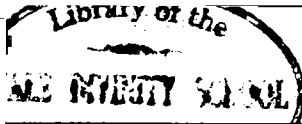


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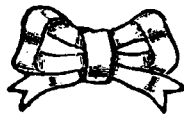
July 20-25 : : : : 1934  
**STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN**

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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Fifteenth Convention**

OF THE  
**World's Woman's Christian  
:: :: Temperance Union :: ::**



**July 20-25 : : : 1934**  
**STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN**

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The White Ribbon.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN.

" World's W.C.T.U. Bulletin."

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For God and Home and Every Land.

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Twelve o'clock noon.

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 1929 Mrs. JULIA McCAMPBELL, U.S.A.  
 1930 Mrs. ELLA MCCARTHY, U.S.A.

1928 Mrs. B. A. McCONNELL, Canada.  
 1933 CLARA FERGUSON McCORMICK, U.S.A.  
 1933 Mrs. MARY S. McFARLIN.  
 1933 Mrs. S. G. E. McKEE, Canada.  
 1928 Mrs. E. McKENZIE, South Africa.  
 1911 Miss FLORA I. McKINNON, Canada.  
 1902 Mrs. R. W. McLACHLAN, Canada.  
 1929 Mrs. ELIZABETH MARY McLEOD, Australia.  
 1933 ELIZABETH MEAD, U.S.A.  
 1923 Miss EIRENE MIDGELEY, England.  
 1933 ELLEN A. MILLER, U.S.A.  
 1924 Miss MILLS, Australia.  
 1931 Mrs. N. B. MILLER, Canada.  
 1922 Mrs. ANNIE MILNE, Scotland.  
 1914 Mrs. LILLIAN MITCHNER, U.S.A.  
 1931 Mrs. ELLA MONROE, N.Y., U.S.A.  
 1927 Mrs. SIDNEY MOORE, Australia.  
 1928 Mrs. WINIFRED MOORE, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mrs. CLARA I. MOORES, U.S.A.  
 1920 Miss AZUMA MORIYA, Japan.  
 1926 Mrs. DELLA M. MUDD, U.S.A.  
 1914 Mrs. MARGARET C. MUNNS, U.S.A.  
 1926 Mrs. E. J. MURDOCK, U.S.A.  
 1931 Mrs. LUCY ZELLA MUSICK, U.S.A.  
 1913 Mrs. E. A. NEARING, U.S.A.  
 1932 Mrs. H. P. NEWCOMB, Canada.  
 1923 Miss FOSTER-NEWTON, England.  
 1912 Mrs. KATE F. NEWTON, U.S.A.  
 1913 Mrs. E. W. NICHOLLS, Australia.  
 1928 Mrs. SUSAN NORTON, U.S.A.  
 1922 Mrs. J. B. OLIVER, Canada.  
 1926 Miss MARY E. OLNEY, U.S.A.  
 1929 Mrs. MILLIE C. OSBORNE, U.S.A.  
 1929 Mrs. EULALIA LOSIE PALMER, U.S.A.  
 1913 Mrs. FRANCES P. PARKS, U.S.A.  
 1913 Mrs. T. E. PATTERSON, U.S.A.  
 1933 Mrs. L. C. PEAKE, Canada.  
 1930 Mrs. A. E. PEARCE, Australia.  
 1930 Mrs. MARTHA PENGELLY, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mrs. A. J. PENNOCK, U.S.A.  
 1930 Mrs. CECIL PENTZ, Canada.  
 1933 LIZZIE M. PERKINS, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mrs. EVELYN G. PETERSON, U.S.A.  
 1932 Mrs. BLANCHE PICKERING, U.S.A.  
 1930 Mrs. SUSIE D. PIERCE, U.S.A.  
 1914 Mrs. MARGARET B. PLATT, U.S.A.  
 1931 Mrs. POLMEAR, South Africa.  
 1929 Mrs. A. L. POWERS, Canada.  
 1930 Mrs. FRED C. POTTER, U.S.A.  
 1927 Mrs. H. PRATT, Canada.  
 1914 Mrs. PRESS, Australia.  
 1930 Mrs. ALTHEA G. QUIMBY, U.S.A.  
 1930 Mrs. ANNA KAMMERER RANCK, U.S.A.  
 1921 Mrs. C. L. REES, Australia.  
 1928 Mrs. CAROLINE RELVEA, U.S.A.  
 1913 Mrs. FLORENCE D. RICHARD, U.S.A.  
 1930 Mrs. W. RILANCE, Canada.  
 1928 Mrs. ROSE RINEHART, U.S.A.  
 1923 Lady CECILIA ROBERTS, England.  
 1931 Mrs. ROBINSON, England.

1933 Mrs. W. ROBINSON, Canada.  
 1913 Mrs. ABBIE H. ROLFE, U.S.A.  
 1925 Mrs. ALICE G. ROPES, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mrs. ANNIE E. ROSS, Australia.  
 1924 Mrs. A. E. SADLER, Canada.  
 1933 ELLA M. SANDERSON, U.S.A.  
 1926 ESTHER E. SATTERLEE, U.S.A.  
 1933 Miss AGNES SCOTT, Canada.  
 1920 Mrs. D. SCOTT, Canada.  
 1927 Mrs. JOHN SCOTT, Canada.  
 1906 Mrs. Lillian A. SHEPHERD, U.S.A.  
 1928 Miss QUEENIE SHEPHERD, England.  
 1934 Mrs. SHENNAN, South Africa.  
 1912 Miss ETHEL AUSTIN SHRIGLEY, U.S.A.  
 1922 Mrs. ANNIE R. SHRUM, U.S.A.  
 1923 Miss AGNES E. SLACK, England.  
 1921 Mrs. MAUDE PERKINS SLATON, U.S.A.  
 1929 Mrs. IRENE L. SLOSSON, U.S.A.  
 1934 Mrs. IDA B. WISE SMITH, U.S.A.  
 1930 Mrs. MILTON F. SMITH, U.S.A.  
 1925 Mrs. SMITHER, Natal, South Africa.  
 1931 Miss E. S. SOBEY, England.  
 1925 Miss EMILEE J. SOLOMON, South Africa.  
 1928 Mrs. FLORENCE B. SPINDLE, U.S.A.  
 1933 LUELLE C. SPRAGUE, U.S.A.  
 1925 Mrs. FRANCES C. STAPLETON, South Africa.  
 1913 Mrs. E. A. STEVENS, Canada.  
 1913 Mrs. RUTH FRANCES DAVIS STEVENS, U.S.A.  
 1933 M. ELLA STEVENSON, U.S.A.  
 1926 Mrs. HARRIET L. STEWART, U.S.A.  
 1926 Mrs. S. R. B. STEWART, U.S.A.  
 1912 Mrs. HELEN M. STODDARD, U.S.A.  
 1915 Dr. MARY STONE, China.  
 1914 Mrs. I. C. STOREY, U.S.A.  
 1933 HARRIET H. STRAND, U.S.A.  
 1920 Mrs. STRANG, Australia.  
 1925 Mrs. ELIZABETH R. STRICKLER, U.S.A.  
 1933 Miss FLORA E. STROUT, U.S.A.  
 1933 ADA SULGER, U.S.A.  
 1927 Mrs. J. H. SWAN, Australia.  
 1933 MARY A. SWENEY, U.S.A.  
 1920 Mrs. E. M. SWEET, U.S.A.  
 1926 Mrs. MARION E. TAYLOR, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mrs. ANNIE B. TETLOW, U.S.A.  
 1910 Mrs. ELLA HOOVER THATCHER, U.S.A.  
 1910 Mrs. M. B. THOMSON, Australia.  
 1933 FANNIE W. THORN, U.S.A.  
 1908 Miss PEARL THURSTON, Canada.  
 1931 Mrs. J. W. TURNER, Canada.  
 1904 Miss Christine I. TINLING, England.  
 1926 Mrs. J. S. VALLIS, Bermuda.  
 1920 Mrs. K. N. VAN HORNE, U.S.A.  
 1933 AGNES VORHEES, U.S.A.  
 1924 Mrs. EMMA G. WALKER, U.S.A.  
 1930 Mrs. IDA E. WALKER, U.S.A.  
 1926 Miss CAROLINE J. WARD, U.S.A.  
 1931 Mrs. F. C. WARD, Canada.  
 1929 Mrs. EMILY WARNER, U.S.A.  
 1929 Mrs. KATHERINE M. WARNER, U.S.A.  
 1925 Mrs. FANNIE WATSON, Scotland.

- 1906 Mrs. F. H. WAYCOTT, Canada.  
 1928 Mrs. AMY C. WEECH, U.S.A.  
 1913 Miss SARAH L. WEIDNER, Japan.  
 1925 Mrs. C. H. WHITE, Australia.  
 1928 Mrs. NORA LANG WICKS, U.S.A.  
 1929 Mrs. KATE F. WILCOX, U.S.A.  
 1931 Mrs. EMMA J. WILEY, U.S.A.  
 1931 Mrs. ADELINE WILKINS, U.S.A.  
 Miss JANE RICHMOND WILKINS, U.S.A.  
 1923 Mrs. OLIVER WILLARD, U.S.A.  
 1926 Mrs. GERTRUDE E. WILLIAMS, U.S.A.  
 1925 Mrs. H. WILSON, Canada.  
 1929 Mrs. SARAH M. WITTER, U.S.A.  
 1929 Mrs. EMMA J. J. WOOD, U.S.A.  
 1924 Mrs. MARY B. WOOD, U.S.A.  
 1928 Miss ANNA WOOLMAN, U.S.A.  
 1932 Mrs. GERTRUDE L. WORTMAN, U.S.A.  
 1914 Mrs. LENNA L. YOST, U.S.A.  
 1931 Mrs. HATTIE CORLINE YOUNG, U.S.A.

### MEMORIAL MEMBERS.

- 1924 SARAH L. ADAMS, U.S.A.  
 1927 Mrs. MARTHA M. ALLEN, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mrs. ANNIE W. BARKER, England.  
 1925 Dr. MARTHA A. BONNELL, U.S.A.  
 1925 Mrs. RICHARD BOOTH, Ireland.  
 1925 Mrs. EMMA BOURNE, U.S.A.  
 1922 Miss LUCY BROAD, England.  
 1923 Mrs. FRANCIS JANE BROWN, U.S.A.  
 1913 MARY TOWNE BURT, U.S.A.  
 1908 M. CASSELS, Hawaii.  
 1922 Mrs. SALLIE F. CHAPIN, U.S.A.  
 Mrs. HARRIET C. COLEMAN, Hawaii.  
 1928 Mrs. S. J. CRAIG, Canada.  
 1918 Mr. JOHN C. DAVIS.  
 1904 JANET E. DOUGALL, Canada.  
 1929 Mrs. ARUNAH DUNLOP, Canada;  
 1908 HENRY H. FAXON, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mrs. J. P. FINNEY, U.S.A.  
 1914 Dr. H. H. GEORGE, U.S.A.  
 1908 SUSAN S. GIFFORD, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mr. WILLIAM H. GLEASON, U.S.A.  
 1927 Mrs. MARIETTA P. GORE, U.S.A.  
 1913 Mr. JACOB GRIM, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mrs. ALFRED W. HART, Canada.  
 1920 Mrs. ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY, U.S.A.  
 1913 JANIE HERBERT HAYNES, U.S.A.  
 1927 Mrs. H. L. HERNDON, U.S.A.  
 1911 MARY GORDON HILL, U.S.A.  
 1906 ELLEN M. HOOVER, U.S.A.  
 1920 Mr. GEORGE HOOVER, U.S.A.  
 1931 Mrs. M. G. HULL, U.S.A.  
 1925 Mrs. LAURA H. HYATT, U.S.A.  
 1926 Miss LAURA HYATT, U.S.A.  
 1927 Mrs. STELLA B. IRVINE, U.S.A.  
 1913 ELLA GILBERT IVES, U.S.A.  
 1932 Mrs. F. M. JACKSON, U.S.A.  
 1929 LINUS KIBBE, U.S.A.  
 1924 ELIZABETH B. LAMB, U.S.A.  
 1913 MARY T. LATHROP, U.S.A.



1925 Mr. J. B. LEWIS, U.S.A.  
 1910 MARY A. LIVERMORE, U.S.A.  
 1932 Mrs. DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTONE, U.S.A.  
 1930 Mrs. ETHEL LOAR, U.S.A.  
 1905 THERESA MACKAY, South Africa.  
 1913 JULIA M. MAIRS, U.S.A.  
 1927 Mrs. MARTHA LOUISE MARVIN, U.S.A.  
 1924 Mrs. CLARA MASON, Canada.  
 1923 Mrs. ISABEL McCROSKEY.  
 1913 Mrs. MCKINNON, Scotland.  
 1928 Mr. JEREMIAH G. MOHN, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mrs. SUSANNA MOHN, U.S.A.  
 1924 Mrs. NORMAN MORRISON, Canada.  
 1929 Mrs. MARTHA MOUL, U.S.A.  
 1934 Mr. DANIEL MOUL, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mrs. AGNES ALLEN NORTHRUP, U.S.A.  
 1915 Rev. LEWIS ADAMS PARCELS, U.S.A.  
 1928 Miss ANN MATILDA PINDER, India.  
 1930 ESTHER TUTTLE PRITCHARD, U.S.A.  
 1913 MARGARET E. RANDLES, U.S.A.  
 1931 Mrs. J. W. RANKIN, Bermuda.  
 1922 Mrs. DANIEL RHOADS, U.S.A.  
 1925 Mr. DANIEL RHOADS, U.S.A.  
 1931 FRANCES SINNICKSON RHOADS, U.S.A.  
 1927 Mrs. ELIZABETH RHODES, England.  
 1928 Mr. EDWARD A. ROBINSON, U.S.A.  
 1922 ROSALIND, COUNTESS OF CARLISLE, England.  
 1925 Mrs. CORA E. SEBERRY, U.S.A.  
 1922 Mr. JOHN M. SHRIGLEY, U.S.A.  
 1924 Mrs. CLARA M. SHRIGLEY, U.S.A.  
 1929 FANNIE A. SMITH, U.S.A.  
 1922 Mrs. LUCY BLAIR SMITH, U.S.A.  
 1915 MALCOLM SMITH, U.S.A.  
 1919 Mrs. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, U.S.A.  
 1913 Rev. T. P. STEVENSON, U.S.A.  
 1911 SARAH R. SULLIVAN, U.S.A.  
 1915 Mrs. KATE LUNDIN SUNDERLIN, U.S.A.  
 1929 Mrs. ANNA A. TAYLOR, U.S.A.  
 1923 Mrs. ELLEN LEGRO TENNEY, U.S.A.  
 1910 WILLIAM F. THACHER, U.S.A.  
 1932 Mrs. MAY THORNLEY, Canada.  
 1906 ISABEL J. TINLING, England.  
 1932 Mrs. W. E. TOWSON, U.S.A.  
 1927 Miss ELLEN TURNBULL, U.S.A.  
 1913 MAY C. UPHAM, U.S.A.  
 AGNES VORHEES.  
 1929 L. D. VINSON, U.S.A.  
 1900 FRANCES E. WILLARD, U.S.A.  
 1926 Miss LYDIA WARD, U.S.A.  
 1925 Mrs. MARY J. WEAVER, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mrs. WAYNE B. WHEELER, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mr. H. C. WHITE, Australia.  
 1928 Mr. JOSEPH B. WILEY, U.S.A.  
 ADELINE WILKINS, U.S.A.  
 1913 MARGARET WILMER, U.S.A.  
 GERTRUDE L. WORTMAN, U.S.A.  
 1928 Mr. GORDON WRIGHT, Canada.  
 1931 Mrs. GORDON WRIGHT, Canada.  
 1929 Mrs. HANNA T. YARNELL, U.S.A.  
 1934 Mrs. LETETIA YEOMANS, Canada.

## PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

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As President, I submit the following

### RECOMMENDATIONS :

That February 17th be set aside each year in every country as the day on which temperance meetings shall be held, and that each local union observing the day be asked to send \$2.00 (eight shillings, or its equivalent in the money of the country) to the National Treasurer of that country, the money to be used to promote organization of new societies and the strengthening of those already organized. The National Officers should outline the programme.

That each country plan ways and means of increasing its membership each year. "Each one win one" is a good slogan to increase the membership in unions already organized, but we must have new organizations. Care should be taken in every case that all new members sign the total abstinence pledge and pay an annual membership fee, a part of which shall be transmitted to the National Treasurer, and from that from one cent. per member, or its equivalent, sent to the World's Treasurer.

That emphasis be placed on department work with the hope that women, peculiarly fitted to carry the departments, be chosen—all this a part of the educational campaign.

That the observance of Mothers' Day be continued with the recommendation that special editions of national papers feature the day, especially avoiding every attempt to commercialize the day.

That as a part of our educational campaign for Peace, there be a Peace Day, when all unions throughout the world will promote an educational campaign for Peace.

That World's Organizers be instructed to seek for leadership among the people among whom they work, and to organize a sufficient number of local unions that there may be a real national organization with departments of work regularly carried on. Only thus can real public sentiment be aroused and effective work accomplished that will lead to national sobriety. When leaders are developed and trained, that work can best be done by the people of their own country.

That each country devise ways and means of gathering money for the promotion of its own work. The people will give if they see the need. Let us create the need through plans for active service.

That as the affiliation fee is only one cent, or one-halfpenny per member annually, the amount is so small that no one would hesitate to pay it, but the individual member may neglect to pay it. Let me emphasise the fact that the payment of local, national, and world's dues is the financial plan of the W.C.T.U., and urge every country to collect and pay this money every year. Let us not approach the plan as difficult, but urge it as a systematic way of furnishing funds for a great organization. We cannot carry on without money, and this is the way we can "all belong."

ELLA A. BOOLE.

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

WRITTEN BY FRANCES E. WILLARD IN 1883.

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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 precepts 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 transgress no law of pure and wholesome living; and finally we pledge ourselves to labour 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 endeavour 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 lift up their hearts with us to God at the noontide hour of prayer; to take up as their motto, "For God and Home and Every Land," and to unite with us in allegiance to the fore-going 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 11th, 1891.

## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.—*Name.*

This organisation shall be known as the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

#### ARTICLE II.—*Object.*

The object shall be to unite without distinction of race or colour, the national organisations affiliated with the World's W.C.T.U., so that by their united faith and work they may with God's help promote personal purity of life, total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, the protection of the home, the suppression of the trade in alcoholic liquors and drugs, the enfranchisement of women and their education in citizenship, world peace and the renunciation of war.

#### ARTICLE III.—*Auxiliary Temperance Societies.*

Any organisation of total abstaining women engaged in Temperance or social welfare work in any nation may be affiliated with the World's W.C.T.U., after receiving the endorsement of the General Officers of the World's W.C.T.U.; also by endorsing this Constitution and by the payment of annual dues.

#### ARTICLE IV.—*Officers.*

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

#### ARTICLE V.—*Advisory Administrative Committee.*

There shall be an Advisory Administrative Committee of seven members, to be nominated by the General Officers, these nominations to be confirmed by the Executive Committee and the Convention.

#### ARTICLE VI.—*Executive Committee.*

*Section i.*—The Executive Committee shall consist of the general officers of the World's W.C.T.U., the Presidents of each affiliated country, the World's Superintendents of Departments, the General Secretaries of the Young Woman's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, World's W.C.T.U. Organisers and the members of the Advisory Administrative Committee. The reports of the meeting of the Executive Committee shall be submitted to the Convention for endorsement.

*Section ii.*—*Quorums.*—For all business meetings of the Executive Committee except the consideration of amendments to the constitution, seven shall constitute a quorum. For such consideration fifteen shall constitute a quorum.

#### ARTICLE VII.—*Affiliation Fees and Contributions.*

*Section i.*—Each affiliated Society shall pay to the Treasurer of the W.W.C.T.U. not less than one cent or one halfpenny per member annually, unless it is otherwise determined by the Executive Committee.

*Section ii.*—Any person contributing either \$5 or £1 annually to the general fund of the W.W.C.T.U. shall be a contributing patron. A donation of \$25 or £5 will constitute a sustaining patron. A special donation of \$100

or £20 by a pledged total abstainer shall entitle the donor to be a Life Member. Names of life members may be continued after their death on the Roll of Memorial Members by the payment by their friends of \$100 or £20.

*Section iii.*—The equivalent in other currencies of the sums named in this section will be accepted.

ARTICLE VIII.—*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.

ARTICLE IX.—*Membership of Biennial or Triennial Meetings.*

The Biennial or Triennial Meeting shall be composed of the Executive Committee, General Officers of each organised country, the Official Editor of each National W.C.T.U. Paper (when such Editor is a Woman Member of our Organisation), one delegate for every 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 the W.C.T.U., and active workers in the L.T.L.

ARTICLE X.—*Election of Officers.*

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

The Nominating Committee shall consist of one member from each affiliated country represented in the Convention, such representative to be chosen by the delegates present from each country.

It shall meet upon the call of a Vice-President, and shall then choose a Chairman and Secretary.

Nominations for officers must be filed with the Committee on or before noon of the second day of the Convention. In the event more than three names are presented to the Nominating Committee for any office the Committee shall decide by ballot the three names to be reported. No one may be nominated by the Committee whose consent to serve, if elected, has not been secured.

Nominations shall be made by ballot in the Committee and posted twenty-four hours before the election, the report signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee.

ARTICLE XI.—*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 writing to the Executive Committee one year beforehand.

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BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—*Duties of Officers.*

*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-Presidents in the order of their election, 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-Presidents 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 Organisations 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 itemised account of receipts and expenditures, and give a summary of the same annually to the Executive Committee. The financial year shall close on December 31st each year. In the year when the Convention meets the Treasurer's books shall close not less than one month before the Convention for the financial statement to be presented to the Convention. She shall be bonded for a sum determined by the General Officers.

#### ARTICLE II—*Duties of Executive Committee.*

*Section i.*—The Executive Committee shall control and provide for all the interests of the work. It shall meet as often as possible during the week of Convention, and in the interim of Conventions all important business shall be submitted to the members by correspondence.

*Section ii.*—In the event the President of an affiliated national society is unable to attend the Convention, she may delegate her power to such member of the committee or delegate from her own country as shall be selected by herself. If she is also a General Officer of the World's W.C.T.U., her national society may be represented on the Executive Committee by a delegate to be chosen at the annual meeting of such national society.

World's Superintendents of Departments may appoint representatives on the Executive Committee of those especially interested in their departmental work. Department associates do not have voting power.

*Section iii.*—Secretaries of the Young Woman's Branch, the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, Superintendents and World's W.C.T.U. organisers shall be nominated by the Executive Committee in their absence at a meeting set apart for that purpose.

#### ARTICLE III.

The election of officers shall take place on the morning of the last day but one of the Convention.

#### ARTICLE IV.

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

#### ARTICLE V.—*Departments.*

*Section i.*—Departments of work shall be created under the following general divisions, but none of them shall be obligatory upon any affiliated organisation.

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

These shall be in charge of Superintendents specially fitted for the work of their respective departments.

#### ARTICLE VI.—*Superintendents.*

*Section i.*—It shall be the duty of Superintendents to originate, devise, and 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 1,500 words, for the World's Convention report, also a brief résumé for the Press.

*Section ii.*—Each World's Superintendent, as soon as possible after her election shall write to the National President of each country affiliated in the World's W.C.T.U. asking for the name and address of the National Superintendent of the Department, compiling from the replies a directory of those responsible for the Department in each country. On the retirement of a World's Superintendent this information shall be passed to her successor.

#### ARTICLE VII.—*Special Committee.*

In view of the wide territory covered by the World's organisation, making it impracticable for the Executive Committee to hold frequent meetings, the General Officers shall constitute a committee for the transaction of all business. When immediate action is required, the President, First Honorary Secretary and Treasurer shall be empowered to act.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—*Committee on Resolutions.*

A representative committee of nine 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 on matters dealt with in their reports in connection with the presentation of their reports.

#### ARTICLE IX.—*Budget Committee.*

*Section i.*—The Budget Committee shall consist of the General Officers. Their report shall be presented to the Executive Committee for approval at the time of a World's Convention. In the years when there is no World's Convention the General Officers are empowered to adopt the Budget.

*Section ii.*—Those who receive appropriations from the World's W.C.T.U. must send in itemised reports to the Treasurer each quarter. Appropriations for the next quarter will not be sent until such report has been received and approved.

#### ARTICLE X.—*Presidents of Unorganised Countries.*

The World's W.C.T.U. Officers may appoint a provisional president in any unorganised country, who will serve until such time as the World's W.C.T.U. Officers may determine or until a national organisation is effected and officers duly elected.

#### ARTICLE XI.—*World's Organisers.*

World's Organisers will not undertake tours without authority of the General Officers, though they may make suggestions as to countries to be visited.

#### ARTICLE XII.—*Certificates.*

To all life members shall be sent an appropriate Life Membership Certificate. Life members shall be entitled to reserved seats in the World's Conventions.

#### ARTICLE XIII.—*Limit of Convention.*

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

ARTICLE XIV—*Registration Fee.*

Delegates and visitors will be expected to pay a registration fee at the biennial or triennial Conventions in lieu of daily collections, the amounts to be decided by the General Officers and the entertaining country.

ARTICLE XV—*Amendments.*

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

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**WORLD'S W.C.T.U. ORGANISERS.**

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**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 Organiser shall be under the direction of the World's W.C.T.U. officers, in conference with the Presidents of countries where organisers are invited by National W.C.T.U. organisations. Her 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.—World's W.C.T.U. Organisers shall be under appointment of the World's W.C.T.U. and under its general direction. When invited by a National Organisation, they shall be under dual supervision. They shall report quarterly to the World's Secretaries, and monthly to the National Society.

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

5.—The Organiser's salary while under definite engagement shall be at the minimum rate of \$1,200 or £240 per year; this to include board and all personal expenses and requirements.

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

7.—It is expected that the country to which the organiser is sent will meet her travelling expenses while in that country. If a country to which an organiser is sent is wholly unable in response to her appeal to assist in the payment of travelling expenses, in that country, the World's W.C.T.U. shall, if possible, aid that country in meeting such travelling expenses.



### COUNTRIES AFFILIATED TO WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

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Argentina Australia Austria Belgium Bermuda Brazil Bulgaria Burma Canada Ceylon China Costa Rica Cuba Czechoslovakia Denmark Dominican Republic England and Wales	Egypt Esthonia Fiji Finland France Germany Guatemala Iceland India Irish Free State Ireland—Ulster Italy Jamaica Japan Kenya Colony Korea Latvia	Malaya Mexico New Zealand Newfoundland Norway Palestine Scotland Siam South Africa Sweden Switzerland Turkey United States of America Uruguay West Africa Yugoslavia
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**WORLD'S CONVENTION MINUTES.**

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 20TH, 2-4.

The Convention was called to Order by the President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, following an organ recital by Director P. Vretblad. A Service of Prayer and Praise was led by Miss Agnes E. Slack, Hon. Secretary. After prayer by Mrs. Anna Brattstrom, Sweden, and singing by Mr. and Mrs. Berggren addresses were given by Miss Slack (England), Miss Solomon (South Africa), Miss von Hertzen (Finland), and Miss Annie McLay (New Zealand).

**SERVICE OF REMEMBRANCE.**

Led by Mrs. Boole. Soloist, Mrs. Milda Kempels (Latvia). Prayer (in unison).

Mrs. Boole read the following names. As each name was read, Miss Powers (Canada) placed a white flower in a vase on the platform, the Delegates all standing.

*World's Officers.*—Miss Anna A. Gordon (U.S.A.); Mrs. Louise C. McKinney (Canada); Mrs. Mary Sanderson (Canada).

*National Presidents.*—Mrs. Ida M. T. Arms (Chile); Mrs. Frances Hallowes (India); Mrs. John Simonds (Cuba); Miss Anna Y. Thompson (Egypt).

*World's Superintendents.*—Mrs. Oswald Carver (England); Mrs. W. H. Carvossa (Australia); Mrs. Ware Copeland (Australia); Mrs. Asa Gordon (Canada); Miss Elizabeth Gordon (U.S.A.); Mrs. Mary F. Lovell (U.S.A.); Mrs. S. G. E. McKee (Canada); Mrs. H. S. Pritchard (U.S.A.); Mrs. O. C. Whitman (Canada).

*Life Members.*—Mrs. G. W. Cooper (Australia); Mrs. John Ewing (Canada); Mrs. Lillian F. Fitch (U.S.A.); Sir George Foster (Canada); Mrs. S. W. Foster (Canada); Mrs. C. C. Manning (Canada); Mrs. B. C. Morrison (Canada); Mrs. L. M. Nutting (Canada); Mrs. Maude Perkins Slaton (U.S.A.); Mrs. Mary B. Wilson (U.S.A.); Mrs. S. S. Fessenden (U.S.A.); Miss Rosette Hendrix (U.S.A.); Mrs. S. A. Hughes (U.S.A.).

Tributes were made to Miss Anna A. Gordon by Miss Dagmar Prior (Denmark), and to Mrs. Louise C. McKinney by Mrs. Mabon (Canada).

## FRIDAY EVENING, 7.30.

The meeting opened by an Organ Recital by Director P. Vretblad. After singing, Pastor Primarius Widner led in prayer. Court Singer David Stockman sang. H.R.H. the Crown Prince welcomed the Convention, he gave a most understanding address, and received a great welcome.

Greetings were presented by the Rev. Raymond J. Wade, D.D., Resident Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church; Miss M. Sandstrom, President, Det Hvide Bandet; and Miss E. Rathou, Secretary.

Violin Solos.—Mrs. Lottie Andreasson.

Responses were made by Mrs. Randolph Clarkson (England); Miss Isabel McCorkindale (Australia); Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith (U.S.A.).

Organ Recital.—Director P. Vretblad.

## SATURDAY MORNING.

The Convention met at 9.30 a.m. The Roll Call was read by Miss Agnes Slack, and was responded to by 5 General Officers, 3 members of the Advisory Committee, 30 Presidents of countries or their representatives (later Italy's representative arrived), and 27 Superintendents or their substitutes.

The Minutes were read of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Mabon and Mrs. Macpherson (Canada) proposed, and it was resolved to adopt.

The preliminary report of the Credentials Committee gave a total delegation of 215. Mrs. Lee (U.S.A.) and Mrs. Clow (Ireland) moved the adoption that the Committee be continued. This was resolved.

Mrs. Arosenius (Chairman of the Pulpits Committee) read the list of Sunday services planned for our speakers.

Mrs. Munns presented the Amendments to Constitution as recommended by the Executive Committee, of which a year's notice had been given. Miss Ervin (U.S.A.) and Mlle. Perrelet (France) moved, and it was resolved after full discussion to adopt the Amendments. (See page 38).

Mrs. Dexter (U.S.A.) and Miss Barnes proposed, and it was resolved to adopt the amendments to By-laws (see page 38).

Mrs. Munns proposed, it was seconded, and resolved to adopt the following new By-law: "Delegates and visitors will be expected to pay a registration fee at the Biennial or Triennial Conventions in lieu of daily collections, the amount to be decided by the General Officers and the entertaining country."

Mrs. Boole urged for orders to be given for the World's Report, which will be issued as soon as possible.

Miss Slack proposed, it was seconded, and resolved the Chair should appoint the Committees on the Budget, Courtesies, Credentials, Registration and Finance.

Mrs. Boole proposed, and it was resolved, to elect the following:—

*Registration.*—Mrs. Munns (Chairman), Miss Dillon (England), Mrs. Anderson (Norway), Miss Jewell (U.S.A.), Mrs. Gottlieb (Sweden), Mrs. Wilson (U.S.A.), Mrs. Weissenberg (Finland).

*Budget.*—The World's Officers.

*Courtesies.*—Mrs. Brattstrom (Sweden), Mrs. Millekovsky and Mrs. Borngoe (Sweden).

*Credentials.*—Miss Slack, Miss Ballagh (U.S.A.), Miss Higgs (England).

*Finance.*—Mrs. Munns, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Mabon, Mrs. Strang, Mrs. Maskew Miller.

Miss Solomon took the Chair while Mrs. Boole gave her address and presented Recommendations. Lady Cecilia Roberts in a few words expressed her appreciation of the Address, and moved the adoption, including the Recommendations. Mrs. Wise Smith seconded, and it was resolved to adopt with our best thanks. Mrs. Wallace (Scotland) gave the noontide Prayer.

## SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

After singing, Mrs. Nicholson (England) led in prayer. The following cablegrams, telegrams, and messages were announced from Miss Masaryk : Miss Phillips (President of the U.S.A. National Council of Women) to Mrs. Boole ; From Queen Semane (Bechuanaland) ; White Ribbon Unions in Sweden, Molde, Falkoping, Kalix ; Denmark White Ribboners ; Frl. von Blucher (Germany) ; Dr. Courtenay Weeks (England) ; Mr. Guy Hayler (England) ; Miss Strout and Mr. Panes, Minister for Sweden in Brazil ; Miss Campbell (Palestine) ; Mmc de Salterain (Uruguay) ; the Swedish League of Temperance Corporations ; Dr. Hercod ; Mme Jomini (Switzerland) ; Mrs. Peryman (New Zealand) ; Mrs. Goven (Scotland) ; Mrs. Rees (Australia) ; the Christian Temperance Organisation, Sweden ; Mme. Puttemans (Belgium) ; Mrs. Zappfe (Norway) ; Mrs. Keislar, M.D. (India) ; Mrs. Hoyman (Egypt) ; Miss Agnes Leavitt (U.S.A.) ; Netz Kullgren.

Miss Agnes Slack gave a review of the work of the World's W.C.T.U. Mrs. Mabon (Canada) and Mrs. Romans (U.S.A.) proposed, and it was resolved to adopt the report. This was endorsed by the Convention rising.

Mrs. Boole and Lady Cecilia Roberts proposed a resolution on " Peace," which was endorsed with enthusiasm (see page 35).

Mrs. Agnes Peterson Gage (U.S.A.) played a most enjoyable vibra harp solo and sang.

Miss Slack read the report of the auditor, the adoption of the report was proposed by Miss Dillon and Mrs. Maskew Miller. Miss Slack proposed the adoption of the Treasurer's Report and paid a high tribute to the work of Mrs. Munns. This was seconded and endorsed by the Convention rising.

Mrs. Polmear announced South Africa wished to make Mrs. Shennan a Life Member.

Mrs. Munns proposed the name of Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith as a Life Member on behalf of the U.S.A. delegation. Mrs. Adeline E. Wilkins placed the name of her daughter, Miss Jane Richmond Wilkins on the Life Membership List.

Miss Hesselgren, President of the Swedish N.C.W., gave a greeting from the International Council of Women at their recent meeting in Paris.

Miss Heather Watson gave the Report of the Department for International Correspondence Between Girls. Mrs. Wise Smith announced to-day to be the anniversary of Anna Gordon's birth. She unveiled on the platform a beautiful bust of Willard Gordon Pock, modelled by Miss Prior, and told of the interest of Miss Prior in this little boy away in Oklahoma, on whom the White Ribbon was tied at the Toronto Convention.

Miss Ervin gave the Report of the L.T.L., and presented workers in this Department : Mrs. Wang (China), Mlle. Perrelet (France), Mrs. Sleator (Ireland). Three Danish ladies handed to Miss Ervin pictures of children. Miss Johansen gave a special message.

Miss Sandstrom presented 17 Provincial Presidents. These ladies sang the Swedish National Anthem, Swedish friends present joining.

Mrs. Munns announced that an anonymous friend present intends during the next three years to make her mother a Memorial Member. Miss Mable Waring (U.S.A.) pledged her mother's name as a Memorial Member.

Mrs. Ottosen (Denmark) addressed the Convention, and reported two new Unions organised by Miss Prior. Mrs. Boole announced that on July 26th, Dr. Ottosen celebrates his 70th birthday. A special greeting was sent him as one of the Leaders of our Cause in Denmark.

## SATURDAY EVENING.

This evening a Reception was given by the Town of Stockholm in the magnificent Town Hall. The delegates and guests were welcomed officially on behalf of the Mayor and Council by Mr. Knut Tengdahl, President of the

Municipal Board of Stockholm. Mrs. Boole expressed the warm thanks of the delegates.

#### SUNDAY.

On Sunday morning a Special Service was held in Storkyran Church. Miss Solomon (South Africa) presided. Singing by a White Ribbon Choir. Prayer by Mlle. Perrelet (France). Addresses were given by the Rev. Helen Byrnes (U.S.A.), Miss Prior (Denmark), Mrs. Arosenius (Sweden), Mrs. Kempels (Latvia) sang a solo; the Rev. Evert Palmer, Pastor of the Church, pronounced the Benediction.

The Swedish Executive entertained the World's Executive to lunch at Skansen Park where, during the afternoon, a great open-air Peace Meeting was held. Addresses were given by Mr. Charles Roberts (former Member of the British Government) and Mrs. Waern Bugge. The Royal Naval Band, under the direction of Mr. Widner, gave delightful music. The meeting was widely representative, and the vast crowd was most interested.

In the evening several Delegates gave addresses in different Churches.

#### MONDAY MORNING.

At half-past nine, meetings of different language groups met until 10.30. Conveners: Mrs. Smith (U.S.A.), Mrs. Lundin (Sweden), Mrs. Matschentz (Germany).

The Convention opened at half-past ten. After singing, Mrs. Lee (U.S.A.) led in prayer. The Minutes of Friday and Saturday meetings were read, and on the motion of Mrs. Cline (Canada) and Miss Dillon (England) were adopted. Mrs. Boole's Recommendations were read in Swedish.

Mrs. Charteris spoke of the 30 dry areas, of 22 limited areas, and other areas in Scotland. She presented a silver Thistle spoon from Scotch comrades to Mrs. Boole. Mrs. Maelo reported for Esthonia. Mrs. Wang thanked the W.C.T.U. for help given to China and specially emphasised the opium evil. Miss Tinling (England) brought forward the importance of Temperance instruction in Mission Fields and expressed great appreciation of the co-operation she had from Missionaries. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Jones, of N. Wales, announced she would be a Life Member. Mrs. Raymond J. Wade led in prayer.

In the afternoon 600 delegates and visiting members motored to Upsala. The procession of motor coaches attracted much notice. After seeing the church built over the site of a heathen temple in Old Upsala, dinner was served in Upsala, followed by a special service in the historic Cathedral, when the Vice-Dean, the Rev. Akgot Anderberg, gave an address to the crowded congregation.

#### TUESDAY MORNING.

The Convention opened at half past nine. After singing, Frau Sporri, (Austria) led in prayer. Mrs. Shennan (South Africa) gave the Moral Education report and Lady Cecilia Roberts (England) the report on Native Races. Miss Izora Scott the report of the Peace Department and referred to the Disarmament Conference which opened in Geneva on February 1st, 1932, when Miss Agnes Slack represented the World's W.C.T.U. Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, a member of the U.S.A. Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, who had just arrived from Geneva with a message from the Women's Disarmament Committee, spoke on the work of the Committee and mentioned the Committee having been nominated to be awarded the Nobel Prize. Mrs. Shilston Watkins (England) and Mrs. Mabon (Canada) proposed and it was resolved to endorse Miss Slack's action in applying, on January 30th, 1934, on behalf of the World's W.C.T.U. for the Nobel Prize to be awarded to the Women's Disarmament Committee.

It was proposed and resolved the Chair should nominate tellers for the

election of officers, Mrs. Boole nominated and it was resolved to elect the following :—

Mrs. Maskew Miller, Chairman of the Committee for Election.

*Distributing Tellers* : Miss Gemmill, Scotland ; Miss Powers, Canada ; Mrs. Henniger, Japan ; Mrs. Lauterburg, Switzerland ; Miss Whitaker, England ; Mrs. Wang, China (platform).

*Counting Tellers* : Miss Higgs, England ; Miss McLay, New Zealand ; Miss McCorkindale, Australia ; Miss Scott, United States ; Mrs. Clow, Ulster ; Mdlle. Perrelet, France.

Miss Slack presented the preliminary report of the Credentials Committee, showing as follows : Present at this Convention, 5 World's Officers ; 3 members of the Advisory Committee ; 31 presidents of countries or their representatives ; 28 World's Superintendents or their substitutes ; 151 Delegates ; Total, 218.

#### CREDENTIALS REPORT.

**GENERAL OFFICERS.**—President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole ; Second Vice-President, Miss Solomon ; Third Vice-President, Miss Sandstrom ; First Hon. Secretary, Miss Agnes E. Slack ; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Munns.

**REPRESENTATIVE.**—Miss Dagmar Prior.

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—The Lady Cecilia Roberts, Mrs. Strang, Miss Von Herten.

**PRESIDENTS OF AUXILIARY COUNTRIES OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES.**—Australia, Miss McCorkindale ; Austria, Frau Spori ; Belgium, Mdlle. Boulanger ; Bulgaria, Miss Dimkova ; Canada, Mrs. Mabon ; China, Mrs. Wang ; Czechoslovakia, Mrs. Hurban ; Denmark, Mrs. Henriksen ; England and Wales, Mrs. Randolph Clarkson ; Esthonia, Mrs. Maelo ; Finland, Miss Von Herten ; Fiji, Miss C. McLay ; France, Mdlle. Perrelet ; Germany, Frau Matschintz ; Ireland (Ulster), Miss Arlow ; Italy, Signora Farrari ; Japan, Mrs. Hennigar ; Latvia, Mrs. Milda Kempels ; New Zealand, Miss Annie McLay ; Norway, Mrs. Abrahamssen ; Scotland, Mrs. Charteris ; South Africa, Mrs. Polmear ; Palestine, Mrs. Powers ; Sweden, Miss Rathou ; Switzerland, Frau Lauterburg ; Turkey, Madame Hassen Bey ; United States, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith.

**SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS OR THEIR SUBSTITUTES.**—See page (Executive Committee 37).

#### DELEGATES.

*Australia.*—Miss Dew, Mrs. Jackson (Miss Bromham, Miss McCaul, Mrs. Strang entered in other capacities).

*Denmark.*—Miss Holst, Mrs. Bonischen, Frau Kargaard and 25 visiting members.

*Canada.*—Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Cockfield, Mrs. Clines, Miss G. Powers (Mrs. Mabon, Mrs. Macpherson, Miss Norris, Mrs. Powers entered in other capacities).

*Esthonia.*—Mrs. Marta Sildnik, Mrs. Marie Tauts, Miss Kalamees, Mrs. Lattik (Mrs. Maelo entered elsewhere).

*England and Wales.*—Miss I. J. Alder, Miss E. H. Arnott, J.P., Miss Baines, Miss Barber, Miss A. M. Barber, Mrs. C. Barker, Mrs. Bedwell, Mrs. Brierley, Miss Child, Miss Cowleyshaw, Miss Day, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Finlayson, Miss Garrett, Mrs. Garside, Mrs. Girdwood, Mrs. Golding, Mrs. Graydon, Miss Green, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Hewitson, Miss Annie Hoare, Mrs. Isherwood, Miss Jackson, Miss Barratt-Jones, Mrs. E. R. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, Miss Laycock, Miss MacGowan, The Lady Aurea Macleod, Mrs. Manaton, Miss Helen M. Marsh, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Milsom, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Percy Ogden, Mrs. Parker, Miss Pavy, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Pirie, Miss Pollard, Mrs. Procter, Mrs. Randall, Miss A. Redman, Miss E. Redman, Miss Rickard, Mrs. Roast, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Miss Salisbury, Miss Sanderson, Mrs. Sanger-Tucker, Mrs. Sewell, Miss Smith,

Miss Snell, Miss Snell, Miss Smith, Miss Sobey, Miss E. C. Staveley, Miss Steevens, Mrs. Stephens, Miss E. C. Stevens, Miss Sutton, Miss Taylor, Miss E. Theobald, Mrs. Traxler, Miss Turner, Mrs. Wain, Mrs. Shilston, Watkins, Miss J. Whitaker, Mrs. Whittaker, Mrs. R. J. Winter. Total 73—8 Executive officers—81.

Mrs. Clarkson, Miss Dillon, Miss Higgs, Miss Tinling, Miss Heather Watson, Mrs. Webb, Lady Cecilia Roberts entered in other capacities. World's Officer, Miss Agnes Slack.

*Visitors*.—Mr. Charles Roberts, Major Macleod, Miss A. S. Arnott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Blamfield, Mr. Whittaker.

*Finland*.—Miss Carrie Weissenberg, Mrs. Iversen (Miss Von Herten inserted elsewhere) 7 visiting members.

*Germany*.—Frau Clara Fischer, Frl. Lohmann, Frl. Yost, Frl. Ruter, Frl. Schuler, visiting members Frl. Wolf and Dr. Matschentz.

*Ireland (Ulster)*.—Miss A. H. Lowry, Mrs. L. M. Sleator, Mrs. Moffat Clow (Miss Arlow named elsewhere) and 10 visiting members.

*Latvia*.—Three visiting members (Mrs. Kempels named elsewhere).

*Norway*.—Miss Sorensen, Mrs. Poulsen, Miss Olden, Mrs. Bothner, Miss Pattersen, Miss Martha Johannesen, Miss Jaeger and 70 visiting members.

*Scotland*.—Miss Gemmill, Miss Dorothy Simpson, Mrs. Sivewright, Mrs. Scobie, Miss Russell, Miss Bain, Mrs. McGrouther (Mrs. Charteris, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Barton named elsewhere).

*South Africa*.—Mrs. Adley, Mrs. Maynier (Mrs. Polmear, Mrs. Shennan, Mr. Maskew Miller, Miss Moody named elsewhere).

*Sweden*.—Mrs. Rinander, Miss Asplund, Miss S. Holm, Miss Axelsson, Miss S. Erikson, Miss Matilda Widegren (Miss Sandstrom, Miss Rathou, Miss Ohlin and Mrs. Brattstrom named elsewhere).

*United States of America*.—Mrs. Lucy Arnold, Mrs. Rose W. Baker, Miss A. G. Ballagh, Miss Helen F. Barnes, Mrs. Henry G. Behm, Mrs. May B. Dexter, Miss Hattie Dickson, Miss Irene A. Dysart, Mrs. Olive W. Eversole, Mrs. Clara D. Fellows, Mrs. E. A. Knapp, Mrs. A. F. Law, Mrs. Lillian Lowery, Mrs. M. E. McFrederick, Mrs. Blanche McVey, Miss Dora Mason, Miss Abby S. Merriman, Miss Bertha R. Palmer, Mrs. Martha Pinney, Mrs. Viola D. Romans, Mrs. Nanna W. Stephens, Mrs. J. M. Swan, Miss Olive Tillson, Mrs. I. H. Tuthill, Miss Mabel E. Waring, Miss Elizabeth Weeks, Mrs. Adeline E. Wilkins, Miss Jennie P. Wilkins, Mrs. A. W. Wilson, Miss Stone, Mrs. Gustavson Dr. Florence Gustavson, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Nelson, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. June Smith. 5 Ex-officio, 42 delegates.

