It is standing but half awakened, with its mighty potentialities only vaguely stirring, its power for weal or woe as yet unrealized.
Browning's words come to me again and again as I think of the women of the many lands who met me with such tender kindness: "She hath opened her soul to me, Therefore I love her."

God grant that we of this world-wide sisterhood may go to the womanhood of the world with souls opened to understand, hearts opened to love and hands opened in blessing.

**DEPARTMENT RESOLUTION**

Resolved, That the World’s Woman’s Christian Temperance Union, in triennial convention assembled, pledges itself to an earnest endeavor to raise, during the next three years, a Missionary Fund of not less than one hundred thousand dollars (20,000 pounds).

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention.

**WORK FOR THE PROMOTION OF PURITY IN LITERATURE AND ART**

*Superintendent, Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard*

"Each thought of God a deep it is."

The world of invention, discovery, science, philosophy, art and literature, and indeed everything of an uplifting, magnificent and ennobling character, emanates from the mind of the Great Creator working upon and through the minds of the human race.

"Over space the clear banner of mind is unfurled,
And the habits of God are the laws of the world."

The saloon is the masterpiece of Satan’s work. All that is of a degrading and immoral character feeds and strengthens the power of the saloon. Indeed, its emissaries are constantly at work to degrade the children and prepare them to patronize and support the saloon as they grow to their full stature.

The Continent says: "The thing of consequence to the morality of youth is the view of life to which they are introduced—the spirit mastering the flesh or the flesh stamping out the Spirit." Literature and art are influences that either enoble or degrade, and in many books and pictures man is represented as a being of only physical senses and public ambition, ignoring the fact that his highest qualification is, that like to his God, he is a spirit, controlled entirely by either the mind of God or the mind of Satan. Hence the need of pure art and literature as influences in destroying the power of Satan and thus abolishing the saloon.

**REPORT**

At our last World’s Convention I represented our late comrade, Mrs. Emilie D. Martin (who was then this department’s honored Superintendent). At this convention, at the request of the General Officers, I represent the work until a superintendent can be regularly elected to succeed Mrs. Martin, who is now engaged in the "higher activities."

During the past year I wrote letters and sent several times literature, including question blanks, to those in charge of the work in countries listed in the directory, and have received in return communications from fourteen countries. So far no superintendents have been appointed outside of America, but all express great interest in
the work, and are doing what they can along many of the lines, such as erecting fountains, using temperance posters, objecting to liquor advertisements, distributing good literature, trying to have the moving pictures censored, delivering addresses, etc.

The countries whose representatives have written me are as follows: Australia, Cairo-Egypt, Canada, Chili, China, England, France, Funchal-Madeira, New Zealand, South Africa, Syria, Transvaal, and the United States.

The United States' report, condensed, is as follows: Thirty-four states have superintendents. Seventeen states have reported that they have secured laws against obscene matter. Ten states have Juvenile Courts, some with matrons. The Vaudeville and Moving Picture shows are being watched, and in many of the states censors have been appointed, although they may not perform their work as carefully as we would have them. Some members of the school board should serve on this most important board.

One of our greatest achievements in this department is, that Mr. Thomas A. Edison is at work preparing educational films for use in the public schools. One hundred and two films have been completed already, also a small portable machine that will be suitable for conveying the films to other schools. We hope to have the evils of the use of intoxicants and narcotics included in the list of subjects so treated.

Resolutions have been passed and a determined effort made to secure the exclusion of whisky advertisements and obscene stories and illustrations, from books, magazines, and the daily and weekly press. The postoffice authorities have been called upon to bar such matter from the mails. One particular magazine, notorious for such sensational, and we might say, obscene stories, was refused further advertising contracts from an association of advertising agency managers, my son being one of them, until the publishers of the magazine told them that as soon as the writers of such stories had concluded this year's contract, they would be retained no longer, and that they had decided to eliminate all such objectionable stories hereafter.

Hundreds of thousands of pages of literature have been distributed. Included in this work in many states is the work for securing the anti-polygamy amendment to the federal Constitution. During the past year eight more states worked heroically and secured the passage of the joint resolution endorsing such an amendment.

There is more and more work to be reported, but space forbids.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Superintendent, Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts

Through the International Sunday School Lesson system plans are made for teaching temperance to over thirty millions of children and youth in all parts of the world.

At the World's Sunday School convention, which was held in Zurich, Switzerland, in July, 1913, the following resolution was passed: "We would reaffirm our unconquerable resolve not to cease our efforts until intemperance, gambling, impurity, militarism, and every other evil, including child labor and the infamous white slave traffic, inimical to young life have been finally abolished. We also cordially
commend to our constituency throughout the world every movement which safeguards and purifies the domestic and social conditions in which child life is being nurtured. Among these we include: The definite teaching of the wisdom of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors, and for young people, of total abstinence from tobacco in all its forms."

This promises well for the continuance of temperance teaching. But a difficulty has arisen which can not be overlooked. I regret to say that in the Graded Lesson Series temperance lessons are only occasionally introduced, and it is a fact that in the Uniform Series during some recent years the full set of quarterly temperance lessons have not been chosen—there were two omissions in this present year—and in the course for 1914 but two temperance lessons are given instead of four. I wrote a letter to the lesson committee about these omissions and asked if they were not still under instruction from the International Sunday School convention to provide four quarterly temperance lessons. I have received the following reply:

"The lesson committee is still acting under the instructions of the Sunday School Association regarding temperance lessons. There has been no withdrawal of the requirement, and the lesson committee has not shirked its duty. If the lessons do not seem to be marked "Temperance" it is because there are several issued for temperance lessons which the lesson writers themselves can adapt. It is true, that for one or two years they were not so marked, but lesson writers who had any interest in temperance at all used them as such.

"In some of the graded lessons, the temperance lessons are not placed exactly one in each quarter, but are sometimes bunched one or two near together because of the character of the material. It is a distinct disadvantage to break a series of lessons to inject a temperance lesson, so that, occasionally, a couple of temperance lessons come close together. That has its advantage and, I think, a greater advantage than to scatter them about.

"You can assure your committee that the lesson committee has a special subcommittee on temperance, and is seeing to it that such lessons are provided in accordance with the original agreement made with the W. C. T. U. by the International Association.

"Very sincerely yours,

"(Signed) Ira M. Price,
"Secretary Lesson Committee."

In view of the statements in this letter I suggest the adoption by the World's Christian Temperance Union of the following resolution:

Resolved, that we request the International Sunday School lesson committee to indicate plainly which lesson in each quarter of both the Uniform and Graded Series is assigned as a quarterly temperance lesson. And we also request all lesson writers to treat the drink problem as the central issue in all these lessons.

This department urges that lesson writers should not only show what prophets, apostles and Jesus Christ taught, but also what knowledge has been added of God's natural laws as to alcohol and its effect upon the individual and the community, and why the churches have declared for total abstinence and prohibition.

As to Sunday Schools of any land which do not use either the Graded or Uniform Series of the International Lesson System, the request is made that at least one lesson per quarter be devoted faith-
fully to this supreme moral issue with a view of enlisting in work for
others even those who seem to need no argument for themselves.

_Cape Province—South Africa:_ Mrs. Bacon, superintendent of the
Sunday School department, reports that each year all Unions are cir-
cularized with a view of reminding them of the claims of the Sunday
Schools, and from ten to fourteen Unions have usually reported.

_Cape Colony:_ Special temperance services are held; ministers
are asked to observe World's Temperance Sunday in their churches.
Temperance literature is distributed.

_O. F. S._: In Bloemfontein quarterly temperance lessons are taught
in most of the Sunday schools. Special temperance addresses are
given in the Greek College. In Harrowsmith Temperance Leagues
and Bands of Hope are flourishing.

_Natal:_ Most of the Sunday Schools have Bands of Hope.