Mrs. Boole, Mrs. Wise Smith, Mrs. Munns, Miss Boole, Miss Ervin, Mrs. Edith F. Lee, Miss Sara Carpenter, Miss Izora Scott, Miss Jewell, Mrs. Thacher, Miss Byrnes, printed elsewhere.

#### SUMMARY.

World's Officers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Members Advisory Committee	...	...	...	...	...	3
Presidents of countries or their Representatives	...	...	...	...	...	31
Superintendents or their Representatives	...	...	...	...	...	28
Delegates	...	...	...	...	...	151
						<hr/>
					Total	218
						<hr/>
Visiting Members	...	...	...	...	...	548
						<hr/>

See list of Presidents, page 37, representing Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, France, Italy, Japan, Latvia, New Zealand, Switzerland, Turkey, Palestine.

Report of the Nominations Committee was presented by Miss Solomon, Convener, Miss A. M. McLay, Secretary, as follows: For *President*,

Mrs. Ella A. Boole ; For *First Vice-President*, Mrs. Leavitt (U.S.A.) and Mrs. Wise Smith (U.S.A.) ; *2nd Vice-President*, Mrs. Strang (Australia) ; *3rd Vice-President*, Miss Dagmar Prior (Denmark) and Miss Rathou (Sweden) ; *First Hon. Secretary*, Miss Agnes E. Slack (England) ; *Second Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Brown (Canada) ; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mrs. Munns, (U.S.A.).

The ballots were distributed and the vote cast. Miss Solomon announced she should make Mrs. Duncan Brown, of South Africa, a Life Member. Mrs. Wise Smith presented the report on Citizenship and vividly showed the great opportunities before each of us. Mrs. Brattstrom led the Noontide Prayer.

#### TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

After singing, Frau Weissenburg (Finland) led in prayer. Frau Sporri reported on work in Austria. Mrs. Weissenburg on Finland, she stated how past experiences have convinced Finland more strongly than ever of the wisdom of Prohibition. Miss McLay told of the great gain to New Zealand's 1,500,000 people of six o'clock closing of all liquor bars and that liquor cannot be sold to anyone under the age of 21. Miss Solomon as First Vice-President took the Chair during the presentation of the Report on the election of officers which was announced as follows:—Total votes cast 154 ; for President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, 152 ; for First Vice-President, Mrs. Wise Smith, 97 ; Mrs. Leavitt, 50 ; for Second Vice-President, Mrs. Strang, 140 ; Third Vice-President, Miss Prior, 112 ; Miss Rathou, 36 ; for First Hon. Secretary, Miss Agnes E. Slack, 147 ; Second Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Brown, 144 ; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Munns, 153.

The Chautuqua Salute was given Mrs. Boole, she called the newly elected Officers to the platform and in a few eloquent words stated she fully appreciated the honour and accepted the responsibility of the office of President, she presented Mrs. Wise Smith, who referred to her happy close association with Mrs. Boole during eight years, she gave flowers to Mrs. Boole from the U.S.A. Delegates and responded in a few happy words to her election as first Vice-President. Mrs. Strang thanked the Convention for the honour conferred on Australia by her election as Second Vice-President. Miss Prior, the Third Vice-President, spoke of her affection for the White Ribbon Movement, with its world-wide interest. Miss Agnes Slack was given the Chautuqua Salute, she said how during the last few minutes she had pictured her previous elections to this position when Miss Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Carlisle, Miss Gordon and Mrs. Boole had in turn been elected President and of the great and happy privilege her work as Hon. Secretary with these women had been to her. Mrs. Munns was most warmly welcomed again as Treasurer, she gracefully accepted the office. Flowers were given her by Mrs. Romans from the U.S.A. Delegates, and from the U.S.A. delegation to Mrs. Wise Smith, the other officers received flowers. Professor Bergman on behalf of the Swedish National Union against Alcoholism reported on the Temperance position in Northern Europe.

Major Macleod gave a greeting from the United Kingdom Alliance, he referred to his experiences in the aeroplane service which had impressed him with the necessity of total abstinence for aeroplane pilots and urged the importance of action being taken to enforce pilots being teetotallers.

Director O. Franzen, on behalf of the Swedish Temperance Movement, spoke of the great help the Vita Bandet had been to the cause in Sweden. Senator Norling gave greetings for the I.O.G.T. Miss Matilda Widgren, Hon. President of the Swedish section of Peace and Freedom, addressed the Convention. Signora Ferrari gave a message from her mother, Dr. Errara (President of Italian White Ribbon Union). At four o'clock the Convention adjourned in order to see the film specially prepared for the Convention, at the Skandia Theatre, from the story of Goeta Berling ; this was the first film in which Greta Garbo appeared eleven years ago.



## TUESDAY EVENING.

Mrs. Boole presiding. This was a Northern European meeting, participated in by Delegates from Sweden, Esthonia, Latvia, Denmark, Finland, Norway, each delegation wore picturesque national costume and sang their own national anthems, the audience each time standing, it was a brilliant scene.

## WEDNESDAY MORNING.

After singing, Mrs. Maelo (Esthonia) led in prayer. The Minutes of Monday and Tuesday were read, Miss Higgs (England) and Mrs. Macpherson (Canada) proposed, and it was resolved to adopt.

A greeting was announced from Dr. Selma Lagerov, the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize.

The list of nominations of World's Superintendents was read, Miss Proctor (England) and Mrs. Hennigar (Japan) proposed, and it was resolved to elect these Superintendents (see page 37) and that the recommendation of the Executive be also adopted, that the department for Humane Education be merged in the L.T.L. and the departments for Schools of Methods and Counter Attractions be discontinued.

Miss Bertha R. Palmer (U.S.A.) presented Practical Methods of Alcohol Education, emphasising the importance of adults as well as children, being instructed on the nature and effects of alcohol. The syllabus she has written on Alcohol Education can be obtained from U.S.A. headquarters for one kroner or 1s. Mrs. Hurban, wife of the Minister for Czechoslovakia read the report of the new Union organised by Miss Slack. Mr. Carl Ternstrom (Consul for the Republic of Uruguay) reported on W.C.T.U. work there.

Mrs. Thacher reported on the work of the Department for Work among Soldiers and Sailors, and stated New Zealand and Australia had won the prizes she awards for countries doing the best work, \$50 to be divided, and also she should give Norway \$10. Mrs. Nelson (U.S.A.) gave a greeting from ninety-years-old Mrs. James, of Illinois.

Mrs. Munns presented the Report of the Finance Committee as follows :—

We call attention to the constitutional provision of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which provides that the basis of affiliation is the payment of one cent or its equivalent for each member of a National Union. This affiliation fee must be collected and remitted annually to the Treasurer of the World's W.C.T.U. Increased membership means income for every unit of the organisation from Local to World's. National Unions are therefore urged to make special and definite plans for securing new members.

As it is obvious that the small affiliation fees are altogether inadequate to finance the great work which has been inaugurated and other work which should be undertaken, the following suggestions are made for supplementing the treasury of the World's W.C.T.U.

1. Promotion of the plan for contributing patrons at \$5 or £1 a year as individual gifts.

2. The plan of Light Line Unions, so successfully used in the United States, is recommended. Through this plan each Union contributes \$5 annually and sends the National paper to someone in a foreign land. Other nations could determine the amount to be standardized in their respective countries.

3. Life or Memorial memberships at \$100 or £20 have proved a helpful source of revenue as well as a means of honouring the person named. Members could provide for placing their own names on the Memorial list through a legacy or such provision could be made by friends.

4. Legacies have in the past year made it possible to balance the budget and make good the promises of financial support to many countries. We urge all members in disposing of their estates to remember the W.C.T.U. in

their wills. The World's W.C.T.U. has a place no other organisation fills and is worthy of financial support. A legacy of \$100 or £20 or more will automatically place the donor's name on the Memorial list.

5. We highly recommend that every nation make a serious effort to become self supporting. Each nation should also aid in missionary work in other countries, even though the offering be small. "There is that that scattereth and yet increaseth; there is that that withholdeth more than is mete and it tendeth to poverty." We urge stronger nations to adopt some weaker country, study the needs, apply their missionary contributions towards supplying those needs, and thus have a more personal interest in the country as well as adding to the missionary funds.

6. We approve of the plan of subscribing members proposed by the Countess of Carlisle, and ask each country to secure as many of these contributions as possible at \$1 or 4s. or more. The World's W.C.T.U. Bulletin is sent to every subscribing member.

7. We recommend as a World Fund Day, May 1st, or a date as near that as possible, when the plan for annual financial assistance for the World's W.C.T.U. chosen by each country, shall be carried out. The setting aside of a particular day would give a feeling of fellowship and increase international spirit.

8. We recommend the establishment of an emergency fund of \$100,000 or £20,000 to commemorate the Jubilee Year of the World's W.C.T.U. We suggest that each country ask for a gift equivalent to 25 cents or 1s. or its equal per member. This may be raised by a self-denial day. December 23rd, the anniversary of the Crusade, is suggested.

On the motion of Mrs. Munns and Mrs. Powers, the Report was adopted.

The announcement was made that the States of Mississippi and North Dakota have both voted "Dry" recently. Miss Solomon proposed and it was resolved, greetings to be sent to these States. Miss Higgs (England) led the Noonday hour.

Frau Matschentz reported on work in Germany and presented the German delegation, she gave Mrs. Boole a hand-painted dish, and books to other officers. Mrs. Thacher pledged the name of her son, George Hoover Thacher, M.D., as a Memorial member, and stated she should give copies of the World's Report, and the Bulletin to Superintendents of her Department. Miss Prior reported on the Department for Motion Pictures. Mrs. Maskew Miller on the Department for Counter Attractions. Mrs. Strang and Mrs. Shilston Watkins proposed the first business of the afternoon should be the report of the Resolutions Committee, this was agreed.

#### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

After singing, Miss Ervin led in prayer. Miss Solomon presented the report of the Resolutions Committee, the adoption was moved by Mrs. Boole and carried, see page 35. Miss Solomon proposed, and it was resolved, to send our thanks to Mrs. Gertrude Leavitt for her services as First Vice President. Miss Slack and Miss Solomon proposed, and it was resolved, to add to the resolutions, a resolution suggested by Mrs. Barton of appreciation to Mrs. Boole and our U.S.A. comrades for their heroic work, a resolution calling attention to the need for total abstinence for motor drivers and air pilots, also a resolution of thanks to His Majesty the King of Sweden, for his interest in this Convention.

A most interesting programme was presented by an international team, Miss Helen Byrnes, Chairman, Miss Winona Jewell, Secretary. Mrs. Edjelm introduced a delightful Swedish musical party of "Y" delegates, who gave Swedish songs. Speeches and songs were given by "Y" delegates from Canada, Scotland, England, China, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, South Africa, New Zealand, United States of America, and other countries. Flowers

were given to Mrs. Boole from the "Ys" of Stockholm, by two little girls, a silver spoon from the Danish delegates, a book from the city of Stockholm, a signed etching from Eastern Europe from Miss Slack, a Maori bag from the "Ys," a Pewter vase from the Convention Pages. Flowers were given the Officers from the Norwegian delegates. Mrs. Henriksen gave Miss Slack a silver spoon from the Danish delegation, Mrs. Webb a beautiful scarf from the English delegates.

#### WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Lady Cecilia Roberts presiding. After an organ Recital by Mr. Vretblad, Lady Cecilia in her address emphasised the great importance of our standing together as one for world-wide force in the Temperance cause. Mrs. Boole stated that a donation of \$5 and a subscription for the "Union Signal," entitles a Local Union to be a Light Line Union. Mrs. Munns conducted an impressive demonstration illustrating how the money received from Light Line Unions promotes our work in 21 countries. Mrs. Maskew Miller led in prayer.

After singing by Court Singer, Marianne Morner, addresses were given by Mrs. Clow, who emphasised the steady decrease of the sale of intoxicants in Ulster, Ireland; Mrs. Strang (Australia) who referred to the attractive issue of the Swedish July magazine and its delightful welcome; Mrs. Kempels (Latvia) presented flowers to Lady Cecilia and the General Officers; Mrs. Romans (U.S.A.) gave facts showing the great loss in the U.S.A. by the abolition of National Prohibition. Madame Hassein Bey spoke on the New Union in Turkey organised by Miss Slack, under the name of the Green Crescent. Mrs. Henniger reported the law limiting the sale of drink in Japan to every one under the age of 21 and of the devoted work of White Ribboners in steadily working for the age to be raised to 25, and on the 16 Prohibition villages in Japan. Mr. Koshio, an officer of the Japanese Temperance Cause gave a short address. Frau Lauterburg reported on work in Switzerland and the increase of Temperance restaurants. Mrs. Mabon spoke of the vast educational work being done in Canada through Temperance Contests in 3,000 Sunday Schools. Mrs. Abrahamsen reported for Norway. Mlle. Perrelet for France. Mrs. Barton (Scotland) was presented. A Norwegian delegate presented a doll to Mrs. Munns. Mlle. Boulanger spoke of our work in Belgium; Mrs. Polmear of her recent visit to Bechuanaland and the valuable help given her there by Queen Semane and her son, Chief Tshekidi. Mrs. Powers (Canada) spoke. Mrs. Wise Smith invited the next Convention in 1937 to meet in the U.S.A., Mrs. Strang hoped the Convention would meet at some Pacific port, Mrs. Hennigar asked for the Convention in 1940 to meet in Japan.

Lady Cecilia asked Mrs. Boole to preside to conclude the business. Mrs. Boole referred to the valuable address given on Sunday afternoon by Mr. Roberts at Skansen; by Major Macleod's speech in Convention and help given in so many ways during this Convention by Mr. Roberts and Major Macleod, she also mentioned our pleasure in having with us the husbands of Frau Matschentz, Frau Sporri, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Ogden and Mrs. Whittaker.

Mr. Winterton, editor of the English *White Ribbon* journal, was introduced and it was stated the English delegation had resolved to send to every delegate whose name would be sent in to 104 Gower Street, London, W.C., a copy of the September *White Ribbon Journal* containing a graphic illustrated summary of this Convention, it is hoped every country represented here will send orders.

Miss Sandstrom and Miss Rathou each responded to a most enthusiastic vote of thanks from the Convention for the admirable, delightful way in which they, with their Committees, had made arrangements for the entertainment of the Convention. In reply Miss Sandstrom specially referred to the great

pleasure they have had in the International Contacts made at this Convention. Special greetings were voted to Miss Ohlin who was not present, flowers were sent her. Mrs. Boole announced Mrs. Wallace (Scotland) was out of the Hall when her name was called for her Report on Sunday School work, but it will appear in the printed report.

A comprehensive vote of thanks adopted this afternoon was read by Miss Slack. Mrs. Wise Smith moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Waern Bugge, who received an ovation from the delegates for the ever ready, most capable service she had given as Interpreter.

Miss Slack read the Minutes of this evening's and to-day's meetings. Mrs. Polmear and Mrs. Hennigar moved, and the adoption was resolved.

The meeting closed by Mrs. Boole reading Psalm 121, singing of "Some Glad Day" and prayer by Miss Solomon, everyone joined hands and sang "God be with you till we meet again" followed by the Benediction.

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#### RESOLUTIONS.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

*Total Abstinence.*—Science and experience demonstrate that the moderate use of alcoholic liquor as a beverage is conducive to its abuse ; therefore we appeal to all who desire to lessen the evils of drunkenness to become total abstainers and to refrain from offering alcoholic liquor to others.

*Temperance Education.*—In view of the fact that alcohol is a narcotic, a deterrent of important bodily functions, a habit-forming drug, and a protoplasmic poison, we urge our members, to inform themselves and to redouble their efforts to secure systematic temperance instruction in schools and colleges so that young people especially may realise the effects on the physical, social, and economic life of the community.

*Solution of the Liquor Problem.*—The repeal of national prohibition in the United States and Finland has not repealed the effects of alcohol. It has not resulted in the removal of the evils complained of under prohibition. It has increased the consumption of beverage alcohol, reintroduced liquor advertising, re-established the brewers, wine-makers, and distillers, and by the admission of the repealists it has not destroyed bootlegging and the illicit trade. We proclaim our conviction that eradication, not restriction, in the only solution of the world-wide liquor problem.

*Habit-forming Drugs.*—Recognising the evils of the use of opium, heroin, and other habit-forming drugs, we warn of the dangers of self-prescription ;— we urge physicians to exercise caution in their medical practice, and to limit prescription to cases of necessity ; we appeal to nations to limit production, importation, and sale to the medical and scientific needs of the world.

*Citizenship.*—We rejoice in the extension of citizenship to women and in the increasing recognition of their nationality rights. We urge that each nation may enact the necessary legislation to secure these reasonable rights to all women of the world. We urge definite study for education in government and for the importance of the participation of women in the use of the ballot to the end that society may be protected from drink, impurity, and other evils.

*Peace.*—Faced with a world situation in which exaggerated nationalism, political, racial and economic, grows daily more menacing, and a new race

in the most deadly arms seems about to begin, the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union dedicates itself anew to work for that friendship and co-operation between the nations without which no social progress can be made. We call for the strengthening of the membership and authority of the League of Nations; for the settlement of disputes and the revision of injustices by methods of conciliation or judicial procedure, and for the safeguarding of the security of each nation against aggressive attack, by any well-considered measures that can be devised under the League. We recall that the Disarmament Conference in its sessions of 2½ years has shown that no insurmountable technical difficulties stand in the way of disarmament, and that the positions of the various Governments are sufficiently close, so that with determination and goodwill agreement could be reached. We therefore call upon the statesmen to redouble their efforts towards the achievement of a Treaty which will permit the first steps to be taken towards the reduction and limitation of armaments. We insist that, as a minimum, this treaty should provide for the removal of the menace of air warfare, and for a drastic control of the trade in and manufacture of arms; and we pledge ourselves to exert all pressure upon our own Governments to secure these objects.

In view of the appalling increase of accidents on the roads in these days of high-speed traffic; and in consideration of the supreme need of accuracy of judgment in the control of aircraft, the World's W.C.T.U. assembled in Convention, earnestly appeals to the transport authorities in all lands to issue with every licence to air pilots and motor-drivers a warning that even a small amount of beverage alcohol interferes with re-action time and the quick decision required in emergencies. The Convention also asks them to call attention to the importance of abstinence from alcoholic liquors, as a safety measure of paramount value.

That this Convention of the World's W.C.T.U. desires to express its heartfelt thanks to our comrades of the United States of America for their splendid efforts to retain the prohibition law of their land; and we would especially mention our beloved World's President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, whose personal devotion, noble leadership and undaunted courage gave inspiration to all workers for our cause in her country, in the face of highly organised opposition of the liquor interests.

The Convention gives its warmest thanks to the Swedish Woman's Christian Temperance Union which has spared no effort to give interest and pleasure to the delegates and to make the Convention of lasting value.

We express our sincerest thanks to H.R.H. the Crown Prince for his presence and support, to Court Chaplain Erkil Andrae, to Bishop Wade, and the Vice-Dean of Upsala for their speeches. We desire to thank very heartily the Town Council of Stockholm for their superb reception and the Temperance friends of Upsala for their kind entertainment. We also give our thanks to many friends who have given hospitality, to representatives of the Temperance organisations who have given us their welcome, to all musicians and singers who have given us music of outstanding beauty, to the Reverend Evert Palmer for granting us the use of the historic Storkyrkan for the special service on Sunday morning, and to the White Ribbon Choir, to the Managers of the Skandia Theatre for the film specially given to the Delegates. To the Pages for their never-failing courtesy; to Director Fogehenmark and others in connection with this Hall; to the Guide who accompanied our Excursions. To Mrs. Waern Bugge for her invaluable, most efficient, and ever-ready services as Interpreter.

That this Convention respectfully desires to express to His Majesty the King of Sweden our deep gratitude for his interest in this Convention.

## MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

On July 19th the Executive Committee met at 10.30 a.m. at the Concert Hall, Stockholm, Mrs. Boole presiding. Mrs. Boole welcomed the members of the Executive. Mrs. Polmear (South Africa) led in Prayer.

Present :—General Officers, President Mrs. Boole, Vice-Presidents Miss Solomon (South Africa), Miss Sandstrom (Sweden), Hon. Secretary Miss Agnes Slack (England), Mrs. Munns (U.S.A.), Hon. Treasurer.

Advisory Committee :—Lady Cecilia Roberts (England), Mrs. Strang (Australia), Miss Von Herten (Finland).

Presidents of countries or their representatives :—Miss McCorkindale (Australia), Mrs. Sporri (Austria), Mrs. Mabon (Canada), Mrs. Henriksen (Denmark), Mrs. Maelo (Esthonia), Miss Von Herten (Finland), Frau Matschintz (Germany), Mrs. Hennigar (Japan), Mrs. Polmear (South Africa), Mrs. Powers (Palestine), Frau Lauterburg (Switzerland), Madame Hassein Bey (Turkey), Mrs. Ida B. Wise-Smith (U.S.A.), Miss McLay (New Zealand), Miss C. McLay (Fiji).

Mrs. Mabon proposed, and it was resolved, the following substitutes for absent Superintendents be appointed to serve during the Convention.

### *List of Superintendents or Substitutes.*

Young Woman's Branch, Miss Byrnes (S.); International Correspondence Between Girls, Miss Heather Watson; L.T.L., Miss Ervin; Anti-Gambling, Mrs. Barton (S.); Anti-Opium, Lady Aurea Macleod (S.); Child Welfare, Mrs. Edith F. Lee (S.); Citizenship, Mrs. Ida B. Wise-Smith; Co-operation with Missionary Societies, Miss Higgs (England) (S.); Counter-Attractions, Mrs. Maskew Miller; Evangelistic, Mrs. Brattstrom (S.); Food Reform, Mrs. Webb (S.); Flower Mission, Miss Ohlin (S.); Humane Education, Miss Sara Carpenter (S.); Little White Ribboners, Mrs. Iversen (Finland) (S.); Medal Contests, Miss Morris (Canada) (S.); Medical Temperance, Mrs. Bonneschen (Denmark) (S.); Moral Education, Mrs. Shennan; Motion Pictures, Miss Dagmar Prior; Non-Alcoholic Fruit Products, Miss Moody (S.); Parlour Meetings, Miss McCaull (S.); Peace and International Arbitration, Miss Izora Scott; Protection of Native Races, Lady Cecilia Roberts; Scientific Temperance Instruction, Miss Tinling; School of Methods, Miss Jewell, U.S.A. (S.); Sunday School Work, Mrs. Wallace; Temperance Literature, Miss Boole (S.); Traveller's Aid, Mrs. Macpherson (S.); W.C.T.U. Exhibits, Miss Dillon (S.); Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. Hoover Thacher.

Presidents of countries or their representatives were presented.

Mrs. Munns brought forward the Amendments to Constitution, of which a year's notice had been given, and changes in By-Laws.

After full discussion, Mrs. Munns proposed, Miss Slack seconded, and it was resolved to adopt, the following amendments to Constitution and By-Laws to be recommended to the Convention.

OBJECT (in place of Preamble).—The object shall be to unite without distinction of race or colour, the national organisations affiliated with the World's W.C.T.U., so that by their united faith and work they may with God's help promote personal purity of life, total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, the protection of the home, the suppression of the trade in alcoholic liquors and drugs, the enfranchisement of women and their education in citizenship, world peace and the renunciation of war.

Article IV.—Advisory Administrative Committee transferred from former Article III, Section 2.

Article V.—Executive Committee, Section 1.—The Executive Committee shall consist of the general officers of the World's W.C.T.U., the presidents of each affiliated country, the World's superintendents of departments, the

general secretaries of the Young Woman's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, World's W.C.T.U. Organisers and the members of the Advisory Administrative Committee. The reports of the meeting of the Executive Committee shall be submitted to the convention for endorsement.

Section 2.—Quorums.—For all business meetings of the Executive Committee except the consideration of amendments to the constitution, seven shall constitute a quorum. For such consideration fifteen shall constitute a quorum.

Article IV.—Auxiliary Temperance Societies.—Any organisation of *total abstaining* women engaged in Temperance or Social Welfare work, etc.

Article VI.—Affiliation Fees, Section 1.—Each affiliated Society shall pay to the Treasurer of the W.W.C.T.U. not less than one cent. or one halfpenny per member annually, unless it is otherwise determined by the Executive Committee.

Section 2.—Any person contributing either \$5 or £1 annually to the general fund of the W.W.C.T.U. shall be a contributing patron. A donation of \$25 or £5 will constitute a sustaining patron. A special donation of \$100 or £20 by a pledged total abstainer shall entitle the donor to be a Life Member. Names of life members may be continued after their death on the Roll of Memorial Members by the payment by their friends of \$100 or £20.

Section 3.—The equivalent in other currencies of the sums named in this section will be accepted.

Article VIII.—Membership of Biennial or Triennial Meetings.—The biennial or triennial meeting shall be composed of the Executive Committee, General Officers of *each organised country*, the official editor, etc.

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 writing to the Executive Committee one year in advance.

**BY-LAWS.**—Duties of Officers.—Section 4.—Add at the end the following paragraph: She shall be bonded for a sum determined by the general officers.

Article II.—Duties of Executive Committee, Section 1.—The Executive Committee shall control and provide for all the interests of the work. It shall meet as often as possible during the week of convention, and in the interim of conventions all important business shall be submitted to the members by correspondence.

Section 2.—In the event the President of an affiliated national society is unable to attend the convention, she may delegate her power to such member of the committee or delegate from her own country as shall be selected by herself. If she is also a General Officer of the World's W.C.T.U., her national society may be represented on the Executive Committee by a delegate to be chosen at the annual meeting of such national society.

World's superintendents of departments may appoint representatives on the Executive Committee of those especially interested in their departmental work. Department associates do not have voting power.

Section 3.—Secretaries of the Young Woman's Branch, the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, superintendents and World's W.C.T.U. organisers shall be nominated by the Executive Committee in their absence at a meeting set apart for that purpose.

Article V.—Former Article IV.—Departments.—Departments of work shall be created under the following general division, but none of them shall be obligatory upon any affiliated organisation. (Remainder of article unchanged).

Article VI (former Article V).—Superintendents.—Section 1, transferred to Article on Duties of Executive Committee.

Section 2 (former Section 3).—Each World's Superintendent, as soon as possible after her election, shall write to the National President, etc. (same as present wording).

Article VII (former Article VI).—Special Committee.—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. When immediate action is required, the President, First Honorary Secretary and Treasurer shall be empowered to act.

Article VIII (former Article VII).—Committee on Resolutions.—A representative committee of nine 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 on matters dealt with in their reports in connection with the presentation of their reports.

Article X (former Article IX).—The World's W.C.T.U. Officers may appoint a provisional president in any unorganized country, who will serve until such time as the World's W.C.T.U. Officers may determine or until a national organization is effected and officers duly elected.

Article XIII.—Delegates and visitors will be expected to pay a registration fee at the biennial or triennial conventions in lieu of daily collections, the amounts to be decided by the General Officers and the entertaining country.

Article XIII re-numbered as Article XIV.

Mrs. Boole presented the resignation of Miss Strout, World's Organiser, to take effect the end of this year. Miss Slack proposed, and it was resolved, the resignation be accepted with deep regret, and that a committee be appointed to prepare a suitable tribute to the great work Miss Strout has accomplished during twenty-one years. Lady Cecilia Roberts, Miss Solomon, and Miss Slack were appointed as the Committee. They were further requested to write a tribute to Miss Norville on her twenty years' work in South America.

Mrs. Munns gave notice that she or someone in her place would, at the next Convention, move to amend Article VIII by adding after the words, "women member of our Organisation," the following words, "one delegate from each organised country."

Miss Slack proposed that superintendents' reports be limited to 1,000 printed words. This was not adopted.

**The Executive met at four o'clock**, by the kind invitation of Lady Cecilia Roberts, in her room at the Grand Hotel. Present: Five General Officers, fourteen Presidents of countries or their representatives, fifteen Superintendents or their substitutes. Miss Prior led in prayer.

It was announced that twenty-one countries have been receiving financial help, in addition to official organisers. In Argentina, Senora Rodriguez and Senorita Varela are receiving regular appropriations. The countries receiving help from the World's W.C.T.U. told of the work and their needs.

Mrs. Boole announced that a member present had generously sent 600 dollars to enable the General Officers to keep Miss Campbell in Palestine to continue the great work she is doing there, and appealed for some definite promise to be given by some country to help Palestine. Frau Sporri reported on her work in Austria; Mrs. Henriksen for Denmark; Mrs. Maelo, Esthonia; Mlle. Perrelet, France. Appeals were announced from Korea, South America, Mexico, and Central America. Mrs. Munns reported on Mrs. Egbert's work in Costa Rica and Guatemala, where she is preparing a Spanish book for use in schools, and told of the admirable results following her organisation in Guatemala, and of Mrs. Rivera's work in the Dominican Republic and her organisation of a National Union in Jamaica and of the work of three Organisers in China, and of establishing there a W.C.T.U. Home for Beggars, a Home for Girls, and of 2,500 children being placed in care of Mrs. Liu and the W.C.T.U. during the floods.

Miss Slack reported on her visit to Austria, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia (where Miss Masaryk planned her work), and of meetings



in Germany, and stated for the first time Czechoslovakia and Turkey are represented at a World's Convention.

Lady Cecilia Roberts and Mrs. Maskew Millar proposed, and it was resolved, that the General Officers should gather information for the consideration of the adoption of an annual Emergency Fund for salaried field workers.

A letter was read from Mrs. Jurkovic regretting her inability to attend the Convention.

On Thursday evening, at 7.30, the Presidents of countries and three members of the Advisory Committee met and nominated Superintendents of Departments, which were later presented to the Executive.

#### FRIDAY MORNING—JULY 20TH.

The Executive met at the Concert Hall, Mrs. Boole, presiding.

Present: 5 General Officers, 3 members of the Advisory Committee, 18 Presidents or their representatives, 19 Superintendents.

Mrs. Strang led in Prayer. Melle. Perrelet, France, Mrs. Charteris, Scotland, Miss Heather Watson, each spoke on their work, Miss Bromham, Australia and Miss C. McLay of New Zealand, were presented and it was announced they were giving help with the Minutes in Convention and at the Executive committees. Frau Matchentz thanked the W.W.C.T.U. for financing Frau Kaetzel's work in the High Schools and Seminaries of Germany. Mrs. Powers told of the help given by Nova Scotia W.C.T.U. in sending gifts for the W.C.T.U. Sale in Jerusalem. Miss Prior presented greetings from Pastor Joensen of the Faroe Islands who asked for a speaker to be sent there.

Lady Aurea Macleod and Mrs. Mabon proposed and it was resolved that the Officers be asked to renumber the articles as amended in the Constitution and By-Laws.

Mrs. Henniger on behalf of Japan raised the question of varying money values in money exchange and asked if Japan could send the amount for affiliation dues in accordance with normal conditions. It was resolved that this be granted for dues, but that Missionary gifts be accepted on the basis of exchange.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were adopted for presentation to the Convention.

Mrs. Boole announced Mrs. Parsons, U.S.A., has been attending the meetings of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva and asked for her to be placed on the Convention programme when the Peace Resolution would be brought forward. This was resolved.

The consideration of the Peace Resolution was referred to Lady Cecilia Roberts, Miss Izora Scott, and Miss McCorkindale. Miss Solomon and Mrs. Shennan, proposed the following resolution which was adopted—" We, the members of this W.C.T.U. Convention wish to express our deep gratitude for the valuable services which Miss Strout has rendered to the cause of Temperance in many parts of the world. We recognise how well established she leaves the work, thanks to her special powers of organisation. It is with extreme regret we accept her resignation but we know that her interest will never fade and that she will seize every opportunity of using her gifts of speech in our cause."

It was proposed by Miss Solomon and Mrs. Shennan and resolved, " that the members of the W.C.T.U. Convention express our appreciation of the work done by Miss Norville in South America and thank her for her zealous, indefatigable exertions for our cause."

Mrs. Boole read the recommendations to be presented to the Convention at the end of her address; they were unanimously adopted. (See page 17.)

#### WEDNESDAY MORNING—JULY 25TH.

The Executive met at the Concert Hall at nine o'clock, Mrs. Boole presiding; Present, fifteen presidents, three members of the Advisory Committee and

eighteen Superintendents. Mrs. Wise Smith led in prayer. Mrs. Boole announced she had received an invitation sent her by Mrs. Moss, inviting her to attend the Women's Centenary Council and National Council of Women to be held in Melbourne 19th-26th November. Mrs. Boole stated she could not accept the invitation. It was resolved to ask Mrs. Tait to represent the World's W.C.T.U.

Lady Cecilia Roberts and Mrs. Thacher proposed and it was resolved, a loving message of sympathy should be sent Mrs. Boole's sister, Miss Alexander on her illness and our thanks that she had made it easy for Mrs. Boole to attend this Convention.

Mrs. Maskew Miller announced that the next International Sunday School Convention will be held in South Africa, that the W.C.T.U. would be very pleased to receive names and addresses of members, from any country, who intend being present, that the W.C.T.U. would give hospitality and make plans to follow the Convention for comrades to get into touch with W.C.T.U. members. Frau Matschentz announced the 5th International Congress on Household Work will meet in Berlin, August 21st-26th. On it being announced to-day is the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Boole many gifts were given her. She was overwhelmed by the confidence and love of her comrades and asked each member to sign a slip to be placed in her memory book. Gifts were presented to Mrs. Boole, among them eau-de-Cologne, made as a by-product from unfermented grape juice from South Africa, a silver plate from Miss Sandstrom and Miss Rathou, a Maori bag from the Misses McLay, a vase from Mrs. Strang.

#### WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 25TH.

Mrs. Mabon and Mrs. Maskew Miller proposed, and it was resolved "that the Department for Humane Education be incorporated with the L.T.L. Department; that the Departments of School of Methods and Counter Attraction be discontinued." Miss Solomon presented the report of the Resolution Committee. Mrs. Clarkson and Mrs. Powers proposed, and it was resolved to adopt the Report.

Miss Solomon and Mrs. Clarkson proposed, and it was resolved to refer the Departments of Citizenship and Motion Pictures to the General Officers.

#### THURSDAY MORNING—JULY 26TH.

The Executive met at half-past nine at the Concert Hall, Mrs. Boole presiding: present, six General Officers, three members of the Advisory Committee, twenty-nine Presidents and Superintendents. Mrs. Sporri led in prayer. Mrs. Boole presented the names of the Advisory Committee recommended by the General Officers. Mrs. Clarkson and Mrs. Maskew Miller proposed, and it was resolved to confirm the nominations as follows:—Lady Cecilia Roberts (England), Miss Solomon (South Africa), Miss Sandstrom (Sweden), Mrs. T. E. Taylor (New Zealand), Mrs. Forrester-Paton (Scotland), Mrs. Gauntlett (Japan), Miss Strout (South America). Mrs. Polmear and Mrs. Strang proposed that we give our warmest thanks to Miss Solomon and Miss Sandstrom for their most valuable services as Vice-Presidents. This was resolved.

Mrs. Munns referred to the promise of an anonymous lady to give twenty pounds if four others would do the same to the funds of the W.W.C.T.U. Miss Agnes Slack said she should be very glad to carry out her challenge gift as Lady Aurea Macleod (with Major Macleod), Mrs. Thacher, Miss Palmer and Miss Ballagh have promised each to give twenty pounds.

Miss Prior gave a Brooch given her by Miss Gordon to be the property in future years of the President of the W.W.C.T.U. Mrs. Boole presented gifts

to Miss Rathou and Miss Sandstrom. Miss Slack gave gifts to Miss Bromham and Miss McLay for their help with the Minutes and to other members of the Executive. Mrs. Polmear gave Miss Slack a gift of native workmanship from Bechuanaland and Miss McLay from New Zealand.

Miss Heather Watson asked if she could appoint associates for her department and nominated Miss Cawthorn of New Zealand and Miss Henriksen of Denmark, it was resolved she could in consultation with Miss Slack appoint associates.

Mrs. Maskew Miller proposed and it was resolved that Lady Cecilia Roberts, England, and Miss Bromham, of Australia, be associates for her department.

Miss Prior briefly reported on Moving Pictures.

Mrs. Wallace, speaking on the Sunday School Department, presented Greetings from Dr. Kelly (Secretary of the World's Sunday School Organisation), also from the Scottish National S.S. Union.

Mrs. Polmear, in the absence of Mrs. Ennals, Superintendent, spoke on behalf of the Department on Non-Alcoholic Fruit Products.

Mrs. Charteris reported Miss Copeland had resigned, and would soon be leaving India, and asked for suggestions for Scotland to consider in securing someone to succeed her. Miss Slack named Miss Gladys Dick and Miss Hughes as being now on furlough in England, and suggested our Scotch comrades might interview these ladies.

Miss Arlow, Ulster, raised the point of a store selling candy in bottles on which labels were placed advertising liquor. It was announced that local pressure was recommended under similar circumstances.

Miss Scott and Mrs. Mabon proposed, and it was resolved, "That the programme of taking a plebiscite on a Peace Questionnaire be recommended to National Organisations for consideration."

Miss Slack and Mrs. Macpherson proposed, and it was resolved, to adopt all reports presented to the Convention by Superintendents.

Miss Bromham proposed, and it was resolved, that the Treasurer should send a letter to every country with a copy of the Financial Statement.

Frau Sporri and Mdlle. Perrelet told of the great difficulties of our work in Austria and France.

Miss Slack presented cables, telegrams, and special messages from the Swedish League of Temperance Societies (Nyberg and Lauren), Malmo Vita Bandet, Nilsson, Association for International Co-operation; Vetlands Vita Bandet, Vita Bandet Kristians, Norway; La Croix Bleue Belge Pasteur Busè. Miss Byrnes led the Noontide Hour. Mrs. Strang announced Australia invites the next W.W.C.T.U. Convention to meet in some part of the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Boole announced Honolulu invites a Conference of World's Officers to meet there in two years' time. On the motion of Mrs. Mabon it was resolved to refer the invitation to the General Officers. The Call for the next Convention will be announced a year before the Convention meets.

Miss Slack reported on the "Bulletin," and stated four copies or more are sent to one address at half price; that parcels are sent (in some cases of several hundred copies) of every bi-monthly issue to many States and countries, sold at the uniform price of 25 cents, or one shilling, so in every case a small profit is made by the different countries circulating the "Bulletin." She urged every country to appoint someone to undertake the circulation. (See page 85.)

Mrs. Boole stated that the paper is sent to all Light Line Unions, and is greatly enjoyed. They use it in preparing the programme for meetings.

Mrs. Munns presented the budget for 1935 and moved its adoption seconded by Mrs. Mabon and unanimously carried as follows:—

## BUDGET.

## WORLD'S W.C.T.U.—1934.

*Expected Income.*

									\$
Dues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500.00
Missionary Funds, Contributions, Light Line Unions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000.00
Life and Memorial Memberships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000.00
Subscribing Members	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250.00
									<hr/>
									\$17,750.00
									\$
Administration, Office Expense, Clerical Help and Postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920.00
<i>World's Organisers.</i>									\$
Miss Strout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200.00
Mrs. Rivera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600.00
Mrs. Egbert	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200.00
Miss Campbell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600.00
									<hr/>
									3,600.00
<i>Grants to Countries.</i>									
Argentina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400.00
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500.00
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240.00
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500.00
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400.00
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500.00
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120.00
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.00
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320.00
Esthonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160.00
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300.00
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600.00
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.00
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.00
Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240.00
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240.00
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240.00
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120.00
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200.00
									<hr/>
									9,200.00
Printing Report	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500.00
Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390.00
Contingent Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,140.00
									<hr/>
									\$17,750.00
									<hr/>

Mrs. Thacher gave information on her recent visit to Palestine.

Frau Matschintz expressed regret the money voted by the World's W.C.T.U. to support Frau Kaetzels' educational work in the schools of Germany had been reduced; she expressed much gratitude for the financial help given by the World's W.C.T.U. Miss Dimkova offered to send towards our funds embroidery from the women of Bulgaria if it could be sold in England. Miss Slack replied she would be glad to help, provided Customs duty did not make it impossible.

Miss Sandstrom and Miss Rathou were presented by Mrs. Boole and most warmly thanked for the happy, capable way in which they had, with the Swedish Executive, led plans entailing enormous effort.

Miss Byrnes led the Noontide Hour.

It was resolved that messages be sent to the United Kingdom Alliance and to Mr. Guy Hayler. Miss Slack proposed, and it was resolved, our best thanks to Miss Bromham (Australia) and Miss McLay (New Zealand) for their help with Minutes.

Mrs. Clarkson proposed that all unfinished business be referred to the General Officers; this was resolved.

The Minutes of this morning's Executive were read. Mdlle. Perrelet and Mrs. Mabon proposed the adoption; this was resolved. The Executive closed with the Benediction.

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## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

BEFORE THE FIFTEENTH TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE  
WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,  
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JULY 21st, 1934.

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### THE MARCH OF TIME.

#### BELOVED COMRADES :

The pleasure of this meeting is enhanced because for the first time our Convention is being held in Sweden, in the beautiful City of Stockholm. We have long known your leaders, but this Convention furnishes the occasion for making many new friends.

We, who have come from many lands, know of the growth of the Temperance movement and the activity of the W.C.T.U. We are here to counsel together, to draw inspiration from one another, and to promote the interests of the work of women for total abstinence, purity, and peace.

This year marks the end of fifty years of this world wide effort to unite womanhood. It is well to mark the line of progress as shown in the march of time.

The years of 1873 and 1874 are memorable in the Temperance reform as the years of the Women's Crusade, that great spiritual movement that swept through the central part of the United States and awakened the conscience of the American people to the evil of the liquor traffic. It was a call to women to work for protection for the home from the drink traffic and the drink habit. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the daughter of that Crusade, whose Sixtieth Anniversary we have been celebrating this year.

From those bands of praying women grew the great world movement inspired and organised by Frances E. Willard, until now the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organised in fifty countries and has an enrolled membership of a million.

Let us follow the march of time from the beginning of the world's organisation.

While the National W.C.T.U. of the United States was the first to be organised as a national body, there were local unions in Canada even before the Crusade was over. The influence spread to England where the British Woman's Temperance Association was organised at Newcastle in 1876. These three countries, the United States, Canada, and England, carried on their work independently for several years though there was frequent interchange of speakers and methods.

In 1883, while Frances Willard was out on the Pacific Coast of the United States, there came to her the vision of a world wide organisation of Christian women. It was only a dream then, but in the march of time her dream has come true.

The first step in progress was the round-the-world trip of Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt. It was on November 15th, 1884, that Mrs. Leavitt, at the earnest request of Miss Willard, sailed from San Francisco under commission of the National W.C.T.U., U.S.A., to carry the message of the

Woman's Christian Temperance Union around the world. Her first stop was Hawaii where she remained two months. From there she went to New Zealand, and in the seven years in which she circled the globe, she visited not only Hawaii and New Zealand, but all the colonies of Australia and Tasmania, Japan, China, Siam, Straits Settlements, Burma, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madagascar, Natal, Orange Free State, Cape Colony, the Congo, West Coast of Africa, the Madeira Islands, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey in Asia, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Greece, and Sweden, where Unions had been organised as early as 1886. In 1891 she again left home for South America and visited Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil.

In practically every country she organised local Unions, and in many of them appointed national committees or presidents to supervise the work. Everywhere she was received by missionaries with open arms. They entertained her in their homes and planned meetings and conferences. In fact, her work would not have been possible without the help of the foreign missionaries.

Mrs. Leavitt served without salary and collected in the field \$4,780.00. This, in addition to \$1,731.73, raised by Miss Willard through public appeal, paid her expenses for the entire trip. When she started, she had only \$35.00 and her ticket to Hawaii, but as the need arose, the money was raised and she had faith that it would be so. "O woman! great is thy faith. Be it unto thee even as thou wilt." Only through the blessing of God could such a feat have been accomplished in a day and generation when women did not travel alone to the uttermost parts of the earth, and when the work of the W.C.T.U. was comparatively unknown, except in Canada, England, and the United States.

The second round-the-world missionary was Miss Jessie Ackerman, who left New York in November, 1888, and was absent for five years. She visited many of the countries where Mrs. Leavitt had organised. She strengthened these Unions, organised new ones. She remained in Australasia for two years and was elected and served as President. She travelled all over the Continent, and when she returned to America in 1893, she had travelled nearly 100,000 miles.

Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell were the third and fourth round-the-world missionaries. Dr. Bushnell was from the United States, and Mrs. Andrew from England. Both were greatly interested in the Purity Work. It was through their influence that Josephine Butler accepted the superintendency of the Purity Department in the World's W.C.T.U. After a series of remarkable meetings in England, in which they were warmly supported by Lady Henry Somerset and Mrs. Pearsall Smith (whom many of us remember as Hannah Whitall Smith and the author of *The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life*), they sailed on July 18th, 1891, for Capetown, South Africa. Their particular message was to disclose the evil in the Contagious Disease Acts, which had been reinstated during a smallpox epidemic. They were ably assisted by Miss Pride, W.C.T.U. President of Cape Colony, and attended the Colonial Annual Convention. From South Africa they continued their travels. In India they carried on a wonderful campaign against the Contagious Disease Act.

Other early round-the-world missionaries were Miss Alice Palmer who spent some time in South Africa, Mary Allen West who was called from earthly life to heaven's eternal home from Japan, and Miss Clara Parrish (Wright) who was the first "Y" Missionary to Japan.

Miss Flora E. Strout has been under definite appointment since 1912, when she went to Japan and two years later to Burma. In this field she remained until 1924, dividing her time after a few years between Burma, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. She spent her vacations speaking and raising money for the World's W.C.T.U. In 1925 she went to Brazil as World's W.C.T.U. Organiser. Under her leadership many unions have been organised and the membership is counted in hundreds. We regret that,

wearied by her many years of continuous service, she has presented her resignation to this Convention to take effect at the end of this fiscal year.

Miss Hardynia Norville entered the missionary service of the World's W.C.T.U. in 1913 going to South America. She made her headquarters at Buenos Aires and remained twenty years, returning home in 1933. Her field was all of South America except Brazil, but her efforts were centred in Argentina and Uruguay with an occasional visit to Chile.

The next stage of progress in the march of time was organisation.

In 1886 the four great English-speaking countries were united. In 1874 the National Women's Christian Temperance Union of the United States had been organised, in 1876 the British Women's Temperance Association, in 1885 the Dominion W.C.T.U. of Canada, and in 1886 the Australian Colonies. Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, President of the B.W.T.A., became the first President of the World's W.C.T.U., and her appointment served as a great bond of union between England, her colonies, and the United States. Mrs. Lucas had visited the United States for the second time in 1876 and attended the National Convention in Minneapolis, where she was given a great ovation. So far as I can learn, there was no Treasurer but it was Miss Willard who raised the money which paid for printing and postage as well as the expenses of the first convention which was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., November 10th and 11th, 1891. At this Convention Miss Willard was elected President. Lady Henry Somerset, President of the B.W.T.A., was elected Vice-President, and Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, Honorary President. She presented her report as Honorary Secretary. The Constitution was adopted, the dues being fixed at one-half cent a member amended at the next convention to one cent and the motto "For God and Home and Every Land" adopted. Twelve o'clock was made the World's Prayer Hour. Thus the World's W.C.T.U. became a reality. It was safely launched in its work to bind together the women of the world for home protection.

During all the years of preliminary work, Miss Willard had been a moving spirit in the World's W.C.T.U. After this Convention, Miss Willard spent some time in England. Although she was supposed to be resting, it was not in her to rest, and her mind was active in devising plans for the World's W.C.T.U. Every World's Missionary will testify to her many letters of comfort and inspiration. She was not permitted, by the advice of her physicians in England, to attend the second convention which was held in Chicago, Illinois, 1893. But she sent a wonderful address in which she said: "The World's W.C.T.U. is an outline map. The shading is to come; the tones are to be wrought in its texture with the perspective which will make the picture glorious and complete."

In 1895 the third convention was held in London. Miss Willard presided. Miss Agnes E. Slack was named Honorary Secretary *pro tem.* and later in the Convention was elected Secretary, the position to which she has been re-elected at every succeeding convention. No greater tribute could be paid her than to be endorsed by twelve successive conventions by re-election to so important an office. At this convention the Polyglot Petition was exhibited. This petition, addressed to the Governments of the world, pled for the protection of the home. The text of the petition follows:—

*Honoured Rulers, Representatives and Brothers :*

We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land and the world's family of nations.

We know that clear brains and pure hearts make honest lives and happy homes, and that by these the nations prosper, and the time is brought nearer when the world shall be at peace.

We know that indulgence in Alcohol and Opium, and in other vices



which disgrace our social life, makes misery for all the world, and most of all for us and for our children.

We know that stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees which make the Governments partners in the traffic, by accepting as revenue a portion of the profits, and we know with shame that they are often forced by treaty upon populations, either ignorant or unwilling.

We know that law might do much, now left undone, to raise the moral tone of society and render vice difficult.

We have no power to prevent these great iniquities beneath which the whole world groans, but you have power to redeem the honour of the nations from an indefensible complicity.

We therefore come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the laws to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the state from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization throughout all the territory over which your Government extends.

The petition contained autographed signatures of seven million people, 83,335 of whom had signed petitions carried by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt in her trip to forty nations. The petition was mounted on white muslin and weighed 1,730 pounds. While the petition had no legislative power, it was a means of education and of committing people to a great cause. It focused public sentiment, and whatever does that, speeds the temperance cause.

The Convention in Toronto in 1897 was the last World's Convention at which Miss Willard presided. Her message to her beloved comrades of many lands was full of inspiration as was every message she ever gave. The following quotation from that address of 1897 is timely in 1934:—

“The great battle is now against moderate drinking.

“In this great fight for a clear brain some of our good friends counsel us to give up the word temperance, but it is a word too grand and far-reaching to be sacrificed. Let us all diligently teach that temperance is the moderate use of all things harmless, and total abstinence from all things harmful.

“The supreme duty of the hour is to convince the moderate drinker that he is doing himself harm.

“We must stoutly maintain the position that there is no moderation in the use of what is harmful.”

Further plans were made for sending out round-the-world missionaries. Miss Jessie Ackerman told of her journeyings to Iceland and for the first time, Iceland was represented by Miss Johannisdottir. Mrs. J. K. Barney had started that year on a trip around the world, visiting prisons and doing evangelistic work. Mrs. Helen Stoddard had visited Mexico. Mrs. Selmer, organiser for Scandinavia, sent her report of organisations formed and her efforts to strengthen those already functioning. She was in Finland at the time of writing and said she was planning to go to Sweden and hoped to organise in Stockholm.

In 1900 the fifth convention was held in Edinburgh. Lady Henry Somerset presided, for God had called Frances Willard to her Heavenly Home on February 17th, 1898. She was mourned throughout the world. Had our movement been built about an individual, it would not have endured, but the movement was of God.

Under the leadership of Lady Henry Somerset and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, ably supported by the Secretaries, Miss Slack and Miss Gordon, the World's W.C.T.U. continued to grow. Faithful visiting and resident round-the-world missionaries stimulated the work in every country visited. We wish we might mention them all, but time and space forbid.

The establishment of February 17th, the date of Miss Willard's death, as a day when meetings commemorative of her life and work should be held, was a notable event. Such meetings are now being held all around the world. In the United States, each union is asked to hold a meeting on that date and from the offering taken to send two dollars (eight shillings) through the regular channels to the National Treasurer, the money to be placed in a separate fund to promote organisation. Thousands of dollars have found their way into the National Treasury of the United States to be used in enlisting new members, in organising new unions, and stimulating unions already organised.

The passing of Miss Willard has resulted in many permanent memorials. Her statue stands in the Capitol at Washington in Statuary Hall, the gift of the State of Illinois. Her bust and a tablet in her memory grace a spot precious to all of us in the Hall of Fame, New York City. Memorial windows in churches, tablets in official buildings, fountains in public parks, and hundreds of pictures in public schools perpetuate her memory and furnish the occasion to present our principles.

From 1906 to 1921 Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, was President and Mrs. Stevens again Vice-President. During this period, three conventions were held—Glasgow, Brooklyn, and London. The World War sadly interrupted the work, but valiantly the W.C.T.U. carried on. The name "World's White Ribbon Missionaries" was changed to "World's W.C.T.U. Organisers," the plan of subscribing members recommended, national prohibition was adopted in the U.S.A., Finland and Iceland, and Woman's Suffrage adopted in England and the United States.

In 1922 at Philadelphia, Miss Anna A. Gordon was elected President of the World's W.C.T.U. The Jubilee Fund raised in the United States, 1920-1923, resulted in gifts totalling nearly \$100,000.00 to the various countries and greatly advanced the educational work. She visited South America and many European countries. Miss Gordon served until 1931 and entered her Heavenly Home six days after the last convention adjourned. Beloved by all, her gentle soul left us and we could but thank God for her years of devotion to our cause.

In this Fiftieth Anniversary we record our appreciation, not only of Frances E. Willard, but of all those who have served the World's W.C.T.U. in an official capacity. The passing of our beloved Miss Gordon takes from our roster of officers the last remaining official who was present at the first World's Convention in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

*From 1931 to 1934.*—Miss Slack will tell of the work accomplished by Miss Mary Campbell in Palestine, Miss Strout in Brazil, Mrs. Rivera in the West Indies, Mrs. Egbert in Central America, and of the work done in countries receiving appropriations from the World's W.C.T.U. She will also tell you of her own visit to Central Europe.

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The World's W.C.T.U. is made up of the National Societies in the various countries. We are convinced that some societies are National only in name. No country should be satisfied if there are local unions in one, two, three or four places. No country should count itself as having a National organisation if there are not at least five working unions, if annual or biennial meetings are not held for the election of officers, for hearing reports and for conference on national affairs, but should rather endeavour to increase the number of unions and the opportunities for efforts in the temperance cause.

*Our Principles.*—From the first, the World's W.C.T.U. has stood for home protection from three great evils, war, impurity and alcohol. The W.C.T.U. was a pioneer in presenting a Peace programme, for Frances Willard said, "The time to work for Peace is when there is no war."

The W.C.T.U. was a pioneer in Moral Education, for the department was adopted even before 1892, and Josephine Butler was the first Superintendent.

The W.C.T.U. has not hesitated to proclaim its opposition to all kinds of opium and other habit-forming drugs, yet only a pledge of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors is required. In most countries the activities of the W.C.T.U. have centered around the alcohol question.

The World's W.C.T.U. has always recognised woman's equality, before the law, as just and right. In not all countries do the people have the right to vote, but where men vote, we believe women should vote too. We believe, however, they should study to become intelligent voters. We believe in equal pay for equally good work. We believe in equal nationality and property rights for women. We believe women should strive for the highest standard of Christian womanhood. We urge women to be good wives and mothers, and at the same time good citizens.

We are glad Mothers' Day is being observed in many countries on the initiative of the W.C.T.U., and rejoice at the increasing number of Mother's Day editions of national papers. We will continue to make it a tribute to motherhood and resist efforts to commercialize the day.

We believe so thoroughly in educating for Peace that we should like to have the W.C.T.U. throughout the world holding Peace Meetings on the same day. Shall we have a Peace Day as we have a Mother's Day, as we have Frances Willard Day, and a Day of Prayer? When shall it be?

The work of the W.C.T.U. differs in the various countries, but in all it is committed to total abstinence with such emphasis on departments as is suited to the needs and customs of the people and to the leaders which can be found.

It is our business to make it clear to the individual and to the public that alcohol, even in moderate quantities, is harmful, that it is habit forming, and that its use leads to its abuse. There are many ways of presenting the subject, and there is the largest liberty in its presentation, but to promote voluntary total abstinence is the goal of our educational work.

We have co-operated with every known method of dealing with the liquor traffic which has had for its object lessened consumption, and we are confirmed in the conviction that prohibition is the best method.

We have always been ready to take advantage of local option, no matter how small the unit, because we believe that the agitation in its behalf is educational and is marching toward the goal for which we work. We are not willing to accept local option, no matter what the unit, if it is to be the substitute for national prohibition and used as a means of getting rid of prohibition for a whole nation, thus bringing back the liquor traffic. We are opposed to legalising the sale of liquor for revenue, and opposed to having any Government go into the liquor business. We do not believe any Government should derive revenue from the vices of its people, whether from the sale of alcoholic liquors, from opium, or from lotteries. A sober, contented people, freed from the bondage of drink and opium, is an asset of any Government, and for this aim we stand. We do not believe any Government should promote the consumption of liquor, nor should it encourage vice in any form.

We are ready to co-operate with every effort for the solution of the liquor problem, when that effort does not carry with it endorsement of the use of alcoholic liquors or countenance its sale. We protest the efforts of brewers to solicit trade from youth and rejoice at the success of our comrades in England in defeating the Brewers' Bill. We are deeply interested in the efforts of White Ribboners in South Africa to encourage the use of grapes for other purposes than making wine.

*The Union Signal*, published at 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A., at the very first Convention designated as the official organ of the World's W.C.T.U., and the *Bulletin*, compiled by Miss Slack, 32 The Ridgeway, Golders Green, London, England, are both filled with information about the activities of the W.C.T.U. everywhere. One of the notable things

exhibited at this Convention is the collection of W.C.T.U. papers which tell the story of our activities in many languages and in many countries.

*Prohibition still our Goal.*—The repeal of prohibition in Finland, Iceland, and the United States means that three battles have been lost in the war against the liquor traffic. This did not happen without determined resistance on the part of the W.C.T.U., and we are not discouraged.

We still believe in prohibition as the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic, and we know that even though imperfectly enforced, its benefits were incalculable. Temperance people in the United States thus summarise its benefits :—

It made of the liquor traffic an outlaw.

It dealt with manufacture as well as sale.

It established the same standard of dealing with the liquor traffic throughout the boundaries of the entire country.

It resulted in great increase in number of homes owned and in savings bank deposits.

It almost eliminated poverty through drink.

It decreased consumption of alcoholic liquors by 65 per cent.

It gave many children the chance of an education, and more than trebled the number of high school students.

It changed the habits and customs throughout the country.

It staved off the depression for several years after it struck the rest of the world.

The Repealists promised that repeal would balance the Budget, end unemployment, relieve the depression, and stop drinking among young people. They told the world there would be no more bootlegging. Every one of their promises has failed. When we enter upon another campaign to outlaw the liquor traffic, not one of the arguments they used for repeal can be used, for experience has proved them all false.

Already restrictions around the sale are being relaxed and removed. Advertising is promoting sales and consumption. Young society people continue to drink, and the head of the Federal Alcohol Control Authority announces that bootlegging continues to flourish, and that more bootleg liquor is being consumed than legal liquor. Repeal has failed to keep its promises. The Prohibition Law has been repealed, but the effects of alcohol cannot be repealed.

We have followed the march of time from the beginning of the World's W.C.T.U. to this, our Fifteenth Triennial Convention, in the beautiful Concert Hall in Stockholm, under the patronage of His Royal Highness Gustav Adolph, the Crown Prince of Sweden. What of the future? The W.C.T.U. must go forward in every land. We must strengthen our organisation at every point. Every department must contribute to building public sentiment against the drink traffic and the drink habit. What matters if we have lost some battles? No war was ever fought without losses on both sides. We refuse to retreat before the enemies of the home. We have enlisted for the duration of the war for protection to the home from the drink habit and the drink traffic, and will continue to advance, no matter what the opposition. We will promote total abstinence by education and by example. By every means possible we will work for a sober world and future recorders of the march of time will tell the story of growth and final victory.

May God, who has led us all the way, continue to bless, guide, and help.

ELLA A. BOOLE.

## REPORT OF THE HONORARY SECRETARIES

*Presented by MISS AGNES SLACK.*

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### ARGENTINA.

Miss Norville reported a demonstration organised by the W.C.T.U., when delegates from the International Sunday School were available to speak in Buenos Aires. Over 1,000 delegates were present. The wife of the President of the Republic, as hon. president, signed the invitations.

On the retirement of Miss Norville as world's organiser, the World's Officers have asked Mrs. Rodriguez and Mrs. Varele for the present to promote our work.

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### AUSTRALIA.

Australia reports a great advance in educational methods, each State has realised the need to train leaders, study classes have been held for the better equipment of knowledge. This is no doubt due to the splendid work of our Australian Director of Education, Miss I. McCorkindale, and the whole-hearted co-operation of the States. In four States the Minister for Education has been interviewed with good results.

We record with gratification that the members who sat for the British Collegiate examination passed with honours. An important piece of work since our last report is the launching of the Australian "White Ribbon Signal," made possible through the co-operation of the States; it has meant a larger vision and has greatly helped to widen the interest.

At our last Australian Convention in Adelaide; the group system for departmental reports was tried with great success, also at several State Conventions. Window exhibits, as well as exhibits at country shows, have been used largely for propaganda. Amongst the themes that have been developed are Safety First, Economics, First Aid, Non-alcoholic Products of the Vine. Development activities include Reference Libraries, Post Convention Schools, Essay Competitions, Lantern Lecture Work, District Conferences and Poster Competitions.

Through our literature we have endeavoured to send out thought-provoking facts on the value or otherwise of alcohol. Thousands of copies of the "Youth Book of Citizenship," edited by Miss McCorkindale, were presented to the Youth Departments of the various denominations and very favourably received. The issue of "The Adventure of Life," a three years' course in the Sunday School Temperance lessons by Miss McCorkindale met an expressed need.

One outstanding event in Australia was the jubilee of New South Wales W.C.T.U. Victoria is the State with the largest membership, this State also carries on a free Kindergarten in an industrial district. South Australia is doing splendidly with its free Saturday evening concerts for men. Each of the States does good legislative work. Resolutions supporting the League of Nations in its efforts for peace, urging stricter censorship of films, opposing private manufacture of armaments, stressing the necessity for a constructive policy for the aboriginal race are amongst others that have been passed and sent to the various Parliaments. Several deputations have taken place to Government on problems affecting women and children. Our members are represented on all important women's organisations, and are deeply interested in all welfare work.

The last no-licence poll in Victoria resulted in a number of new members, who since have not been able to renew their subscriptions, but we have them with us in spirit.

One new feature of our work is the establishment of Pledged Women's Groups in industrial areas, where we have not been able to form branches; quarterly meetings are held for them and a special speaker sent.

We are glad to report a decided increase in the youth work in our States, other departments of work also show good results. At the Triennial Convention, held in Adelaide last year, a Five Fold Plan was adopted for work as follows:—Enrolling the Babies (L.T.L.); Enlisting Youth (Y.P.B.); Equipping the Members; White Ribbon Circle Members; and Enlightening the Public. A column for each is supplied each month in the "White Ribbon Signal."

Our membership reported at Triennial, including "Y" Branches, is N.S.W., 1,560; Queensland, 1,603; Victoria, 7,404; South Australia, 3,066; Western Australia, 534; and Tasmania, 312. Total, 14,505.

We are not satisfied with this membership, but it is only fair to state that we still keep in touch with former members, who for financial reasons find it impossible to renew their subscriptions, were these added our total would be much greater.

We shall soon be in a position to report an increase.

E. L. REES.

#### AUSTRIA.

Our work in Austria is hard, but we are glad to report gains. When I returned home from the Convention in Canada we started parlour meetings, as public meetings were difficult and expensive. We got in touch with many people and gained a number of members by parlour meetings in all our Unions. Many people begged us to come to new centres; we gained four more Unions. We have started our own monthly paper which we are using for propaganda. We place our paper in dentists' rooms, in several other waiting rooms, also in ambulance stations; we tell people of what is done in other countries. We are so glad Miss Slack gets for us many copies of the English *White Ribbon Magazine*, so we have the pleasure without payment to read what happens in other parts of the world and tell it to others in their own language.

It was so fine to have Miss Agnes Slack with us a year and a half ago, she gave addresses to Unions in Vienna, Graz, Linz, St. Pölten, and Krems. The people and her visits did us a great deal of good. In Linz, the capital of Ober Osterreich, several doctors help us, we also have a young girls' group which helps in circulating our paper.

In Graz we have a strong Union; I hope it will be possible to go there soon to gain more members. We have several active new groups in Oberoesterreich. In Krems and St. Pölten our Unions are very alert.

We had two camp meetings during the last two years which were a great success. We all went home with a new vision to do more for our cause; some friends made it possible for others to come. We do not know if it will be possible to have a camp meeting this year, because of the political situation few people have money to travel.

Our political situation is not encouraging, many people are out of work and it seems will be for their lifetime. The situation is appalling, many people cannot pay their dues; we give them reading material free, they need literature to do their work.

Many people have only one interest and that is their political party. So work is difficult. We have an alcohol-free girls' home in Vienna, it is self supporting and able to have girls who are not able to pay. Some girls pay enough to make it possible to help others.

We try to find friends to pay double dues and so help their poor sisters. Many of our people live in high houses without light during the whole year,

but they have little gardens outside the city where they grow vegetables to sell and have a little hut where they stay on summer days and keep chickens ; they cannot leave, so it is very difficult to have large gatherings.

Our children's work is growing, but the new Government has forbidden all kinds of propaganda whatever it may be among the children.

PAVLA S. SPORRI, *President.*

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#### BELGIUM.

Our work in Belgium during the last three years has centred chiefly amongst the wives of workmen and amongst children in the schools. Our propaganda has influenced wives to secure the support of their husbands to support the Vandervelde Semi-Prohibition Law. Several meetings have been held to protest against the action of politicians who, after the death of King Albert, tried to re-establish the free sale of alcohol, which the King would never have voted for. We look more and more to our young people for the ultimate success of our cause. Our Friendship camps (all abstinent) make a strong support. In the summer of 1933 we had 430 people for a month at our gathering in Brussels ; all, of course, were teetotalers during that time. In our schools we have distributed Temperance leaflets ; one day a year is dedicated for Temperance. Our journal, the "Signal," is always actively distributed. We are organising a Summer Camp for our young people from July 28th to September 8th.

H. A. PUTTEMANS (*Pres., White Ribbon*).

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#### BERMUDA.

Mrs. Maude E. Astwood, Paget East, Bermuda (Charleswood) reports :—

One of our daily papers is always willing to publish accounts of our monthly and special meetings and reports of work in our Soldiers' Home. We subscribe for twenty copies of the Canadian *White Ribbon Tidings* and place seven of these in the public library and Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. We subscribe for six copies of the *Union Signal*. We distribute literature in some Sunday Schools and blotters in the day schools and other literature at meetings and by personal distribution. We could probably accomplish a good deal more if we could have more workers.

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#### BRAZIL.

The W.C.T.U. is organised in twelve States, efforts in our propaganda show good results, we are constantly hearing from distant places which we have never visited. We have thirty-five adult societies, fifteen young people's branches and nine children's—fifty-nine.

Two new departments have been created : Anti-Gambling and Anti-Narcotic, both well organized, nine departments : Scientific Temperance, Literature and Publicity, Mothers, Social Morality, Peace, Young People's, Children's, Anti-Gambling and Anti-Narcotics. Some of these under the direction of Supts. have accomplished a great deal. We have enlarged our activities ; people seeing the need, have responded. Everywhere we are always welcome ; the Government has helped us by opening wide the doors of the schools and barracks.

The military doctors required our conferences during the last Temperance week and have promoted Temperance themselves through the year.

The principals of the Municipal Schools are much interested in helping us. Children listen to our stories with enthusiasm. We have exhibited our posters in the schools, the children are now making them.

We have published a book of stories recently with much success. Each year during Temperance week we have an Essay Contest with prizes among the pupils of the schools. One year, forty-one schools competed. We have distributed 10,000 book-marks and 10,000 blotters among the older pupils.

The Press is willing to publish our articles which appear frequently in nearly all the papers and some of the magazines, not only of Rio de Janeiro, but of cities in different States. Since 1931, we have sold and distributed 350,000 leaflets, 2,000 books, 1,500 charts, and taken 25,000 pledges. We are reaching ever a larger public with scientific facts. Over a hundred posters have been placed in the railway stations from here to the interior of the States of Rio de Janeiro and Minas, and a great number in Rio Grande do Sul. Our temperance week and world's Temperance Sunday observed every year, have gained general applause and we have a crowded programme.

The women of Brazil are doing fine things, they realise the need and are helping tremendously. During the world's Feminist Congress in Rio de Janeiro our organisation was officially represented, and we were given a place on the programme at one of the sections of the Conference, our Vice-President, Dr. Juana Lopes, proposed that no intoxicating drink should be served at the closing banquet. This was immediately approved.

We have our first woman deputy elected since the women obtained the vote. She is a clever doctor, as a biologist she is interested in our cause, which is doing so much to improve health conditions. We hope she will be able to help us.

Mr. Morgan, the former American Ambassador, retired because of the change of administration in the U.S.A. He intends to reside in Brazil and promises to help us.

We must pay tribute to our President, D. Jeronyma Mesquita, she is always courageous, also to the members of our Executive.

MARIA PINHEIRO GUIMARAES, *Hon. Secretary.*

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#### BULGARIA.

The W.C.T.U. of Sofia was organised in 1922, and is affiliated to the Bulgarian Temperance Federation, which unites the various organisations composed of doctors, students, teachers, railroad men, and citizens. The W.C.T.U. is the only woman's organisation in the Federation.

It has a membership of about 80 women from all classes. Members include teachers, nurses, working women, and wives of clerks, tradesmen, and merchants. Members work for Temperance in their homes.

The W.C.T.U. holds monthly meetings where we discuss the drink question from many angles. A month ago we discussed the foods which induce some people to drink; the Bulgarian saloon is often an eating place, where highly seasoned foods awaken a thirst for intoxicants.

At one meeting the president of the Temperance Society among railroad employees (he is a superintendent of the Bulgarian railroads) spoke in a convincing manner on the dangers which accompany the running of railroads and the necessity for absolute sobriety among the employees.

Every year we give a public entertainment with an address by some prominent person to influence public opinion. The work of the W.C.T.U. of Sofia is educating people. We co-operate with other organisations for greater effect on the public. Such was the case when Miss Agnes E. Slack visited Sofia in November, 1932, and twice addressed large Sofia audiences on her world-wide work for Temperance; she also addressed meetings and organised a W.C.T.U. on the Balkan Mts. at Pordim, and addressed hundreds of students at the American College at Simeonovo.

The W.C.T.U. of Sofia has a great opportunity to enlighten the women



of Bulgaria. Frequently the President is invited to address public meetings in various towns and villages; this country is waking up to realise the need for education along lines of sobriety and purity of life.

A. M. BAIRD, *President.*

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#### BURMA.

At the Health Exhibition in Rangoon the W.C.T.U. won much popularity by the tea stall, jointly managed with the Y.W.C.A. A considerable financial profit was made. Mrs. Baldwin, W.C.T.U. President, knowing the popularity of fans in the East, had a large number made, each one printed with temperance propoganda. These were most popular, and sold quickly. The Literature Stall cleared out all contents, including many copies of the Burma "White Ribbon." On the opening day the Governor gave away the prizes for essays and poster competitions. The weaving of blind girls attracted much attention. Thousands of people listened to Ma Stella's explanations of the pictures on the fans. Miss Stockwell's accounts of the Toronto Convention have aroused much interest.

Miss Mack reports the wonderful success of the National W.C.T.U. Convention in Rangoon. A new venture was made by holding the meetings during the time of the Buddhist holidays. Teachers and senior scholars came from Moulmein and filled every seat in the hall. There was not even floor room for another person. This was a great tribute to the work of Ma Stella, who is so largely supported by the young people of the U.S.A. Miss Mack writes she "had never before seen so many Buddhists at a W.C.T.U. Convention." Buddhist girls gave special songs. "It was a real joy to see so many Christians and Buddhists friendly together. The Buddhists celebrated their fast two days by attending the Convention; they came from several towns. In future Buddhists' Feast days will be specially celebrated by W.C.T.U. meetings."

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#### CANADA.

Canadian White Ribboners are earnestly laying foundations for Temperance by regular methods of work. The work amongst Young People and the Loyal Temperance Legioners (Bands of Hope) is progressing, and plans are under consideration to establish "Y" Councils across Canada as well as a "Y" Camp during the summer.

Most valuable outlines of the "Why, How, and What" of Departments, prepared by National Superintendents, have been printed to enable Superintendents to work successfully. The demand for new material for Medal Contest reciters led the National Union to sponsor an Inter-Provincial contest for suitable material. There was a splendid response, the Province of Alberta won the prize. Another such contest has been announced. For six years a Temperance study course has been held each autumn in the Sunday Schools with deepening interest. As the work has expanded, the Temperance Educational Committee of the Religious Educational Council of Canada has co-operated, resulting in the five Denominations affiliated in the Council endorsing the work and printing the studies in their respective Sunday School papers. In the six years approximately 40,000 young people have secured certificates on the written examinations which follow each course. It is impossible to estimate the value of this teaching to the youth and to those of mature years who have taught the lessons. The studies have been broadcast by radio, thus reaching many hundreds more. Urgent letters, requesting the continuation of this Sunday School work have been received, also asking that it be made permanent.

The active co-operation of the Women's Missionary Societies has been most encouraging. Their list of officials now calls for the appointment of a Temperance Secretary in each Auxiliary.

Could we but place ourselves back at the beginning of our White Ribbon work, we would know that the half century or so of our organised life has seen wonderful progress, and we go forth into the next half century with hope and confidence of still greater progress and achievement.

MARY L. BROWN, *Hon. Sec.*

#### CEYLON.

*President.*—MRS. DR. M. RUTMAN.

*Headquarters.*—Workman's Resort, Cave's Building, Slave Island.

*Membership.*—We have 67 active members in our Branch. On October 1st, 1932, our headquarters and Workman's Resort, was removed from Maradana to Slave Island. We have found the change advantageous in many ways. It is a more central locality, and is surrounded by large slum areas. There are a good many firms and industrial factories in the neighbourhood employing large numbers of men, who use our Resort as a club room in their leisure time. The unemployed also come frequently to rest and read the daily papers. Our *Night School* continues to give service to many young men employed in offices during the day. Since moving to our new quarters, we have started a free *Day School* principally for the poor English-speaking boys in the vicinity, who would otherwise be wandering aimlessly about the streets, and liable to fall into every kind of temptation. We began with only 7 boys, to-day we have 40. The Manager of the Resort and our Secretary teach these boys two hours every day. A *Scout Troop* in connection with our Day and Night Schools was recently organised and our boys are being trained to usefulness. *Addresses on Temperance* and other topics are given from time to time to our Resorters and Students. *Temperance Week* is observed each year by short addresses in Day and Sunday Schools, Open-air meetings in English and the vernacular, also Public Meetings and Lectures by well-known Temperance men and some of our own members. *The Health Manual*, which has been in the English Schools for some years, has been printed in the vernacular, thus definite Temperance instruction will be introduced into all the schools of the Island. A *Home Craft Manual* has been published which meets a great need in our girls' schools. This book has also a section on Humane Education. The *Annual Cookery Classes* continue to gain popularity and are a means of interesting outsiders in our work as well as adding to our finances.

At an Exhibition of Health and Agriculture, held early in February, 1933, at Polgahawela, our Union had a Stall. Temperance posters and literature, thrift exhibits, and temperance experiments were shown. The Resort Manager and a few of the Scouts were in charge; several of our members on different days addressed the villagers. At the Ratnapura Baby Week, two of our workers represented the W.C.T.U. and besides lecturing to the mothers, they distributed leaflets on Temperance, Purity, and general advice to mothers. We feel the growing popularity of these Exhibitions, arranged by the Government Departments of Agriculture and Health, is opening out new opportunities for Temperance propaganda, which we hope to utilize.

Five of our members serve on the Vigilance Committee in Colombo, two are Probation Officers, they visit the Prisons and have interviews with women prisoners. One of these carries on an excellent Home for Destitute Women and Girls.

The W.C.T.U. has no Department of Child Welfare, but several of our members are actively engaged in such work, in the "Social Service League," and "Creche."

MARY RUTNAM.

## CHINA.

Mrs. Herman Liu has recently organised a number of Unions. Miss Laura White has translated much literature, including six of Miss Tinling's manuals; 12,000 copies have been sold. The W.C.T.U. official organ, the "Temperance Monthly," contains the best women's writings in China. Every year the W.C.T.U. has a national essay contest for college students and an oratorical contest for middle school boys and girls; 2,000 students were enrolled to take part in one in several towns and in eight schools in Shanghai. Mr. Yang and Dr. Lee have generously given a W.C.T.U. Memorial Hall in memory of their wives who were devoted White Ribboners; children are especially organised in "Loyal Temperance Legions." The W.C.T.U. Shanghai Women's Temperance Hostel is a refugee camp for women and girl students in Shanghai, and meets a great need with an average of fifty women, and has a girls' dormitory and home. Great satisfaction is felt in extending service to women educators and of many professions. The Shanghai Settlement House, the first charitable institution supported by Chinese women, was founded by the W.C.T.U. in 1922.

Mrs. Liu reports the W.C.T.U. Hostel has won highest applause from the public; girls who work for different firms, nurses, tutors, school girls, those who are waiting for work, are given regular lectures. The W.C.T.U. Beggars' Settlement is meeting a great need under the care of Miss Wang. Slave girls, beggar women, and children are fed and clothed. In Hangchow 3,000 children have joined the Loyal Temperance Legion. Miss Chen recently addressed eight schools, reaching 4,000 young people.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

On November 23rd, 1932, Czechoslovakia was honoured by a visit from the W.W.C.T.U. Hon. Secretary, Miss Agnes Slack, on her way to Prague, where she was the guest of Miss Masaryk. At Bratislava a large gathering met at the Y.W.C.A. Hall to hear Miss Slack speak on the White Ribbon Union. Her speech was interpreted into the Slovak language, and made a deep impression. A Union was organized, and twenty members enrolled. This Union is not allowed to use the name of The White Ribbon, because of the new laws, but is now a branch of the existing Temperance Society of Czechoslovakia, together with the students' branch.

We are winning many young people to our cause. A large attendance recently heard a lecture on the Ruinous Effects of Alcohol on the Human System, with lantern slides. One hundred guests and members were present.

That the Union here wishes to carry on the good work begun by Miss Slack, is shown by the gigantic effort made to raise money to finance the trip to the World Convention for one delegate to bring back to us new encouragement and strength for further work. Had it not been for this timely Convention, I fear our Union would have died out. The World Convention has roused our women out of a stupor. Our delegate, Mrs. Jurkovic, is young and open to new impressions. She will be accompanied by her energetic husband, the Rev. Jurkovic. I feel great benefit will come to our Union from the fruits of this trip.

The officers of the Union at Bratislava:—President: Mrs. Mach, Safarikovo Nam. 3; Vice-President: Mrs. Jurkovic, Konventna 6; Treasurer: Miss Majerova, Y.W.C.A. Building; Secretary: Miss Rohacek, Novomestska 2.

We are proud to be one of the connecting links in the great chain encircling the globe. The Republic of Czechoslovakia is very young, and the Union organised by Miss Agnes Slack is younger still; we are not quite two years old. The Temperance Movement is not without tradition in our country. Our religious reformers (John Huss among them) have exhorted

our people to Temperance. Comenius, the Moravian educationalist, saw in intemperance the root of national disasters. President Masaryk has often inculcated the virtue of sobriety. Their teachings were not in vain, and to-day Bohemia—despite the famous Pilsen brew—is one of the soberest countries in the world. You can hardly ever see a drunken person in the streets of Prague, except on New Year's Eve, and *never* a drunken woman.

Our young people are giving up drinking alcohol and smoking. The Sokol gymnastics and the popularity of sports of every description have a share in this promising development.

An ever-increasing number of dairies and Temperance restaurants in our towns is cheering. You can visit a town where abstinence from alcoholic liquors was introduced on a large scale and is, in fact, a part of the successful gospel of efficiency there. I mean, of course, Zlin, the model industrial town in Moravia, where the Bata shoes are made.

Our White Ribbon Union in the capital of Slovakia is one of the loveliest in the country. Bratislava was singled out with the joint approval of the Bohemian and Moravian branches to represent the whole Republic.

Slovakia and Ruthenia, both having been a subject of denationalization, under the rule of Hungarian government, alcohol seemed to serve this purpose the best. And it is here where the services of the World's W.C.T.U. will undoubtedly do most good. The organisation of the Temperance Movement, we are sure, will keep the people of this country to their complete political emancipation and change their entire attitude toward life in the future. We promise to work very strenuously and sincerely, and are looking to the World's W.C.T.U. for moral support and inspiration.

(Signed) (Mrs.) GEORGIA MACH, *President*.

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#### DENMARK.

*President* : Mrs. M. HENRIKSEN, Istedgade 7, Kobenhavn V.

The W.C.T.U. was founded in 1888. We have 400 members, and form a part of the temperance movement in Denmark which has 100,000 members in different organizations, with which we co-operate. A Peace organization works on the same lines as our W.C.T.U. We have persisting White Ribboners and 13 local unions, all taking up special social work. Three unions have branches for work among young people and children. Several unions are making clothes for heathen missions and for children in our colony, Greenland. Two unions are managing homes for young girls, where in leisure times they can have useful hours, instead of being absorbed in the wild life of our metropolis. Other unions work for poor homes and provide clothes for babies and money and flowers for the mothers. Since 1931 we have started three new unions. Our monthly paper, "Mors Blad," publishes a mothers' day number, with a circulation in 1933 of 12,000 copies; in 1934 we doubled the number of pages. In 1933 we started the first milk car in one of the parks of Copenhagen; this year we hope to have four. In 1933 our president, Mrs. Carla Ottosen retired, Mrs. Maren Henriksen was elected president. In February, 1934, our Union had a health course, with lectures and exhibitions, in Copenhagen. We have several capable lecturers, and if we only had the means, our work would flourish. The alcohol traffic is free, and last year the sale increased.

Miss Dagmar Prior reports:—There is a steady growth of sobriety. In 1930 the consumption of the alcohol was 2,1.61 per capita, in 1931, 2,1.50 and in 1932, 1.19. Denmark got Local Option in 1907; since then 450 districts have voted dry; two-thirds of these being in Jutland. Out of a population of 3½ million, 100,000 are organised Temperance members; 40,000 being women. If we add the Salvation Army, the Church Army, the deaconesses,

children and young folks, we number at least 50,000. Last year the Government appointed Mr. Rosenkjær to investigate the temperance situation to act as adviser to temperance societies. He first turned towards temperance instruction, which he wants to be carried to University people. He keeps his eyes on the increasing home making of wine and liquor, offered to children in chocolate and candy.

By co-operating with peace-societies, we have made our voice heard in a call for disarmament. Lectures have been given.

We deplore cocktails and ought to follow Poland, where a new law has been enacted securing abolition of cocktails. Our W.C.T.U. has a milk department, aiming to have milk carts on the same scale as our coffee carts. The first milk-cart of the W.C.T.U. came into action last year in one of our parks; five more are planned in Copenhagen. It is our hope that they will run all over Denmark and secure a thousand crowns, instead of being spent on beer, on wholesome milk. It is our intention to take some of the delegates passing Copenhagen to have a "white" in one of our parks.

A new branch has been founded in Copenhagen in direct connection with our national church-work. An evening-home has been founded. Lessons are given in English after the Linguaphone system for which material has been provided. A second branch, also for young girls, is under formation in Copenhagen. I went twice to Jutland, where an old Union has been revived. Meetings were held in Aalborg, Vejle, Tirstrup, Lokken, and Ribe. Three times I have been to Fuen; a new branch has been founded in Nyborg, another is under formation in Odense. I have held, in different towns, 42 meetings, and organised two new sections, and two others under formation.

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#### ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Temperance forces in England have been stirred to action this last year by a speech delivered by a Director of the Brewer's Society, in which he boldly declared the policy of the Trade: "We want new customers. We want to get the Beer-drinking habit instilled into thousands, almost millions, of young men who do not at present know the taste of beer"; and further, editorial support of the newspapers was to be demanded in return for Press-advertisements (this last was turned down by the newspapers themselves), and a great development of General advertisements on a huge scale concentrating on beer. To combat this, an Emergency Council of Action has been formed, in which all the Temperance Societies are uniting, and we are glad to report that our National President, Mrs. Randolph Clarkson, is the Vice-Chairman of that body.

Two Bills were introduced into Parliament—one for the increase of the Hours of Sale, the other for further drinking facilities. Both these gained majorities for Second Reading. The Licensing Standardisation of Hours Bill reached Committee stage, and the Hotels and Restaurant Bill, on its Second Reading, had its majority considerably reduced largely owing to the M.P.s being memorialised and their opinion aroused on the subject. The *Alliance News*, of March, said: "Whatever may be the ultimate fate of this Bill, the Division List was a triumph for the Temperance forces of the country, and especially for the women of the N.B.W.T.A.U." Our Branches were very much aroused over the question, and worked very hard for the memorial.

Resolutions have been passed and letters written to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, Government Whips, and Members of Parliament.

1932 saw the Centenary of the Total Abstinence movement in England, and many made the pilgrimage to Preston, Lancashire, the birthplace of Joseph Livesey, and joined in the celebrations there, and later in the great service at Westminster Abbey.

The Union has four Organisers at work. Many new Branches have been formed, and work is reviving. The need is as great as ever, for with the reduction of the duty on beer, consumption of intoxicants has already increased.

The *White Ribbon Magazine* has a circulation of 27,000 monthly.

The membership stands at 122,149, with 43 County Unions and 1,645 Branches.

Mrs. Randolph Clarkson has been our wise, capable and enthusiastic President for the last two years (her second term of office), and we are fortunate in having her as our Leader.

The glory of our Union is that all over the country we have fine, devoted women who are carrying on this work to the Glory of God in the interests of a sober country and the welfare of the Children of to-morrow.

(Signed) H. C. HIGGS (*Hon. Corresponding Sec.*)

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#### EGYPT.

Outstanding features of the last three years in Egypt are extensive use of stereopticons. In 1933 our teams of young men visited 180 towns and in 250 meetings in churches, schools, cinemas, and streets reached 80,000 eager people. A new set of slides was made by photographing a student play and another from student posters. Slides are often loaned to other societies and countries. This lantern work is difficult, involving physical hardship—sometimes dangerous—due to religious or political agitation.

*Posters.*—The Railways Department accepted and hung in stations 500 each of two kinds, with translation in English and French. For over two years the Government has refused to renew contracts for liquor advertising and stations are free from this bane. Travelling exhibits are in constant use. We print different kinds of posters, most of them handmade. Thousands have been made by alumnae of one mission school from magazine pictures and the slogans written on them by college students. Some of these have gone with students to Senegal, Ethiopia, Syria.

About one and a quarter million leaflets and blotters in Arabic have been printed and distributed, also many in English. People are eager for them and seldom are they wasted. We have published two books, which are widely used and for nine years have prepared a syllabus of Anti-Narcotic Teaching. Numerous libraries have been started and 28,000 copies of a small book, "War on Drugs," given away. Attractive envelopes of literature with a special letter from the president pleased graduates of many schools. Kits of literature and posters gave the volunteer teachers of daily vacation Bible schools help in health and Temperance teaching.

Co-operation with the Temperance and Reform Committee of the American Mission and with the Evangelical Church is very close. Temperance work is constantly emphasised in their schools, Sabbath schools, women's missionary societies, and Christian Endeavour societies. Pastors and missionaries have rendered a unique service in helping to create public opinion against drink and drugs. A number of young people have been organised. A great amount of volunteer work is done.

National Temperance Week is generally observed and hundreds of meetings held in churches and schools. Calls are folded in religious and secular papers. Over 700 envelopes of calls and literature are sent to key people and institutions.

Contests, essay, poster and declamation contests have been used.

Temperance exhibitions of object lessons, literature and posters give material to teachers and interest students. To one of these government

officials were invited and showed much interest. Pledge signing, parlour-meetings, flower mission work are emphasised.

A very successful convention was held in Cairo in 1932.

There "remains much land to be possessed," the very general sale of liquor in groceries, the menace of boiled tea drinking amounting to drugging of the fellahin, the casting away of old religious scruples against drink, the bad example of most foreigners, the ignorance of real effects of alcohol, the white drug traffic, still active though abating, constitute major problems too great for mere human effort.

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#### ESTHONIA.

We circulate 7,000 copies of our magazine "Eesti Naine" (The Estonia Woman). The children's magazine, "Väikeste Sober" (The Friend of the Little Ones), 7,500 copies. We arrange courses for Mothers; these are a great success. The minimum attendance at one of these courses was 300, the maximum 1,000. On May 13th we observed the 12th Anniversary of Mothers' Day in Esthonia. We had 500 meetings with 80,000 participants.

At the beginning of last year we sent written addresses to our Unions; they were very pleased with this arrangement.

In Tartu we have a Temperance restaurant in conjunction with cookery courses. The cooks who have gone through these courses disseminate food reform into different homes.

We have 26 W.C.T.U.'s and 2,500 members. Our Union gathers alcoholic crime statistics from the reports in the newspapers. These are published in "Eesti Naine" every month.

I shall go to the Convention to represent Mrs. Pold on the Executive Committee.

HELMI MAELO.

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#### FIJI.

Mrs. MacMillan is now President of the W.C.T.U.; Mrs. Whan, Secretary, Devoeux Road, Suva, will be glad to receive our literature. A new Indian branch has been organised at a country station, Dilkusha.

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#### FINLAND.

Since the last W.W.C.T.U. Convention a discouraging change has taken place on the liquor question. The end of December, 1931, we had a referendum—the first ever taken in Finland—on repeal of Prohibition, which has existed in Finland since 1914. The decision was made suddenly, just before Christmas. The new Bill was broadcasted only twelve hours before the referendum began. The wet propaganda had at its disposal most of the daily papers. The main motive was the economical stress and the deficit in the State budget. People believed that smuggling would cease if legal sale of alcohol was in force in opposition to the illegal trade, and that revenues from legal sales would give the State great income taxes. Thus confused, the majority of the voters voted in favour of repeal. Only 44.34 per cent. of the qualified electors voted: 115,667 women and 101,502 men for prohibition; 4,914 women and 6,003 men for beer and wine; and 226,838 women and 319,465 men for all alcoholic beverages. We agree with the President of the Diet, Mr. Kyosti Kallio, when asked "if the results of Prohibition, so far, had been justified." He replied: "If I did not think so, I would not favour it." All moral and health advantages are on the side of prohibition. Balance

these against the temporary economic disadvantages! If it had not been for the present economic depression, you would never have heard of this attack on Prohibition. We may have lost in this referendum, but we shall win back. Nothing can interrupt Prohibition in Suomi for long." The words in section 5 of the new law read: "The liquor trade shall be so adjusted, that it simultaneously prevents illegal trade, decreases the use of intoxicating liquors to the minimum, and checks drunkenness and the pernicious effects of it."

This year, 1934, marks thirty years in the history of the National Union of the White Ribbon in Suomi (Finland). The Union was formed on November 15th, 1904; some local associations have existed since 1896. The first impulse was given by Mrs. Alli Trygg-Helenius. The pioneer in 1904 was Miss Maria Stenroth. The Finnish abstaining women were organised in 1877 in our national temperance organisations, and make still two-thirds of the membership in our national temperance organisations. The membership of the White Ribbon is a small one, and does not give a true picture of the temperance situation among the women in our country. People regard the White Ribbon as an organisation more for purity and social morality, though we require abstinence from all of our members. Miss Frida Sjöblom, the first president of the National Union and the local branch at Helsinki, celebrated last autumn her 80th birthday. She has carried out a most valuable work for social morality.

We have twelve local branches with a membership of about 1,000. During the last three years, 1,856 meetings have been held: for young people, for handiwork, festivals, for members, Bible-circles, for the public bazaars. We have had 193 lectures and speeches on Temperance, 87 on purity, 400 evangelistical speeches, and 200 lectures on various social topics have been given in schools, colleges, trade-schools, high-schools for the public, and in prisons. The annual Temperance Week is observed the end of October and early November. Four branches maintain homes for rural women coming to the cities for employment; one branch supports a home for old ladies and a work-home for young girls; one has a home for neglected children, and one two summer-homes for poor city children. Near Turku our National Union has a Rest Cottage. At headquarters there is a refreshment room.

Our magazine, the "Valkonauha," is published quarterly. Since 1929 we have published for Mothers' Day, May 2nd, a special issue, the "Aidin Päivä" (Mothers' Day).

In 1931, July 23rd-29th, we had the pleasure of welcoming many White Ribboners and other Temperance people from neighbouring countries at the ninth Northern White Ribbon Conference, the fourteenth Scandinavian Temperance Conference, and the second Congress of the Northern Women's Union for Alcohol-free Culture. The gravestone of Mrs. Alli Trygg-Helenius and Dr. Matti Helenius-Seppälä was then unveiled.