_Transvaal Province:_ The Unions have taken up temperance work
in the Sunday Schools. Prizes have been given for essays on temper-
ance subjects. Churches and Sunday schools have been circularized
with a view of obtaining greater interest in temperance work.

_Belgium:_ The temperance lessons are not taught in Sunday
Schools. We have a Band of Hope connected with our church. We
want some one to come and speak to grown up people about the
necessity of temperance being taught.

_Bermuda:_ We send copies of _The Young Crusader_ to the Sunday
Schools. Nearly all of the children in Sunday Schools have signed
the pledge.

_Bulgaria:_ The Sunday Schools of Bulgaria do teach regularly the
quarterly temperance lesson. The World's temperance lesson in No-
vember usually is accompanied by a temperance sermon from the
pastors. The work of the missionaries, and also the Mohammedan
influence has made Bulgaria an unprecedented temperance land, where
one-eighth as much liquor per capita is drank as in Germany, and
one-fourth as much per capita as in the United States. A strong
protest is made against the appointment of Mr. Charles J. Vopicka as
Minister from the United States to Bulgaria, because he is at the
head of a liquor association in Chicago. It is felt by the temperance
workers and missionaries that his presence in Bulgaria would greatly
hinder the good temperance work going on there.

_China:_ Some years there are quarterly temperance lessons in
the books prepared for Sunday School teachers—not every year.
Schools differ as to presenting pledges—some disapprove. We are
hoping for more W. C. T. U. organizations to push this work.

_Egypt:_ Our United Presbyterian Sunday Schools teach the quar-
terly temperance lessons. Pledge signing is presented in Cairo, not
sure of other places. Nearly all of the W. C. T. U. members are Sun-
day School teachers.

_Great Britain:_ Temperance lessons are taught quite generally,
Particularly World's Temperance Sunday is observed. Most effective
temperance teaching is done through the Bands of Hope.

_India:_ Majority of non-conformist Sunday Schools teach the quar-
terly temperance lessons; also in some of the established churches,
temperance teaching is being pushed into the boarding schools. All
possible opportunity is given to speak on temperance in the secular
schools, both English and Indian. Pledge signing can not be done without the consent of the parents.

Ceylon: The International Sunday School lessons are not generally used in Ceylon, but temperance teaching is given. We are endeavoring to secure more uniform and regular teaching in all schools. World's Temperance Sunday is observed in most of the churches.

Ireland: Temperance lessons are given at our Church of Ireland day schools, but not in our Sunday Schools.

Italy: Temperance is taught in some Sunday Schools, but total abstinence has not made much headway in Italy as yet.

Japan: I should say that perhaps half the Sunday Schools in the Empire teach the quarterly temperance lesson. World's Temperance Sunday is pretty generally observed. A model program for the World's Temperance Sunday is printed in our children's temperance paper, (a good scheme for other lands). Pledge signing is presented from time to time, more often in connection with the L. T. L. than in regular Sunday School work. In Japan we could easily make our Sunday School work more effective if we could afford to get out personal letters to be sent to Sunday School superintendents all over the Empire, calling their special attention to the teaching of temperance, sending programs and literature.

Korea: Sunday School temperance lessons not taught but temperance principles are taught constantly; and incidentally, no Christian can have any connection with strong drink, and there is a temperance committee in connection with the conference, also many of them have formed anti-tobacco societies among themselves.

Madeira: There are only three Sunday Schools in Madeira and they all belong to the American mission. For five years we published "The Madeira Voice," and had in it the temperance lessons, but six months ago we had to suspend the paper for lack of funds. Alas! that such a voice should be stilled. Is there any separate publication of the quarterly temperance lessons? We can translate them into Portuguese for each occasion if we have them. Portuguese temperance literature could be used among the thousands of Portuguese in New Bedford, Mass., Fall River, Taunton and Lowell; also in Springfield, Ills. The little white ribbon brooch has been effective here and women and girls have given up drinking to be able to wear them. We can use more of them here. We need prayers above all. With cordial greetings from us all to you and to the convention at Brooklyn.