Local branches receive contributions from the State, the Church, and the Municipalities for child welfare and rescue work. Money is also collected by bazaars and gifts.

FANNIE VON HERTZEN, *President.*

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#### FRANCE.

Since 1931 our membership has increased by three new Unions, two of them through the efforts of Mlle. Savary, one by the propaganda of Mlle. Lemaire: Union of Parc St. Maur; Union of La Ruche (in Paris); Union of Bordeaux. Mlle. Savary also gained two members at our workshops.

Mlle. Perrelet, through the translation of the life of Frances Willard and through propaganda, gained several members; 47 new members were gained,



but we lost 25 through the decay of our Northern Unions. The only one which carried on was our Roubaix Union, thanks to the energy of its presidents, Mmes. Pelcé and Humez.

Two of our most ardent members passed away, Mme. Lortsch and Mlle. Martini, the latter a Lyceé professor.

We now have 300 faithful members, 60 children of the L.T.L., and 100 Little White Ribboners. These figures will appear very small, but pledge-signing does not agree with our people's habit of wine-drinking. Some French people look on an abstinent propaganda as an anti-patriotic enterprise, because one Frenchman out of eight earns his living out of wine or raisins. Our moral and social influence is greater than our small membership could tell.

Through the workshops we organised in Paris, at "La Fraternelle," 123 Ave. du Maine, to help unemployed mothers, we were able to promote our ideals in a new circle of poor women. Mlle. Savary was the head of the workshop for two years. Through our lectures at the workshops, 25 children were enrolled as Little White Ribboners.

At La Ruche, a reform establishment held by the Deaconesses, Mlle. Savary gave moral and Temperance lectures for three years: she is loved by the girls; 19 signed the pledge.

We have a sewing course every Thursday for young girls from 12 to 14 at "La Fraternelle." One of our faithful members, Mme. Bourdeau, is at the head of the class and teaches the girls.

Our L.T.L. numbers five small groups, the most active being the one at "La Clairière, in Paris, with Mlle. Perrelet in charge; the children learn plays which they act before a large audience every spring.

Mlle. Savary and Mlle. Perrelet gave many lectures on *White Ribbon* topics during the last three years and wrote articles in the papers. Mlle. Perrelet is a regular correspondent of "La Solidarité Sociale," a weekly anti-alcoholic and social paper.

The adaptation of the life of Frances Willard was a success. Thanks to the cheap price (3 francs) 900 books were sold.

The French *White Ribbon* has been actively co-operating with the "Union Temporaire" against Legalized Vice; the National Council of Women; and with the other French anti-alcoholic societies, which organised two great Congresses, in Bourges in 1931 and in Paris in 1933 (the latter was the Fruit Conference) and was organised by the "National League."

I. PERRELET.

#### GERMANY.

Our German Union was founded by Ottilie Hoffman in 1900. We belong to the "Reichsfachgemeinschaft gegen den Alkoholismus," a link of the "Health-Front" of the German Reich, also to the "Woman's Group against Alcoholism," united with "German Woman's Work," with a referee in the Reichs-Ministry of Home-Affairs. In the "German Woman's Work" ten million women are included. Our abstinent influence is much greater in our new Government than in the "Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine" which included only two million women.

A great part of these women belong to the National-socialistic "Frauenschaften" (Woman's Front) who have as one of their aims: work against the poisoning of the people ("Kauf gegen die Volksgifte"). This is eagerly being done by our scientific teacher, who is financed by the World's W.C.T.U. She gives lessons in mornings, in the evenings she speaks to different women's unions. 25,000 Adventist-women have joined our union. I write twice a month for their Periodical.

Two "Arbeitsgemeinschaften" (Work-Communities) belong to us, one for erecting non-alcoholic restaurants, the other for unfermented juice.

In 20 towns we have several alcohol-free restaurants, in Königsberg 11, in Bremen 8. During the International Hygiene Exhibition in Dresden, 1930 and 1931, we had a large restaurant in the park, part of it is now permanently in the Hygiene Museum. Our Restaurant Königin-Luise-Haus in Leipzig, has celebrated its 20th anniversary. At our second "Work-Union" 20 factories prepare unfermented juice of grapes and other fruit, especially apples. I edited a booklet with 29 illustrations entitled: "The different methods of preparing unfermented fruit-juice." (40,000 copies). Our booklet: "What shall we drink?" published 180,000 copies up to the 4th edition, our cooking-book, 30,000 copies.

Our teacher works throughout Germany. During the last three years has lectured in Silesia, Thuringia, Württemberg, Bavaria, Saxony, East Prussia and Bradenburg. Our Education Minister in Prussia has order that teachers study the alcoholic question; we hope Mrs. Kaetzel will soon hold courses at the Teachers' Academies. We have many exhibitions, and our branches are represented at bazaars and fairs. Illustrations on our "Filmsto," of 70 pictures, will be seen in Stockholm. In the last three years we have secured better laws regarding alcoholism. The 1st July, 1930, a new licence-bill ("Gaststättengesetz") was passed for the protection of the young. The law of 1933 includes the sterilising of drunkards, or they must be placed in a home where they are no longer a danger. Our criminal laws (November, 1933) have been made much stricter.

In the working camps ("Arbeitslager") for the unemployed alcohol is not forbidden, beer is allowed only under the superintendence of the leader. The unemployed drunkards do not get money, but food-tickets. I compile the Union's monthly. Two pages are for our news, and we write longer articles for the chief part. Our Press correspondence which we sent to 900 magazines until 1933, was stopped on account of lack of money. I sent 40 articles to different magazines from 1931-1934. Mothers' day is celebrated, our branches assemble women and children. Everywhere propaganda is made for abstinence.

We had the great pleasure of welcoming our Hon. Secretary Miss Agnes Slack in December, 1932. Her journey in the South-East of Europe brought her from Czechoslovakia to Dresden, where she resided with Frau von Blücher. She gave an address to the local groups, where Baroness of Hausen is the leader with Dr. Margarete Stegmann. At Potsdam, Miss Slack stayed at the home of the new president, Frau Matschenz. Here are the headquarters. She saw a manufactory for unfermented juice. Miss Slack had an "unfermented juice reception" with Mrs. and Dr. Matschenz, and met prominent leaders. In Berlin she visited the headquarters of the German abstinent movement and met the chief officer, Dr. Kraut. In the evening a banquet was given her by Dr. Strecker and the Good Templars. She spent a night at Queen Luise Hause at Leipzig, and was much impressed by this delightful Temperance House. At Halle a welcome Reception was given her at the Student's House. At Brunswick she visited two Temperance restaurants and met workers. At Bielfled Miss Lohmann arranged meetings, one at the Temperance restaurant, and the other for the Good Templars. In Cologne she was the guest of Dr. Hertha Kraus (Town Councillor) and visited several of the community Homes and addressed a meeting of representatives of fifteen of the chief women's organisations in Cologne, also a gathering of ladies in a Home.

Miss Adendorff of South Africa, was welcomed in Germany and saw several phases of our work.

GERTRUD MATSCHENZ, *President.*

## INDIA.

In the last triennium, India has been making history. No nation in modern times has moved so rapidly in building a new social order. The emergence of Indian womanhood from the purdah into public life has been an amazing feature. Although the slow process of leavening has continued through many years, the women of India were scarcely ready for the sudden freedom which has come upon them. They are seeking criteria by which they may construct new social patterns. The new social order must be a structure of the East, and not of the West. It is gratifying to note that Indian women are facing the perplexing questions of social reform with courage and statesmanlike efficiency.

The W.C.T.U. programme fits into the new day. Our 6,000 W.C.T.U. women are determined to have their part in giving India an opportunity to do her best. It is to the credit of the founders of the W.C.T.U. that the organisation has been based upon the fundamental principles of human need.

That the drink traffic must be abolished from every land is the firm conviction of our Indian women. We are fortunate that Temperance teaching is an integral part of the religions represented in India. It is easier to teach a people the evils of a system when religious convictions set barriers against it.

We note with gratitude an increasing sympathy on the part of the Government towards Temperance activities. In several Provinces the Provincial Government has set aside an annual appropriation to be used for Temperance propaganda. In three Provinces the W.C.T.U. has received grants from this appropriation. With this aid it has been possible to publish Temperance literature, to secure lantern slides and charts on Temperance, and to pay the travel of lecturers on Temperance. It is the earnest hope of women in other provinces to secure such grants.

There is a growing recognition that the many women's organisations in India should seek closer co-operation with each other. The All-India Women's Conference, the N.C.W., the Women's Medical Association, the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, are organisations in which our W.C.T.U. women find opportunities. For many years the W.C.T.U. has been affiliated with the All-India Prohibition League. Probably our best co-operative effort has been in centres where there are branches of the Men's Temperance Federation. Striking instances are Bangalore, Lucknow, and Moradabad, where public opinion has been definitely influenced through the united effort of both organisations. In Bangalore the Mysore State Government looks with favour upon Temperance propaganda work, and has granted a generous sum for Temperance literature.

Our new Headquarters in Delhi has been an increasing W.C.T.U. joy. Situated in the capital of India, it has the advantage of a central position, and convenient railroads. Ancient traditions surround it, and as the centre of social and political movements, it is a strategic situation for W.C.T.U. National Headquarters. The building is completed; its beauty and dignity are worthy of the organisation which it represents. With a present valuation far above its costs, we are hoping soon to clear off the remaining debt of Rs. 7,800. We are deeply grateful to those who have contributed, especially to the Southern California W.C.T.U., who have almost completed their pledge of \$1,000.00. The building is now the home of the National Corresponding Secretary, and Superintendent of Literature, Miss Martin, of Miss Maya Das, National Organiser, and of Miss Copeland, Scotland's White Ribbon Missionary. From all parts of the globe travellers have found here a restful place. From here, Temperance literature has been sent not only to our own country, but as far as Egypt and Australia. The W.C.T.U., through its new home, is making a definite contribution to the establishment of better social conditions in the Orient.

For administrative purposes the India W.C.T.U. is divided into nine divisions, extending from the Himalayas to the most southern point of the peninsula, from Assam to Bombay. Each division has its full quota of officers, and is an independent unit. We are stressing those departments which represent definite needs in India to-day.

To the Child Welfare and Mothers in Council Department we are giving our best effort. For in India, infant mortality in large cities approximates 250 per 1,000 births, and 10 per cent. of mothers die in child birth. We have organised women's circles, where study groups under competent leadership may discuss questions relating to better motherhood. We are co-operating with other organisations in Baby Week and Child Welfare Clinics. We find India's mothers eager to learn better methods of caring for their children. A few weeks ago a series of lectures on child training was arranged in one of our centres. They were largely attended by groups of mothers and teachers. When the course was completed, requests came in for further lectures. A large girls' school in Delhi has asked that lectures be given to the mothers of its pupils, to teach them more intelligent care of the children. A request has recently come from a Press manager asking the W.C.T.U. to prepare a book for women, to be published at their expense. Recently, two books have been published on child training which promise to be of great value. We are trying to build up a healthier childhood.

In India, probably as in no other country except China, there is the constant problem of opium evil. This becomes our chief concern, as it affects children. Thousands of babies each year are permanently injured, and many die, as a direct result of being given this drug. A report which has just reached my office tells of the death of a fifteen-day old baby through an overdose of opium. The doctor who sends in the report adds: "We worked with it for eight hours, but failed to revive it." The chronic and insidious effect of opium makes it the more dangerous, as the evils are not always recognised by the mothers who ignorantly administer it. Opium is used largely by working mothers as a sedative for the babies during the mothers' working hours. Even when opium is administered in small doses, and the child apparently recovers from its effect, the doctors tell us that it lays the foundation of an unstable nervous system and weak will power. The W.C.T.U. is trying to combat this great evil by personal work among the women, by distribution of tracts in zenanas and schools, as well as by lectures.

In all reform movements we recognise the need of adequate literature. With its many dialects and languages, India presents difficulties in an attempt to supply literature in the vernaculars. As the divisions represent these different languages, the National Organisation has from time to time given small grants to those divisions publishing Temperance literature in their own vernaculars. In the Madras division alone three vernaculars are used—Tamil, Telegu, and Kanerese. Temperance stories and manuals have been published in these vernaculars. The work of this Department is not ended with the publication of literature. Means must be found for its distribution. In India this is not so difficult. Large religious fairs, where thousands gather annually in many centres, have been the means of fruitful Temperance work. Stalls for the sale and distribution of books and tracts, for the display of posters and charts, have proved one of the best methods of distribution. At the Karachi National Congress, where delegates from all over this vast country were gathered, a stall for temperance and religious literature proved an attractive feature. W.C.T.U. Headquarters supplied Temperance books, pamphlets, tracts, and pictures. In the Panjab one W.C.T.U. woman publishes every month illustrated Temperance leaflets, which are sold by thousands in the vernaculars and are written so clearly, they are used in the most remote villages. We have made a beginning in all our divisions for Temperance literature.

*Scientific Temperance Instruction.*—Recognising that all reform must be based on intelligent knowledge, our organisation has laid great emphasis on the work of this department. The reports from all the provinces of India bring cheer. The schools have been the strategic centres for this teaching. In an increasing number of towns and villages children are being instructed by our organisers and other Temperance women. Through the use of charts and lantern slides, Temperance teaching is becoming attractive. Hari Dasi, a Temperance story of Bengal, illustrated with lantern slides, is now known throughout India. In Bengal, fifteen stations are using text-books. Thousands of these text-books have been reduced in price, so that they will be available for use to a larger number of people. Dr. Maud Allen's book, prepared especially for use in India, "A Wonderful House and How to Care for it," has had wide use. In some divisions the W.C.T.U. has placed Temperance books in school libraries. In Central Provinces, as a part of their Temperance educational programme, temperance songs, poems, and stories are taught. At present Miss Copeland is assisting in a village Temperance campaign in Central Provinces, where a special effort is being made by the W.C.T.U. to give instruction to backward communities.

*Medal Contest Department.*—One of the most worthwhile efforts in the India W.C.T.U. work is being carried on in this department. Many silver medallists have learned the value of Temperance through recitation and essay contests. They have competed for gold-medals. Mrs. Faucett, the active National Superintendent, is arranging a gold medal contest, to be held at the National Convention next November, the first of its kind to be held in India. An innovation introduced by Mrs. Faucett last year has been the singing contest adapted to village work. A special silver medal, prepared at low cost, has been made for use in village singing contests. This promises to become one of the most popular features of the Department. Since 95 per cent. of India's population live in the villages.

*Young People's Branch and Loyal Temperance Legion.*—The work among young people is considered one of our major tasks. In many of our schools these young people are members of our Y.P.B. and L.T.J. Branches. Even in distant Assam there are more than two hundred young people linked up with the W.C.T.U. Gujerat Division reports a considerable membership. In Rajputana, three young people's societies have been organised. At the last Convention of the Panjab Division, the majority of delegates were student members of the Y.P.B. We recognise in these young people our Temperance leaders of the future.

*Moral Education Department.*—There is an ever increasingly insistent demand for the protection of the women and girls of this land from exploitation by those who profit through immoral earnings. In several large cities women are being roused to the need of sponsoring measures to save their less fortunate sisters. Definite changes are taking place in public thinking regarding this question. Our W.C.T.U. women are taking an active part in work for moral education. Confused in their thinking, eager to be prepared for the new social conditions confronting them, Indian youth look to us for aid. The W.C.T.U. has used medical women in this work.

*Department of Citizenship.*—With the coming of the new constitution in India, the work of this department assumes larger importance. Miss Copeland has recently written a splendid article on "Woman Citizens," in which she has issued a call to our W.C.T.U. women to become better citizens. Recent surveys on Indian labour conditions among women have revealed a new field of opportunity. Miss Copeland indicates some of the fields open to the women citizens, as prison visitors, magistrates in children's courts, censors of films, voters at the election polls. Here the W.C.T.U. women are needed, and must take their place in these times of political stress.

*Department of Evangelism.*—For many years the National Superintendent, Mrs. Menzies, has pressed the claims of this department. The need of deeper spiritual living has been stressed.

*The Flower Mission Department.*—Our members have visited hospitals and homes of the sick with flowers and texts. On special days, as Easter and Christmas, visitors have found an unusual response.

*"The India Temperance News and White Ribbon."*—This magazine represents our India W.C.T.U. By many it is considered the leading Temperance organ in India. Our new editor, Mrs. Clemes, has a wide experience in Temperance work and in education and evangelism. She had for a number of years served as editor of the Young People's page when she served as National Superintendent of the Y.P. Branch. Miss Mabel Archibald, who has just retired, gave unstintingly of her time and strength during her many years as editor. Mr. Frederick Grubb is giving splendid service in presenting a page on "World Temperance News." The magazine is meeting a definite need in the new India.

*Appreciation.*—Although Miss Mary J. Campbell is at work in another field, she is still an inspiration to India, where she gave so many years of her life. We are constantly reminded of her work in the W.C.T.U.

We wish to express our deep appreciation to the World's W.C.T.U. for their unswerving loyalty to our India organisation. They have made it possible during these difficult years for us to carry on our task unhampered by heavy financial burdens.

To England and to Canada for their gifts which enable us to support our fine National Organisers, Miss Maya Das and Miss Narayan Das, we render our gratitude. We also thank Scotland for their White Ribbon Missionary, Miss Copeland, whose work is proving so successful in the provinces. We trust that it will be possible for this financial help to be continued until our India W.C.T.U. becomes a self-supporting organisation.

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#### IRELAND (ULSTER).

The Bangor W.C.T.U. has adopted Church Posters or Wayside Pulpits as a valuable means to counteract the extensive liquor advertisements. This Union offers to provide the posters and boards.

The British Government has presented Northern Ireland with a beautiful new Parliament House in Belfast. The Prime Minister has declared that there will be neither beer nor bar.

The W.C.T.U. reports that "Publichouses are going out of action one per week." A most successful conference met recently at Castle Erin, Portrush, attended by delegates from the chief towns of the Province.

A crowded meeting was recently held at Mountpottinger for children. A Junior White Ribbon band was organised; every child present was enrolled. At Bangor, Mrs. Clow gave a practical address on the instruction of young people. During Civic Week in Bangor, the Town Council arranged a procession, including tableaux of Ulster produce and industries. The Drink Traffic asked for permission to show their exhibit of brewers' drays and bottles. The W.C.T.U. secured permission for White Ribboners' tableau—a lifeboat scene, large boat, gaily decorated. The Juniors (L.T.L.) carried white cardboards and white ribbon bows on sticks, with mottoes, and *won a prize*. The "Y's" have regular meetings and socials, and teach children recitations and slogans. Temperance teaching is given once a week in the schools.

The W.C.T.U. annual meetings in Belfast were a great success. Miss Carmichael (President) presided. Resolutions were adopted on many important points, including the urging for more drastic treatment in regard

to motor accidents ; (2) reiterating belief in Local Option, and urging the Northern Ireland Government to consider the advisability of introducing such a measure of temperance reform ; (3) deploring the decision of the Belfast City Council not to insert a clause prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor on their new housing areas, and calling upon the Corporation to reconsider their decision.

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### IRISH FREE STATE.

*President*—Mrs. J. M. ALLEY.

The few branches of the W.W.C.T.U. are vigorously worked. One of the special features in Dublin is the Coffee Stall at the Cattle Market. Every Thursday, Market Day, the Stall is open from 5 a.m. till 1 p.m. ; each day hundreds of men are supplied with tea, coffee, Bovril, sandwiches, at reasonable charges. The work is done voluntarily by the members of the Dublin Branches, the profits, which are considerable, are devoted to Temperance propaganda and Social Service.

Cork Branches specialise in Temperance Instruction in the Day Schools—elementary and secondary. In the annual Temperance examination a large number of pupils of these schools compete ; certificates and prizes are given to the successful candidates.

Some of the smaller Branches, such as Wicklow, do valuable work in the display of Temperance posters and the circulation of Temperance literature.

Dublin.

S. H. ALLEY.

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### JAPAN.

Officers : President, Mrs. Chiyo Kozaki ; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. C. T. Gauntlett, Miss Uta Hayashi ; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ochimi Kubushiro ; Rec. Secretary, Mrs. C. T. Gauntlett ; Treasurer, Mrs. Mika Asada ; Y Branch, Mrs. Hana Muraoka ; L.T.L. Branch, Miss Azuma Moriya ; Editor " Women's Herald," Miss Michi Senbongi. District Unions, 27 ; Local Unions, 195 ; Membership, 8,298 ; Foreign Sections : 2 (included in 27 Unions) ; Y branches : 6 (included in the 195 local unions) ; Oversea Unions : 4, Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Yakima, Washington.

At the end of 1933 the ten-year successful campaign for Temperance Educational movement was closed, it was voted that the movement shall be carried on until our goal is reached. The W.C.T.U. has presented a Bill to the Diet every year to raise the age for the prohibition of alcoholic liquor from 21 to 25 years. Over 700,000 names were obtained as temperance supporters last year, every member of the Imperial Diet was provided with Temperance literature each year. It is encouraging to see Temperance work taking hold of students, sailors, soldiers and miners.

The educational campaign, has been carried on under the leadership of Miss Moriya and her assistant Miss Kanamori, (granddaughter of late Madam Yajima). Temperance Readers written by Dr. Sawayanagi and Mr. Fujiwara, a Buddhist Priest, have been freely distributed in 25,000 Primary Schools throughout the country.

Three distinct lines of work are carried on for Purity : Anti-Vice Movement ; Rescue Work ; Sex Education. In the first department a decided advance has been made since it was started nearly forty years ago. We now enjoy the support of the Government which seems to have come to the decision to abolish the system in the near future. Over 20,000 yen have been raised with the last eight years and have caused abolition prefectures in

numbers, the National Buddhist Conference, which includes all sects and denominations, passed a Resolution to urge the Government to take necessary steps in abolishing the system which is wicked. The keepers themselves are seeing the need of a change.

There are five W.C.T.U. Rescue Homes also many such institutions supervised by other organisations. The inmates in these homes are on the increase and while it adds greatly to our burden financially, it is a great encouragement to know that so many girls are leaving a life of shame of their own free will. Sex Education is not a new phase of our work. We have a very efficient worker in Mrs. Olds, of the American Board Mission; she gives a great deal of her time. Many schools of all grades are opened to her all over the country. Work of this kind is still in its infancy, but is steadily growing.

In 1931 the W.C.T.U. Peace department was organised and is carrying on in spite of great difficulties. Work is divided into three sections: Prayer Group, Distribution of Literature, Lectures and meetings.

It is the aim of this department to collaborate with other organisations, the Women's Peace Association, whose President is Mrs. C. T. Gauntlett, the Superintendent of our Peace department, works side by side with our Union. In 1932 these two associations issued 10,000 copies of a "New Song for International Peace," and had them widely distributed. This year saw the publication of another Peace song, composed by a young schoolgirl, it was the prize song. The music was composed by Mr. Kosac Yamada the foremost composer of the country. 10,000 copies are expected to be sold or distributed, we hope to have the country deluged with this song for Peace.

At the annual convention of the Union this spring, a resolution was passed that Prayer Groups be formed all over the country and to hold special meetings for Peace, every eleventh day of the month. At headquarters we have held a prayer meeting for Peace every Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

We sent a resolution of appreciation to Mr. Henderson, the President of the Disarmament Conference, for his untiring efforts as Chairman, and urged for further endeavours to be made to see that the Powers discuss this question of Disarmament from an unselfish standpoint, that they should throw away their race-prejudice and race-discrimination, and go into whole-hearted negotiations for the well-being of humanity, and thus save the world from this awful financial catastrophe, while we should do our best to support this all-important movement.

The Evangelistic department has been enlisting church women in the work for God and Home and Every Land. Parlour meetings for pastors, evangelists and Bible-women, as well as wives of ministers, are held to create real understanding. Bible studies and prayer meetings are held in all local unions.

There are W.C.T.U. Rescue Homes in Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima, Tokushima, Akita and Taihoku in Formosa; settlement work in Tokyo under the supervision of the W.C.T.U. Foreign Circle; Home for young students in Kochi.

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#### KENYA COLONY.

We rejoice to report the affiliation of the women's section of the Nairobi Temperance Society; each member is pledged to Total Abstinence. Mr. Mortimer (the teetotal Mayor) has written me expressing his great interest in the work. We hope Mrs. Irvine (as Miss Joyce Carr I worked with her with much pleasure in England) will take an active part in this newly-gained country.

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## KOREA.

Our comrades report in one village the people have had a prohibition law for seven years and are prosperous, even in these days of depression ; in a neighbouring village, where there is no prohibition law, the people live under such poor conditions that no decent family will choose to live there.

## LATVIA.

For 700 years Latvians were slaves in their own country, but, nevertheless, they have not lost the traces of their national individuality. Their energy, lulled to sleep by the conquerors of the country, arises with new strength, and everybody is looking towards a happy, spiritual life and freedom. Our independency was purchased at a high price, but the hard struggle had stirred up the national and individual ego.

In the old past Teetotalism was a matter of literature. Our forefathers have left us a bequest in the form of 27,000 songs called "Latvju Dainas." These songs give us a true picture of the cheerless life of our ancestors. There is no doubt that the conqueror is always trying to enslave the conquered. He knows that the best means to succeed in it is to destroy the national self-consciousness, and in this endeavour he has always been supported by—alcohol. All great national movements have been paralysed. Near factories, churches, meeting-places, shops for the sale of alcohol were opened, where the masses got drunk and, systematically, were poisoned. From the "Latvju Dainas" we see that the Latvian woman of that time did not take a passive attitude towards these methods of the conqueror. Amongst the 27,000 songs there are about 7,000 which show this attitude of the Latvian woman quite clearly. It is also very interesting to note that 27,000 songs have mostly been composed by women. The Latvian woman has always taken an active part in all questions of life concerning her nation. In the sphere of science, literature, and art she has achieved excellent results.

As regards the life and the activity of the "White Ribbon" in Latvia, Mrs. Milda Kempels, the chairman, is the very soul of the organisation ; she does not spare any effort to fight for the idea of our organisation. To acquaint our women with the question of alcohol from the medical point of view, the "White Ribbon" arranged a course of lectures, which were conducted by Dr. Alvine Teters and Dr. Alma Ferriss. The lectures met with great approval. The manager of the English Institute here, Mr. Janis Smits, is a welcome guest in the house of the "White Ribbon." His lectures on philosophy and ethics are attended with great interest.

In order to develop the sense of beauty as well as the practical sense in women, the "White Ribbon" has established in its rooms a needlework and cooking course. The cooking courses, which are attended by 120 women annually, are in high favour.

The social question cannot be left unmentioned. As the economical crisis is still a heavy burden for the population, the "White Ribbon" considers its duty to relieve misery. For this purpose it has chosen Christmas-time. On Christmas Eve, in the light of burning candles, presents are bestowed to the children of poor and depraved parents—warm clothes, linen, boots and shoes, sweets. Annually, about 40 children are clothed, and about 70 or 80 children receive a Christmas dinner and get little parcels of sweets to take home.

One fact, however, I should like to emphasise particularly—it is the introduction of the Mothers' Day into Latvia. The idea of the Mothers' Day was known in Latvia only in some congregations who celebrated it in an intimate circle. To the Government itself this idea was unknown. In the year 1932, Mrs. Milda Kempels took up the initiative. The work connected

with it is endless. She appealed to the managing committees of the other cultural organisations for assistance; 27 organisations were agreed to support her work. A committee of ten persons was elected, which set to work immediately. The "White Ribbon" distributed 20,000 loose leaves inviting the population to celebrate the Mothers' Day. Mrs. E. Kviesis, wife of our States President, was requested to take the protectorship of the Day, which request was kindly granted. In all Churches divine service was celebrated in honour of the mother; in all schools—I would even say in every house—mothers were remembered with love. On the brother-cemetery, where our warriors for freedom lie, divine service was held in honour of the mothers of the killed soldiers. Minister Berg and the Ministeress Elline Ozolins celebrated the service. A speech coming from the depth of her heart was given by Mrs. Kempels, and at the foot of the altar a wreath of white roses was placed. An address was delivered by the defender of women's rights, Mrs. Emilie Lazdins. In the evening of the same day, Mrs. Milda Kempels broadcast.

The celebration of Mothers' Day naturally required considerable sacrifices, which were brought gladly. The sketches for the picture postcards for Mothers' Day were made by the artists, Mr. Kasparsons and Mr. Bine.

Since 1932, Mothers' Day has become a tradition, and will be celebrated on the second Sunday of the month of May all over Latvia. Mrs. Milda Kempels makes propaganda for the Day by broadcast lectures on Teetotalism, and by articles in the monthly journal for Abstinence, "Jauna balss." Some new branches have been re-established in our provincial towns. This year, in honour of the Mothers' Day, the "White Ribbon" published a special festive copy of the "Jauna balss." These, in short, are the activities of our organisation. We had more extensive plans, as, for instance, the foundation of a feeding house for the poor population. As our means are very limited, we cannot realise this plan for the present. I have not the possibility of giving an account of many heroic deeds, but I hope the love, the seriousness which we devote to our work here, will not be overlooked by our sisters.

EMI KLAUBERG.

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#### MEXICO.

The W.C.T.U. has held its first national congress in Mexico City. Mr. Franco, director of the anti-alcohol campaign of the Mexican Government, made the official opening speech. The sessions were most inspiring, with thought-provoking discussions. The W.C.T.U. is much encouraged at this first effort to promote social welfare work among women. The newly-elected president is Miss Elena Torres. She is employed by the Board of Education as an organiser of normal schools in all parts of the country. The fact that the greater part of her time she is travelling over the country will greatly assist her in organising W.C.T.U.s. She is widely known and esteemed. During Health Week the W.C.T.U. co-operated with the Y.W.C.A. in maintaining a tea stall and a rest room. Colourful posters were hung around the walls, and free literature was distributed.

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#### NEW ZEALAND.

Miss Henderson, Dominion Corresponding Secretary's report, shows 174 Adult Unions (including five Maori Unions) and 55 "Y" Branches (these include six Maori Branches). Niue Island (Cook Islands) 1 Adult Union and 1 "Y" Branch. The total membership is 6,235 in New Zealand. Niue Island membership, 639 Adult and 300 "Ys." The most encouraging work is

amongst children and young people. The Little White Ribboners roll numbers 10,074. The Band of Hope and L.T.L. Departments 3,836. The two National Organisers have done a considerable amount of educational work, especially amongst young people and women. An event of outstanding importance in the history of the Union was the election to Parliament last year of the first women member, Mrs. Elizabeth McCombs, the President of Sumner Branch, and has taken an active interest in the work for many years.

The Union celebrated its Jubilee this year and held a most successful National Fair.

Work among the Maoris has been extended, much help is given by Missionaries and Native Pastors, Niue Islanders maintain great interest in the work.

Work amongst the seamen at the W.C.T.U. Seamen's Rests at Timaru and New Plymouth increases every year.

CATHERINE M. McLAY.

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#### NIUE ISLAND.

This little island, belonging to the Cook Island group, lies in the South Pacific Ocean, about seven days' voyage from New Zealand. It has a population of approximately 2,000. A W.C.T.U. was formed there ten years ago by Mrs. Beharell, wife of the L.M.S. Missionary, the membership numbers 639 women and 300 Ys. The importation and sale of liquor is prohibited and through the teaching of the Union the women are determined to keep the liquor out. Evangelistic work is done by the Union, the young people are taught to care for the aged and infirm. Good work is done under the Social Hygiene Department. The White Ribbon Bow is held in reverence by the women and girls and has been the means of considerably raising the standard of purity in the island.

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#### NORWAY.

We believe our work has taken effect to raise a thousand homes. We have 43 local unions: membership 2,300, including 364 children and young girls. Our National Convention is held every second year, and adds much to the growing interest. Special work among children and youth. Superintendent, Miss Martha Yohansen, Oslo. Flower Mission by 23 unions. Superintendent, Miss Aanesen, Stavanger. Homes, reading-rooms, and restaurants for sailors and fishermen in six places.

We have W.C.T.U. homes in Oslo—one for working women and one to help young girls. Homes for children in Risaer and Porsgrund. Our Inebriates' Home, "Vaarli," has existed twenty-two years; 108 patients treated; we believe the number of cured to be about 30 per cent.

Our paper, "Deh Hvite Band" (the White Ribbon), is published every month. A Christmas issue (Mothers' Christmas issue) is published every Christmas; 12,000 copies. Our organising secretary, Frk. Olden, is doing good work.

INGA ZAFFEE, *President*.

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#### SCOTLAND.

The work has gone forward under difficulties in the past three years. The most closely populated area round Glasgow (in the west), and therefore the greatest source of membership, has suffered unprecedented economic depression, the population of whole areas having been out of work for almost the whole period. In such circumstances, Leaders, Workers, and Members.

have been difficult to find, and there is a fall in membership to be recorded, from 51,546 in 1930 to 44,507 in 1934. In addition, the funds of the Association were low. The depression is lifting now; the successful issue of the National Bazaar, undertaken as it was in the face of these apparently hopeless economic difficulties, in October, 1933, raised £5,863 13s. 6½d., this promises well for the years ahead.

To raise such a sum at that time has proved again that our members are as faithful and self-sacrificing as at any time in the past.

Our National Presidents hold office for a term of three years; in 1931 the Presidency of the Hon. Mrs. Forrester-Paton came to an end. Mrs. J. Carnie, J.P., Kilmarnock, succeeded to office and has spent a wonderful three years of activity, visiting and speaking all over Scotland. This year Mrs. John Forrester-Paton, Alloa, succeeded Mrs. Carnie, and is National President.

The work of the National Departments of Work will be reported elsewhere. In 1932 the Aberdeen Central Branch opened a "Temperance Public-house," The Shiprow Tavern. It is a converted Church, and the work carried on there has aroused an interest outside Temperance circles, and proved that constructive work immediately receives the attention of the public. A watchful eye has been kept on Legislation, which this last year in particular, has been very necessary. Several Bills in Parliament, which would have been retrograde measures, have required vigorous action. In the meantime this has secured their defeat.

To the great regret of the Association, Miss Campbell, our well-beloved White Ribbon Missionary in India, retired in 1931. She was welcomed on her visit to Scotland with joy tempered with sorrow at her loss. Miss Copeland was appointed in her place in India, where she now is. Fortunately, she was able to visit Scotland in 1932, and thus through personal acquaintanceship, secured an interest in her work in India amongst our members.

Scientific Temperance Education in the schools has been a special feature in recent years, and a firm footing has been obtained in Girls' Schools which should prove its value in years to come.

White Ribboners in Scotland are taking fresh heart, and a great Membership Campaign is planned for next winter.

Scotland greets all the White Ribbon Sisters of other lands.

E. M. MEIN (former *Secretary*).

#### SIAM.

Miss Kilpatrick, a member of the Advisory Council of the Siam Temperance Council, gave me personally, in my home recently, an interesting account of the activity of our young people. Mrs. Danser, U.S.A., keeps closely in touch with the excellent work she initiated for the W.C.T.U. when she was resident in Bangkok.

A.E.S.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

W.C.T.U. activity did much to prevent the disastrous proposals for the extension of the "tot" system, the establishment of Government wine and beer shops for natives, the sale of wine and beer in cafes, and the extension of the closing hour for licensed premises to 11.30 p.m., besides many other provisions calculated to increase the sale of liquor. At the Rand Agricultural Show a very interesting Thrift Exhibit was arranged. The W.C.T.U. had a tea tent, at which refreshments were sold. A very interesting Raisin Exhibit was arranged. In Cape Province, Mrs. Maskew Miller has visited and greatly

encouraged the Unions. Raisin Month has been celebrated. Almost every W.C.T.U. in South Africa had a special meeting; competitions for the best raisin cookery have been held; also demonstrations showing the uses of raisins. The Rhodesian Union has been re-organised. Bloemfontein W.C.T.U. hopes to arrange a temperance exhibit in September. The W.C.T.U. of the Transvaal is sending Scientific Temperance books to Mission Schools in country districts.

At the Poster Competition there were 67 entries. The wording for the poster this year is: "The Drinker, the Last Man Hired, the Soonest Tired, the First One Fired"; 1,500 were distributed. It is hoped that the Minister of Agriculture will declare a Grape Festival to be held every year. The Wine Growers' Association will co-operate; it is suggested the W.C.T.U. be asked to organise this throughout the country.

A great gathering of native women is reported from Palapye, Bechuanaland. Every native tribe in South Africa was represented. A temperance service was conducted to a huge congregation by the Rev. E. C. Warden in the beautiful church erected by the late Chief Khama. Queen Semane, widow of Chief Khama, presided over a W.C.T.U. rally in the church. A lorry took all visitors at sundown to Palapye. The same party left for Lechen, accompanied by Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Warden. The meeting-place was under a huge thorn tree, reached after ploughing about a mile through sand over the shoe-tops. Three head-men received the party, and gave a hearty welcome. Children stood in lines for inspection; a most fascinating meeting followed; members present from various unions scattered over the district. The meeting lasted from 10 a.m. to 3 o'clock. The dry, hot air of Bechuanaland requires endurance, but such was the interest the hours sped by. It is cheering how enthusiastically Queen Semane and Mrs. Shaw are supported in their Temperance work. One party walked 57 miles; those from Maunatalas 40 miles to Palapye, and from Seruli 50 miles. This in pitiless heat, the women carrying meagre supplies of mealies and Kaffir corn, and, above all, drinking water. Queen Semane made an inspiring president at Serowe; her example is of incalculable value. Regent Tshakedi, her youngest son, is giving great support to Temperance.

Mrs. Polemear, with great success, has visited many Unions in Natal Province. Most meetings showed the value of raisins. This propaganda is a means of increasing the sale of raisins. Raisin posters and window cards were placed in many shop windows and put up at the stations. Raisin cookery books have been supplied to the Railway Catering Department. The Annual Executive Committee of the Non-European W.C.T.U. of Cape Province was held at Cape Town. A very encouraging report of the year's work was submitted. There are 19 Unions and over 100 new members have been gained. These members helped considerably in protesting against the amendments to the Liquor Bill.

A splendid exhibit was arranged by the South African Temperance Alliance and the W.C.T.U. of the Transvaal, under the heading of "Alcohol and Civic Life." Pictures, posters, and object lessons were a great means of educating the public. Grape juice continues to be very much used, and is obtainable at most grocers' shops in every town.

The W.C.T.U. is doing much to secure grapes being used as raisins and for unfermented drinks. The first National Grape Day was held in Cape Town on March 8th, 1934; 15 tons of grapes were sold. Grape days are being held throughout the country in an effort to divert further grapes from the surplus now in the spirit pool. Fourteen stalls lined the flower-sellers' pitch in front of the bank and Post Office. A brisk sale started with the arrival of office workers, and continued all day.

At the second Annual Convention of the Native W.C.T.U. (Transvaal), in Johannesburg in 1933, the banners for obtaining the largest number of new members during the year were presented to Queen Semane and Mrs. Shaw;

200 new members have been secured by these two ladies. Greetings were given from the European W.C.T.U. Convention by the President, Mrs. Kew.

Non-European work in the Cape Province is progressing. Good work is being done by 19 Unions. There are two "Y" Unions.

At the W.C.T.U. Triennial Convention, delegates were present from every Province. Mrs. Polemear presided. Resolutions were passed as follows :—

- (1) Against the introduction of State Lotteries.
- (2) Asking the Government to abolish the entire Tot System, signifying opposition to any proposals to issue Light Wine or Malt Licences for cafes and restaurants, and any late hour extension.
- (3) Reaffirming that the only effective method of coping with the liquor evil lies in Local Option.
- (4) Noting the greatly increased drinking, among young people, caused by the establishment of wine buffets at railway stations : urging the Minister of Railways in the interests of youth to abolish the buffets, and to refrain from opening similar ones.
- (5) To establish a National Grape Day during the grape season when all non-alcoholic grape products would be used. To be organised by the South African W.C.T.U.

In connection with the Johannesburg Hospital Fete, the Transvaal W.C.T.U. had a Raisin Stall ; grape juice, non-alcoholic fruit products were sold ; two ladies demonstrated making raisin scones, cakes. These were baked at the stall and sold ; a centre of much interest.

Queen Semane Khama was present at the Annual Convention of the Transvaal, and proceeded to the Second Annual Native Conference, which was held in Johannesburg under the presidency of Mrs. Warden.

Mrs. Polemear and Mrs. Warden have recently returned from a most successful series of meetings in Bechuanaland.

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#### SWEDEN.

The great event since our last report was the celebration in the magnificent Town Hall of Stockholm, in August, 1931, of our thirty years' work in Sweden. On the invitation of the W.C.T.U. Miss Agnes Slack assisted at the celebration and also at our Bi-annual Council following immediately after. She also spoke in Uppsala, Södertälje and Gothenburg.

Our Educational Work has been as intense as funds have permitted. The Executive has a parliamentary grant. Local and County Unions often get municipal grants. Lecturing tours have been organized all over Sweden for our White Ribbon speakers, also series of lecture of courses at various centres. The subjects of all our lectures are the various aspects of the alcohol problem and questions allied thereto such a hygiene, also peace.

In the autumn of 1932 we had a Young People's Day and in February, 1933, a Women's Day, when special efforts to reach fresh circles were made. The women's meeting in February, at which most of our local unions took part, was a protest against the growing liquor and cigarette habit among women, and also against the strenuous liquor propaganda through advertisements and placards. A strong resolution was adopted at the close of the meetings and sent to the Government Commission of 1928, constituted to revise the liquor laws. The resolution was as follows :—

"Alcoholic beverages, unlike any other commodity, have on account of their disastrous effects on the home and the community been made the subject of special legislation comprising a great number of enactments and regulations, the purpose of which is to decrease the consumption of liquor. It is the more

astonishing that liquor propaganda by means of the consummate art of modern advertising is freely permitted, though entirely contrary to the spirit of the liquor legislation."

The prominence of liquor advertisements in our daily papers is a deplorable fact.

Even if liquor advertisements are, in general, inserted by foreign firms we believe it possible to check by legislative measures this propaganda which is harmful to our people and greatly counteracts our efforts.

We must earnestly appeal to the Royal Commission of 1928 constituted for the revision of the liquor laws to seriously consider by what legislative measures it may be possible to check the Swedish and foreign liquor propaganda.

A leaflet on the drink question addressed to women was written by one of our members for this special occasion and distributed in thousands. A small pamphlet on women and smoking, written by an eminent physician, was also published and sold at a nominal charge.

A Frances Willard Memorial Fund has been organised. The first to be thus commemorated were 9 National Officers, among them Mrs. Tora Frise, a former National President.

There have not been quite so many local unions organised during this three years' period, but three new County Unions have come into existence. We have now 18 County Unions, 215 Local Unions, and about 8,500 members showing a decrease of 400 or 500. The spirit of the times is, as all know, not propitious to the interest or ideals of the W.C.T.U. The economic depression with its attendant difficulties absorbs the public interest. Gaining new members is our great problem.

Our publications—the organ of the W.C.T.U. "Vita Bandet," the Christmas paper "Jultoner," the year book "Kvinnokrafter" and our "Mothers' Day" paper are circulated.

Our members' love of practical effort and works of mercy and charity is as keen as ever. Our many practical enterprises have not visibly felt the influence of the times. They are all carrying on as before, indeed in some cases growing.

The Industrial Home, where girls of unhappy surroundings get excellent training in everything pertaining to the care of a country home, indoors and out, has been improved. The Crown Princess Louise (Mountbatten) is the patron of the Home, which is recognised by the State and subsidised from public funds.

Of our four Children's Homes, the one in Hälsingborg has been enlarged and can now receive 60 babies and train 25 nurses.

Our 20 Homes of Rest for factory hands, mothers of large families, and women in general of small or no means, are much in vogue. Two are open all the year round, many are free of charge, the others merely charge nominal fees.

We have seven Holiday Homes for delicate children, one is for boys only.

The Home for Unmarried Mothers and their little ones in the cathedral city of Linköping is doing a very good work, also the small Rescue Home in Stockholm, and the much appreciated Day Nursery at Hörnäsand.

Our splendid School of Domestic Economy, located in its own building in the Baltic port of Sundsvall, is cited by the authorities as a model institution.

The two Evening Sloyd Schools—the one not far from Gothenburg, the other in North Sweden with some 50 children attending are doing a good work keeping the youngsters off the streets and giving them enjoyable occupation and a good supper.

Our six Restaurants and Cafes are carrying on as usual. The largest and best equipped are in Gothenburg and Jönköping, the match town of world renown. One is situated north of the Arctic circle.

The W.C.T.U. co-operates as often as practicable with other organisations, foremost with other women's societies, holding joint meetings, signing joint petitions and resolutions, being represented in deputations.

Very many of our members are elected to various municipal bodies, among the seven women members of parliament one is the member of the W.C.T.U.

Our Bi-annual Council of 1931 decided to invite the World's Convention of 1934, to Stockholm. In August, 1932, a committee was appointed to undertake the preliminaries to the Convention. Our National Secretary, Miss Rathou, was elected chairman of this committee, on whose initiative a number of sub-committees have been organised. These committees are all giving excellent work.

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#### SWITZERLAND.

Since the Convention of 1931 in Toronto, Temperance work in Switzerland has progressed steadily, the 61 branches having all done good educational work. Lectures on "the experiences and duties of the expectant mother," on hygiene and alcohol, have been given all over the country, many by eminent medical men and women. Three anti-alcoholic films have been shown in nearly every branch with great success. At these lectures a vast amount of free literature was distributed. The Wee White Ribbon Department has progressed wonderfully. Geneva counts now over 600 children and Lausanne 500. Nearly every branch has taken up the work of winning over the little tots for temperance, we now have a total of over 5,000 children. We find this is one of the best methods for instructing and winning the mother to sign the pledge. Much free literature is always on hand. In the Canton de Vaud, one Sunday during the year is devoted to a Temperance lesson in the Sunday Schools.

In Basle the Women's Temperance Motor-car is doing excellent work among the working classes. In the Italian part of Switzerland work is being done to instruct the mothers on the necessity of preserving the children from alcohol, the Wee White Ribbon Engagement card has been translated into Italian, also "Wise Words." We hope to widely distribute this pamphlet. Nearly every branch has her Demonstration days to sterilize apple and grape juice; this beverage is gradually becoming a national drink, especially in German Switzerland, where it can be procured in any café. Pasteurised milk is largely distributed in many schools, many branches contribute to the gratuity of the milk for the poorer scholars.

French Switzerland has founded a W.R. Secretariat in Geneva.

Our new Temperance poster was allowed to be hung in a great many of our Railway stations, and some sections used it for "Mother's Day."

Temperance hotels and restaurants are doing excellent work, in Zurich there are 17 big restaurants and in Montreux Hotel Helvétie is highly recommended.