New Zealand: The Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Sunday Schools teach the quarterly temperance lessons. Pledge signing is presented at frequent intervals. Moving pictures should be used to make temperance more effective.

Newfoundland: The Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Sunday Schools teach the quarterly temperance lessons. Pledge signing is presented at frequent intervals. Moving pictures should be used to make temperance teaching more effective.

New Zealand: Temperance teaching is made a live and interesting subject in our Sunday Schools. Temperance is taught as a patriotic duty.

Palestine and Syria: In Jerusalem there is one Sunday School where the temperance lessons are always taught. A fine educational temperance work was carried on by Miss Beddow, but since she is no
longer here I fear nothing is being done. Miss Beddow used to present pledge signing at frequent intervals. We need some one here who could give her whole time to the work. Vigorous work among the children, also with the adults has been carried on for many years by Dr. and Mrs. Howie and W. C. T. U. helpers. The visit of Mrs. Layyan Barakat three years ago gave impetus and wise direction to the work. There has been an earnest call for more temperance literature.

**Porto Rico:** In all Protestant Sunday Schools the temperance lessons are taught; also there is temperance teaching in the public schools. The L. T. L. work is well promoted, many of the boys and girls taking the course. Some pledges signing is done. There is an earnest call for temperance literature in Spanish for free distribution.

**South America. Peru:** The Sunday Schools teach the regular quarterly temperance lessons, with special attention to the World's temperance lesson. Temperance tracts are distributed by the North Andes Mission of the M. E. church.

**Uruguay:** As long as we received the quarterly lesson cards, they were translated and sent to all Spanish Sunday Schools, and the temperance lessons were taught. Now we know of only one Sunday School where the quarterly temperance lesson is given. We would gladly pay expense of temperance cards if we could get them in Spanish. We find a ready response to the pledge taken for an optional length of time, which is either one month, six months, or a year; many renew from month to month until they gain confidence to make it for a greater length of time, finally taking a life pledge.

**Sweden:** The Sunday Schools here are not of the same importance as in England and America. They do a good work among the children spiritually and religiously, but as a rule temperance instruction is not a part of their work. There are many large temperance organizations working among the children with great success. Education is obligatory and we have first class schools where scientific temperance instruction is given.

**United States:** Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, superintendent. “The Sunday School workers of the United States of America are vigorously at work pushing a pledge-signing campaign. Their goal is one million new pledge-signers before June, 1914, when the next International Sunday School convention will be held in Chicago. This is in response to a call made by the International Sunday School Association. Beautiful flags made of the red, white and blue pledge cards, signed in the Sunday Schools, are displayed at many conventions. The literature published by the Sunday school department of the United States now numbers about five hundred different kinds of leaflets, programs, recitations, blackboard exercises, temperance talks, method leaflets, booklets, etc. Since last report the department has circulated 10,305,176 pages of literature. There has been an increase of 212,222 pledge-signers. Total number of pledge-signers as reported by the department, 1,327,531. Through the home department of the Sunday School, 1,656 families have been pledged to total abstinence. Total number of families pledged by the department, 8,581. Anti-Cigaret Sunday and World's Temperance Sunday are Red-Letter Days in the United States. These days are universally observed with special programs in the Sunday Schools, pledge signing and the distribution of literature. There has been a great advance along all lines of Sunday School temperance work.”
NINTH CONVENTION REPORT.

Peace and International Arbitration
Superintendent, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey

The department of Peace and International Arbitration in the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was adopted and organized in 1891. Its motto is, "He maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth." Its aim is to secure a W. C. T. U. peace department in every civilized nation and its highest hope is a Court of Arbitration for each nation in addition to the International Court of Arbitration. The methods of this department are mostly educational and it gladly co-operates with other peace organizations as much as is practicable. The department protests against toy weapons of warfare for children, the indiscriminate sale of firearms, military drill in schools and higher seats of learning, lynching, prize-fighting and capital punishment. To promote the work of this department the World's superintendent has published books, songs, concert exercises, Bible readings, programs for public meetings, tracts and leaflets.

The work of the peace department has been promulgated in some way in fourteen different countries since the last triennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U., which was held in Glasgow. Thirteen have been heard from. No report has been received from Great Britain, which we regret.

In the United States of America we find the work has been organized in thirty-one states and in the District of Columbia. Several millions of pages of peace literature have been distributed; a great many peace papers and magazines are taken; several hundred lectures have been given; also hundreds of peace sermons preached and many public meetings held partly or entirely in the interests of peace. May 18th (the anniversary of the first Hague conference) has been observed by many schools. On the third Sabbath in December many special public meetings were held and the subject has had a prominent place in the exercises of meetings held in the interest of W. C. T. U. work. Pace principles are taught in many Bible schools and influence has been exerted to prevent military teaching in schools and Sabbath schools. The public press has been very much utilized in the interests of peace. Many school essays have been written on topics bearing upon the subject. Influence has been exerted against prize-fighting, lynching, capital punishment and other phases of "man's cruelty to man." Peace resolutions have been presented at church conferences and conventions of other organizations. Numerous original peace papers have been written for public meetings, schools and conventions. Peace study classes have been organized in some places. A very good outline of topics for study has recently been prepared by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead and published in Boston by the World Peace Foundation. Many thousands of names have been secured by our superintendents to the world-petition sent out by Miss Anna B. Eckstein under the auspices of the American School Peace League. This department sent a representative to the "World in Boston" exhibition to distribute literature and do personal work. She secured promises from many attending missionaries to try to promote peace principles in their respective fields of labor. Later a package of literature was sent to each of them.

From the Dominion of Canada we have received good reports from Mrs. Chesley, the superintendent, and also from the superintendents of some of the provinces.
Mrs. Clesley says: "I do not think there is a warlike spirit in Canada, but our militia department has been unusually active during the past two years and I am afraid is doing a great deal to promote a fondness for military pomp and display. There is evidence that the churches are awakening to the need of education in regard to the "better way of settling international disputes."

In South America some good work has been done in Guatemala, Chili, Peru and Uruguay. Mrs. van Domselaar, president of Uruguay Union says: "I think the education of the children of this generation along peace lines, will be the quickest means of influencing the great movement for peace and arbitration in the future. This we are doing and feel sure that God will bless our efforts and ultimately fulfill the words of our motto, "He maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth." Mrs. Archerd of Peru says: "Our sympathies are with you for peace and arbitration. We have pledged ourselves to join with you to our utmost strength in this department of the W. C. T. U. In Chili, under the leadership of Miss Burch, much has been done since our last triennial convention along the lines of sermons, literature distributed, juvenile work and personal influence. Many hundreds of signatures have been secured to the world-petition.

The peace department has sustained a great loss by the recent sudden home-going of Mrs. Mary E. H. Everett, superintendent of this department for Australia. In Mrs. Everett's last letter to the World's W. C. T. U. superintendent written a few weeks since, she said: "Steady work has been done year after year and I am thankful to notice that it has not been without good results. The various religious conferences have certainly proved this by the different tone and the larger percentage of sympathizers when the subject has come before them.

The South Australian W. C. T. U. in last annual convention unanimously adopted a resolution strongly condemning the compulsory militarism and giving their intention to work for the repeal of the clause in the Defence Act." Many boys, members of the Friend's church and others who are conscientiously opposed to warfare have been imprisoned and persecuted for refusing to be trained for that barbarous practice of killing. Work has been reported done on lines of the peace department in New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, West Australia, South Australia and Queensland, some of which, especially in New South Wales and Queensland, has been effective.

Mrs. F. S. Hallowes of India has done good work for the peace reform by writing a very interesting story in book form entitled, "The Patriotism of Denys Mahon." It is published by Headley Brothers, Bishopsgate Street, E. C., London. It gives a very graphic history of an ideal young man who bravely worked hard and suffered much for the peace cause. I heartily recommend it to all who like to read facts in fiction style. The book contains much information and many wise thoughts which can be helpful in developing or broadening the mind of the reader. It can be purchased at our office or of the publishers. Mrs. Hallows in writing us, says: "I am 'instant in season and out of season' in circulating peace and arbitration ideas and sending books and pamphlets over a wide sphere."