*La Petite Lumiere* and the *Wegweiser* are our women's temperance newspapers. Temperance calendars are largely sold and distributed.

Many churches have introduced the non-fermented grape juice for communion. The Swiss White Ribbon co-operates often with other societies in organising special mass meetings or in signing petitions to the Government. Mme. Jomini has represented the W.C.T.U. regularly at the "Women's Disarmament Conference" in Geneva. She was re-elected National President last October in Lucerne. Frau Dr. Bleuler is President of the Swiss-German Group and Mme. Chaix, of Geneva, President of the French-Swiss Group.

K. JOMINI, *President.*



## TURKEY.

Madame Hassen Bey reports :—

I shall represent our Temperance Society, "The Green Crescent," and bring you fraternal greetings from comrades working for the same Cause. "The Green Crescent" was founded fifteen years ago; we organised our Women's Branch four years ago, when our beloved Secretary, Miss Agnes Slack, visited Stamboul.

The Young People's Anti-Alcoholic Society is working to banish the evil of drink. The founders of "The Green Crescent" being mostly physicians, our way of teaching and spreading Temperance is chiefly through scientific lectures in schools, clubs, and on the radio. The press publishes accounts of our activities. We have a "Green Crescent" Day in the last week of May, when we distribute badges with appropriate mottoes and take an excursion up the Marmora in a boat gaily decorated with Green Crescent flags. The Young People give representations and tea parties, where prominent people are invited. We issue a paper called "The Enemy of Drink," and we, members of the Executive, *support* it, but the Ministry of Education has promised 300 subscriptions, thus enabling our paper to support itself, and at the same time to reach the youth in 300 schools.

One thing I should like to emphasise, and am certain my friends will be glad to learn, is that Turkey is diligently working to suppress the drug traffic. She has reduced the cultivation of opium, and heavy penalties are meted out to those smuggling in narcotics. We are extremely thankful for the drastic measures taken by the Government in this respect.

There is a monopoly on alcohol in Turkey which used to make our work difficult, but the tide has turned. "The People's Party," sensing the evil of drink and gambling, has given instructions for lectures to be given on Temperance and Gambling. The "Green Crescent" has been officially invited to give lectures, and I had recently the pleasure of speaking at the People's Party quarters.

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 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, Corresponding Secretary, reports :—

The outstanding event of the Triennium, which not only is of vital importance in the life of our organization, but which affects the welfare of our entire country, is the repeal of the 18th Amendment. It is not possible within the limits of this space to attempt to outline the underlying causes of this repeal, for they were many. Suffice it to say that never before in the history of our nation have the Federal Government, the Chief Executive and High Government officials used every power at their command to secure a change in the supreme law of the land.

The W.C.T.U. is undaunted, knowing that "You may repeal the law, but you cannot repeal the effects of alcohol!"

*Congratulations.*—No record of the nation's action in repealing the 18th Amendment would be complete without reference to the two States, North Carolina and South Carolina, which held true to their principles, despite all the pressure that was brought to bear on them as Democratic States. These courageous Drys have won for the Carolina Commonwealth the seat of honour in the court of American States.

*New Regime.*—The National W.C.T.U. owes much of its growth and influence to the illustrious leaders who have directed its destinies. In the six decades of its existence, the sixth president has just come into office. At the 1933 Annual Convention, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, who through eight eventful years had brought the organization to a place of wide influence and renown, declined re-election, and in her stead the Convention elected Mrs.

Ida B. Wise Smith to lead the forces in this crucial time. Experienced, cultured, wise, and gracious, we verily believe "she has come to the kingdom for such a time as this. As National Vice-President, State President, World's and National Director of Citizenship, she has proven her ability through the years and the hearts of her people do safely trust in her.

As Vice-President of the organization, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, the able president of New York State W.C.T.U., was chosen.

The "*Union Signal*," Frances Willard's loved "letter from home," celebrated its jubilee anniversary in 1933—fifty golden years of unbroken existence since its inception in 1883—the oldest woman's paper in existence. A goodly list of subscribers are still on its rolls who have taken the paper from the beginning. A Special Jubilee Anniversary number was issued and distributed during the Annual 1933 Convention at Milwaukee.

The year 1933 was marked by the resignation of Miss Deane, who had been editor of the "*Union Signal*" for wellnigh a quarter of a century, one whose rare ability and skill has made the "*Union Signal*" not only a journal of great interest, but a weekly visitor carrying to the very ends of the earth current events and authoritative information for use in the battle against the liquor traffic.

Mrs. Helen E. Tyler, an experienced newspaper woman, well fitted in every way for the position, is a worthy successor to Miss Deane, and is carrying on the editorial work in the same fine spirit.

*Alcohol Education.*—Renewed interest is manifest and the finest possible co-operation is being accorded on the part of educators to scientific Temperance instruction. We know it to-day as "*Alcohol Education*," the entire subject being an elaboration of the statement: "*Alcohol belongs in the engine, but not in the engineer.*"

Widespread interest is evidenced by the distribution in three months of 40,010 copies of "*A Syllabus in Alcohol Education*," written by Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer, the new Director of Scientific Temperance Instruction, an educator of rare ability.

Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, whose name is everywhere recognised as an authority in this field, has retired as director of the department, but still retains her affiliation with us through her work as head of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation.

*Benefits of Prohibition.*—Through a long and cleverly devised campaign, every effort has been made to discredit prohibition. By specious and oft-reiterated misrepresentations, people have been led to believe that "prohibition was a failure," when instead, the failure was in the lack of law enforcement. The deplorable conditions fast returning under legalized liquor makes it possible to realize more clearly the benefits under the prohibition regime. From the viewpoint of the truism "Blessings brighten as they take their flight," we can enumerate:—

- (a) The absence of the open saloon, an improvement so apparent that the Wets as well as Drys have expressed themselves as against its return.
- (b) The elimination of liquor advertisements from the public press and radio, thus rendering them less objectionable to the home.
- (c) A marked increase in the amount of savings bank accounts, which aided materially in warding off the full effects of the depression for some time.
- (d) The phenomenal increase in the number of students attending our high schools, and the actual doubling of the expenditure for public education.
- (e) The decrease in drunkenness, the sight of a drunken man on the street being almost as rare as a white blackbird, during the 14 years of prohibition.

- (f) The consequent decrease in the suffering of women and children from ill treatment by drinking husbands and fathers.
- (g) The decrease in drink-caused poverty and crime.
- (h) The amazing increase in home-owning, due to money that formerly went for liquor being invested in homes.
- (i) The equally amazing increase of labour-saving equipment in the homes during this period. Washing machines climbed from one million to six million.
- (j) The death rate from alcoholism averaged 42 per cent. lower under prohibition according to census figures.
- (k) Safety to life and limb in a country where twenty-five million motor cars are operating on more than three million miles of roadway, yet under prohibition fatalities were only one-third as many as in England.

*Crusade Anniversary.*—The winter of 1873-74 witnessed the historic Woman's Crusade which was crystallized in the organization of the W.C.T.U. shortly after. Plans for a wide expansion of the work in celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Crusade have been under way some time. The figure six occurs throughout. The States fall into six groups, each one named for a Crusade leader. Each group will work to attain certain fixed goals which pertain to Praying Bands, new Unions, new Branches, Light Line Unions, gifts of money, "Union Signal" subscriptions, and other W.C.T.U. interests.

*Membership.*—Each year a new plan is outlined through which we put on a Membership Campaign, loyal women carry out the plan and bring in new members in surprising numbers. The Triennium reports the accession of 114,495 new members and the organization of 1,775 new local Unions.

*Publishing House.*—The output of printed matter has suffered no diminution during these years of financial depression. A series of campaign leaflets on which a very special price was made, brought orders for 33,292,500 leaflets, while the total sale including our general stock totalled 40,147,500 leaflets, which equals one leaflet for every three of our people—man, woman and child—in the entire country!

*Regional Conferences.*—The years 1932 and 1934 each witnessed a series of regional conferences from twenty-five to thirty in number, held at strategic points over the country. National Officers attended each of them, a uniform programme was carried out in which current subjects of live interest were presented and discussed. Through these meetings more than twenty thousand people were reached, wide interest aroused, and much information disseminated.

*Century of Progress Exposition.*—Frances Willard was the first president and wrote the constitution for the National Council of Women, therefore the W.C.T.U. has continued its affiliation through the years. As such, it co-operated in the exhibit of the Council at the Chicago Exposition in 1933. The talented and gracious hostess of the exhibit was Mrs. Frances P. Parks, a member of the board of directors of the Council, and who for many years served as Corresponding Secretary of the National W.C.T.U.

*Petition Work.*—The National W.C.T.U., as a member organization in the National Council of Women, participated in the task of securing one million signatures to a Memorial addressed to foreign governments asking them to send their most representative women to an International Congress of Women held in Chicago in connection with the Century of Progress Exposition in 1933.

The W.C.T.U. stood second among the organizations in the number of signatures secured and signed in the Postal Telegraph Cable offices, the work being financed through the general co-operation of this company.

*W.C.T.U. Exhibit.*—The National W.C.T.U. has an "Alcohol Education" exhibit at the 1934 Century of Progress Exhibition which is attracting many visitors. By poster, mural and electric device, alcohol's value to the industrial world is shown, and its poisonous qualities demonstrated when used as a beverage.

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#### URUGUAY.

At a W.C.T.U., an anti-alcohol poster contest was held; more than 200 took part. The winners were given prizes. In May, Mothers' Day was observed by special programmes. The Young People's Branch arranged with the Radio National to broadcast statements concerning the dangers of alcoholic drinks five times a day. The W.C.T.U. has promoted the organisation of the University Federation against alcoholism. Our comrades have made trips to the cities of the interior, where halls were opened and large audiences listened to their lectures. Schools have welcomed them to speak and organise among the children. The work in the schools of the city continues, except in the summer months. The "Lazo Blanco," the organ of the W.C.T.U., has a wide circulation.\*

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#### IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE.

BY MISS AGNES E. SLACK.

By arrangement of our officers I represented for a few weeks the World's W.C.T.U. at the Disarmament Conference, which opened in **Geneva** on February 2nd, 1932, and also attended the Committees of the Women's Disarmament Committee which met at intervals when the Conference was not in session.

On February 3rd, a few of us met to make plans for the presentation of the petition renouncing war, organised by the women of the world, to be presented to the Conference. The following day at noon lorries went round the city carrying the boxes filled with petitions from different countries containing 8,003,674 signatures. On the morning of February 6th, leading a procession of several hundred women, fifteen of us represented Women's International organisations, each of us wore a white band with the name of a world society, mine "The World's W.C.T.U." Led by the President of the Women's Committee we filed down the long aisle of the Conference Hall. Miss Dingman read an address for the fifteen women's international organisations, with a combined membership of forty-five million women and introduced us to the President, Mr. Henderson, and a long procession of women each representing a country, as each one passed she placed in front of the Chairman a petition from her own country, very soon a huge pile accumulated.

It seemed almost like a Sacramental Service in its solemnity. Silently watching the procession sat the Conference Delegates, representing 1,750,000,000 people, many of them leaders in the world's politics. It was a World Conference taking precedence of every Conference in the vast importance of its issues. Later for many days as we listened to these world's political leaders, one after another denouncing poisoned gas, large battleships, aeroplane warfare, it seemed as if they were almost unanimous. It was a time some of us can never forget.

In October, 1932, on behalf of the World's W.C.T.U., I went to **Central and Eastern Europe**, Frau Sporri planned meetings for me in **Austria** at St. Polten, Vienna, Kremms, Gratz, Lintz. The meetings were well attended,

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\* Pages 93-98 give accounts of work in Brazil, Cuba, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Virgin Islands.

a number of members gained. Dr. Hercod joined me on my leaving Austria, he had promoted valuable plans for meetings in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. The first meeting in Yugoslavia was planned by Catholic priests, who took a most active interest at Ljub-lijano, one of the oldest towns in Europe. I formed a Union here with Mrs. Brejceva, President.

On arrival at **Zagreb** we were met by representatives from several Women's Societies and by Dr. Rustovitch, she has a staff of sixteen doctors working in her clinic. She heartily promoted the success of my meetings. I organised a White Ribbon Union, which is steadily working. At **Belgrade** I addressed students at the High School and enrolled a large number of members with Mlle. Yanoshevitch as President. On the evening of Armistice Day I was invited to address a great crowd in the Red Cross Hall. I gave them an account of the Disarmament Conference, it was an earnest crowd, the aisles were lined by girls standing three deep, as French is well understood here speaking was easy. We were warned not to go on to **Bulgaria** as typhoid was so prevalent, but the preparations in Sofia were so well made we decided to go. On arrival at the Station 150 people welcomed us. There were 500 people at the evening meeting—an eager throng. Later the W.C.T.U. meeting was attended by 100 women anxious to hear of our world-wide work. I have never seen women more interested. The third meeting was crowded and two of the most distinguished women in the country were present, Madame Ivanova, the leader of the Women's movement for the first time appeared on a Temperance platform, also Madame Malimova, wife of the late Prime Minister. An impressive meeting was at the American College at **Simeonovo**, 454 resident students and forty teachers, representing every part of Bulgaria, filled the Assembly Hall. The girls have homes in different parts of the country, eighty per cent. of the people live in the villages. At the close of the meeting (held by the cordial invitation of Dr. Black) I was asked many questions about our world-wide work. Miss Baird accompanied me on a several hours' journey up the beautiful **Balkan** mountains to the village of **Pordim**, near Plevna. We stayed at the Folk's School, an institution which has been visited by authorities from many European countries, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell and trained helpers were doing a wonderful work. I saw some people living in underground houses, they told me "windows made them cold." Years ago many people lived this way, but enlightened opinion has introduced ventilation. A crowded evening meeting was summoned by a man going through the village beating a drum, as there were no other lights we had lanterns. After the meeting I addressed the young men and women at the farm school where they are being fitted for life in the villages and taught farming and cooking. This school owes its origin to Mr. and Mrs. Haskell.

After I had spoken to them, on my asking through my interpreter if any of them would sign the pledge forms and become White Ribboners, eagerly 30 young women responded; it was a moving scene. Then the young men asked why they were left out they would like to sign the pledge and to have a union of their own—they named their head teacher, they were also enrolled for their own organisation. Mr. and Mrs. Haskell have recently left for the U.S.A. King Boris decorated them for the splendid service they had given Bulgaria, Mrs. Delcheva is carrying on this new Union, the young women will carry the teaching to every part of Bulgaria.

I saw in **Sofia** on the walls, notices of a new law authorising every licensed house must always have in stock 12 gallons of non-intoxicating grape juice. At a village marriage the previous week only non-intoxicating drinks were used.

I travelled two days and a night from **Pordim** to **Budapest** in **Hungary**. It is considered by many people to be the most beautiful city in Europe, the Danube flowing through. Here I had meetings arranged by Countess Apponyi. Also with Dr. Hereod, one for several hundred Railwaymen.

From Budapest I went to **Czechoslovakia**, where I was the guest of Miss Masaryk (daughter of the President of the Republic). **Miss Masaryk** presided at the first meeting, which she had arranged in an old Palace. She planned for me to give an address on the Sunday morning in a Methodist Church (the building is over a thousand years old!) and at another meeting where I organised a W.C.T.U. Finally, through her influence, I spoke on the **radio** reaching out to the whole country.

At **Bratislava** after a crowded public meeting we had another one for organisation, when a number of women joined. Mrs. Jurkovic was elected to come to Stockholm, but was prevented at the last moment, but intent on being represented Mrs. Mach, the able W.C.T.U. President, at once communicated with the wife of the Czechoslovakian Minister to Sweden and Mrs. Hurban ably reported the active work of the Bratislava White Ribbon Union.

From Prague I went to **Germany**, where a series of meetings had been planned for me by Fraulein von Blucher, in Dresden, Potsdam, Berlin, Halle, Brunswick, Bielefeld, and Cologne and a visit to the extremely fine White Ribbon Restaurant at Leipsig.

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#### WORLD'S W.C.T.U. "BULLETIN."

Free copies of the World's Official Organ are sent every two months to members of the World's W.C.T.U. Executive, Editors of our Magazines, to Subscribers, and to many others, parcels of six copies or more are sent to one address at half-price (12 cents., or 6d. for the year's copies).\* Many members help by taking copies to enclose in their letters. The "Bulletin" is used for Light Line Unions, for Pageants, and for press items. I shall be glad if every affiliated country will appoint one of its members to send me regularly a *short* paragraph giving outstanding news. The "Bulletin" contains a bi-monthly survey in most condensed form of our work in different countries. Paragraphs are published from it widely over the world.

From July, 1931, to June, 1934, 50,836 copies have been circulated, including a large number for Press purposes. Several countries appoint a member to circulate and receive a parcel. **Australia**: Victoria circulates 120 copies; Queensland and New South Wales, 30; South Australia, 18; West Australia, 50. New Zealand, 84. **Africa**: Cape Colony, 60; Transvaal, 50; Rhodesia, 12; Natal, 20; Orange Free State, 6. **India**, 40. **Burma**, 12. Ceylon, 12. **Finland**, 10. Scotland, 60. Ulster, 50. **England** and Wales, 311 (Free Copies to 19 Editors). **Canada**: Ontario, 58; Alberta, 50; Quebec, 12; Nova Scotia, 24; Manitoba, 20; British Columbia, 12.

AGNES E. SLACK.

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\* To be sold everywhere at 1s., or 25 cents.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

MARGARET C. MUNNS.

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The past three years have been very trying ones financially. The whole world has been in the midst of an unprecedented depression from which, according to certain signs, it is slowly emerging. The U.S.A. was the last great nation to feel the pressure which sister nations had been under for several years.

The World's W.C.T.U., supported largely as it is by voluntary contributions, naturally felt the strain of this experience. To add to the seriousness of the situation, the bank in which its funds were held was closed for several weeks, after the bank moratorium of March, 1933, was lifted. There is every reason to believe it will pay out in full, but in the meantime, \$2,969 is still impounded.

This catastrophe necessitated a loan from the bank of \$2,000, or £400, in order that the budget might be paid promptly, as missionaries and countries depending on the assistance that had been given could not be kept waiting. The Lord has certainly been gracious to us for the loan has been repaid, and we close the triennium, May 31st, with a balance of \$4,461.78, or about £890. This enabled the Treasurer to pay the quarterly appropriations due July 1st and leave a small nest egg of about \$500, or £100, with the expenses of this Convention still to pay and the next quarter still to face.

We go on in faith where we cannot see, trusting we will be able to finish the year without disappointing those who are depending on us for help. The Countess of Carlisle remembered the World's W.C.T.U. most generously when her earthly career ended. The £900 she bequeathed was invested in England, and the interest used for the work. The officers were glad to have this financial backing, and had hoped it might be a part of a permanent fund, the interest on which would increase the income annually. In the emergency which arose last year, it became necessary to realise on the investment, and the money was used to pay the regular budget.

Miss Anna Gordon also left a legacy to the World's W.C.T.U. of \$2,500 in invested securities. Part of this amount also had to be used for paying obligations.

Mary F. Lovell bequeathed \$3,000 to the World's W.C.T.U., but the liquidation of her assets cut the amount received down to \$1,140, which also helped to meet the budget.

Outside of these gifts in which the World's W.C.T.U. was so generously remembered by its devoted friends, there have been received, since the last Convention, in missionary funds and gifts \$18,918 and small donations and personal gifts, totalling \$180.

Through the good work of Miss Slack, Lady Aurea MacLeod has recently given \$150.

### LIGHT LINE UNIONS.

The U.S.A. has majored in promotion of Light Line Unions, having secured in this way \$19,415 from its local unions for the World's work. In addition to this, an average of 1,214 copies of "The Union Signal," at the expense of about \$1,942, have gone into other countries as a means of information and education and other Light Line funds have come from Canada, Bermuda, Denmark, and Brazil, the total for this form of contribution reaching \$19,654.

England, Wales, and U.S.A. have secured a number of subscribing members, and through life and memorial memberships, the funds have been augmented by Bermuda, England, Wales, South Africa, and the U.S.A.

#### MEMORIAL AND LIFE MEMBERS.

We reverently add the following names to the memorial list, for each of whom in loving memory \$100 has been contributed to the World's W.C.T.U. treasury:—Harriet Castle Coleman, Hawaii; Mrs. F. M. Jackson, U.S.A.; Deborah Knox Livingston, U.S.A.; Daniel Moul, U.S.A.; Mrs. J. W. Rankin, Bermuda; Francis S. Rhoads, U.S.A.; Mrs. May Thornley, Canada; Mrs. W. E. Towson, U.S.A. We are glad also to add a goodly list of names to the life membership roll.

This way of preserving the names of workers and friends gone before and of honouring the living while they are here to enjoy the fellowship, is one of the beautiful forms of giving that should appeal to many.

#### NEED FOR AN EMERGENCY FUND.

It is not out of the way here to add that a legacy for the World's W.C.T.U. from your estate might help in just such a time of need as those did last year. The World's W.C.T.U. needs an emergency fund which would relieve the anxiety of the officers when the treasury runs low.

Dues paid by every member of the auxiliary organisations, called by various names, but affiliated with the World's W.C.T.U., form the financial basis of this body. One cent, a halfpenny or the equivalent in other monetary systems, is the contribution that finally reaches the treasurer through the treasuries of the affiliates. A small sum for a great project! That is the reason it must be supplemented by the other means. For the first time we have dues from Guatemala, Jamaica, Kenya Colony, Africa, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Canada sends dues for its L.T.L. branch each year, making a total of \$77.58, or £15 plus.

The total receipts for the triennium were \$72,536, or £14,515.

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

It is well understood that the officers of the World's W.C.T.U. serve without salary. A small amount is budgeted quarterly for clerical help and postage for the president, secretary, and treasurer. Mrs. Brown, associate secretary, has served without even this grant. The vice-presidents receive a small sum for postage, and Miss Solomon has returned to the treasury all she received.

Even the travelling expenses of the officers to the World's Convention are not met from the World's treasury, so that all that comes in is almost entirely used for the work in various countries.

Seven World's W.C.T.U. organisers have been employed for all or part time during the past three years.

Miss Hardynia K. Norville, who had served for twenty years in South America, principally in Argentina, retired last year. Flora E. Strout, in Brazil, and Mrs. Mary B. Egbert, in Costa Rica and Guatemala, have given full time in their respective fields during the triennium. Mrs. Edith I. Rivera, of Puerto Rico, supervises the work in the West Indies, and gives half time to the World's W.C.T.U. of the U.S.A. Miss Thistleton, with the same arrangement of time, was employed for over two of the three years. She is now in missionary service in Honduras. Miss Mary Campbell has been over two years in Palestine.

A remarkable answer to prayer came in connection with Miss Campbell's work. The World's W.C.T.U. officers had decided that the financial situation made it impossible to extend Miss Campbell's time in Palestine for more than the two years for which she was engaged. Such excellent work was



being done, it was a real grief to see her recalled. Money was sent her to pay her passage home by way of Stockholm. A few days after the draft started, a letter came from a lady,\* a delegate to this Convention, stating that she had seen in "The Union Signal" a notice of the necessity of recalling Miss Campbell. She offered to give the World's W.C.T.U. \$600, if that would ensure Miss Campbell's support in Palestine. In a few days a letter was received from Mrs. Kelsey, President of Palestine W.C.T.U., begging for the help of Miss Campbell for the remainder of the year, and saying she would stay for \$50 a month. Who can deny that God hears and answers prayer? It will be necessary to have a maintenance fund for Palestine as well as this salary fund, and we hope some country will feel the call to take the Lord's own land under its protection and furnish the needed supplement to the generous gift of our sister.

Miss Dagmar Prior was a month in the field in 1931, and in 1932 Miss Agnes Slack and Dr. Robert Hercod made a trip into Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Hungary, and planted seed which will, we are sure, bear abundant fruit.

#### SOWING THE SEED IN TWENTY-TWO COUNTRIES.

There are now on full time Miss Strout, Mrs. Egbert, and Miss Campbell, with Mrs. Rivera on half time. Grants have been paid to twenty-two countries, the amount totalling \$47,860. The L.T.L. of the U.S.A. raised the Anna Gordon Missionary Fund, which was divided between Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, and France. The special Young People's Branch Missionary Fund of the U.S.A. was sent to China for the support of Elizabeth Yang Wang, who is a delegate to this Convention. The grant makes possible the employment of two workers in Argentina, two in Brazil, two in Burma, one in Ceylon, three in China, one in Egypt, one in France, one in Germany, three in India, one in Korea, one in Uruguay.

The International Bureau against Alcoholism has had a grant totalling \$1,470.

The total amount appropriated for countries was 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. less in 1933 than in 1932, and 31 per cent. less in 1934 than in 1933. An itemized account of the amount given each country is found in the treasurer's statistical report.

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\* (Mrs. Powers, Canada.)

**WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.**  
**GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM**  
**MAY 1ST, 1931 TO MAY 31ST, 1934.**

	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1931	Calendar Year, 1932	Calendar Year, 1933	Jan. 1 to May 31, 1934
Cash Balance—				
Beginning of Period	\$13,164.86	\$17,911.00	\$11,091.69	\$8,917.65
Receipts:—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dues—W. and Y.P.B. (Schedule 1)	4,078.70	5,358.15	4,392.95	3,035.15
Dues—L.T.L.	—	23.27	25.63	28.68
Missionary Funds and Gifts (Schedule 2)	2,653.03	7,991.59	5,330.80	2,943.31
Legacies (Schedule 4)	—	—	6,033.59	32.50
Light Line Unions (Schedule 3)	7,671.00	7,498.00	3,695.50	790.00
Life and Memorial Members (Schedule 5)	3,566.75	1,120.00	2,120.00	558.00
Subscribing Members (Schedule 6)	209.58	164.02	235.90	77.33
Convention Revenues	2,190.80	—	—	17.50
Other Receipts	210.08	334.54	126.40	23.95
Total Receipts	<u>\$20,579.94</u>	<u>\$22,489.57</u>	<u>\$21,960.77</u>	<u>\$7,506.42</u>
Total Cash Available	<u>\$33,744.80</u>	<u>\$40,400.57</u>	<u>\$33,052.46</u>	<u>\$16,424.07</u>
Disbursements:	\$	\$	\$	\$
Appropriations to Countries (Schedule 7)	9,100.00	18,296.61	15,228.60	5,234.90
Salaries and Expenses of Organizers (Schedule 8)	3,892.17	8,131.89	6,996.80	2,465.00
Expenses of General Officers	900.00	1,912.50	1,513.25	955.00
Superintendents and Special Appropriations	125.00	250.00	210.00	120.00
Convention Expenses	1,141.59	—	—	—
Printing, Postage, Office Expenses and Miscellaneous	675.04	717.88	186.16	84.61
Total Disbursements	<u>\$15,833.80</u>	<u>\$29,308.88</u>	<u>\$24,134.81</u>	<u>\$8,859.51</u>
Cash Balance—End of Period	<u>\$17,911.00</u>	<u>\$11,091.69</u>	<u>\$8,917.65</u>	<u>\$7,564.56</u>

NOTE.—The cash balance of May 31st, 1934, consists of \$4,461.78 on deposit with State Bank and Trust Company, Evanston, plus \$3,102.78 representing balance of deposit account with City National Bank, Evanston, now in process of liquidation (dividends aggregating 68 per cent. of the original deposit balance have already been received on this account). The World's W.C.T.U. also owned at May 31st, 1934, the following securities received as bequests: City of Evanston Improvement Bonds, par value \$1,550.00; and 13 shares of preferred stock in Modern Security Company of Philadelphia, partly liquidated, value uncertain.

*Certificate.*

I have examined the books and records of the World's W.C.T.U. for the period from May, 1st, 1931, to May 31st, 1934 and I hereby certify that in my opinion the above statement, with the accompanying schedules, correctly sets forth the amounts shown by the Organization's records as having been received and disbursed by its Treasurer during that period, and the balance on hand at May 31st, 1934.

(Signed) HOWARD C. GREER,  
*Certified Public Accountant.*

## SCHEDULE No. 1.

	Dues.			To May 31st, 1934
	From May 1st, 1931	1932	1933	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentina	—	—	20.00	—
Australia	—	186.43	—	145.05
Austria	5.00	5.00	5.00	—
Belgium	7.08	7.73	12.77	—
Bermuda	—	1.00	1.68	—
Brazil	—	12.38	11.85	10.00
Bulgaria	—	—	2.30	—
Burma	—	—	4.82	—
Canada	—	185.48	160.87	137.91
Ceylon	—	12.45	8.93	—
China	(31 & 32)	25.00	25.00	—
Costa Rica	—	—	.22	.14
Cuba	—	—	—	6.00
Denmark	—	5.00	5.00	—
Dominican Republic	3.50	5.00	5.00	—
England and Wales	—	941.64	903.77	1,290.99
Egypt	4.85	7.00	10.00	—
Estonia	28.00	28.00	25.00	—
Finland	—	10.46	10.00	10.00
Fiji Islands	—	1.00	—	—
France	3.40	3.00	3.12	4.30
Germany	—	21.12	21.00	—
Guatemala	—	—	.71	—
India	—	57.64	59.84	—
Ireland Free State	—	—	10.47	—
Ireland (Ulster)	36.30	24.84	26.32	—
Italy	—	—	1.15	1.00
Jamaica	—	1.80	4.04	—
Japan	—	45.50	—	78.00
Kenya Colony	—	—	—	2.69
Korea	11.50	6.75	11.72	—
Latvia	4.00	4.50	5.10	—
Liberia	.12	—	—	—
Malaya	—	5.00	1.92	—
Mexico	10.00	12.00	—	15.00
Newfoundland	.35	—	—	—
New Zealand	84.76	61.96	61.96	73.98
Norway	40.00	—	59.05	—
Palestine	—	1.00	—	3.50
Scotland	—	300.49	276.82	397.08
Siam	5.00	—	—	—
South Africa	—	34.03	35.08	—
Sweden	—	66.82	60.41	84.66
Switzerland	24.42	24.11	35.00	—
Turkey	—	—	—	.98
U.S.A.	3,808.42	3,242.82	2,495.06	763.87
Uruguay	—	10.00	10.00	10.00
Yugoslavia	—	—	.71	—
West Africa	—	1.20	1.26	—
	<u>\$4,078.70</u>	<u>\$5,358.15</u>	<u>\$4,392.95</u>	<u>\$3,035.15</u>
L.T.L. Dues, Canada	—	23.27	25.63	28.68

SCHEDULE No. 2.  
MISSIONARY FUNDS AND GIFTS.

	From May 1st,		To May 31st,	
	1931	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Australia (for Egypt) ... ..	—	344.70	89.57	413.05
Bermuda ... ..	—	—	10.00	—
Canada (for India) ... ..	50.00	126.84	52.30	—
England and Wales (for India) ... ..	—	741.70	836.52	829.12
Irish Free State ... ..	—	13.34	10.40	15.19
Jamaica ... ..	—	4.23	3.69	—
Korea ... ..	—	—	8.28	—
Newfoundland ... ..	2.15	—	—	—
New Zealand ... ..	118.56	37.54	42.28	48.38
South Africa ... ..	10.10	20.47	23.42	—
U.S.A. ... ..	2,416.81	6,672.77	4,236.49	1,531.00
Personal ... ..	55.41	—	17.85	106.57
	<u>\$2,653.03</u>	<u>\$7,991.59</u>	<u>\$5,330.80</u>	<u>\$2,943.31</u>

SCHEDULE No. 3.  
LIGHT LINE UNIONS.

	From May 1st,		To May 31st,	
	1931	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bermuda ... ..	—	—	5.00	5.00
Brazil ... ..	—	—	—	5.00
Canada ... ..	40.00	68.00	101.50	—
Denmark ... ..	—	5.00	5.00	—
U.S.A. ... ..	7,631.00	7,425.00	3,579.00	780.00
	<u>\$7,671.00</u>	<u>\$7,498.00</u>	<u>\$3,695.50</u>	<u>\$790.00</u>

SCHEDULE No. 4.  
LEGACIES.

	To May 31st,	
	1933	1934
	\$	\$
Proceeds from Countess of Carlisle Legacy ... ..	3,975.92	—
Partial proceeds from Anna A. Gordon Legacy ... ..	950.00	—
Partial proceeds from Mary F. Lovell Legacy ... ..	1,107.67	32.50
	<u>\$6,033.59</u>	<u>\$32.50</u>

SCHEDULE No. 5.  
LIFE AND MEMORIAL MEMBERS.  
(For list see printed report)

	From May 1st,		To May 31st,	
	1931	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bermuda ... ..	100.00	—	—	100.00
Canada (for India) ... ..	505.00	500.00	400.00	58.00
England and Wales ... ..	264.75	—	—	—
South Africa ... ..	197.00	—	—	—
U.S.A. ... ..	2,500.00	620.00	1,720.00	360.00
	<u>\$3,566.75</u>	<u>\$1,120.00</u>	<u>\$2,120.00</u>	<u>\$558.00</u>

SCHEDULE No. 6.  
SUBSCRIBING MEMBERS.

	From May 1st,		To May 31st,	
	1931	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$	\$
England and Wales ... ..	88.58	25.32	124.90	43.33
U.S.A. ... ..	121.00	138.70	111.00	34.00
	<u>\$209.58</u>	<u>\$164.02</u>	<u>\$235.90</u>	<u>77.33</u>

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

SCHEDULE No. 7.  
APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTRIES.

	From May 1st,		To May 31st,	
	1931	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentina ... ..	1,250.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	700.00
Austria ... ..	750.00	755.00	900.00	150.00
Belgium ... ..	150.00	400.00	360.00	120.00
Brazil ... ..	1,250.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	750.00
Bulgaria ... ..	—	150.00	—	150.00
Burma ... ..	450.00	900.00	800.00	250.00
Ceylon ... ..	200.00	400.00	360.00	120.00
China ... ..	1,250.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	750.00
Costa Rica and Guatemala ... ..	—	300.00	200.00	60.00
Cuba ... ..	150.00	300.00	243.00	—
Dominican Republic ... ..	25.00	125.00	100.00	30.00
Egypt ... ..	375.00	750.00	500.00	160.00
Estonia ... ..	100.00	300.00	250.00	80.00
France ... ..	325.00	500.00	450.00	150.00
Germany ... ..	750.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	400.00
India ... ..	1,050.00	2,100.00	1,800.00	600.00
Jamacia ... ..	—	12.11	67.10	30.00
Korea ... ..	200.00	400.00	360.00	120.00
Latvia ... ..	125.00	404.50	163.50	124.90
Mexico ... ..	250.00	500.00	450.00	150.00
Palestine ... ..	50.00	—	85.00	60.00
Uruguay ... ..	250.00	400.00	360.00	100.00
International Bureau Against Alcoholism ...	150.00	600.00	540.00	180.00
	<u>\$9,100.00</u>	<u>\$18,296.61</u>	<u>\$15,228.60</u>	<u>\$5,234.90</u>

SCHEDULE No. 8.  
EXPENSES OF OFFICERS

	From May 1st,		To May 31st,	
	1931	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Hardynia K. Norville ... ..	750.00	1,500.00	1,616.80	—
Flora E. Strout ... ..	1,250.00	1,575.00	1,350.00	675.00
Edith I. Rivera ... ..	813.17	1,275.00	675.00	280.00
Mary B. Egbert ... ..	525.00	1,150.00	1,510.00	685.00
Dagmar Prior ... ..	154.00	—	—	—
Rena Thistleton ... ..	400.00	600.00	495.00	—
Mary J. Campbell ... ..	—	1,566.89	1,350.00	825.00
Special Organising Trip (Miss Slack and Dr. Hercod)	—	465.00	—	—
	<u>\$3,892.17</u>	<u>\$8,131.89</u>	<u>\$6,996.80</u>	<u>\$2,465.00</u>

**REPORTS OF WORLD'S W.C.T.U. ORGANISERS.***World's Organiser—MRS. RIVERA.*

*Cuba.*—Literature has been distributed to public school teachers throughout the Island by means of friends. This includes one copy to each teacher of the booklet on "Alcohol in Experiment and in Experience," translated into Spanish. Our literature was used by Masons and people of other organisations throughout the year. A special world Temperance Sunday School lesson, sent to all Superintendents of Sunday Schools, also special Temperance programmes were sent to different women's societies. Several radio programmes were given throughout the year. Monthly study meetings and business meetings were held in the City of Havana. The active President, Mrs. Isabel G. De Gomez Tejera, has compiled scientific data for the publication in Spanish of a much-needed book on alcoholism. Owing to the unrest for the last two or three years, it has not been possible to hold large public meetings, or to travel throughout the Island, because of the revolutionary forces, but our work has continued, due to the faith and persistence of those who are interested. If the Cuban W.C.T.U. did not exist, no other organisation in the Island would be carrying on a constructive reform programme, especially under present difficult conditions.

*Dominican Republic.*—The work in the Dominican Republic is pushing ahead. Economic and political conditions are bad; it has not been possible to extend the work much during the last two years, but twenty local Unions carry out their programme faithfully every month; several new tracts have been distributed throughout the Island. Special Temperance meetings have been held in many parts of the Republic during the year, and a Temperance programme was given on Christmas night in the town of Monte Cristi, where the President of the W.C.T.U. lives. Our faithful President, Mrs. Mary F. De Payano, works under very great difficulties, and she forges ahead unflinchingly in the consummation of her task in this little Republic where our work is so much needed.

Temperance Week was also celebrated from December 17th-23rd. Several thousand leaflets were distributed in 25 towns and villages, meetings were held in different homes in the open air and in the missions. In the town where Mrs. Payano lives there was much less drunkenness last Christmas than in former years.

Immediately following the World's Convention in Toronto in June, 1931, I visited the Dominican Republic in August. The Second Annual Convention Dominican W.C.T.U. was held in the city of Santiago. There were a number of Unions at that time, and reports from them were very encouraging. The attendance was very good at all the sessions; an extensive tour of the Republic was made, eighteen Unions were organised. In August, 1932, another visit was made to the Republic, the annual Convention was held at San Cristobal. This was encouraging, good reports were brought from many Unions. Following the Convention a visit was made across terrible roads to the town of Barahona, where a Union was organised and rural points near visited. On our way to these rural places many tracts were given out, and it was pathetic to see women dismounting from their donkeys to pick up tracts as we scattered them on our way. A very interesting meeting was held under a great shade tree in the little village of Cabral, where the leading people of the village listened attentively as we talked to them of total abstinence. In the interesting village of Fundacion another good meeting was held. The need of our work is very great in these districts where there is much superstition and immorality.

On the way to Monte Cristi, where our active President lives, other rural districts were visited, and many tracts distributed. One of these places was a small mission hut where there were no lights, but as soon as the natives

heard our car coming, lanterns and candles were in evidence. It was impressive to watch their eager faces as we talked to them of the evil effects of alcohol.

On this trip three more Unions were organised, making twenty-three, and considerable work was done to extend the Loyal Temperance Legion activities. Reports from the President, Mrs. Payano, have been encouraging during the past year, in spite of the fact that there has been great political unrest and economic depression. One of the leading features of this year's work has been the celebration of a Temperance week throughout the Republic, when many open air meetings were held and several thousand tracts distributed.

*Jamaica.*—The W.C.T.U. is making headway well in this beautiful Island. Mrs. Nellie Olson, the President, is a strenuous worker; has had great difficulties, but has not been discouraged. Last January there was a big Fair in Kingston, the capital of Jamaica. The W.C.T.U. had a booth; hundreds of Temperance tracts were given out; people were asked to sign their names if interested in the total abstinence work in Jamaica. One hundred names of interested people were secured. Later on these people were invited to a public meeting, twelve became members of the organisation. Mrs. Olson had 1,000 blotters printed, on which she gave data on the W.C.T.U. These were given out also at the W.C.T.U. booth. By very close managing Mrs. Olson was able to carry out organisation which put Jamaica W.C.T.U. on the map. The first visit to Jamaica was made in January, 1932. I filled thirty-six speaking engagements, made twelve trips to different parts of the Island, gave out literature from three to five hundred people. On the first visit eleven Unions were organised, and it was difficult to gain the interest of the different Church groups.

In April of 1933, forty speaking engagements were filled and fifteen trips to different parts of the Island. The work was extended considerably and more interest in the work was shown. Before leaving the Island twenty-one Unions were organised and fourteen Loyal Temperance Legion groups. Following the organising tour, an assembly was held in the city of Kingston at the time the Jamaica W.C.T.U. was organised. The energetic President's outstanding features of her work so far has been the plans made and carried out to have a booth in the Insular Fair, where publicity was given to W.C.T.U. work. At the time of the organiser's visit in January, 1932, there were 404 active members, 130 hon. members, and 250 children signed the Loyal Temperance Legion pledge.

*Haiti.*—Leaving Monte Cristi, I travelled a long distance and across the border to the Republic of Haiti. On a recent visit a Temperance meeting was held in the little town of Oanamenthe, right on the border of the Haitian Republic. Here the organiser had to wait for several hours to get conveyance to the city of Cape Haitian. The little town of Oanamenthe has no street lights, and there seems to be nothing but poverty and squalor everywhere. The organiser was glad to have Temperance tracts in French to distribute, and it was good to see the boys and girls reading them eagerly.

In the City of Capr Haitian, a large meeting was held in the Baptiste Church, where the people responded heartily to the total abstinence message and twenty signed the pledge. There is a great work to be done in this Republic, and there are a good many people heartily interested.

Programmes and literature have been sent to all these countries each month during the last three years: and programmes also sent to Chile, Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatamala, written by the organiser and mimeographed in our Puerto Rico W.C.T.U. office. In the last year and a half the Mexican Unions of Southern California have asked for our programmes, this has aided in extending the work in that State where many new Unions have been organised. They are now receiving twenty programmes monthly.

*Puerto Rico.*—Work has presented great difficulties in the past three

years due to the discouraging conditions prior to the annulling of the 18th Amendment. I visited the local Unions frequently and organised special meetings. Due to the terrific economic conditions existing in this Island, quite a number of local Unions were disbanded during the last two years, but in the past year, 1933-34, the work has revived and the Unions increased. There were 28 local Unions in October, 1933, now 43.

The organiser has spent much time in helping L.T.L. Directors. This has entailed the preparation of L.T.L. programmes in Spanish; the translation of lessons and the preparation of other materials adapted to the juvenile work. Much time has been spent in the preparation and translation of dramas, Temperance songs and publicity articles. As she has been travelling a great deal, both in Puerto Rico and the other West Indies, much of this work has been done on the voyage from one country to another.

*Virgin Islands.*—I visited the Virgin Islands in the spring of 1932; six new Unions were organised, and there was promise of progress in connection with our educational work. Later, the work came to a standstill, due to the dire poverty. Before 1935 a new effort will be made to revive the work again in these islands, where social reform work is vastly needed.

*Resume.*—While the organiser feels that much more could have been done in the furtherance of the work in the different countries mentioned, she also feels that taking into consideration the many difficulties under which the work in all these countries is carried on, much has been accomplished.

During the three years over 90 special meetings have been addressed by the organiser, 78 organising trips have been made, and 10 sea voyages taken, also 2 aeroplane trips. Monthly programmes have not only been prepared, but a total of 4,500 have been mimeographed and sent out to the different countries in English and Spanish for the promotion of Loyal Temperance Legion work as well as the regular W.C.T.U. work. The official organ of the W.C.T.U. of Puerto Rico has been edited and prepared for publication during the last two years by the organiser, who is now President of Puerto Rico W.C.T.U.

EDITH M. IRVINE RIVERA.

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MISS FLORA E. STROUT, *Brazil W.C.T.U. Organiser.*

The period of three years following my return to Brazil, after eight months in the United States, has been the best of the nine years since the reorganisation of our work here. We have been somewhat upset because of the resignation of our trained Executive Secretary, D. Maria Pinheiro Guimaraes, but she is still National Secretary, and I have had as helpers one of our officers in the local society, and an office secretary.

I have been South for an organiser for two of the Southern States. Making my headquarters at Porto Alegre, I visited other places in Rio Grande do Sul, speaking before all sorts of groups and organising wherever possible. I helped during Temperance Week, tried to energise our work in the capital, and finally found a part-time organiser, D. Berta Anders, who, with the help of Mrs. Long, has accomplished a great deal. D. Berta is a trained teacher, and assisted our work materially in the college where she was professor. After her appointment with us, she travelled, organised, and won golden opinions. Because she was so well equipped, the Director of Public Schools in Porto Alegre was happy to help her to form a class for teachers, with her to instruct them as to the best methods of imparting Temperance instruction to their pupils. This class has proved excellent.

Miss Landrun, a Baptist Missionary and one of our members, undertook to assist our cause during a trip which she made to the extreme North in the



interest of the Baptist women's work. She visited many places in the interior distributed our literature, speaking for our society and laying foundations for future organisations.

Within the last six months we have appointed another part-time organiser, D. Anna Reineaux, of Recife, who, although unfamiliar with the work, has got in touch with many groups, organising a children's society as well as a union. She is gaining experience, and is interesting people who had never shown any active sympathy.

D. Hilda Araujo, our organiser for the State of Sao Paulo, has married, but as her husband is sympathetic, she has been able to give whole-time to the work. She writes:—

" Propaganda has been carried on constantly, public sentiment for Temperance has been aroused in the city and all over the State.

" The work done in the public schools is important, and the interest shown in the Composition Contest this year is highly encouraging. The Superintendents of Education have approved of our work, and with introductions from them, I have been able to talk to thousands of children in the public schools and to deliver literature and posters. This year, book-marks have been distributed.

" Temperance messages have been broadcast many times, and we have the privilege of using the microphone of the most powerful radio studio in Sao Paulo.

" Numerous speeches have been delivered in the evangelical halls, cinemas, and theatres. The people thus reached is over 35,000. I have travelled 6,810 kilometres and visited twenty-eight different places. Work has been organised in twelve localities and reorganised in three. In some places the work done does not amount to much, but in others local societies have been very active; 1,500 pledge cards have been signed, and in spite of the economical depression from which the people are suffering, we have been able to raise 6,498, 500 to maintain the office and carry on the work in the city.

" Two Temperance Weeks have been held with good results. Quantities of leaflets have been distributed, posters and charts have been placed in schools, stores, and factories.

" Our work has been presented at three Church Conferences and at the State Sunday School Convention. A Temperance lesson was written for a Methodist magazine for young people and articles have been published in local newspapers."

At a Methodist Conference where D. Hilda spoke some one said: " That was one of the best addresses on Temperance I ever heard." She arranged also, a petition to the Governor of the State of Sao Paulo signed by 1,500 people praying the Governor to suppress the traffic in drink and gambling. He replied that he would give the matter his attention.