We have received reports from Germany of many addresses given, signatures secured, resolutions passed, etc., by Miss Eckstein under the auspices of the School Peace League and with the aid of some of
our white ribbon workers and sympathizers in this cause, though the department is not regularly organized in that country.

In China effort for the promotion of peace and good will has been put forth by Friend missionaries and others in some parts of the new republic. Our cause has many advocates there.

Good reports have been received from several persons in Japan who are interested in the promulgation of peace principles. Our workers have co-operated with "The Japan Peace Society," and also with "The American Peace Society of Japan" in translating and scattering peace literature which our department and other peace organizations have published. Mrs. S. W. Collins of New York has sent many thousand pages to Japan. Dr. F. C. Greene says in "The Japan Peace Movement," the monthly organ of the two peace societies above mentioned: "Japan does not want war with anybody. There may be here and there light-headed men who talk in chauvinistic fashion, but they are relatively very few and in no sense represent the Japanese nation."

The Baroness de Laveleye of Belgium reports that "most of the schools in Brussels celebrated Peace Day, so we are making some headway. We have also organized lectures at night schools but as elsewhere we are hampered always by lack of funds. The popular mind needs stirring up to the work. A few thousand one franc annual subscriptions would work wonders. The Roman Catholics founded a denominational league about eighteen months ago and we are hoping to hold all together our first National Peace Congress in Brussels next June. In addition to them there is a peace section in the 'Union des Femmes Belges' and many other societies working with humanitarian aims, which are willing to join in work for peace. All peace workers all the world over should be more in touch with each other than they have been heretofore."

Mrs. Anna Y. Thompson, reporting from Egypt, assures us of hearty co-operation and says: "It is indeed high time that everything possible be done to promote peace and safety and to uplift humanity. We as missionaries are all directly connected with work of this sort. It is a wonderful privilege to have a part in gradually uplifting the standards of the Egyptians, religiously, morally and socially, and at the same time doing as much as possible for them along all other lines. We have been very much pleased to see the interest Lord Kitchner, the representative of the British nation, has taken to promote peace and good will in Egypt and we appreciate this fact more especially during these troublous times."

The Balkan war and the Italo-Turkish war were terrible in the extreme. A letter from some women in Greece told of tragedies enacted that were too horrible to speak of.

Holland seems to be almost the land of universal peace. Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry of the Netherlands, are apparently in sincere sympathy with the cause. At the Hague, peace seems to pervade the air. The great Peace Palace being there, and with the Hague congresses representing nearly all of the world and many peace conventions of international character often meeting there, a powerful influence is exerted all the time which is world wide.

Miss Alice W. Jones, our superintendent of this department for Palestine, reports that the weekly peace meetings that were held at the mission in Ramallah when she reported three years ago have been continued ever since. Considerable peace literature has been dis-
tributed, peace books loaned and personal work done. Ten copies of
the peace world-petition have been circulated in Jerusalem and else­
where, some of which have been filled with names written in Arabic.
Miss Jones says: "This all seems very little in a land where military
service is compulsory and war is considered the only way to settle
difficulties. 'Life for life' is still the rule. A life taken in a quarrel
demands another life in return from the family or tribe of the
victim."

Sweden has a very earnest working advocate of peace and inter­
national arbitration in Mrs. Fanny Petterson of Stockholm.

Sweden is one of those countries of Europe heavily laden with
military burdens, hence it is a field sadly needing the promulgation
of peace principles. There is, however, a good deal of peace sentiment
in this land of Alfred Nobel. May it spread rapidly over the nation.

I wish I could tell you of all the work done and reported to me and
could tell you about each faithful worker, but time and space will not
permit. It is all recorded in our Heavenly Father's book, which will
be opened at the last day.