Our Temperance Weeks have been full of events, not only in Rio de Janeiro, but also in many States. There have been for seven days each year a full programme—essay contests, public meetings, special activities in educational institutions, declamation contests, poster campaigns, radio talks. This year in Rio de Janeiro, twenty barracks observed the week, which means that thousands of soldiers and military police heard addresses on Temperance. I listened to two and they were splendid. An oratorical contest was another feature. There were twenty-two contestants; it took two afternoons to hear them all. The hall in the House of Students was crowded with representative audience. The presiding officer was the head of all the Universities, the judges were leading men, one the owner of a journal, another was president of the Brazilian Press Association, and the third a professor in the medical University. One of the public meetings arranged during this week, two years ago, was held in the Palace of the Minister of Public Health, the Minister himself presiding and presenting the medals to the winners of the

essay contest. The Salvation Army and the Seventh Day Adventists put out special Temperance copies of their denominational papers, they were excellent.

World's Temperance Sunday was better observed this year than ever before, numbers of Churches contributed. Temperance Week ended with World's Temperance Sunday; Churches of all denominations, Catholic, Protestant, Greek, and the Jewish Synagogue announced the week from the pulpits; the greater part of them co-operated with us in special programmes on World's Temperance Sunday.

One of the features of our work which needs special mention is the part our Society had in the World's Sunday School Convention in Brazil. Our Seminars were well attended, our exhibition excellent, and our report very well received. We were invited to send official representatives to the Child Welfare Congress in Rio de Janeiro, promoted by local doctors, and also to have a part on the programme.

#### THE SCHOOLS.

The Director of Public Instruction of the Federal District has been particularly sympathetic, he has issued two edicts, one to the effect that teachers should receive and distribute our literature, the other calling upon them to assist our essay contest. Everywhere we have found on the part of the directors and teachers the greatest sympathy with our work. D. Jeronyma Mesquita, our president, opened Temperance Week with a tea in their honour, and at headquarters we gave a little afternoon affair to the principles of the schools which I have visited this year. I have spoken ninety times in eight months, most of the addresses being before students, so I have met a good many of the teachers of this city.

Our annual meetings are always good, but this year we had a record attendance, our headquarters crowded with representatives from nearly every association and community of any importance in Rio de Janeiro. The editors of the daily papers were generous in the space which they accorded us in their journals, this publicity is valuable.

We can see on every hand the effect of our work, in articles written for magazines, in growing public sentiment, in Government regulations, and in more outspoken comments, especially against cock-tails and other hard liquors. We have been pleased at the fact that the Government only permitted beer to be sold during Carnival time, and last year the receipts from its sale were very small.

I am proud indeed of our splendid officers, all of whom were re-elected. I am grateful to our Executive Committee, and to our president, D. Jeronyma Mesquita, words fail to express the admiration I have for her single mindedness and devotion to every good cause.

FLORA E. STROUT.

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#### PALESTINE.

Miss CAMPBELL, *World W.C.T.U. Organiser.*

Palestine is a little one among the nations in area and population, but no country is as strategically placed. It dominates the Near East. Its influence is world wide.

What can be said of the Holy Land applies in some measure to our W.C.T.U. Among the nations that are bound by the White Ribbon, Palestine, the least in area, in population, is destined to effect the whole of the Near East with its principles of Temperance, purity and peace. During the past two years regular work has been carried on, we have organised little Unions, old ones have taken on new life, membership has grown from a dozen to 350.

This includes all the Unions. Public opinion is being reached. The Arabic press has freely published notices and reports of our activities.

The old orthodox churches have been roused by some of their energetic young members who are pleading for wine to be abolished from their cellars, and for the priests to take a firm stand for prohibition. Many of the Greek orthodox churches by our request held Temperance services all over the land on the World Temperance Sunday.

On June 8th and 9th our first Annual Convention was held at headquarters in Jerusalem. The National W.C.T.U. was organised a year ago. We had with us 7 delegates from Jaffa, who brought with them many garments for our bazaar. A Jewish member from Tel Aviv with her gifts of embroidery, Ram Allah, sent 10 delegates with embroidered articles, capes and sweets all for our bazaar, Jerusalem sweet-faced maidens brought lovely offerings.

All shared in the business convention, reports were given and officers elected. Miss Adams was unanimously elected as President, other officers are Arabs, Christians and a Jewish sister, who served as an officer last year. Miss Yvonne Salman was unanimously elected National organiser. She is a daughter of Jerusalem, of one of the most influential families of the old orthodox church. She will be a full time worker, beginning her service from the middle of July. On June 8th, a reception was held in our new home, representatives from the Jerusalem Young Men's Temperance Society (the Blue Ribboners) furnished the music. Their secretary gave a fine résumé of their activities. Mr. Tewfiq Farrah is their president, he is also an honorary member of the W.C.T.U.

On June 9th, our Instructional Sale was held at the Y.M.C.A. The hall looked beautiful with stalls containing gifts from Canada, Great Britain, U.S.A., Japan, India and Uruguay, Bulgaria and Palestine. £25 was raised, the publicity attained will be valuable.

We have the moral support of the Church Missionary Society and the Scottish Missions. Brightness has been created in our busy lives by our senior and junior boys in Jerusalem. They have carried the Temperance message to athletic grounds with banners and songs and earned a good name among the football teams of Jerusalem by their skilful playing. The Y.M.C.A. in appreciation is giving them free use of their spacious grounds for the summer. I recommend this way of holding the interest of boys. The music and dramatic clubs started by the young men have attracted attention.

A working men's organisation in the city has started a dry cafe.

The lectures have been of high order. We have had the Rev. Herbert Anderson (India), Mrs. Russel (Dukes University), Mr. Ramsay, New York Y.M.C.A., Miss Hughes of Wales and Mrs. Robertson, Egypt. Prominent physicians of Jerusalem have given great help by addresses in Arabic.

Miss Helen Maya Das stay of ten months gave our young people practical help from her years of work in India

Our efficient President Mrs. Kelsey leaves us on July 12th, for the U.S.A. She and Mr. Kelsey have won the love of our young people. The need is great. June 15th "Daily" prints: "Owing to the increased consumption of wine in Palestine (30 per cent. more than last year) and large orders from America, grapes are now to be planted instead of citrus fruit near Rishon le Zion."

I am grateful to be here till the end of 1934. Our work is taking root. I shall give the remainder of my time to Miss Salman, our young organiser, in helping her to get acquainted with the field.

For the continued support of our work by the World's W.C.T.U. I send grateful thanks.

## SYRIA.

A fine work is done by our comrades in Damascus. Miss Harrison is the leading spirit. There are two Unions. About 20 young people signed the pledge during my visit and wished to start another Union.

A unique feature is the great interest shown by the Moslem women. Twice yearly a big public meeting is held, largely attended by Moslem women.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

MARY B. EGBERT, *World Organizer*, W.C.T.U.

I have now had two years and five months in Central America, seven months in Guatemala and twenty-two months in Costa Rica.

I have taught Scientific Temperance in every possible way in classes, conferences, religious services, in Schools (Religious, Public and Private), in homes and by use of a radio for four months in Costa Rica. Objects of various kinds, posters on cloth or paper and blackboard sketching have aided, especially with children and educated adults.

When given entire service in a religious group the work has been threefold in addition to the teaching and the singing of temperance songs. There has been a story hour for children, a strictly scientific lesson and a Gospel message with the religious appeal. All work in Public and Private Schools has been strictly scientific.

Much use has been made of music, especially the short chorus. Songs have been collected from all parts of the Spanish speaking world and hundreds of copies of the music made, as well as printed and written copies of the words. Much work has been done in house to house visitation.

There have been contests in Essays, Recitations, Original Poems, Compositions and Posters; all connected with the evils of Alcohol. The Poster contests were undoubtedly the most valuable. During two years 187,000 pages of literature were printed and 173,544 pages distributed. This does not count literature sent in from other countries, 7,600 blotters were used, it is said that I "blotted my way into the Schools of Costa Rica." The School officials of the Government of Costa Rica gave me entrance to the schools of the Republic for Conference and for Contests. A Temperance manual or Reader was to have been prepared for the grades of the Republic, but it had to be dropped to avoid the influence of a dangerous political element. It was to have been Costa Rican, prepared by Costa Ricans in Costa Rica, all done under my supervision. I now have permission to prepare it myself just as I wish to have it done and provision has been made to keep it out of politics, especially the dangerous element. As yet there has been no general permit for work in the Public Schools of Guatemala, but some conferences are scheduled for the first of June and the schedule bears the seal of the Minister of Education.

A Missionary phase of the work has been the collection of funds for student pastors in training. Some have now graduated and are teaching and preaching temperance on all sides. One made his final consecration because he could not conscientiously distribute literature sent to his mother. He is now preaching with splendid results and studying for the ministry. There have been visits to the sick and those shut in, and special music for them. Many garments have been made and given to needy persons.

Organized W.C.T.U. work is most difficult. Women are not prepared for leadership. Christian women are often dependent on the Missionary who is overcrowded with work and sees no time to sponsor a W.C.T.U., although he may teach and preach total abstinence.

There are two Unions in Costa Rica. One in San José, Costa Rica, organized in June, 1932 and inaugurated July 21st, 1932, with Señora Elvira Madrigal de Garcia, President. The Vice-president, Señora Rosa de Cauvin, has a branch Union in one of the wards of the city. The second Union was organized in Alajuela on the 18th April, 1934, Señora Eudoxia de Pérez is the President. There are twenty-two members in Costa Rica. Señora de Garcia was made Representative (without pay) in 1932, for the Republic of Costa Rica. There has been no change but the work has been left in the hands of national groups. Señor J. Carlos Alpizar heads a group of pastors and lay-workers to teach Temperance and furnish inspiration for the women. Señora Rosa de Cauvin heads a group of women who are to keep alive the W.C.T.U. and to co-operate with the men in their Temperance undertakings. Three city teachers make up another group.

There are at least three Unions in Guatemala with a membership of 90. A Union was formed in Chiquimula, Guatemala, June 1933, one in Zacapa, Guatemala, at the same time as another in Coban, Guatemala, with Señora Amelia Posadas as its President. This was about the same time in June. All are doing splendid work. Senorita Herminia Cruz, M. was appointed National President until there can be a National Conference with a proper election of officers. She is well known in all three places where we have Unions.

In two years and four months there were 313 conferences reaching at least 15,868 persons and many with the four months of radio work in Costa Rica. This brief survey says nothing about the preparation of monthly lessons for the Unions nor the endless copying of recitations and translations. The work has reached the place where an assistant could be used all the time.

In all travel from place to place I have been spared the infections so common in the tropics, and the ravages of malaria. There have been many very difficult situations—His grace has been sufficient for all.

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## SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORTS.

### YOUNG WOMEN'S BRANCH.

*Superintendent*—Miss ROSAMOND DUFF (Canada).

Through the "Ys" of Toronto I came into Ontario Field work in 1922, that same year the World's Congress in Toronto and the World's W.C.T.U. in Philadelphia gave me my first actual contacts with world's work. The friendships made there drew me on to Edinburgh in 1925. Since then invitations to world's work in Newfoundland, various world's visitors and the World's convention to Toronto, my home city, have proved irresistible challenges to the vast possibilities of our W.C.T.U.

Mrs. Carver's appointment to the "Y" work in 1922, her conferences in Edinburgh, her messages, her vision of International Correspondence fulfilled ere she was called to the Better Land, meant much to the work.

Miss Peach's appointment in Toronto, 1931, on her round-the-world trip meant that New Zealand and other spots had personal help and that the great group of young delegates in Toronto heard her speak. Illness caused her resignation.

Miss Helen Byrnes, U.S.A., in her round-the-world trip, 1932, made further contributions to the strengthening of "Y" bonds.

*Australia.*—Miss Florence B. Jarrett, Y.P. Secretary, Willard House, North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland: Four out of six States of the Commonwealth have organised Societies for Youth, with 1,031 members. Two other States give temperance teaching in groups; 251 Total Abstinence, Anti-Gambling and Anti-Narcotic pledges were gained. Victoria won the Annie Carvossa Trophy (Silver Vase) for best three-year record, they distributed 2,000 copies of Youth Citizenship studies.

Queensland won the Munro Silver Cup, yearly they have won the prize for the best motor lorry display in the World's Temperance Celebration. All States have Amethyst Clubs (temperance) formed in other Societies with a pledge of citizenship, study and to banish the use of beverage alcohol. Scientific Temperance study circles, tea-table conferences, ambulance lectures, physical culture, debates, medal contests, poster competitions, pageants, cantatas, relief work, breakfasts, Christmas trees and many social activities for raising money provide a varied programme. One state contributed £44 6s. 9d. to the Mother Union funds. "The Wealth of a Nation lies in its Youth." To-morrow's Nation will be moulded by the training given to the Young Folk of to-day.

Samples of literature used in Canadian "Y" Work were sent to the National President in answer to a request from Miss Slack.

*Brazil.*—D. Maria P. Guimares, Sec. Archivista, Unisa, Brasiliere, Pro Temperance, c/o American Consul, Rio de Janeiro: "The work among our Young People is, perhaps, the most important of all." Eleven Societies, largely in Mission schools. One girls' society has a president who leads and presides with the dignity of a woman of forty. They have marvellous programmes and are having lessons from our catechism. Young men's groups, girls' groups and some mixed groups are accomplishing a great deal. Twenty-four schools joined in a week's oratorical contest. Teachers attend teas at Headquarters.

*Burma.*—Miss May Mack, W.C.T.U. Headquarters, 129 43rd Street, Rangoon: Young People's work is done mainly through the schools, and is strongest among the Asiatics. Souvenir fans illustrated with temperance pictures, and bags of sweets with printed statement "Alcohol tears down and

sugar builds up," were sold at the Tea Stall of the yearly Health Exhibition. They ask for good temperance stories on lantern slides.

*Canada.*—1931-2, Miss Rosamond Duff, "Y" Secretary, Toronto; 1933-4, Mrs. A. R. Lancefield, 4 Westdale Apartments, 972 King Street, W., Hamilton Ontario, "Y" Secretary: Young People's work is carried on in each of the nine Provinces. Seventy-nine Y.W.C.T.U.s and Y.P.B.s with 1,227 affiliated and 116 honorary members. The Canadian "Y" Banner for greatest gain in membership and the Y.P.B. Trophy Cup to the Province having the largest proportionate increase in its membership are both held by Nova Scotia. Star of Honour pins are awarded in three Provinces to each girl securing ten new members. A National Efficiency programme with special awards has done much toward the building of a strong uniform temperance movement. Complete pledge records are kept. One "Y" has a 22-year record with over 300 signatures in it. Credits are given for wearing the White Ribbon, participation in historical scrap books of temperance items and "Y" progress, study courses, plays, pageants, display windows and exhibits, temperance programmes in other groups, Scientific Temperance instruction contests in day schools, National Sunday school educational contest, Little White Ribboners, Loyal Temperance Legions and Bands of Hope, Abstinence and anti-narcotic pledges, Light Line Unions, foreign correspondence, World's Bulletin subscriptions, press items and possession of all minute books since organisation.

Ontario has two general field workers, Mrs. George and Miss Duff. A summer conference camp has been instituted. The National Temperance flower is the white field daisy and the National "Y" verse, Psalm 72-8.

*Ceylon.*—Letter sent to Dr. Mary Rutnam.

*China.*—Letters and literature sent to Mrs. Wang, Shanghai.

*England and Wales.*—Miss Whitaker, 2 Belvedere Road, Scarborough, England, National "Y" Leader; Miss Phyllis J. Wright, Y.P. Associate: Correspondence, reports, literature and photographs reveal much activity in 215 Young People's Departments with 6,965 members and an age limit of 14-21 years, but some, like Peter Pan, refuse to grow up and the years are stretched. Young men are associate members. Six awards (cups, etc.) are competed for annually, and a Rose Bowl for the best Temperance Essay of the year. A National Temperance Summer School in August with prominent lecturers, popular week-end schools, monthly winter sessions, social evenings at headquarters and County rallies, all indicate interest. Study courses, Temperance Collegiate examinations, two-minute speeches, debates, petitions, posters, foreign correspondence, lending libraries, singing classes, decorated cars, garden meetings, sports in great variety, Bands of Hope and Children's Departments are all reported.

"We are composed of we know not what—a Mary Sleson, a Josephine Butler, a Frances Willard of the future—surely we cannot wish our Young People anything better than that they may be able to translate *dreams* into *doings* and *visions* into *victories*." The white rose has been suggested as the National "Y" flower. Pageants named are—The Templar Knights—The Growing Light—The Mosque of Noble Women—Century—Honour Due. Plays—A Special Occasion—Sweet Lavender and Six pennyworth.

*Egypt.*—We hear of a splendid work with the Youth in Assiut and an organised group in the Girl's College in Cairo.

*France.*—Loyal Temperance Legion children over 16 years of age are becoming members of the Y.P.B. and are corresponding with America's organisations.

*India.*—Letters and literature sent to several leaders. Miss Eleanor Simmons and Dr. Jessie M. Allyn, Canadian Baptist Missionaries, both write

highly of the work of Miss Narayan Das, the Young National Organiser. Keen interest is shown by the groups she addresses. High School boys and motley crews of Sweeper Caste folk hear the astounding news that they must stop drinking the toddy juice which makes them forget all their cares. The school girls learn that God can use even little folk to destroy idol worship and to banish evil practices from the towns. A number of temperance posters drawn in Telugu schools have come to me as a result of a filled request for Canadian temperance literature.

*Ireland (Free State).*—Letters sent.

*Ireland (Ulster).*—Letters sent. "Ys" hold regular meetings, children are taught recitations and slogans, Temperance teaching is given in schools and "Ys" competed in a Gold Medal Contest.

*Japan.*—Letters and literature sent to three leaders.

*Malaya.*—Miss Mayme Olson, Fairfield Girl's School, Singapore, British Colony.—No Young People's work except in Mission School. They ask for a Secretary trained for W.C.T.U. work who would understand British outlook. They need temperance literature that treats of strong drink, tobacco, or opium. Canadian literature was sent to them.

*Newfoundland.*—The work is exceedingly difficult on this Island which I visited in the interest of the World's W.C.T.U. in 1930. There are no Y.P. Branches, but some work is done through the St. John's W.C.T.U. and a few Church groups.

*New Zealand.*—Miss C. M. McLay, Superintendent Y.P.B., Auckland: Annual Conferences by the "Ys." Young men attend conferences and conventions. There is no age limit. Evening meetings of the W.C.T.U. are being held for business women, too senior for the "Ys."

*Niue-Cook Group, Southern Pacific.*—Aitaua Poimatagi, Secretary, Makefu Village: Girls and women work together, 108 new members added in 1932. Three clauses of their pledge read: (4) To abstain from all intoxicating beverages. (5) To be true to my marriage vow. (6) To care for my children and to train them in the way of the White Ribbon laws.

*Norway.*—Letter and literature sent.

*Phillipine Islands.*—Mrs. Mary Stagg, Manilla: Letter and literature sent.

*Scotland.*—1931-2 Miss Ellinor W. Bell, "Y" Superintendent; 1932-3 Miss D. Simpson, Darenth, Busby, "Y" Superintendent: Correspondence, reports and literature tell that every effort is being made to draw out the gifts hidden in the young. 101 branches in 11 Unions have 3,304 paid, 539 unpaid, and 212 associate members, total 3,843 members from 12-30 years of age. Sixteen "Y" Service Groups have been formed. "Ys" become "Ws" upon marriage. Young men are included in Branch membership. Real progress is reported as a result of two capable organisers' work, Miss Skinner and Miss Hamilton. A new "Y" Handbook and the "Y" law have appeared in printed form.

The "Y" Stall in the National Bazaar ranked second in profits. Last summer a four-week camp at St. Monace, Fife, showed the work was not in vain. At a Camper's Council a simple uniform was chosen; the "Y" tie is now known in Scotland. Autumn Conferences, week-end rallies and factory meetings added members. A pageant, "The Lamps of Scotland," and plays—"Tell Scotland (no licence)," "Donald of the Locks (Peace)," "The Battlement round the Roof," "Lena's Tonic" and "The Vision" are all mentioned. The Scottish "Y" emblem, formerly a snowdrop is now a white daisy. "Our girls are the hope of the Temperance movement."



*South Africa.*—Mrs. Wm. Stewart, "Y" Secretary, Johannesburg: There are 35 Unions with 507 paid up "Ys." Depression has caused a great decrease in affiliation. L.T.L.s graduate at 14 into the Y.W.s or Y.P.B.s. Ages 14-30. Affiliations are paid for young women only. The National plan of work covers, service, education and membership. Interest is created by active preparation for debates, addresses, pageants, plays, concerts and international correspondence.

The study course comes from England. "Y" motto: "Youth United in Service."

*Sweden.*—Miss Elsa Elgham, "Y" Leader, Stockholm: Letters and literature sent. Miss Sandstrom replied. We read of 46 branches and 1,100 members. "Y" Summer schools have proved helpful. A "Y" Federation of Y.P. Societies, Temperance, Agrarian and Social Democrats, with a total membership of 20,000 for the purpose of combating energetically the illegal sale of liquor, has been formed.

*United States of America.*—Miss Helen Byrnes, Executive Secretary; Miss Winona Jewell, General Secretary, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.: Such a wealth of material has come from across the border where they have 625 branches with 5,256 young women (affiliated) and 2,500 young men. Total, 7,756 paid members. In most States the ages range from 14-30 years. Fifteen Light Line Unions contribute to World's funds. Every State has a Y.P.B. Secretary. Outstanding items on membership projects. Institutes and rallies held during the year. Active Service Teams putting on public programmes and Temperance teaching in Sunday schools and organised youth groups. Activities in election campaigns and Medal Contests. Study courses on Alcohol Education, Citizenship and Government. Latest study, Syllabus on Alcohol Education. Eleven States held encampments and conferences, and three more federations are expected this year. 311 Young People are interesting other lands through the internal correspondence bureau. 1,045,082 signatures of young people (14-30) were secured for the Youth's Roll Call and presented to the President of the U.S.A., as a protest against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and giving their pledges of total abstinence. A "Call to the Colour" is the feature of this year. "The Young People of the U.S.A. are in the fight against Alcohol." National "Y" motto, "No good thing is failure, no evil thing success." "Y" flower, white carnation.

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## INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GIRLS.

Compiled by MISS HEATHER WATSON.

We record with the deepest regret the passing of Mrs. Carver, superintendent of this department since 1928. Mrs. Carver had linked together over 2,500 young people from all parts of the world, cementing friendships in parts as far distant as New Zealand and the West Indies; Switzerland and New York. We can have no estimate of the influence her life had had, not only in Temperance work, but in bringing about the peace of the world.

Since 1928 the total number of young people booked is 2,894; during the last two years 500 names have been received, 257 from U.S.A., 85 from New Zealand, 60 from Canada, 50 from Great Britain, 12 from Sweden, 12 from South America, 11 from Switzerland, 5 from Ireland, 3 from South Africa, 2 from France and 1 from Germany, Finland and Australia.

Many letters have been received from girls who, already having foreign correspondents, wish their friends to follow suit, and we have no doubt that this department is doing a valuable work.

## LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION.

*Superintendent*—Miss MARY B. ERVIN, U.S.A.

The W.C.T.U. stands on the threshold of service seeking to give to the child in our midst its rightful place of protection and promotion. As World's Superintendent of the Department it has been a joy to me to turn my L.T.L. radio-dial and catch sound waves of activities in the movement for world betterment through the child life of to day.

Reports have been received as follows :—

*Australia*.—Miss Edith M. Bailey, Superintendent.—Number of L.T.L. organisations, 101; total membership, 2,847. The children delight to do sunshine work in hospitals, assist mother unions at fete booths, make scrap books and temperance posters, write essays, and participate in public programmes and processions. The work is progressing with enthusiasm.

*Austria*.—Mrs. Jane Jashke. —The work is carried on under the name of the Children's Department. Temperance teaching is promoted through Sunday Schools and special group meetings. The government forbids the formation of children's clubs, but parents are permitted to enrol for the children.

*Belgium*.—Jeanne Massard, Superintendent.—No report.

*Bermuda*.—Mrs. Cora Vallis, Superintendent.—The work has been conducted through organised temperance groups of children, the education work is carried on by monthly temperance messages in the Sunday Schools.

*Brazil*.—D. Maria P. Guimaraes, Superintendent.—Number of legions, 10 enrolment, 1,000. The children promote membership and financial campaigns, distribute literature and make temperance charts. Through entertainments they influence parents. The work is progressing.

*Burma*.—Miss Stella Dawson, Superintendent.—Temperance training is promoted among the children.

*Canada*.—Mrs. N. W. Reese, Superintendent.—Number of L.T.L. organisations, 251; total membership, 2,625. The legions have held medal, essay, and poster contests. Through the temperance educational campaign, homes throughout the Dominion are being reached with information. Pledge signing has resulted.

*Ceylon*.—Miss Clarice Andree Janz, Superintendent.—The work is being promoted among children.

*China*.—Miss Elizabeth M. D. Yang, Superintendent.—A broadcast from China comes through an interesting pamphlet entitled "An Appeal from China": "The children are especially our object. They are being organised into Loyal Temperance Legions. Through the influence which they receive in their clubs they are prepared to meet temptations with victory throughout life."

*Denmark*.—Miss Berthe Jacobsen, Superintendent.—Temperance training is given the children through various groups.

*Egypt*.—Mrs. L. M. Hoyman, Superintendent.—Number of L.T.L. organisations, 5; enrolment 250. The work is promoted through Mission schools. The children distribute literature, memorize temperance Bible verses, write temperance stories, and make lists of good and bad ways of spending money. The work is growing beyond the ability of present leadership.

*England*.—Miss Dorothy Staunton, Superintendent.—The work is promoted under the name of the Children's Department. Number of Junior organisations, 301; total enrolment, 21,349. A special page is devoted to features for the children in each issue of the magazine, with questions. This is reprinted as a leaflet about 8,000 are distributed each month. The work is progressing.

*Estonia*.—Work is promoted through the Teachers' Temperance Union which arranges meetings and competitions on writing articles about temperance for its clubs. There are 13,000 school children with an additional 7,000 children in secondary schools who belong to these clubs and come under the influence of this temperance training.

*Finland*.—Miss Aine Jauhiainen, Superintendent.—Work is promoted among the children.

*France*.—Mlle. I. Perrelet, Superintendent.—Number of junior organisations, 6; children enrolled, 60. The L.T.L.'s in Paris give an annual

public entertainment and seek to promote total abstinence principles among their families and friends through spectacular public demonstration.

*Germany*.—Temperance groups among children are being formed in various sections. Through the schools are being established "Golden Book" groups, where children are being given temperance instruction.

*India*.—Mrs. Edna B. Keislar, Superintendent.—The most fruitful work promoted by the W.C.T.U. in India is being credited to the L.T.L. No text books on temperance are in the school curriculum, but temperance teaching is given through L.T.L. programmes, addresses, essay and recitation contests. Through a popular medium of song the children of India are singing temperance truths into the minds and hearts of young and old.

*Ireland (Ulster)*.—Mrs. Ethel M. Sleator, Superintendent.—Number of children enrolled in Junior Bands, 1,000. The children provide programmes for White Ribbon meetings and participate in public demonstrations. During civic week in Bangor the Juniors won a prize for their exhibit in which they carried white cardboards containing these words: "We are out to save life. We save little children from alcohol." The float was a life boat scene. Temperance teaching is given weekly in the schools.

*Jamaica*.—Mrs. Marion Baly Singh, Superintendent.—Through the aid of Mrs. Edith N. Irvine-Rivera, thirteen or fourteen groups of children were organised into L.T.L.s with an enrolment of 250. The need is for increased supplies in the form of lesson manuals and programme material.

*Japan*.—Miss Azuma Moriya, Superintendent.—The "Ten Year Plan" of the Loyal Temperance Legion by which they undertook to supply temperance materials to the 28,000 primary schools throughout the country was completed in March of this year. This magnificent piece of educational work was made possible by contributions from the public. The cause is advancing.

*Latvia*.—Much junior temperance work is conducted by Bands of Hope and in conjunction with other junior organisations. Number of organisations, 250, with about 5,000 young abstainers. Co-operation in temperance training is given through the schools.

*Mexico*.—Sra. B. H. Taylor, Superintendent.—Regular systematic temperance teaching among the boys and girls is promoted through the schools.

*New Zealand*.—Mrs. Alice Bathgate, Superintendent.—Number of L.T.L.s and temperance clubs, 67; total enrolment, 2,176. The children hold membership and essay contests; take a special pride in conducting model meetings at district conventions; they provide the annual Christmas tree for the children of Willard Home and make scrap books for orphanages and hospitals.

*Norway*.—Miss Martha Johansen, Superintendent.—Number of junior organisations, 13; enrolment, 299. The children have held 33 executive meetings, 120 meetings for members, and 22 festivals. Fairs are held and donations given to two homes for poor children. The work is progressing.

*Scotland*.—Mrs. W. L. Reid, Superintendent.—Number of "Girls' and Boys' organisations," 48; total enrolment, 5,389. The children hold temperance essay, recitation and musical contests. Lantern stories are often used with simple scientific teaching. The children are encouraged to bring others to the meetings.

*South Africa*.—Mrs. Stewart, Superintendent.—Work is conducted under the names of Junior Branch and Band of Hope. Number of organisations, 22; total enrolment, 641. The children hold pledge competitions and recitation contests; they conduct work through the departments of Flower Mission, Band of Mercy, and Scientific Temperance.

*Switzerland*.—Mlle. J. Corrivan, Superintendent.—Practical phases of anti-alcohol education promoted among the children.

*United States*.—Miss Lenadell Wiggins, Superintendent.—Number of L.T.L. organisations, 1,686; total membership, 50,950. Every organisation has a definite study course in alcohol education. The programme includes a unit of study on citizenship and a balanced programme of activities with character building as a basis. The work is progressing both in the enlistment of boys and girls and in leadership training. The goal for the L.T.L. is one million children pledged

to a life of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors. *Uruguay*.—Miss Adela Freire Munoz, Superintendent.—Temperance clubs and legions are formed in every school. Over 2,000 children are enrolled. The children hold anti-alcohol contests; make temperance posters; and use the radio to broadcast temperance speeches. Temperance papers are distributed in hospitals, sports clubs, and through the schools.

#### ANTI-BETTING AND GAMBLING.

I regret having to report the world-wide evil of betting and gambling has assumed dimensions never before attained. Ruin and misery are the heritage of those who yield to its subtle influence in a desperate venture for elusive fortunes. Personal worth in the individuals concerned is thus gambled away. Without that character Empire, Wealth, and Patriotism are but transient expressions of power.

This evil constitutes a challenge to the fundamental principles of our civilization. What is Gambling? It is—

- Race-course betting by cash or credit.
- Starting-price betting by cash or credit.
- Football coupons issued by bookmakers or published in the press.
- Playing for a money stake in any game.
- Gambling competitions in the press.
- Raffles at church and political bazaars.
- Sweepstakes, prize draws, lotteries, etc.

The above is a list of things which absorb the time, money, and thought of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-beings all over the world. This evil is not making any contribution to the common weal. It represents a serious situation which if unchecked will lead the nations to the doom of Babylon, Rome, and Alexandria; the attention of peoples the world over ought to be focussed upon its cure. Such an object merits world-wide co-operation to devise ways and means for its accomplishment. Legislation is a necessary factor, but is useless without public opinion to make it effective; and public opinion must be educated. I desire to point out the following facts:—

That we are our brother's keeper. Blood relations demand it. The call to humanity requires it. Our responsibility to the other fellow. We must make the world a better place to live in.

The call is urgent. Ecclesiastes iii, 11, tells us that: "He hath set the world in their heart." May these pregnant words find a response in every woman's heart assembled in the great 1934 Convention in the City of Stockholm! To our hands is committed the moulding of the best life, upon which human history turns and swings. To us is given the task and privilege of imparting a first inspiration to the coming generation, the new era of the larger life in Christ Jesus.

As to my own efforts in the crusade, I find it most difficult to issue a concrete report. I have put into action many ideas for combating the evil; and have also sent out questionnaires in an endeavour to kindle an interest in the work. I cannot say that any of my plans have been effective. Many of those to whom I have written soliciting their co-operation along these lines have replied that they have enough work on hand combating the drink evil in their respective areas, and could not possibly undertake a campaign along these lines, especially as an anti-gambling crusade would be a big task. Others state that they are hampered by a lack of sufficient funds to engage in it. Very many requests have come to hand for quantities of anti-gambling literature suitable for distribution in their particular area.

Requests of this nature bring the financial aspect of the work to the fore. To publish literature in several languages requires the services of an expert linguist ; this would be an expensive but absolutely necessary item. I regret to report that I have had but very little encouragement in this direction ; I have done my work conscientiously ; I must leave results to God. I wish to express my gratitude to a few members of our Association for their kind messages of encouragement from time to time to spur me on ; especially to our President, Mrs. Boole, Mrs. Munns, Miss Agnes Slack, Mrs. Gray (Johannesburg), Mrs. Brown (Canada), Mrs. Margaret Pirret (Christchurch, N.Z.) and Mrs. Guimarães (Rio de Janeiro).

I have had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Shennan of South Africa in April, when Mrs. Shennan and Mrs. Stewart gave us interesting addresses on the Temperance Crusade in South Africa.

The betting and gambling evil confronts us with a mighty challenge ; a great propaganda task lies before us. What is the answer ? Godspeed to the Convention ; I shall look forward with interest for practical results from its deliberations.

KATHERINE WILLIAMS-GERRARD,

Edinburgh.

*Superintendent.*

#### ANTI-OPIMUM DEPARTMENT.

*Superintendent*—Dr. MARY H. RUTNAM (Ceylon).

The Geneva Conferences have, without doubt, placed the Opium Traffic among those few subjects which command world attention, and have proved that it is now impossible for any country to maintain an opium policy independent of world opinion. They have declared that only by restricting the manufacture of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, and other habit-forming drugs to the world's actual medical and scientific needs, can illegal traffic be stopped. The League is working to this end.

The use of Opium and Hashish (known as the black drugs) is an ancient heritage of the Chinese, Persians, and Egyptians, but it is in quite modern times that the white drugs (Cocaine, Morphine, and Heroine) have laid their demoralising hold on both eastern and western lands. To-day, China and the U.S.A. are the world's greatest markets for this dope.

*China.*—While China is the largest producer of raw opium, she is not an exporting country of narcotic drugs. Great efforts are being made by the Chinese to reduce production, and the manufacture of prepared opium is prohibited. Imports are under strict restriction for medicinal purposes only. China's illicit traffic, however, is hard to control, and in spite of her heroic efforts, large quantities of the white drugs pass into the country from India and Persia, mainly through the agency of European groups and smugglers. China is alive to her peril, and our women nobly take their part in the educational propaganda that is waged in this war against drugs.

*Japan.*—Although so close to China, there is practically no drug habit among the Japanese.

The importation, manufacture, purchase, and possession of prepared opium is absolutely prohibited. All raw opium is purchased by Government, and its manufacture for medicinal use is closely controlled.

*India.*—India is the greatest exporter of raw opium, and second only to China as a producer. The production and sale of opium is limited by Government regulation.

The W.C.T.U. has for many years had a Department dealing with opium and other narcotic drugs, and does definite anti-opium propaganda work, chiefly through scientific instruction.

*Straits Settlements, Malaya.*—Opium is here entirely a Government

monopoly, and opium smokers are registered and the amount of purchase limited. Smuggling is extensive in spite of a special preventive service. Opium smokers are almost exclusively Chinese. Educated Chinese are the chief movers in the efforts to deal with the problem. Dr. Chen Su Lan, the Director of the Anti-opium Society, has made a study of the subject for many years.

The W.C.T.U., while encouraging the work of the Chinese, confines itself chiefly to teaching in the schools along preventive lines.

*Brazil.*—Until this year, "Drugs" have been included under the department of Scientific Temperance, but quite recently Dona Joana Lopes has been appointed a head of a department on Drugs. An excellent leaflet has been published and distributed, and efforts are being made to reach young people with wise information and warning. The use of narcotics appears to be increasing in Brazil, but the Government is alive to the danger, and is taking steps to eliminate the traffic.

*United States of America.*—Almost every State has its Departments of Narcotics. It is not opium that is the chief menace here, but the white drugs, Cocaine, Morphine, Heroin, and Veronal, the use of which is becoming so widespread that U.S.A. is considered one of the largest markets for these drugs. Some of the States include Tobacco in their educational propaganda work.

*Egypt.*—From the days of the early Pharaohs until 1926, opium has been used in Egypt. Children and adults chewed poppy pods, and poppy seeds were boiled and the water given to small babies.

An immense amount of work has since been done, not only in putting down illicit traffic in Egypt itself, but in tracing the source of supplies of the illicit goods that enter Egypt. This work has been of international benefit. Our W.C.T.U. has for many years taken a very active part in anti-narcotic work: 100,000 leaflets have been distributed through schools, churches, hospitals, etc.

*New South Wales.*—The N.S.W. Government Act of 1927 regulates the manufacture, sale, possession, distribution, and supply of opium and other dangerous drugs. Opium is chiefly used among the Chinese population, but the trade is diminishing.

The W.C.T.U. has amalgamated their departments on "Non-alcoholic Medication" and "Drugs," and each State has its own Superintendent working on educational lines.

*New Zealand.*—New Zealand reports there is no need for anti-opium propaganda. Opium is not manufactured. Its sale is limited to medical prescriptions, and is strictly regulated. A strict watch is kept on Chinese homes to prevent smuggling.

*Palestine* reports: "It is a joy to find a land so free from opium." There are no special Government regulations, except to control its use in medicine. Hashish is used to some extent, but no licence is required for its sale.

*France.*—Opium is not largely used. Sales are forbidden, and no propaganda work is carried on by our W.C.T.U.

*Ceylon.*—Opium and its preparations are sold only through Government's 48 opium depots. For medicinal purposes, sales are registered and strictly controlled. All consumers must be registered, and a 5 per cent. annual reduction is made on their permits, with the result that the numbers of consumers and quantity consumed are decreasing year by year. Considerable illicit trade in Opium and Ganja goes on in spite of the Police and Excise Departments.

The W.C.T.U. has no special department for Anti-Opium, but teaching is included in scientific temperance.

## CHILD WELFARE.

It is blessed to know that during all the hardships which have come to the different nations of the world, since that great World's W.C.T.U. Convention held in Toronto, our groups of women have gone steadily forward.

Great work has been done during these years for children. Perhaps we have not appointed a special Child Welfare Superintendent, but we have accomplished a great deal. We want other women and other groups to know that what we are doing is not for ourselves, but for God and Home and the World. Some have written to me about the work, and I have gleaned much information from our World's Bulletin, from the "Union Signal," and from other sources.

I have found that much work is being done; many countries have observed Mothers' Day, many have held regular Mothers' Meetings, some have held Child Clinics, some have had lecture courses for mothers, some have given children's temperance pageants, some have had children's choruses for temperance singing, some have helped starving and poor children, and many have laid great stress on teaching the child total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and have had pledge signing.

I might write many paragraphs in this report about the work which you, White Ribbon comrades, are carrying forward with and for children.

*Latvia.*—Mothers' Day was celebrated in Latvia under the direction of the Latvian W.C.T.U. The children had a part in the day's observance. Courses of lectures on child care are given for mothers. Much temperance sentiment will be promulgated through these efforts. (We think often of Mrs. Milda Kempel, president of Latvia W.C.T.U.)

*Ceylon.*—Much temperance work is done in schools. A great rally for children is held every year.

*Canada.*—A wonderful piece of constructive temperance work is being carried on by the W.C.T.U. through a nation-wide educational competition through the Sunday Schools of all denominations. Thousands of Sunday Schools participate. This Sunday School work will educate the Sunday School scholars to "fight the arguments and temptations of the liquor traffic." In due season this Scientific Temperance Education will bring forth a great harvest.

*Mexico.*—Good reports. At a national convention some of the topics were "The Child as a Social Factor," "What Mothers' Clubs can do for Temperance," "Anti-Alcohol Education in Schools," and discussion on Anti-Alcohol Films, especially at children's performances.

*Uruguay.*—Mothers' Day observed with special programmes. Poster contests. I received quarterly, and read with great interest, the "Boletín del Instituto Internacional Americano de Protección a la Infancia," published in Montevideo. Much work is being done in the schools of Uruguay.

*Brazil.*—From Dra. Joanna Lopes: "We were asked officially to send delegates to the conference of the Children's Welfare, and to prepare a paper which will be published in the official report. We have some mothers' groups, and we have all sorts of subjects discussed concerning the care of children. We also put a great deal of emphasis on the influence of heredity." (Congratulations.)

*South Africa.*—The exhibition staged by the Temperance Alliance and the W.C.T.U. of South Africa had much to do with children. Object lessons compared milk and beer for food value. Exhibits also illustrated the influence of liquor on infant mortality.

*France.*—"Making the children of France more 'wine conscious,' in order to insure their patronage in future years, is said by the press to be advocated by the French Department of Education." But we have in France a group

of women, led by Madame Perrelet, who are training the children in a very different way, and many children and mothers are working for temperance education.

*China.*—Great work for mothers and children is being carried on. Women and children are given love and shelter in the Mothers' Memorial Hall. Refugee children by the thousands are being helped. Girls and boys are being taught useful work. Dr. Herman Liu recently visited the United States, and in some of his addresses paid a beautiful tribute to his wife, Mrs. Frances Willard Wang Liu, the head of our work in China. We unite in a tribute to this gifted leader.

*Germany.*—Special pamphlets are published for children leaving school. Special appeals are made to mothers of boys and girls.

*Finland.*—Much work is being carried forward for children.

*Egypt.*—Through the summer vacation Bible schools, temperance education is given to thousands of children.

*India.*—At the Convention a programme by children and a procession through the streets of Bombay of 1,000 children with banners were principal features.

*West Indies.*—Many children have signed the pledge.

*New Zealand.*—The W.C.T.U. helped to bring about Children's Courts, and has a home for orphan children.

*Denmark.*—Many Mothers' Meetings have been held, and mothers are taught child welfare.

*United States of America.*—The Department of Child Welfare carries forward a large programme. Thousands of mothers' meetings are held each year; Child Welfare programmes are given before other groups. The challenge for service through this department is greater than ever before.

We in the United States sorrow, but we press forward. We have not lost faith in our Cause. We have courage to press on. We look to God to help us to bring to the people of our land a knowledge of the evils connected with the sale and use of intoxicating beverages.

We in the United States adopt the great cry, "Mothers, protect your child. Mothers, teach your child the danger in the use of alcoholic beverages. Keep the home free from these beverages. Mothers, join with us in our great effort to again bring freedom to our loved country from the sale and use of intoxicating beverages." We press on in our work, for the sake of the child.

I have given you a glimpse of what is being done by our W.C.T.U. groups for children. Whether or not you have a special superintendent for this department, will you write to me about what you have done and are doing?

I will not send a special blank, because I might not in the questions cover your particular work. Have you held mothers' meetings? Do you observe Mothers' Day? Do you place special emphasis on pledge signing? Do you have temperance pageants and contests and choruses? Do you reach groups of women who would not otherwise be interested in our organization? Do you have loan libraries, including temperance material? Do you assist in making Child Welfare laws?

I appreciate the great work which you are doing; I appreciate all the efforts of our leaders and of each member.

ELIZABETH A. PERKINS, *Superintendent.*

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## CITIZENSHIP.

*Superintendent*—Mrs. IDA B. WISE SMITH, U.S.A.

The purpose of this department is to assist in securing the ballot for women as a means of participation in governments under which they live. This end being attained, the department further purposes to train women in the use of the ballot by extending their understanding of the processes of government and the responsibility of citizens for its proper conduct. It is the Department of CHRISTIAN Citizenship, for we believe Christians have a dual responsibility in government—first, all that any citizen has, and the further task of administering the affairs of this world that the Lord may be recognized in His place as "The Ruler of the Nations."

Women's suffrage has made a gradual advance from the beginning of the century, reaching a high peak in the four years following the World War when twenty-two countries gave suffrage rights to women. The last four years thirteen nationalities have enacted laws on this subject.

Equal suffrage rights and eligibility to all elective bodies are now enjoyed by the women of thirteen countries of the world. In twenty-one countries women have equal franchise rights but limited eligibility to office, while both suffrage and eligibility are limited in seven countries. Nine countries offer only limited suffrage, and in thirty countries of the world having some form of elective government no suffrage rights whatever are given women.

In other words, in thirteen countries of the globe, women have franchise rights equal to those of men; thirty-seven permit some form of suffrage and thirty give no suffrage rights. Of the countries represented in the membership of the World's W.C.T.U. the status of women in ten is equal to that of men; eighteen have rights with limitations, thirteen no rights of suffrage whatever, and from other countries there is no report. In India and in Canada there are women members of the State Legislatures: the United States has 149 such elected members. Incomplete reports estimate that at least 165 women are now members of legislative bodies of Parliamentary rank throughout the world. In Germany thirty women elected to office were forced to resign under the new regime, which lowers the original total of feminine members of Parliamentary rank to one hundred and thirty-five for the world at large in the forty-one countries where they may run for such offices. Of necessity, omitting the German members who were forced to resign, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain and Poland are the countries that lead in the number of women representatives, about fifteen members being now seated in the Parliament of each of these countries.

Great advance in political recognition of women has occurred in the United States of America. Among such major appointments are, the first woman member of the President's cabinet—Mrs. Frances Perkins Wilson, Secretary of Labour; Director of the U.S. Mint, Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross; the first Federal Judge (Circuit Court of Appeals), Judge Florence E. Allen, and the first woman Ambassador, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, accredited to Denmark.

Many women have been appointed to the new Emergency Boards. It is interesting to note how many women have been sent in various capacities to the League of Nations. Delegates with full power have been appointed by several countries, England leading in time of such service, Dame Rachael Crowdy having served eleven-and-a-half years.

Great world conferences have felt woman's influence as she dealt with those matters which are her concern as conservator of the home. Frau Emmy Freundlich, Vice-President of the World Economic Conference, is an outstanding example. The Street Railways of Budapest operate under a woman, and the Bank of Greece has a woman Attorney, while the office of the Secretary of State of Finland is filled also by a woman. While Italy denies

enfranchisement to its women, a Princess is in charge of the Women's Section of the Fascist Party.

Turkey is a remarkable instance of recognition of women, promoted by the leaders of modern Turkey "for the benefit of the nation." Soviet Russia assures the economic independence of women and the majority support themselves. Political expression is in a peculiar condition. China has meted out justice in the legal recognition that daughters are the equals of sons in the distribution of property of deceased parents.

Two deferred victories in suffrage work are to be recorded. Quebec has again refused the provincial franchise. Brazil has done the thing so familiar to those of us who have been through many suffrage campaigns—given the vote but put a joker in it. The proposed constitution make no distinction between the sexes but requires all voters to have completed military service. The present interest is in France where a pending measure presented by M. Rene Renault has good outlook for passage. This provides universal suffrage for French women. A signal triumph in the history of the Woman's Rights movement was achieved at Montevideo when the Pan-American Conference voted to submit to its members a treaty guaranteeing equal nationality rights and to recommend that all countries grant equal civil and political rights to women as soon as possible. Passage of the Equal Nationality Bill makes it possible for the United States to ratify such a treaty.

Next month a meeting of vital interest convenes in Honolulu—the Third Pan Pacific Woman's Conference. It will discuss almost every subject of interest to women. A place on the programme was requested for presentation of the Alcohol problem, so vital in its relation to most of the subjects to be discussed, but it does not appear.

Very few reports have come to me this triennium. As I read National W.C.T.U. papers I see that Christian Citizenship work is being done. I long to bear to you as suggestions the information of what others do. I commend Australia for two fine reports, on Citizenship activities, and on their legislative accomplishments. If my reports on the status of women in the various countries are not correct I beg your indulgence, for I had to glean by the wayside. I render appreciative thanks to the international alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship for much of the information placed in your hands.

The All India Conference on Educational and Social Reform continues its developing power among Indian women and increasingly draws support of liberal minded Indian men. The last conference was held Christmas week of 1933. It was presided over by Lady Quadir, a Mohammedan who was in purduh in 1930 and spoke from behind a screen in welcoming the delegates to the Lahore Conference. Lady Quadir is now out of purduh.

The resolutions dealt with labour conditions, immoral traffic and rescue of victims, abolition of capital punishment and the right of every child to an education.

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#### CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

*Superintendent*—Mrs. W. L. FERGUSON, U.S.A.

I have sent to the Presidents or Secretaries of thirty-eight countries; replies have been received from ten of them.

The suggestion was made that the different countries try to unite with the World work in organizing Light Line Unions, as in the United States, where by a Union paying five dollars into the treasury of the World's organization, and sending a copy of the "Union Signal" to some worker in a foreign country, that Union is called a Light Line Union—a Union which is sending its light around the world. It was thought that by so doing it

might be possible to arouse greater interest in the world work of our organization, and also there would be the sharing of the work in all parts of the world, even if the country sending out the Light were itself receiving the same from somewhere else.

Scotland, which has been for years supporting the work in India very largely, did not feel that she could take on anything more, but continues this work. Australia sends word that work along missionary lines is being carried on, and there is evidence of great interest. Tasmania sends to missions in India, and keeps in touch with the work there.

*New Zealand* is doing fine work, and keeps in touch with many of the missionaries. *South Africa* is doing much real missionary work.

*Brazil* has the honour of sending in the first Light Line money to the World's treasury, and we congratulate them on their interest.

Work is going forward in every one of the so-called Mission Fields, and we often wonder if there will not be missionaries from these lands coming to teach us of the West, what they have learned concerning alcohol and its effects. In nearly all Mission Schools much is being done to teach the latest developments which science has learned about alcohol, and that the Governments of those lands welcome the teaching which our organization is able to furnish their teachers. *Burma*, especially, does a fine piece of work, through the co-operation of the missionaries and the W.C.T.U. workers. *India* also does the same kind of work, and there is close co-operation between missionaries and the W.C.T.U. in teaching. China and Japan are co-operating.

*Palestine* has had the benefit of the labour of Miss Campbell for over two years, and her work among the young people will tell in the years to come. She has done much organizing, and has had the help of Miss Helen Maya Das, of India, for some months.

*Egypt* is a fertile field, and work is progressing. It sometimes is difficult for busy missionaries to respond to letters, but from all that can be learned this department is being used by some of them.

Letters, literature, and encouragement have been sent to many missionaries; we hear from them how they are using the "Union Signal." From a station in India comes this report: "We read the 'Signal,' and then I send it to a young Indian lawyer, and he and his wife read it. It is then sent to another friend. We do not know how many read this one copy." Another report is that two copies were received in one station; one was at once sent to another station and used by the editor of a paper and the girls in the boarding school, while another copy was sent to an up-country station, where the young men and boys who are studying English enjoyed and were greatly helped by the reading of the "Signal." Copies go to the different colleges in various lands, and are used by students. Who can tell how much good is being accomplished!

Even though we feel that the work has received a great blow in the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in the United States, we also feel that there is progress being made, and the world is learning the effects of alcohol in a new way.

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#### EVANGELISTIC.

*Superintendent*—MARY J. CAMPBELL, Jerusalem.

Two messages have been sent out by your Superintendent to the fifty nations where the White Ribbon work is organized to the National Presidents, except in two or three instances. It did not seem possible to secure all the addresses of the Superintendents. Encouraging replies came from many lands.

All emphasized the need of prayer. All spoke of prayer being offered in

every meeting of the local Unions. Many, like Northern Ireland, are praying for an outpouring of God's Holy Spirit. An Evangelistic Youth Campaign was held in Belfast; hundreds of young people decided to crown Jesus King of their lives.

Mary Harris Armor, of U.S.A., writes: "We believe that God is on His Throne, and He is a prayer-hearing and a prayer-answering God." She earnestly requests a list of the names of directors in our various lands, so that they may be asked to join each other in prayer. Egypt, India, Burma, Japan, China, Palestine, and Syria all recognize the necessity of dependence on God, as they work largely among those who are non-Christian.

South Africa acknowledges this department to be vital in the task of opposing the forces of evil.

Egypt sent out hundreds of calls to pastors and priests to observe World Temperance Sunday.

In Palestine, for the first time in its history, the old orthodox Church, with its priests all over the land, was requested to have a share in observing this day. The response was splendid; 1934 has been a dark year in the history of our cause—but according to our faith, brighter days are coming.

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## FOOD REFORM.

*Superintendent*—MISS MAY YATES.

A great educational work for Bread and Food Reform is being carried out over the world. Reports received from different countries show that W.C.T. Unions realise that a craving for alcoholic beverages is produced by the consumption of food deficient in elements necessary for the nourishment of debilitated nerves. Circular letters have been sent to Unions directing their attention to the Resolution adopted at Toronto Convention asking them to spread information about proper diet. A recent Government Report on vitamins confirmed the importance of diet advocated by this department. I brought the efforts of this department before the United Kingdom Alliance, National Temperance League and Society for Study of Inebriety. I attended the National Council Meetings of the National British Women's Total Abstinence Union and distributed pamphlets. Other leaflets have been published on "Diet and Alcoholism" and "Diet and Tubercular Disease." I was informed by Dr. Kellogg, of Battle Creek Sanatorium, that my "excellent little tracts have undoubtedly enlightened many thousands and have spread Food Reform ideas throughout the World."

*Australia*.—Mrs. Forsyth, National Superintendent, Food Reform Dept., reports—*Victoria and South Australia* specialise in non-alcoholic products of the vine, hold exhibitions and gives lectures in various centres. *New South Wales* also directs attention to Food values of wheat and fruit. *West Australia* works this department in all its phases. In most States "Health week" is held. Our organisation supplies speakers to factories, exhibits posters and holds shop displays of health foods. Mrs. Mary Farrelley, J.P., who has done splendid work for Bread and Food Reform during many years, was told that her work had gone so much ahead that she had put "wheat" on the map in West Australia and other parts of the Commonwealth. She has aroused much interest amongst members of Parliament; and years ago obtained from a Minister of the Crown permission to speak in State schools. She has journeyed through various parts of the country giving addresses and distributing leaflets in schools and to important Associations and Women's Organizations; whilst through newspaper correspondence she obtains letters from India, China and America.

Mrs. Sam, Western Australia, and Mrs. Shillito of Queensland, have spread information about wholemeal bread and, in Queensland, persuaded Unions to display non-alcoholic products of vine and foods containing currants and sultanas. *New South Wales* has a department for non-alcoholic food products and Food Reform. The Australian Jubilee Convention displayed exhibits showing ways of utilising products of the vine.

*Belgium*.—The leaflet "A Cure for Drunkenness" will be submitted to Brussels White Ribbon Committee.

*Brazil*.—Hygiene is taught in connection with Temperance and emphasise importance of recommending wholesome food.

*England*.—Wide interest has been aroused in subject of proper nutrition. Committees have been organised by British Medical Association, Royal College of Physicians and London County Council. I forwarded a circular letter to these Committees enclosing copy of a letter published in "Medical Officer" on subject of recent Government Report on Vitamins and asking if, for the sake of poor children, they would, without advocating any special system of diet, direct attention to the value of whole cereals (finely ground), fruit, salads, and dairy produce. Similar letters were forwarded to various influential associations and much interest aroused.

As the World Economic Conference was held in London, I forwarded to members "Bread of Olden Days" and brought under their notice a movement which had for many years directed attention to healthy economical foods.

Scientific knowledge and practical experience show that the general use of these foods will promote the people's health and welfare. The Ministry of Health having appointed Committee about the law as to composition and description of articles of food, I was invited to give evidence; my statements received sympathetic approval urging the importance of establishing standard for bread so that people should be supplied with real bread containing all the valuable nourishment of the wheat berry.

Mrs. Webb, Superintendent, Health Department, has worked energetically and made great efforts to spread information about bread and Food Reform. Food Reform Societies are doing most important work in spreading information on preparation and cooking of healthy foods.

But in spite of all these efforts we spend yearly £232,000,000 on Drink, and only £80,000,000 on Bread, and £78,000,000 on Milk.

*Finland*.—Miss Von Herten, President, states they have no department of Health and Food Reform as a Finnish Vegetarian Society takes charge of this subject. But White Ribbon Women urge importance of this question in Temperance speeches.

*France*.—Mlle. Perrelet, Secretary, Ruban Blanc Francois, reports use of Wholemeal Bread and Fruit is being strongly urged. An important Fruit Conference was held in the great amphitheatre of the School of Medicine. Its motto was, "Fruit as a Food." An adjoining exhibition showed fruits from every part of the world and machines for making unfermented juices from raisins, apples and bilberries, for which there is now a large sale. A leaflet written by Mlle. Perrelet advocating increased use of fruit was read at an important meeting of Parisian women. Whilst she is advocating in conjunction with the National League against Alcoholism, establishment of Raisin Day as has been already done in Italy.

*Germany*.—Frau Matschenz showed a process for making unfermented wine jelly to Princess Oscar of Prussia.

*Latvia*.—Mrs. Milda Kempel, President, states this Union much interested in Food Reform, and arranges classes where school girls and adults learn cookery and bread-making. Much valuable information is given about

healthy foods and drinks by lady doctors to members and other people at Mothers' meetings and elsewhere.

*New Zealand.*—Mrs. Neale, Superintendent Medical Roll, uses every opportunity for urging wholemeal bread and fruit. Many individuals take up Food Reform. Newspapers print articles on healthy food. Country people unable to attend public lectures in cities, learn a great deal from daily papers. The schools also work in this direction.

*South Africa.*—Miss Solomon, W.W.C.T.U., Vice-President, reports that wine farmers have secured an expert from Germany to make grape juice. This W.C.T.U. is doing much to secure grapes being used as raisins and for unfermented drinks. Grape juice continues to be much used and is obtainable at most grocers in towns. "Raisin Month" has been widely celebrated, special meetings being held and competitions for best raisin cookery. Raisin posters and window cards been placed in shop windows and at stations. Grape Festivals have been a great success. Displays of grapes were arranged in shops and streets and there was a brisk sale. It is hoped the Minister of Agriculture will declare a Grape Festival to be held every year.

*Switzerland.*—The Swiss W.C.T.U. is obtaining excellent results in increasing demand for non-alcoholic wine and advance of Temperance restaurants.

*United States of America.*—Dr. Bourdeau-Sisso, Director Health Department, works most energetically. She has published valuable leaflets advocating the use of whole grains, green leafy vegetables, fruit and milk. Her booklet on the staff of life states that Dr. E. J. Conklin, in discussing the causes of alcoholism, remarks, "The desire in many cases has been traced to insufficient or improper feeding." The more complete the diet the less desire for alcoholism. The more whole wheat the more complete the diet. The "Madison Survey" states that the Committee on cost of medical care in United States, reports an enormous sum is spent yearly on medical care, but a very small amount on the prevention of sickness. As ninety per cent. of our most common and destructive diseases are preventable, there is a call for a wide special campaign of Health Education that will reach every man, woman and child.

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#### FLOWER MISSION.

*Superintendent*—MRS. EVAN REES, Australia.

On my appointment to this position, I sent letters to all Union requesting a report of any work done in this department, but few reports have come to hand, probably through the distance and time needed to arrive at this far distant land. We know that our Unions do carry out this beautiful work.

*New Zealand* reports philanthropic work in conjunction with the Flower Mission department. The financial difficulties of the country have given many opportunities for service, hundreds of garments have been made for needy ones; one sister has been serving for twenty years taking flowers and sunshine to the sick and needy. The Unions all help in visiting hospitals with fruit and flowers.

*Norway* has 25 local unions, which carry on Flower Missions. In the last two years 5,705 cards have been sent with flowers, also some money. Great love and personal sacrifice is shown in the work of bringing a beam of sunshine into the hospitals and prisons, and also arranging Christmas festivals for those who live in darkness.

*France*.—Paris has a small Flower Mission. The superintendent visits the sick and the old and takes garments to the needy. One mother of eight children, whose husband is a drunkard, said that when he sees the flowers in the small dark kitchen, he stays at home instead of going to the saloon. A postcard and a little garment is sent on anniversaries to Little White Ribboners.

*Finland*.—Saomi. This country has not adopted this department because the Y.W.C.A. works it, and many of their members work through them.

*Sweden* reports no department, but feels that much could be done by it.

*South Africa* reports active and effective work being done in each of the four provinces, individual bouquets and texts, Christmas cards to patients in hospitals, nursing homes and weekly visits to poor and needy. The number of bouquets distributed by 10 Unions in Natal beats all previous records, viz.: 23,186 with texts attached. All Unions in the Cape Province do Flower Mission work.

Transvaal Province reports eight Unions working this department. The Orange Free State also reports work done. The total for South Africa of bouquets with texts amounts to 33,404, and visits paid 2,408. Parcels for poor, 6,408.

*Estonia* has no department, the secretary writes thanking the writer for letter, but saying it is impossible to carry out this work.

*U.S.A.*—Mrs. Sadie Hall sends this summary:—Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets, 514; meals, 255,555; shoes, 12,066; 203,855 gallons of milk; 6,424 dozen eggs; 15 barrels of canned fruit; 431 tons of fruit; 19,786 loaves of bread; 73 radios; 34,180 hospital bags; 552 victrolas; 21,578 pieces of bedding; 2,181 tons of coal; 1,813 stoves; 884 and 116 loads of furniture; 134,676 hours of nursing; 28,118 bibles; 15,719 books; 629 layettes; 554 pairs of eyeglasses; 13,761 quarts of cream. Many W.C.T.U. homes are caring for little children of the unemployed during the depression. I think this special work report is most outstanding.

*Australia*.—This department is worked in the six States. The message of the flowers is fully recognised. They are fully availed of in messages to the hospitals and shut-ins. Special Flower Days are recognised, such as Rose, Violet and Wattle Days, when the emblems are sold in the streets, and the proceeds distributed among the Children's charities and hospitals. A good deal of sunshine and relief work is also done, particularly in Victoria by the Kindergarten Committees.

*Ulster*.—Ulster does not have this department, though the members use flowers in connection with the visitation of the sick.

*Scotland*.—The B.W.T.A. work through their Y Department in some branches. Glasgow district at their Annual Meeting bring flowers in memory of those who have passed on, the flowers are afterwards taken to hospitals. Some branches do active work in visiting travelling show people, which is much appreciated.

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## HUMANE EDUCATION.

*Superintendent*—MRS. ELLA BLACK (U.S.A.).

Mrs. Lovell, late World's Superintendent, in her 88th year, delivered her farewell address at the Toronto Convention. "I would like to join my loved ones, but I have so much to do." was one of her statements in her last illness. A co-worker with Frances Willard, Mary H. Hunt, Anna Gordon,

holding many positions of trust and honour, Mrs. Lovell considered Humane Education the crowning work of her life.

The problems of to-morrow will be solved by the children of to-day. Alcohol education is the main objective of the World's W.C.T.U. Facts are convincing. Children are interested in stories of kindness to pets and animals. These often pave the way for temperance facts and pledge signing. How gladly teachers accept the leaflets and animal posters!

Work in this Department has been done in almost every country where the W.C.T.U. is organised. Miss Sarah J. Eddy, of Rhode Island and California, has furnished thousands of posters and calendars for the United States and other lands. Mrs. Ruth Wynn of Tyrone, Pennsylvania, receives honourable mention for her work with Boy Scouts and other organisations of young people.

The appeal of the brewers for "Temperance Education" is being made through the motion pictures, over the radio, by the press. Are we willing to use every means at hand, yes more, to make means of reaching our children with the truth that alcohol is a poison? In the training of children, it is essential to begin with the teaching of kindness. If kindness were universal, there could be no war, there could be no liquor traffic.

#### LITTLE WHITE RIBBONERS.

*Superintendent*—MME. JOMINI (Switzerland).

*Australia* has 149 branches, the total enrolment of children is 8,714, an increase of 1,648 since 1931. Hundreds of encouraging letters are written to the mothers and a great number of lectures and talks given, many by Welfare Nurses. Lending libraries of books, teaching the truths of life. A reception service is held yearly, at which the National President attends, presiding at the service of enrolment. Address of National Superintendent: Mrs. A. H. Harry, 69 Haig Street, Mowbray Heights, Launceston, Tasmania.

*Canada*.—Mrs. Millicent McElroy reports: 3,505 members, an increase of 470 members. Alberta 575, Saskatchewan 275, Ontario 1,539, Montreal North 140, Nova Scotia 496, Manitoba 345, British Columbia 135. Meetings for mothers are organised and many addresses given on "alcohol and its effects on the father. Alcohol and the nursing mother. Alcohol and the child, before and after birth." We recommend the Canadian pamphlet, "Little White Ribboners." In it we find, "W.C.T.U. women must show they are fully awake to the possibilities of the child in the midst. To safeguard its highest interest by every possible means, there are no better means than bringing it within the influence of our organisation."

*France*.—Mdlle. Perrelet reports they have 18 Little White Ribbon Unions, with a total of 300 children. Birthdays remembered by a card and small present. At Christmas a tree with presents for the children and an address to the parents. Leaflets distributed at Temperance lectures. Mdlle. Perrelet has written lately to 26 clergymen's wives asking them to interest themselves in the work for "Little White Ribboners" and to try and form Unions in the "Blue-Cross."

*Ireland* (Ulster).—In Ulster Mrs. A. J. Wilson writes they have an average of 1,000 babies on the Cradle Roll with 15 branches. A maternity nurse is Superintendent and is doing splendid work. Mrs. Wilson writes: "I consider our Department most important as we reach the young mothers and impress on them the necessity of total abstinence for themselves and their children."



*Norway.*—Mdlle. Martha Johansen is the Superintendent for the work amongst children, there are 10 branches with 307 children. Very good "membership card and leaflets."

*Scotland.*—The Scottish Little White Ribbon Department founded in 1910, has completed its 24th anniversary. The National Superintendent is Mrs. Davidson, Claremont, Alloa; she has held this office 16 years. We congratulate Scotland on 194 L.W.R. branches with a membership of 9,258.

Since 1931, 17 new L.W.R. branches have been added with an increase of 300 children. Efforts are made to gain an entrance to all women's associations where Christian Temperance principles are advocated. During the summer months picnics and outings are organised for mothers and children, and at Christmas parties with suitable addresses. In many branches children on attaining the age of 7, are presented with Testaments or Bibles. Large quantities of literature and posters are distributed.

*Switzerland.*—We have now over 5,000 children enrolled as L.W.R. and 55 branches. It is one of the Departments which has grown very rapidly. Meetings are held, mothers visited, birthday cards sent out regularly, and posters distributed. Small presents are always in stock, such as bibs, aluminium cups and plates, money boxes and spoons, all engraved with "Espoir du Berceau" (L.W.R.). Leaflets (translation of "Wise Words" in French and Italian) and other literature largely distributed.

*Uruguay.*—Mrs. de Salterain reports in one branch 2,000 children are enrolled in Montevideo. The evil of alcohol is also taught in some of the country schools. Good propaganda is made over the radio and in the press. Much is done to educate the parents.

*Austria.*—There is no real department of L.W.R. in Austria, but good work is done amongst the children and Mrs. Sporri says it is the work which gives them the greatest satisfaction. There are 5 or 6 branches for young children, 200 babies have been promised by their mothers to be enrolled. An effort is made to win the mother before the birth of her child. Membership cards are used and propaganda distributed.

*England.*—This department in England is one of the most successful, over 50,000 children have been enrolled, and a great number of mothers have signed the pledge through the work of this Department. Literature and leaflets widely distributed, lectures given on the dangers of alcohol to childlife, before and after birth. Superintendent: Miss Porritt.

*South Africa.*—Membership of L.W.R., 3,041. Rallies and Garden Parties are held, speakers give addresses to mothers. Birthdays are remembered and visitation done by the Superintendent.

#### MEDAL CONTESTS.

*Superintendent*—MRS. PUGSLEY, 126 Yorkville Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

No chapter in the story of the growth of Temperance sentiment and its outgrowth in legislation can be more interesting than that of Medal Contests. The beginning of the movement was based on the reclaiming of the inebriate, and it was soon realized that education must be a powerful factor.

About seventy-five years ago there came the thought to Madam Demorest and her husband (publishers of a leading fashion magazine of that day) that if the children could be used as propagandists it would be far reaching in effect. The artistic appealed to them and they offered a series of awards to all competing in oratorical and dramatic contests. This movement became very popular in the U.S.A. Later, when the W.C.T.U. came into being, she

handed this scheme to Miss Willard, who appointed Madam Demorest as first Superintendent. It has been most effective wherever tried.

The children are eager for it; in every home where the boy or girl takes a recitation or writes an oration, every member of the family with all their friends and relatives are sure to hear what the child has to tell. The system is worked out with definite grading for each age with suitable medals so little work is entailed. It augments your treasurer as well as supports itself. Type plan graded books of instruction may be obtained with instructions for about \$1.00 (4s.). Selections are given to each of six children who are trained by the same teacher at a given time with a little music interspersed, a fine programme is rendered and a medal given to the best competitor. Three judges make the award. If you are interested write for details to your Superintendent.

Canada and the U.S.A. have been fighting so for the life of the cause, so neither has sent me a full report. I have from time to time during the triennial had reports that show that the work is going on steadily. Of late when it seems we have reached a time of "Work and Beginning Again," there has been increased activity. For the first time in many years the Diamond Medal was awarded at the last National Convention, won by the Quebec contestant. The Juniors, under nine years, have held numerous tests with like results as seventy years ago. There is always a new generation to do the work. It may seem a digression, but it certainly showed plainly this month in the elections in Ontario that if "we train up a child in the way he should go, when he is old he will not depart from it." Our people permitted the liquor interests to encroach on our rights to push its way into society, politics, and even into the Church, and sat at home and refused even to vote the evil out until we were threatened with over 7,000 places of sale for a population of about 3,000,000, when the people overthrew the Government that held about 70 seats and reduced them to sixteen, and everywhere one heard let party go, the others can do no worse. "The way of the wicked He turneth upside down," but we must work.

*Canada*.—Medal Contests work has steadily increased in Canada, 782 contests reported, including 5,500 active young people. Our literature has been brought up to date; four new reciters have been published, for junior and senior members.

*Australia* gives a partial report; six States report 281 contests held with diamond, gold, and silver medals for Junior and Senior grades, also awards of books and certificates. The latter is a new plan that deserves testing further. They have placed all the work under one Superintendent.

*Burma, Ceylon, and India* report the work going forward.

*Egypt* has introduced contests into the mission schools, and the most interesting reports come from these Arab boys and girls.

The difficulty is to find selections to suit the needs of the various countries, and we advise an interchange of selections so far as possible.

*South Africa* stands out as being the most aggressive of all the lands, well organised and pushing the work throughout the territory.

#### RECOMMENDATION.

Where much time and information is lost through inadequate knowledge of changes in the personnel of our workers, recommended that:—

"A list of the names and addresses of all World's Superintendents be regularly in National Report Books"; and

"That it shall be the duty of National Correspondence Secretaries to notify each World Superintendent when there is a change in the appointment of National Superintendents in her Department, giving the correct address in full."

## MEDICAL TEMPERANCE.

The Department of Medical Temperance is often combined with Scientific Temperance teaching ; I feel the work is being carried on, even where there is no National Superintendent.

We as a World Department must furnish them, however, with material. The National Superintendents in the U.S.A. and Canada have done a wonderful work in providing literature on Medical Temperance. Such literature has been much needed in America, as during Prohibition the excuse for getting liquor was " to be used for medical purposes." In corresponding with different countries, I was surprised to learn that in Italy, Finland, France, and Australia, alcohol is seldom used as a medicine. In the latter country alcohol is not allowed to be carried by ambulance men for use in accidents. In many countries the best doctors are opposed to the use of alcohol in medicine, and many of them are helping the Temperance Cause by giving lectures to the schoolchildren. France, Canada, and the United States are the only countries which have reported National Superintendents. Last spring I sent out a special leaflet on Medical Temperance to all the countries where there are W.C.T.U. organisations. These have been translated and used in Temperance meetings, published in W.C.T.U. magazines, and in other papers.

Brazil W.C.T.U. has published a leaflet on the fallacy of the use of alcohol in sickness. New Zealand : Mrs. Neal reports Scientific Temperance Teaching, also New South Wales.

629 N. Ardmore Avenue,  
Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

MAUD ALLEN, M.D.

## MORAL EDUCATION.

Encouraging reports received. Much valuable work cannot be tabulated. I am grateful to all countries that have corresponded, thus strengthening the world's work. Letters and circulars sent, over 600 ; letters received, 240. This year reports were asked for under headings : Educational, Legislative, Recreational, Medical, Societies co-operated with.

*Australia.*—Much educational work done. All States realise difficulties and responsibilities in modern situation. A pamphlet, " Training of Children," written by a State Superintendent, has been circulated. Co-operation with other organisations. Leaflets sent to Headmasters. Books : " Sex in Human Life," by E. Ballance, and " Two Coins," by Mrs. Hutchinson, sent by World's Superintendent, have been widely distributed. The Superintendent is initiating a " Good Films League," endeavouring to secure the best. At the Convention they introduced a new method of discussing departmental reports in small groups. A scribe sums up the discussion. I thank the National Director for much help in discussing modern problems.

*Austria.*—Good work is done through the Girls' Home. Work is difficult owing to housing conditions. Literature is arousing interest.

*Brazil.*—Much advance has been made by lectures by the National Superintendent (a distinguished doctor), who has prepared a book on educational lines for mothers. Hundreds sold ; 6,000 booklets circulated on commercialised prostitution, containing directions for teaching young people in homes and schools. Laws forbidding importation of foreign women for purposes of prostitution. Public opinion favouring one moral standard. Requests for literature responded to by World's Superintendent.

*China.*—Greatly interested in World's Purity Pledge, which is being translated and printed in the Magazine. Problem of Moral Education is being

facéd, and literature sent by World's Superintendent much appreciated. W.C.T.U. is an uplifting moral force.

*Canada.*—Special feature is educational work with mothers of Little White Ribboners. This department is combined with Anti-Gambling.

*Ceylon.*—Mrs. Jayasekara sends an interesting account of "Jayasekara Home for Women and Children." This Home deals with women discharged from prison, girls cruelly treated are rescued from homes of slavery. It has been a haven of rest to many who have been helped to live honest lives.

*Denmark.*—Excellent work being done at Vanlose School under the National Superintendent's direction. She gives lectures on Temperance, health questions, and sex problems. Full discussion is encouraged, and influence exercised. A teacher's book on Sex Questions has been written by two Swedish women. The Danish National Union (including Danish White Ribbon) is endeavouring to introduce it for teachers.

*England.*—Addresses given. Conference for parents held. Literature distributed.

*Egypt.*—A letter read from World's Superintendent resulted in a public meeting being addressed by Miss Potter, who spoke very earnestly on "Social Purity in relation to Egypt." She is doing experimental work in Damanhour in co-operation with the Municipal Council. They have succeeded in closing all licensed houses there. Much educational work is done through Lantern Lectures, visiting in homes, literature distributed.

*Fiji.*—One European and two Indian branches forward this department.

*Finland.*—64 lectures in schools and colleges. Schools have religious and ethical instruction. Churches, N.C.W. City Mission, Salvation Army instruct. No Cinema law. Welfare work and Rescue Homes are maintained by W.C.T.U., City Mission and Salvation Army.

*France.*—Superintendent reports that a leaflet "Home the place of Moral Training" by World's Superintendent has been translated. Definite instructions given in Reformatory Home, and Purity Pledge signed voluntarily. Three lady doctors lecture on Sex Education based on Science and Morals 470 lectures in 100 towns. The Abolitionist Campaign is growing. 55 Societies and 3 million people are united (Union Temporaire) for one Moral Standard. Excellent work reported from Grenoble. Small legislative gain. At the last meeting of "Comte Consultatif de la Traite" of League of Nations the delegate of the French Government consented to the international Convention forbidding traffic of women for foreign countries and for French Colonies. A booklet on results obtained in Grenoble has been published and is the best propaganda for Abolition. At Grenoble most interesting endeavour has been carried on under Madame Mirande by the Women's Committee for rescue of women in moral danger. 60 women rescued. The Union Temporaire is educating a group of young men.

*Germany.*—No Moral Education department. Work done by special Societies.

*Ireland.*—No National Superintendent. Some branches addressed by doctors on Sex Education.

*India.*—Indore State has a law forbidding marriage of boys and girls under 18. Other States are agitating for the age to be raised. Educational work is done in schools. Emphasis on "Coming out of Purdah." Agitation is going on in connection with "Dowry System" inter-marriages, and releasing Girls from lives of slavery.

*Japan.*—Has been engaged in tremendous fight against Licensed Vice. Result 2 precincts have passed the Resolution and abolished the system;

11 have passed the Resolution to abolish ; in 39 precincts the Abolitionist League has been formed. Definite Moral Education lectures given. A lecturer is now in America studying this subject.

*Latvia.*—No special department, but much is done in co-operation with other societies. Meetings organised—literature distributed. 50 addresses given.

*New Zealand.*—National Superintendent reports. Cradle Roll Department addresses to Mothers : Organiser talks to Y.s. ; Unions addressed by competent speakers. Not much done in schools and churches. Mother's Unions and League of Nations include this subject. Age of marriage raised to 16 for both sexes. All women societies stand for stricter censorship of films and posters. Free clinic for sufferers from V.D. attached to public hospitals. W.C.T.U. co-operates with Royal Society (Plunket Society) for promotion of health of women and children, which does much pre-natal work.

*Sweden.*—All Unions have lectures. Decided that Sex instruction be given in Schools. A Committee has been appointed by Parliament to investigate the request to raise the age of protection for girls from 18 to 21. Special control for cinemas. Night clubs forbidden. Commune Government control public dancing floors. Free clinics for V.D. Council of Stockholm opened advice and inquiry office under Women Physicians.

*Switzerland.*—Much educational work is done through other Societies, clergymen's wives and Mothers' Unions.

*Scotland.*—The B.W.T.A. co-operate with the Alliance of Honour, and has held an extensive educational campaign in 13 counties. Wide opening for work in Y Branches. Cocktail habit is reported as one of the greatest menaces, showing the need of emphasising total abstinence. Cinema demands stricter legislative measures. Much literature of scientific nature demanded. New publications meet this. There is increase in pornographic literature and calls for stricter censorship of literature for young people. The Children's Act (1932) Age, covered by Juvenile Court raised to 17 from 16, and of criminal responsibility, 8 from 7. Probation Act tending to reduce Juvenile Delinquency.

*South Africa.*—Very little is done by separate Unions. Many organisations are interested in various problems pending legislative measures. Appeal made on behalf of Cinemas and Night clubs. Clinics for European and Non-European mothers and babies. Shelter Home for helpless, and much medical care in cases of contagious diseases. Close co-operation between Churches and W.C.T.U. in regard to young people.

*U.S.A.*—The method advocated is : Consecutive meetings in one town for one week in the same building. Issuing Quest topics for study. Schools addressed (over 2,000 in one audience) Mothers' Unions. Lectures and Sermons 3,574, Quests, 2,211 ; Essays, 173 ; booklets distributed, 67 ; books placed in libraries, 398 ; books removed from library, 2 ; travelling libraries taken to 150 communities ; Study Courses 28 weeks ; personal calls, 820. Plan of work for 1934 includes valuable Quest topics and answers. Agitation for Women Police considerably lessened. The National Director has been privileged to broadcast, and has secured permission from the Alliance of Honour to have booklets printed. World's Superintendent wishes she could send to each country copies of the National Director's Letters to State Directors, as well as detailed reports. They show extensive work.

*Uruguay.*—The subject has been receiving attention of leaders but the time is not yet ripe to form a department. No literature in Spanish, nor any trained speaker. It is hoped these difficulties may be overcome.

MARGARET SHENNAN, *Superintendent*

## MOTION PICTURES.

*Superintendent*—MISS DAGMAR PRIOR.

In some few years the cinema films have changed the World of Entertainment. Innumerable films of all kinds penetrate to the utmost part of the globe. Facts, figures, and statistics of the Cinema are amazing and interesting. There are about 62,365 cinemas throughout the world—22,700 in round numbers in America, and 5,000 in Great Britain. One finds in the report of the Motion Picture Research Council of U.S.A. the following observations: "Love, crime, relations between sexes, constitute 72 per cent. of the subjects illustrated on the screen."

We all remember the ardent speech of our sister from China, delegate to the convention in Toronto, and her anxiety to safeguard the child of her country against the dangers of the movies, and the young woman of China against the screen degradation of womanhood.

The intriguing problem of moral protection of children and youth has been examined in full detail. A movement for a better cinema has developed through the work of congresses, lectures, meetings, and organised civic activities.

In 1933, the Diplomatic Conference of the League of Nations approved the convention for facilitating the circulation of educational films, and in 1934 the first "International Congress for Educational and Instructional Films" was held in Rome. It was resolved that educational films which have passed the censorship of the international institute go from one land to another without tax.

The Committee for the Protection of Children (League of Nations) has pointed out that while there is a shortage of *films* for children, there is abundant *literature* for children which could be utilised for the making of suitable films.

*United States of America.*—The National W.C.T.U. of America was the first to adopt a Department for Motion Pictures. Great activities are shown. A considerable number of interesting leaflets can be obtained from the National Publishing House, Evanston. We urge all those interested in the question to get them.

The National W.C.T.U. Convention, Detroit, 1925, passed the following resolution: "Because of the magnitude and nature of the Motion Picture Industry, and because of its National and International influence on life and character, be it resolved that in the interests of prohibition, purity, and peace we work for Federal, State and local Regulation of Motion pictures of such a nature that each may supplement the other, all may seek to preserve American ideals at home, and guarantee a right interpretation of American life to the Nations of the world."

Twelve of the most important American Feminine Associations, representing altogether 30,000,000 women in 3,000 cities, have agreed on a uniform and periodical criticism of recreational films.

*England.*—A woman's picture-corporation has been formed in London for the production of specialised films for children. There is a great activity in showing programmes of such films.

*Scotland.*—At the last annual meeting of the B.W.T.A. the following resolution was passed: "We, the members of the British Woman's Temperance Association with a membership of 144,000 women, do, in council assembled, make request that the Government appoints a departmental committee to inquire into the conditions under which films may be exhibited in Scotland. We regret that the voluntary arrangement made by the Secretary of State for Scotland with the Cinema Exhibitors' Association, a more definite obligation has not been laid on all Scottish Exhibitors with regard

to Clause 3 of the Home Office Regulations—the power to exclude children from "A" films.

"We would further say in our capacity as an Association seeking to combat the evils of intemperance and endeavouring to educate children and young people in the scientific truth in regard to alcohol and its use as beverage, that we deprecate that so many films depicting drunken episodes and showing scenes of ribaldry, are allowed to be shown when such young people are present."

*Ireland.*—At our annual W.C.T.U. meeting we always discuss the film along with gambling, and have passed resolutions drawing attention in regard to this dangerous work. There is a committee in the city which supervises the films and endeavours, as far as possible, to prevent undesirable films being shown. The Irish Women-Citizens Union has concluded an inquiry in four Dublin schools to obtain information on the influence of the film on young people. Answers received: 850.

*Australia.*—We co-operate with the I.C.W. in protesting against degrading films and to secure a higher moral standard. In Adelaide a committee has been formed, entitled "The Good Film League," with the object to see the films shown to the public and make known its vision with the idea of encouraging a higher moral character. The League includes representatives of forty religious organisations.

*India.*—The Women's Council of India has passed a resolution with the following movements: "Active propaganda to encourage the organisation of cinematograph shows for children, with special reference to censorship."

*New Zealand.*—Various authorities have conducted a somewhat lengthy campaign to secure stricter censorship. The authorities, however, are contented with it; maybe, it is stricter than in the majority of other countries.

*South Africa.*—Pictures have been used as advertising agents in our W.C.T.U. We have a National Board of Censors of which Miss Solomon has been a member. We are co-operating with I.C.W. with regard to Motion Pictures, but with little result so far. *Would it be possible to interview producers and ask that there be less drinking in the scenes?*

*China.*—The Chinese Minister of Education has paid a visit to the I.I.E.C. in Rome. A similar Institute has been founded in China. This Institute will take for its object spreading the teaching of educational films, and in particular the study of all the questions which come under this form of activities. It will undertake propaganda in favour of the instructional cinema. The income derived from subscriptions and official subsidies. Every Chinese citizen interested in teaching and educational films is eligible to become a member of the society if possessing experience or culture in education, literature, fine art, science.

*Japan.*—The first step has been taken in Japan towards adopting the cinema instead of the printed book. It is the first step to set a thesis before the public by means of films.

*Belgium.*—A Cinema Week was celebrated last year in the month of December. Fine series of artistic and educational films were shown.

*Switzerland.*—The danger of evil films for the intellectual and moral health of the people has been pointed out. Authorities, organisations, and public service bodies have done everything possible to combat them. The fight against undesirable cinema spectacles may be conducted in two distinct ways, either with legislative measures or by opposing evil pictures with good. This is the line taken by the Swiss Commission.

In *France* and *Italy* a project is being considered to create a State Cinema Establishment, the capital being furnished in part by the State. The films

required for the repository will be produced by the Institution in question.

In *Italy* the "Luce" Institute represents the official organisation of the cultural cinema.

*Sweden*.—One of the most important film archives is possessed by Sweden, where various associations engage in distributing pictures. The prison of Norrköping has a cinema outfit for prisoners' education. The commission of the Nordic Museum has obtained the right to make pictures on great national festivals and holidays and on the harvest festivals. In the films-censorship of Sweden there has long been a woman.

*Denmark*.—The right to open and run a cinema depends upon a licence granted by the Minister of Justice. The national censorship consists of three members, all men. Miss Arenholt, inspectress of a great primary school, has become a member of the consultative commission for introduction of foreign films. At the annual meeting of the W.C.T.U. in 1932, it was decided to have a special department for motion pictures. Pictures on the subject in Copenhagen, as well as in other towns, have aroused much interest. Children under 16 years of age are not allowed entrance to a great number of films.

*Finland*.—The W.C.T.U. "Vita Bandet" takes great interest in the film question. Lectures on the influence of the movies have been given. Finland has three censors; no women censors. Children under 16 cannot visit all the films shown.

The World's W.C.T.U. Department of Motion Pictures expresses the earnest desire to see National Unions engage in a fight for a wholesome cinema as a formative intellectual agent and as a means of social and moral hygiene, as well as an instrument of propaganda for mutual understanding of peoples and the service of peace. We urge our comrades and friends to pay special attention to movies degrading womanhood.

When the Motion Picture Industry leaves its bitter sting, and gives to the world a sterling ring of beauty and life and health, our heart will sing.

## NON-ALCOHOLIC FRUIT PRODUCTS.

*Superintendent*—MRS. M. L. ENNALS, South Africa.

*Australia*.—This department is commanding increasing attention, unfermented wine is used for Communion in all churches except the Anglican and Roman Catholic. The Raisin Cookery Book is sold in every State, and addresses given. Window displays, poster competitions, exhibits at Church fetes as well as travelling exhibits are widely undertaken. Victoria and South Australia exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Show. Queensland had a Conference on the menace of the cocktail, at which they dispensed a fruit cocktail to all.

*Austria* is feeling the pressure of hard times, but is doing a very useful work in teaching women to make non-alcoholic fruit drinks for their homes. This has enabled them to get into non-abstaining homes as fruit is plentiful. The high Government tax makes fruit juices on the market very expensive.

*Brazil* makes excellent grape juice in increasing quantities. It is very expensive and our women are endeavouring to have the price reduced.

*Canada* works the department.

*Estonia* does what it can.

*France*, like other wine-producing countries, is experiencing great difficulty in finding a market for their wines. The difficulty is being aggravated by increased planting of vines. The Government attempts to limit the



production by taxing all crops producing more than 500 hectoliters of wine. Our women are doing fine work. Since 1923 they have participated in encouraging the use of non-alcoholic fruit juices, which has now become a nation-wide movement. An "Office General des Fruits" is established in Paris, which sells literature and gives guidance to growers and sellers, as well as providing courses of study. The use of the grape has greatly increased as the result of much hard work. A federation has been established to propagate the "grape cure." A dozen towns make provision at good hotels for this cure, especially in the vine districts. Actually the transforming of wine farms into grape juice farms has begun. Last year a large estate in Bordeaux made the venture of faith and succeeded in selling all their grape juice. Last season a Grape Day was celebrated, and the great station of St. Lezare did an enormous trade in grape juice and grapes, selling 500 kilos of grapes a day for five weeks.

The Secretaries, Mlles. Perrelet and Savary, do a splendid piece of work in the lectures they deliver on the subject. Articles are written for the papers and people in the country are instructed as a result of the correspondence arising.

*Germany.*—The work has made great progress. In 1932, 21,000,000 litres of unfermented wine were manufactured. An organisation exists to arrange lectures and demonstrations and has 17 factories under its charge. The peasants take their fruit to these factories, and the same day receive it back as fruit juice in bottles. The Union has a shop in Berlin where these juices are sold per glass. Splendid propaganda is being carried on by the distribution of literature and posters, the total number distributed being nearly 137,000, including 40,000 of Frau Matschenz's booklet on the manufacture of fruit juices. In 1932 a Fruit Week was celebrated. Articles and poems appeared in the press, in addition to those always published in the monthly organ of the W.C.T.U. Scientific Temperance Instruction is given in schools and at Women's meetings, being almost always followed by a course on the making of fruit juice. The Superintendent actually holds courses in her own kitchen. At many exhibitions and fairs and in market places demonstrations are given and fruit juices are sold.

*India.*—The chief activity is the developing of the use of non-alcoholic essences. The work is directed from national headquarters. Through local Unions sale is made all over India.

*Italy* has a National Grape Festival—a day officially proclaimed on which grapes are sold and eaten throughout the length and breadth of the land. This results in about half the grape crop being eaten and so prevents those grapes at least being made into wine. Incidentally it also helps towards the solution of the surplus wine problem. It is computed that the consumption of table-grapes has been pretty nearly trebled.

*Latvia.*—Some of the Unions give free courses on the sterilization of fruit juices. Leaflets have been published.

*Norway* tries to convince the people of the danger of home-made alcoholic fruit juices.

*Palestine*, a grape-growing country, is looking for a worker to develop the department.

*Scotland* is making progress in increasing the use of unfermented wine at Communion services and has a leaflet on this subject.

*South Africa* comprises a sparsely populated district, 2,000 to 1,000 miles, with the centres of population, in most cases, far apart, and with native areas, rural districts and practically uninhabited stretches separating them. Propaganda work is done by posters (throughout the whole system of railways

and elsewhere), booklets, leaflets, newspapers, agricultural shows, dramatic performances, bioscope screens, their raisin cookery book and grape juice recipes. For eleven years the month of May has been set apart as Raisin Month. This, the Dried Fruit Association say, has greatly increased the sale of raisins. The Government Railway for some years has distributed 100 Raisin Cookery Books to their railway chefs for this month, and special raisin dishes are served in the dining-cars during May. All Unions have a demonstration of some kind (often with competitions) to show how raisins may be used and to indicate their food value. Permission is obtained from schools in their district to sell penny packets of raisins at the play hour to the scholars. Many thousands of pennyworths are disposed of each year.

After many years the Wine Growers' Co-operative Association has carried out the suggestion of the W.C.T.U. and established a Grape Juice factory, the largest in the world. The grape juice contains no preservative and our members endeavour to increase the sale. This firm also produces an eau-de-cologne from the juice of the grape. Other grape juice factories are springing up.

This year the first Grape Festival was inaugurated. The W.C.T.U. headquarters issued 14,500 leaflets on grape values. Throughout the Union many thousands of pounds were disposed of. In Cape Town over 15 tons of grapes were sold in the streets in one day. Many Unions sold in the streets, others from empty stands and verandahs, some at agricultural shows and others at festivals or evening socials. A fine piece of work was the sale throughout the Union to school children in play time of penny packets of grapes; 500 being disposed of in one school alone. Processions in national costume and demonstrations of various kinds took place. From South Africa, too, the good news comes of wine grape farmers changing their crop to table grapes.

*United States of America.*—These years have brought forth the publication of many useful and attractive beverage recipe booklets by our National Organisation; publication of a beautiful book, "Prohibition Punches," by the former National Director; and publication of recipe booklets and leaflets by individual State organisations. At every national convention the Director has given a department exhibit. The same was done at some state conventions. The State of Pennsylvania has continually featured Non-Alcoholic Fruit Products. A large exhibit called, "The Old and the New Way of Quenching Thirst" was used extensively. Open to the public, it was given at such occasions as the State Convention of Federated Women's Clubs. In this State, a booth or stall featuring non-alcoholic fruit products, together with department literature was put by the W.C.T.U. into practically every fair (county, agricultural, etc.) held in the Commonwealth.

During these past five months (January to June, 1934) our Young People's Branch throughout the nation has been urged to adopt this work and many sections have already done so.

One State (Pennsylvania) has just put the Loyal Temperance Legion into Non-Alcoholic Fruit Products, believing it should begin with the little ones.

Our present aim is:—

1. To prove that alcoholic beverages are in no way a necessity to social life.
2. To demonstrate the delight of non-alcoholic beverages.

*Uruguay* grows all kinds of fruit, nearly 60,000 acres being under cultivation, with a calculated increase of 6 per cent. per annum. The consumption of fruit, other than grapes, per inhabitant in 1927 was 78 kilograms. Great quantities, however, are still imported. The grape crop is almost entirely devoted to wine making. In 1930 the amount manufactured amounted to 25 litres per inhabitant. As in other wine-making countries,

Uruguay has the problem of over-production and consequently the necessity for finding an outlet other than wine making for grapes—either table grapes, raisins or grape juice. But as yet too much wine makes it cheap and too little grape juice keeps it dear. This, however, is being overcome. To-day in the capital, Montevideo, there are 160 factories, chiefly oranges and lemons. This is three times as many as 10 years ago. Grape juice as yet has made little progress owing to a tax which they hope to have removed.

The wine-producing countries are the most active, because they are at the source of the danger. May I appeal to the other countries to realise that they can do a very fine and interesting piece of work by endeavouring to increase the sale of grapes and raisins in their own country.

Countries not mentioned have not answered any letters. Should the letters not have reached their destination, please inform me and send the correct name and address to be communicated with.

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### PARLOUR MEETINGS.

*Superintendent*—MRS. J. MACLEOD, Australia.

*Australia.*—This department is worked in two sections, Drawing Room meetings and Red Letter Days. Mrs. Cumpston reports 1,069 of the former. She states these meetings give the best opportunity for gaining new members and interesting people; they should be as attractive as possible. Drawing Room meetings may be arranged for evenings or afternoons. They have always been a leading feature of our work, when most of our new members have been gained, and a good deal of money raised.

Mrs. White reports that Red Letter Days are observed by all State Unions. Each State must have its own days to honour some special person; a collection is taken to help some branch. Red Letter Days in any country should honour pioneer workers.

*Brazil.*—Maria Guimaraes reports: "Our President, Donna Mesquita, opened her house to the Executive Committee, the Directors of Schools, the Director of Federal Education, and other prominent people for a reception and an address. Miss Strout has given a couple of teas at Headquarters. These occasions are important in promoting our work."

*China.*—The National President, Mrs. Chang, the National Secretary, Miss Yang, and Mrs. Wang Liu, General Secretary, have sent a beautiful poster with twenty-eight pictures illustrating the work of this wonderful land. The W.C.T.U. aims "to unite women throughout the Republic of China in Home Betterment, Temperance, and Social Reform." It is doing a fine work for the Betterment of the Home and undertaking many social activities, an immensely difficult task through these last three years of flood, famine, civil war, and unrest. The founding of the W.C.T.U. Settlement House in Shanghai is an achievement.

*Egypt.*—Mrs. McFeeters reports: Five large meetings, definitely social, have been held, with various conferences and showing of exhibits and lantern slides to tea guests. We have found our best method of securing members is by direct personal solicitation. A good deal of literature has been distributed at meetings and there has been increased activity in Temperance work in the schools. Mrs. Hoyman is indefatigable in her efforts for Temperance.

We have translated Miss Gordon's "Why we Wear the White Ribbon" into Arabic. In Temperance Week the walls of the Y.M.C.A. College buildings were hung with poster exhibits. An interesting array of object lessons was arranged on tables. *Empty cigarette boxes* with prices marked were shown in contrast with equal values of *books, candy, food, and other useful articles.*

A *dollar cognac bottle* was contrasted with a *child's fez*, a *pair of sandals*, and *material for a little girl's dress*. Our guests were teachers of girls' schools, girls from the Teachers' Training Class of our largest girls' school. At first, guests wandered round looking at posters and exhibits. Then light refreshments were served. After this there was a short devotional service, with explanation of the aims of the W.C.T.U.

*Finland*.—Miss Von Herten reports: We have "handy-work" meetings for ladies, young people, mill servants, and children, also "invitation meetings" for students, nurses, pupils in High Schools, and for country people. Often in connection with our annual meetings we arrange "White Ribbon Days." During the last three years we have held 250 handy-work meetings, 230 invitation and other meetings for young people, and 100 public meetings. The membership of the "White Ribbon" in Suomi is about 1,000; we have many native Temperance organisations also for the women. Some Red Letter Days have been observed.

*France*.—Mlle. J. Perrelet reports: We have organised a workshop for unemployed mothers in a room lent to us. Since February, 1932, with the exception of the summer and Easter vacations, we have had a weekly meeting for mothers who work for us (sewing or knitting) in exchange for a small salary. We give them a lecture on a social, Temperance, or religious topic; 25 small children have become Little White Ribboners.

In the McAll Mission, Mlle. Savary (my colleague) or myself, speak once a quarter; about 40 or 50 women have signed the pledge during these last years.

*Germany*.—Frau Matschenz reports: In general, we have one meeting in the month, and in summer excursions. The National Union in Germany has 50 branches. When the International Congress of Women met in Berlin we had a Drawing Room meeting in our house, when 135 ladies and young women had tea, coffee, chocolate, unfermented juice, and cake. In many towns our Presidents invite friends and make the meeting thoroughly social.

In 1931 a Parlour Meeting was held in the rooms of our last President, Frau von Blucher, in Dresden. After my election as German President of the W.C.T.U. in 1932, we had a Parlour Meeting in Potsdam, with 60 members and friends. When Miss Slack, our World's Hon. Sec., was in Germany in December, 1932, we had a Parlour Meeting, where ladies and gentlemen filled our rooms and unfermented juice was served at this reception. Especially for Advent time our branches give invitations and secure members.

We celebrate Mothers' Day; flowers are sold in the streets; in the Churches special sermons; we have meetings; our newspapers publish articles; our abstinent periodical is quite filled with items for Mothers' Day; and the radio gives addresses for mothers.

*Latvia*.—Mrs. Kempels reports: We have held some Drawing Room Meetings in our largest cities; they have helped our cause, we have enrolled new members. At all the meetings fine addresses were given, vocal and instrumental music was greatly enjoyed; thousands of leaflets have been distributed.

*Norway*.—Mrs. Inga Zapff reports: Our 79 local Unions arrange social meetings and Red Letter Days.

*Palestine*.—Miss Campbell reports: I use the social department largely in my work. I make friends by inviting to teas in Jerusalem, Haifa, and Tel-Avis; I have no meeting place, I take my guests to a nice café and engage a room and serve tea and cake, and then tell of our work; many members are gained in this way. At a celebration of our first anniversary, 110 young people came, half were Jews, and half Arab Christians. We had a good musical programme, several spirited addresses and refreshments;

24 new members were gained. Many young Jews and Roman Catholics and Greek Orthodox are joining us.

*Scotland.*—Miss Mein writes: Our branches hold in nearly every case one Social meeting each session. Individual branches may keep Red Letter Days, but as a general rule it is not done in our work; many of the branches have a meeting during the year, at which the life of Frances Willard or Mrs. Josephine Butler or other leaders is brought before the members.

*South Africa.*—Mrs. Sibson reports: Drawing Room Socials appear to be growing in popularity; one Union, *Cradock*, held four in one year. *Clarendon* also, celebrated their coming of age. Miss Solomon's birthday was also celebrated by a Social. Monthly meetings, apart from the usual meetings, are well attended. Tea is served and interesting topics are advertised. When Kunwarani Lady Singh spoke on Women's Work in India, over 100 people were present. Uitenhage tried the experiment of an evening Social for young people; young men attending the Trade School attended in large numbers, and a good number of pledges was taken. Red Letter Days were kept in most places by holding Socials or public gatherings.

*Ulster (Northern Ireland).*—Mrs. Nina Gordon reports: At Drawing Room Meetings we stir up interest in our work, and are thankful to get people to come. We have a very small country to work upon, only six little counties. Next winter we shall try and get a Drawing Room Meeting in each branch; 15 Social Meetings have been held, including three Drawing Room Sales, which brought in £58. The usual routine is observed and questions invited after the address. In the past three seasons, the speakers were: Mrs. Randolph Clarkson (London); Mrs. Ritchie (Church of Scotland's Women's Guild); Mrs. Paul; Mrs. Shaton; and the Secretary, Mrs. Gordon. Literature distributed and Junior Band formed as a result of one of the meetings.

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## PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

*Superintendent*—DR. IZORA SCOTT, U.S.A.

The most outstanding feature of the work of the World's W.C.T.U. in Peace and Arbitration, since the Toronto Convention, has been its co-operation with fifteen international groups in establishing, at Geneva, a Disarmament Committee of Women's International Organisations. The programme of this Committee has been to mass public opinion and bring this organised public opinion to bear on the Disarmament Conference to the end that agreements might be reached for substantial reduction of armaments. In this programme, the corresponding national organisations affiliated and collected 8,003,764 signatures from fifty-six countries, to a petition expressing the hope that a new world order might evolve from negotiations at Geneva, based on mutual understanding and international goodwill. In the number of signatures secured Great Britain stood first with 2,146,062; and the United States of America second, with 1,135,433. This huge petition was presented to the Disarmament Conference on February 6th, 1932, with appropriate ceremonies, by more than 200 women delegates from the fifty-six nations. Miss Dingman, chairman of the International Committee, led the delegation and made the presentation speech. Miss Agnes Slack was officially present as the representative of the World's W.C.T.U. It was an impressive demonstration, but it did not accomplish its whole purpose, though it gave heart to some of those most discouraged. The petition now rests in glass cases in the corridors of the Disarmament section of the Secretariat, "silent voices" of millions who prayed for action. Other

sessions of the Disarmament Conference have been held since February, 1932, and have adjourned without action. Always, restraining influences are present—national enmities, jealousies, political ambitions for economic and territorial expansion or protection. Wars go on between nations and rulers barter for advantage. The last session of the Conference, recently adjourned, set up special committees to study and to bring in recommendations on *regional security agreements, guarantees of execution, restriction and trade in arms, and the advisability of creating a permanent peace body.*

What will be the outcome? Will any or all of these recommendations guarantee world friendship and world peace? No, for they lack the most essential and necessary element, "the golden rule of Christ." As individuals, we meet here in this convention from all parts of the world. We cement our ideals by personal acquaintance and friendship. We think in terms of the greatest good for all. We forget national and racial differences. That must be the national political way as well as the personal way. To gain international political solidarity, we must mass public opinion which will demand the application of the "golden rule of Christ" in order to bring in "the golden age of man." It is possible and it is practical. "The obstacles are not insurmountable." The fundamental principles found in the Kellogg Peace Pact, if lived up to meticulously, give a sound starting point for the application of the Golden Rule. The urgent need to-day is actually to carry out treaties after they have been made.

Reports from our various national units show that the same work is continued from year to year—study classes, lectures, distribution of posters and literature on international goodwill and friendship; co-operation to increase a "peace mind" among the people; and the bringing of political pressure to bear when particular questions are before the legislative and executive branches of each nation.

*Australia.*—Mrs. Evans.—Our Union is affiliated with the League of Nations Union and in our meetings the aims and objects of the League are clearly set forth. An international evening is a special feature of the national convention; expert speakers are chosen with regard to the question of peace and arbitration and all the horrors of war.

*Bulgaria.*—Miss Agnes M. Baird.—Our W.C.T.U.'s chief emphasis has been, and still is, on the temperance movement, so that we have not branched out in the other departments and have no national superintendent of the Department of Peace and Arbitration. The question of peace we have left to the Bulgarian section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

*Czechoslovakia.*—Mrs. Georgia Mach.—We have not yet organised a Department of Peace and Arbitration.

*England.*—Mrs. Storey-Barker.—The National B.W.T.A.U. has continued its work with the Women's Peace Crusade, co-operating with this organisation in bringing pressure to bear on Parliament to push forward the drawing up and signing of a disarmament convention. The Superintendent of the Department of Peace and Arbitration of the N.B.W.T.A.U. is a member of the Committee and also of the Women's Peace Crusade. The Officers and Executive of the N.B.W.T.A.U. are unanimous in backing up the programme of the Department, and a very prominent place is given to the work on the agenda of the national councils, because of the realisation that we are passing through a time of crisis and that no endeavours should be spared to grow a peace mind which will give the League of Nations the necessary backing to make it effective. The Department is actively supported by most of the branches; it is most difficult to tabulate the splendid work done. Several County Unions have appointed Peace superintendents, who keep the subject well in the front at conferences

and branch meetings. Most of the branches have at least one yearly Peace meeting. Resolutions to the Government and to the local Members of Parliament are constantly being passed and an agitation kept up. Resolutions were passed at national conventions and executive committee meetings urging close co-operation of the Government in the World's Disarmament Conference, favouring the abolition of bombing by air, and protesting against the building of new cruisers.

*Finland.*—Mrs. Toini Iversen.—Our League took part in the petition, which was sent to the Disarmament Conference, February, 1932; and, in co-operation with several other associations, it has arranged two great festivals of peace for the benefit of the needy in the capital. It has formed with ten other organisations a general co-operative committee for the Promotion of World Peace, which has been working all over the country for more than a year. I have given addresses in both the capital and in rural districts at the meetings of W.C.T.U., Y.W.C.A., the Salvation Army, and the Suffragettes. I have made altogether twenty speeches concerning the Cause of Peace from the religious, humane, and educational points of view.

*France.*—Mlle. Perrelet.—The *Ruban Blanc Francais* was very active in securing signatures for the petition to the Disarmament Conference. Three hundred members secured 2,000 names. For us, the French people, the League of Nations remains the greatest asset for peace. We like the League because the small nations have the same rights as the great ones. Therefore, my conferences have been to show what the League has already done and what it could do if it were more efficient. Have used a series of photographs from the Paris office of the League of Nations and have distributed booklets issued by the Federation of University Women. Our French White Ribbon is affiliated with the Peace section of the National Women's Council. At our January, 1934, meeting which was held at the home of our national representative at the League of Nations, Mme. Malaterre-Selleir, we decided to keep on working for our ideal through the League of Nations and to organize meetings for young people in order to teach them international friendship. These young people would like to correspond with young people of other nations.

*Ireland (Ulster).*—Mrs. Helen O'Neill.—The Department recently organised. Only four branches have responded to an invitation to have a meeting for discussion. I have individually approached many clergymen and ministers and asked them to give a sermon on Peace and Arbitration. Not one refused and from twelve to fifteen sermons have been delivered. I hope to continue the work along these lines, as I feel that the subject will be brought home to a greater number. I regard the Department of Peace and Arbitration of the W.C.T.U. as one of the most important, when all the nations are talking peace and actually preparing for war.

*Latvia.*—Mrs. Milda Kempels.—We have, so far, no Department of Peace and Arbitration. Of late, a group of men and women in Latvia, mostly from the clerical circles, have formed a League of Peace. They advocate the World Peace and hold lectures and meetings in various towns. As yet, they have no contact with foreign organisations, but have applied to me for information as to the working methods abroad.

*New Zealand.*—Mrs. B. H. Low, M.A.—The National Union is a corporate member of the League of Nations Union. In the month of May a special peace meeting is held by most of the branches, a devotional service being held and a suitable address given. Some unions have Peace Study circles. In 1931, the unions concentrated on securing signatures to the petition presented to the Disarmament Conference. The superintendent of the Department has written special articles for the national White Ribbon and has taken every opportunity to give addresses to other organisations.

*South Africa.*—Mrs. Polmear.—The work of the Department is carried on from national headquarters. The following report given at the last national convention will serve to show what is being done: "The provinces did their share in securing 80,000 signatures to the women's petition in favour of disarmament, sent to Geneva in 1932. The abolition of the cadet system was discussed. The question of race antagonism has been stressed. Publicity has been obtained by addresses, lantern lectures, distribution of literature, and publication in the White Ribbon."

*Sweden.*—Miss Cecilia Francke.—The Department has tried to spread information about question of peace by means of lectures and literature. Local unions in many districts have been active, but there are unions which have nothing to report about the struggle against war. About seventy unions report that they have collaborated with other organizations, such as the Women's Union for Peace and Freedom and the Swedish Peace Union. On November 11th, the Vita Bandet joined with other organisations in Stockholm and other places to celebrate Peace Day. It was active in collecting signatures for the petition to the Disarmament Conference. Resolutions were sent to Geneva, and a petition concerning disarmament was presented to the Prime Minister of Sweden. The superintendent of the Department has visited 19 of the 24 provinces of Sweden and given 234 lectures since the last triennial convention. Many of these meetings were arranged by clergymen thus the Vita Bandet's ideas were set forth, as the programmes included the programme of the Vita Bandet as well as the discussion of the subject of peace. In this way an interest has been awakened in the State church. Literature has been distributed and ten books have been acquired for the peace literature of the library of the unions of the Vita Bandet. State subventions were withdrawn from our work in 1933, when such gifts were allotted only to organisations devoting all their energies to the work of peace.

*United States of America.*—Mrs. May Bell Harper.—Carried on work in co-operation with the thirteen organisations making up the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. These meetings held annually in Washington, D.C. Study clubs organised and supplied with literature by the National Committee. These are called Marathon Round Tables, and have been carried on in eighty local unions. In 12 States, the W.C.T.U. had a part in setting up State Cause and Cure of War Committees on the pattern of the National committee. The work is federated in more than a dozen large cities. United effort secured 1,135,433 signatures to the petition addressed to the Disarmament Conference, 60,000 of which were credited to the National W.C.T.U. Fifty cablegrams were sent to the Conference. We appeared, in co-operation with the thirteen organisations, before the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee and presented 825 resolutions from local unions, urging membership of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice. At the last National W.C.T.U. convention a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring for abolition of aggressive weapons of war, a reduction of all armies and navies, and control of the manufacture and traffic in arms. Enthusiastic reports of work for World Peace have come from 43 state directors and 1,100 county and local workers. These reports list more than 4,400 talks, addresses, and presentations of the subject; 50 radio broadcasts; 400,000 leaflets distributed; 200 books circulated; and 400 plays and programmes for young people.

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## COUNTER-ATTRACTIONS TO LICENSED HOUSES.

*Superintendent*—MRS. G. MASKEW MILLER (South Africa).

It is regretted that since the last World's Convention in Toronto, the Superintendent of the above Department, Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Canada, has passed away. On my appointment I immediately sent a circular letter asking for a report of the work in this Department to each National President, and asked her to let me have the name of the Superintendent of this Department, if one had been appointed. Possibly some countries have no such Superintendent, as I have received no report from them, and my report consequently is very meagre.

*Austria*.—The National President, Frau Sporri, reports that they have been trying to interest young people by bringing them together in groups and having summer outings which lasted for a week, when instructions on the effect of alcohol were given. They have also a young girls' home, where young servant girls can find a lodging during the time when they have no place, and they are taught how to be "alcohol free." She also reports that "alcohol free" drinks are too dear for the people to buy, because the Government puts a very high tax on them; they are trying to teach the people to make such drinks in their own homes. They also have numerous lectures from teachers and physicians on the dangers of alcohol as a beverage.

*Brazil*.—Miss Flora Strout writes: "We do not have your Department of Counter Attractions, but we do have anti-alcohol exhibits. There are attractive places in Brazil, restaurants and amusements, where drink is not sold. Perhaps some day we may arrange something along your line."

*Denmark*.—I have been sent the following excerpt from a letter from Miss Dagmar Prior: "I take pleasure in sending you to-day the report of the coffee-cars of Danish women, the founder was the President of our W.C.T.U. At our last annual meeting I urged our committee to bring out my long-felt desire of having similar milk-cars. The plan has been brought into action and in less than two weeks our W.C.T.U. will send out a smart pale blue car ornamented with our fine white bow, and I will let you have, as soon as possible, a picture of it; coffee-cars are splendid counter-attractions to licensed houses. You will be interested in seeing the development of this work which started 25 years ago with two cars in Copenhagen and has now 32 running. Last year 3,765,000 cups of coffee were served; 200,000 people were given free tickets to welfare institutions. We hope to have a similar success some day with the new milk-cars."

*England and Wales*.—*Southampton* reports: "Wherever we endeavour to give an alternative to the Public-house—on race course or fair ground, cattle market or coffee stall—the effort invariably meets with success. We are always looking for opportunities to launch out upon new work; 8,000 patients were served in the Out-Patients' Ward of the Hospital at Southampton." *Cambridge* is continuing its coffee hut and is responsible for the Out-Patients' work of the County Hospital. *Birkenhead*, *Wallasey*, and *Preston* have had civic recognition, a new café has been opened by the Mayor. *Beverley* report successful work on the racecourse, and add: "We wish we had a dozen tents," so popular are they. *Chichester*.—The takings for the last three months have been greater than during nine months of last year. When one man asked what the initials stood for, another explained: "No Better Women To Attend U." *Hungerford* cater for teas in the Corn Exchange, and served 200 teas in a room adorned with Temperance posters. *Tunbridge Wells* had a Tent on the Common on Easter and Whit-Mondays. They say: "We are certain a licence would be applied for if we were not there." *Sutton* run a "Welcome Hut," used by all and sundry. "An ornament to the town" was the description applied to it by the local paper. *Gloucester*

have a Men's Club Room over the Co-operative Stores. They have served 6,000 half-penny meals (!!) this year and the unemployed men make it their centre. *Bishop's Stortford* serve teas on the football ground for the Shaftesbury Boys. One Branch purchased a bathing hut; this was turned into a refreshment hut. Later, another was bought, and these are run with success. *Epsom*.—The Temperance Tent was once again "the best tip for the Derby." It was the one place where people were certain of getting value for their money. Many said so, and wished they had spent it all there instead of in "backing a winner" (or loser!) It is known as "The Friendship Tent," and never fails to attract a big and happy crowd of customers. We combine the serving of food and drinks with the distribution of literature.

Efforts have been more profitable this year, but we are not out merely to make profit. We are there to supply a need at fairs, fetes, feasts, carnivals, football matches, on river banks, at race meetings, in tents, stalls, cafés, coffee carts, and soup kitchens. There are still fresh fields to conquer in new housing areas as well as in old districts. Ours is one of the few Associations doing practical work to help "the man in the street," and it would be difficult to give a full report of all the work of this nature done in the name of our Association. Let us ever keep alert and watchful for opportunities of "launching out" on fresh work to induce our fellows to: "Buy something Better than Beer," and this is the time to do it.

*France*.—Mlle. I. Perrelet writes regretting their ability to appoint Superintendents of various Departments, owing to the small number of members they have. She says: "They have been contemplating for years the possibility of opening a non-alcoholic hotel or restaurant in Paris, but the want of funds has prevented them; a member wishes to undertake this enterprise, and if this is possible, to recommend this to all friends. They have already non-alcoholic restaurants or hotels in Alsace (Strasbourg-Munster, etc.). The W.C.T.U. has organised meetings for poor people, a workshop for mothers once a week, and also a meeting for children one Sunday every month, with a great meeting at the end of the school year (music, film, anti-alcoholic plays). They also paid for the seventh part of a Swiss Temperance film called 'Pierrette,' which was bought for 7,000 francs by our United French Temperance Societies. This film was shown twice, on the part of the French White Ribbon in Paris."

*Germany*.—After long years we organised in 1929 a *head office for alcohol-free restaurants* (chairman, Frau Anna Klara Fischer, Bremen). This does not only include all those of our branches which have their own restaurants, but also those of women's organisations which have followed our example and want to work with us. Thirty Unions have joined; this movement is growing steadily in Germany. A booklet, "The Restaurant as it is now and will be in Future," by one of our general officers has been of great help. Since 1913, we had a fine example of a first rate alcohol-free restaurant, the "Königin Luise-Haus," in Leipzig. Of a later date is the "Neuzeitliche Gaststätte," in the International Hygiene Exhibition in Dresden, 1930-31, which has gained many visitors and thousands of friends for the reform of restaurants.

*New Zealand*.—(Hostels, Rest Rooms, and Refreshments).—*Invercargill* Union reports that 12,000 persons have used the Rest Rooms during the year. The Plunket Society uses room once a week. *Invercargill South* had a Refreshment Booth and Rest Room at the A. and P. Summer Show, and Tea Rooms at Winter Shows. *Invercargill Central* assisted at the A. and P. Summer and Winter Shows. *Port Albert* had a Ladies' Rest Room at the annual sports. *Temuka* reports Rest Room well patronised. The Borough Council helps with a donation. *Kaiapoi* maintains a Rest Room, which is used by women of all surrounding districts. *Ashburton* Union has oversight of the Public Rest Room. Had a Rest Tent at the A. and P. Show, also on

Labour Day a quick lunch counter at the gala was in charge of members, assisted by the "Y" Branch. *Inglewood* reports that two Union members are on the Committee of local Rest Room. *Oamaru* maintains its interest in the Rest Room, established by the Union in conjunction with the Borough and County Councils. *Oxford* had its usual Refreshment Booth at the A. and P. Show.

*South Africa*.—Towns are well supplied with tea rooms and restaurants where no alcohol is served. Several Unions have Booths on Sports Grounds, Stock Fairs, and at Agricultural Shows. There are Municipal Rest Rooms for women and children. In some towns the W.C.T.U. have opened Rescue Homes for Girls. Lantern slides shown and Annual Publicity Campaigns, organised when suitable Temperance posters are exhibited at over 300 railway stations. This year a National Grape Day was organised in addition to the Annual Raisin Campaign, to show how grapes can be used in a non-alcoholic form. In Capetown, the W.C.T.U. is helping with a Recreation, Rest and Refreshment Room for Sailors, which we hope will be developed.

Counter-attractions include :—Non-alcoholic restaurants with reading rooms attached ; Temperance Halls ; Rooms for soldiers and sailors ; Tea Shops to give refreshments apart from liquor ; meetings for children and adults with music, songs, and pictures ; Temperance Halls where house-keeping courses are taught and Temperance slides and films are shown ; Caravans for Temperance work in villages with posters exhibited and Temperance addresses given ; Anti-alcoholic Exhibits ; Coffee Carts at railway stations and docks, etc., where non-alcoholic drinks and refreshments can be obtained ; Lodging Houses for homeless and inebriate women, and a Training House for Girls ; Tea Booths on Sports Grounds, Stock Fairs, and Agricultural and other Shows.

It may not be possible for the W.C.T.U. to take full responsibility for any of these counter-attractions, but is it not possible for Unions to take the initiative and obtain the co-operation of other societies so that this work may be done ? The Brewers are making strenuous efforts in many countries to capture the youth of the Nations and instil the beer-drinking habit into them ; if we are going to successfully oppose this campaign, we must have counter-attractions. This is a most important Department, and I make an earnest appeal to all National Unions to bring this particular opportunity before their members.

Will all Superintendents of this Department please send their names and addresses to me at The Alexandra Club, 31 Burg Street, Capetown, South Africa.

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## PROTECTION OF NATIVE RACES

*Superintendent* : The LADY CECILIA ROBERTS.

Temperance Reformers in Britain have watched with concern for many years past the influence of potent European liquors on the welfare of backward races. A special Committee, "the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee," has constantly drawn the attention of the British Government to the dangers involved, especially in West Africa. During the Great War import of European liquors into West African Dependencies almost stopped from mere shipping restrictions. At its close, reformers hoped for total prohibition for the benefit of such races. The League of Nations laid it down that "prohibition of such abuses as the liquor traffic" was to be the rule for natives in mandated territories. But this was soon whittled down by interpretation into a policy of restrictive regulation, and during the post-war boom, import of European liquors into West Africa rose rapidly, though not to pre-war levels. Thus in four British West African

dependencies the import of spirits rose from 510,334 gallons in 1920 to 1,957,296 gallons in 1927, the rise being specially marked in the Gold Coast.

Happily there is some improvement to report. The Government of the Gold Coast, acting on a report of a Commission passed an Ordinance, which came into force on 1st January, 1931. Under it the import of gin into the Colony is to be reduced by 10 per cent. each year off the figures of 1931, so that it will be totally prohibited in 10 years. The use of other spirits is restricted. Legislative restrictions, high duties and the economic depression have checked consumption, and a marked decrease of import has resulted in the Gold Coast, and also in other West African Colonies.

In 1932 the importation of spirits into the four West African Colonies, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Gambia, was only one-sixth of what it had been in 1927, falling from 1,957,296 gallons to 299,088 gallons.

Import of alcoholic beverages is prohibited over large areas, e.g., in the Northern territories of Nigeria, of Togoland, and of the Camerons, but the development of railways and the growth of trade make it difficult to maintain this prohibition. There are complaints of illicit distillation, and liquor filters through.

There are other areas where vigilance is needed to protect natives from the evils of alcoholism; e.g. in the New Hebrides, Samoa and Fiji. As to the mandated territories under the League of Nations, the Permanent Mandates Commission is not unaware of these dangers, and enquiries into the position in each territory during its periodical investigations of the working of the mandates. It published in 1930 a Memorandum on "Liquor Traffic" in territories under the B. and C. class of Mandates, which contains statistics of the importation and consumption of alcoholic liquors and a summary of legislation. Under the doctrine of trusteeship it is clearly the duty of the League of Nations to protect the welfare of its wards.

In some areas European liquors are forbidden to natives, though they are allowed their native beers, e.g. in East Africa "tembo" is allowed, while European alcoholic beverages are forbidden to them. But where, as in West Africa, there is a section of educated Africans, the setting up of a colour bar in drinking raises difficult questions.

Generally it may be said, that there has been some improvement visible since 1930. The Governments are unwilling to accept prohibition, either from fear of loss of revenue or the growth of illicit trade, or lest prohibition should spread from black to white. But they seem more ready to impose restrictions. Still constant vigilance is required to meet the incessant attempts to push the trade, or to substitute other liquors for those prohibited or restricted, and to prevent entrance into the prohibited areas.

In South Africa the Temperance party is forming a Committee composed of Europeans and natives to study the influence on natives of the sale of liquor, both European drinks, and Kafir beer. It will survey the whole problem and find the best remedies. Laws as to the sale of liquor to natives vary in the several provinces of the Union. The bad effect on the natives of permitted sale is increased by the illicit shebeening, which on the Rand, in Natal and elsewhere causes anxiety. It is difficult to suppress the sale of liquor to natives, so long as it is allowed to Europeans.

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#### SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

*Superintendent*—MISS CORA FRANCES STODDARD (U.S.A.).

To teach school youth the truth about beverage alcohol is a cardinal principle of the W.W.C.T.U. In most countries where auxiliary organisations operate we find some phase of this activity. Limitations of space make it

impossible for the department superintendent to picture as she would the situation in schools of the various nations. In nearly all countries where this instruction is given it has been fostered and is being supplemented by anti-alcohol organisations including the W.C.T.U. It is of the work of this organisation that one must primarily speak in a Convention report. Take with me, then, a swift journey around the globe for a bird's-eye view of activities reported by our associates.

We start from the land where this Convention meets. *Sweden* was a European pioneer in school education about alcohol, and now has an official system with government directors, syllabus, plans for training teachers. Her neighbour, *Finland*, since 1910, requires instruction in two years of high schools. An instruction manual was recently issued. Teachers' organisations offer courses of study for teachers. There are training classes in the seminary and the university. The "White Ribbon" has provided 189 lectures in colleges, high schools, and grade schools. Across the Baltic Sea in *Estonia* the work is promoted by several co-operating organisations with university essay contests and lectures for teachers. In 1933 over 5,000 children took part in essay contests. In *Latvia* the "White Ribbon" with other organisations arrange courses of lectures.

Going eastward we have but fragmentary information, but wherever the W.W.C.T.U. is there are beacon lights of this education. Very often mission schools are its chief scenes. In *Egypt* mission teachers have done a large work, especially in girls' schools. In the three years fully 750,000 pages of literature have been distributed through all Christian schools, essay and poster contests held, and exhibitions of resulting work shown to teachers. Some 200 Vacation Bible Schools have reached 7,887 pupils. Instruction is required by the syllabus for all girls' schools under the United Presbyterian Mission, and has also been given at Mission Teachers' Conventions and Bible Women's Conferences.

Crossing the Red Sea to *Palestine* and on to *India*, we find W.C.T.U. representatives give Temperance addresses in schools. In the *Straits Settlements* medals are awarded in oratorical, essay, and poster contests. *Siam* reports mission school monthly Temperance meetings with presentation of original plays. These trained young people are often asked to give addresses in Government Schools on the relation of alcohol to health. In *Burma* the W.C.T.U. conducts school contests of essays, plays, and posters on health and sobriety, and has increasing opportunity for school addresses. The W.C.T.U. of *China* has a national essay contest for college students and oratorical contests for younger pupils. In *Korea* missionaries of Pyeng Yang station raised a fund for literature and prizes in essay and oratorical contests in colleges and academies. In one instance, the prize winners among forty theological students contributed their prize money for a fund for anti-alcohol work to be conducted by seminary students.

Steering southward again, no formal report tells us where to alight in *Australia*, except in Queensland. Though the instruction is not compulsory, a few lessons appear in the books for pupils about nine to twelve years of age. A united committee carries on annually an essay examination, work originally begun by the W.C.T.U. The number of essays received has increased 50 per cent. in three years. Study classes for the preparation of leaders are held at regular intervals. Increasing interest by educators for better and more instruction is noted, and the W.C.T.U. is endeavouring to meet it. In *New Zealand* instruction is compulsory. The W.C.T.U. conducts voluntary competitive grade examinations and some essay contests.

A long sea flight takes us to lands where W.W.C.T.U. missionaries have done valiant educational service in *Argentina*, *Uruguay*, and *Brazil*. In *Uruguay*, with official support, active Temperance education is sponsored

by national Temperance organisations, including the W.C.T.U., whose representatives have the privilege of addressing schools. The "week against alcoholism" is spectacularly observed. Miss Strout, in *Brazil*, has steadily developed work. W.C.T.U. representatives have permission to speak in all Government Schools of the Federal State and in Sao Paulo. In a third State, the W.C.T.U. organised a teachers' class; three teachers from each school are delegated to attend. Private schools welcome the work.

Turning northward, in *Costa Rica*, education about alcohol has been the constant objective of the new W.W.C.T.U. representative, Mrs. Mary Egbert. Hundreds of children have attended many meetings, given Temperance programmes in schools, and received thousands of pages of literature. The Minister of Education gave Mrs. Egbert permission to speak in any school, and gave other assistance. In *Mexico* the Government controls the instruction and is making progress.

In the *United States*, contrary to a current idea, the prohibition period saw definite progress toward improved instruction about alcohol. With the coming of prohibition, the W.C.T.U. undertook increased activity in this field. It continued its previous large programme of school essay and poster contests with over 300,000 contestants annually, placed with pupils and teachers millions of pages of information literature. But to improve classroom instruction of all pupils was the obvious need. Hence, for ten years, plans of work have been steadily directed to this end. Each year literature giving information about alcohol or emphasizing the need of methods of instruction, were designated for study and distribution to teachers and superintendents of schools, and was actually so placed. The W.C.T.U. resumed its friendly co-operation with authors and publishers of text-books to ensure accurate and adequate teaching about alcohol. For the first time in more than twenty years, the National Education Association passed resolutions urging instruction in the truth about alcohol. Finally appeared a movement among educators to provide better plans for the instruction. Most of these plans were inadequate in many respects, but their production represented a distinct advance in education about alcohol, because educators themselves had hitherto undertaken so little work of this kind. The new national director of the department, Miss Bertha R. Palmer, after her election, prepared a syllabus of facts about alcohol with teaching helps. On assuming office last November, she began field work. Messages and syllabus had already been cordially received by about 35,000 people in twenty States. It is hoped that this timely presentation will give fresh impetus to study of the facts about alcohol and promote thorough instruction of all youth.

The W.C.T.U. of *Canada* pushes a comprehensive programme for Sunday School study and competitive examinations on alcohol. It has also Dominion uniform subjects and rules for school essay contests, in some provinces furnishes schools supplementary books and charts, and by permission, organises school Loyal Temperance Legions as a part of the health and hygiene work authorized by the department of education.

From *Canada* we turn towards *Europe*. *Great Britain*, of course, is a cradle of school Band of Hope work. Instruction about alcohol in connection with the official syllabus is strengthened by various Temperance organisations, who furnish lecturers and conduct voluntary studies and competitive examinations. In *Ireland* the Temperance Education Board one year visited 564 schools addressing nearly 33,000. About 6,500 took part in their examinations. Under the auspices of the W.C.T.U., Dr. Blaikie has given lectures before large schools in Glasgow, *Scotland*.

Returning to the Continent, we find the *French* White Ribbon Society reaching some children's private groups. Shortly after the 1931 effort by a Minister of Education to induce teachers to make children "wine conscious"

aroused a storm of protest, the White Ribbon discovered some blotters for school distribution prepared by the Propaganda Committee for Wine purporting to show the value of wine as a food ; reported these to the National League on Alcoholism, the W.C.T.U. is the only organisation having entrance to Government Schools. Vigorous protest soon ended this propaganda. The *Belgium* W.C.T.U. organised a school Temperance day in 1933, distributing literature to 22,000 teachers. In *Austria* observance of the "week against alcoholism" helped by educational authorities, has much increased interest. The Union of Abstaining Teachers offers teachers special information before and after this "week." In the disturbed condition of *Germany*, it has been difficult to continue the effective travelling teachers' plan, so that their number and opportunities have been considerably reduced. Mrs. Katzel (financed by W.W.C.T.U.) has been heartily welcomed in many parts of *Germany* in colleges, high, technical, and professional schools, teachers' academies, and work camps.

We are back at *Stockholm*. I have shown you much less than there is to see. But the survey shows everywhere some consciousness of the fact that the hope of sobriety for the nations lies in giving youth the truth about alcohol, so that it may grow up free from the ignorance and power of tradition in which alcohol usage is rooted. As retiring superintendent of this department, one conviction especially, is again borne in upon me as I survey the world field. The work of this department is supposed to encourage the *school* instruction of youth about alcohol. A vast amount of organisation, time, strength, and money is being spent on work by the organisation itself with pupils through addresses, contests, examinations. In many situations this is all, perhaps, that can be done. But wherever possible it is even more important to reach and convince *teachers* and *educational authorities* both with the modern truth about alcohol and with *their* responsibility for imparting the truth. Education is the task of the *school*. Just as far as possible, we should assist and spur the school to that task instead of undertaking to do the work ourselves within the schoolroom. By all means work with children, but also make very definite plans to secure enlarged and convinced instruction by the schools themselves.

*Australia*, tribute is paid to the effects of six years' untiring and capable activities of the National Director, Miss McCorkindale. Every State has adopted up-to-date methods, arranged study classes and circles, distributed good modern literature, conducted tea-table conferences, which have proved very popular. Essay competitions and examinations have been held more or less successfully in every State. Increasing interest by educators for better and more instruction is noted and the W.C.T.U. is endeavouring to meet it. In *New Zealand* instruction is compulsory. The W.C.T.U. conducts voluntary competitive examinations and some essay contests.

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## SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

*Superintendent*.—MRS. WALLACE, Scotland.

Since my last triennial report this branch of our work is increasing. Many letters have been received asking for fuller information. Some countries report this work is carried on effectively by the Churches, many Sunday School teachers are also members of the W.C.T.U.

*Australia*.—Much good work has been done, writes Mrs. Nicholls. In each of the six states, addresses, lectures, rallies, processions, concerts, have been given, thousands of children have attended, we believe we shall eventually win a nation free from "Beverage Alcohol." The following suggestions are

made : That we endeavour to have a Band of Hope in every Church ; That every assistance be given to Sunday School Teachers on the Temperance lessons ; That Unions get into touch with small County Schools and Young People's Fellowships and offer assistance.

*Canada* is so well organised I feel it advisable to report at length. The Dominion of Canada with a population of ten millions is divided into nine provinces, each with a Superintendent of Temperance in Sunday Schools. The five eastern provinces are divided into counties, with four western districts, each with a Superintendent of Temperance Sunday School. A few cities are organised as Districts. Each local Union should have a Superintendent also. This work is carried on in various ways : Temperance Programmes, specialising World's Temperance Sunday, in these programmes the W.C.T.U. frequently assists ; monthly ten-minute Temperance talks, sometimes with slides ; distribution of leaflets and blotters ; pledge signing ; the National Temperance Study Course for five consecutive Sundays in October and November. This last method is endorsed by the Religious Educational Council of Canada, including Anglicans, Presbyterians, Baptists, United Church of Canada and others. These graded lessons are published in several Sunday School papers, in pamphlet form, and in some local newspapers. Before the course begins members of the W.C.T.U. interview Sunday School Superintendents and Teachers asking them to stress the importance of the lessons and to arrange to have the lessons taught before or after the Bible study, each of the five Sundays. These are taken up also by many Bands of Hope, Loyal Temperance Legions, and in the High and Public Schools, Vancouver, B.C. Superintendents of Temperance Sunday Schools have had the lessons broadcast for two years. In addition to the Sunday School lessons there is a course which counts as a unit on the diploma for Leadership Training. At the end of each of the five Sunday School lessons are printed questions to which the scholars are asked to write answers. When these are corrected, certificates are awarded to all who obtain 50 per cent. or more. Some Schools present awards of books, frequently Bibles. Each Sunday School is asked to send the best papers in each grade to the nearest local W.C.T.U. which may choose the best for small prizes. The Union, in turn, sends the best papers submitted to the County or District Superintendent, who has the papers compared, perhaps giving awards, and sends the best one to the Provincial Superintendent. Provincial examiners re-read, award prizes and send the five best papers in each grade to the National Superintendent for the final prizes. Certificates may be obtained from various Church headquarters or from the W.C.T.U. Office. The National Office has been recently transferred from Montreal, Quebec, to the home of the Manager, Clone House, Athens, Ontario. The work in Montreal was under a National Committee of W.C.T.U. members with Mrs. M. D. Cushing, Director. A new Committee of five W.C.T.U. members, who are also members of the Temperance Committee of the Religious Education Council, has been appointed with Mrs. T. T. George, Director, since 1928 Mrs. George has been Manager.

About 200 schools report ten minutes monthly Temperance talks. 18,000 pages of literature and hundreds of blotters were distributed in Sunday Schools and at Schools Fairs ; 51 Schools used slides ; 7,000 pledges were signed ; 9 Leadership Training Certificates were given as units for a diploma ; 55 shields were presented by Counties or Districts to the Sunday School having the largest percentage of scholars writing the answers to the questions ; 9 of these are competitive ; 3,000 buttons inscribed " No Beer, no Wine for Me," were presented to scholars in Sunday Schools ; 15,703 certificates were issued by the National W.C.T.U. and 25,000 or more, by various denominations. The National W.C.T.U. has presented 298 special awards to boys and girls who have passed five sets of answers since the National Study Course was inaugurated. It must not be forgotten that tens of thousands of boys and girls were taught the lessons but did not write answers.



*England.*—While no department has as yet been formed, many W.C.T.U. members are Sunday School teachers, Bible Class leaders and Band of Hope Workers. Miss Slack misses no opportunity of pressing the claims of Sunday School work and workers.

*Finland.*—Many White Ribboners are teachers in Sunday Schools. The Finnish Evangelic Lutheran Church which counts as its members 96 per cent. of the population has charge of this activity through the Finnish Sunday School Association with its 9,000 Sunday Schools, 20,000 teachers, and 196,000 pupils.

*France.*—Mlle. Perrelet reports Temperance lessons given in two "Thursday Schools," the Baptist Church the Oratory Church's social centre "La Clairiere." Sunday School Temperance Day consists of a lesson given by the clergyman to the children on the dangers of Alcoholism, and learned by the children for the next Sunday.

*Japan.*—Mrs. Chiyo Kozaki reports that Sunday School Temperance work is done most effectively by the Churches.

*Latvia.*—Milda Kempels writes of encouraging work through the Sunday Schools by many W.C.T.U. members. They make use of every opportunity to teach abstinence and to warn the children against the evils of drunkenness. Some of the local Unions in the provinces do fine Sunday School work.

*New Zealand.*—Mrs. Taylor reports among many departments of work that of "The Bible in Schools" does much good. The Churches of every denomination establish Sunday Schools before they acquire Church buildings. A large number of W.C.T.U. members are Sunday School teachers and Bible Class leaders.

*Rio de Janeiro.*—Miss Oliveira writes: Our Sunday School work here is very flourishing; the quarterly temperance lessons are better observed this year, we have a far better showing for World's Temperance Sunday, already orders are coming in for literature. We are often asked to send a speaker to Sunday schools; we have addressed many during the last three years and have had hundreds of pledges signed by Sunday School boys and girls. The World's Sunday School Convention was held in Rio last July, our society had a big place in the programme. A seminar was held at our headquarters teaching temperance in Sunday Schools, we gave our report in both English and Portuguese before the Convention. This summary of our seminar has been published in full in the report of the World's Convention. We had a fine exhibit, also Miss Strout was asked to speak before the young people who were delegates. We find our Sunday School work extremely hopeful.

*Scotland.*—Much progress has been made, and still much to be accomplished through the Churches and Sunday Schools. During centenary year one Sunday School Union reports 95 Temperance addresses being given on one Sunday in Sunday Schools, Bible Classes and Y.M.C.A. meetings. Literature and a specially written letter was sent to 40 Sunday Schools and given to each scholar. Prizes were awarded in some schools for the best Temperance Essay. One of Miss Slack's books was among them. A Temperance Rally was held for all Sunday School workers and teachers, prominent speakers gave the addresses. A Pageant, "The Dawn of Temperance," was taken part in by 200 young people. Many nations of the world were represented by W.C.T.U. members. A most effective part was the "Memorial to Frances Willard" by the "Ys." Sunday School Union Secretaries are co-operating now. The desire is expressed that a qualified Temperance Speaker should be sent, at least once a year, to each Sunday School; that temperance literature be circulated freely; that prizes be given for the best Temperance Essay; and also to encourage W.C.T.U. members to become Sunday School teachers.

*South Africa.*—The Sunday School lesson books provide help for teachers in connection with the quarterly Temperance lessons which are given in many Sunday Schools. On World's Temperance Sunday addresses are given by White Ribboners and others interested; scholars are urged to sign a Total Abstinence Pledge. Many Christian Ministers give a prominent place to the subject of Liquor Reform and Temperance in the preaching on World's Temperance Sunday. Temperance wayside posters are freely exhibited. One special new feature of our work is that Temperance addresses have been broadcast on Temperance Sunday. A strong plea has been made for a definite place on the Programme of the Annual Convention of the Sunday School Association. Teachers from all parts of South Africa attended these Conventions. We rejoice that favourable consideration is now being given to this matter.

#### SCHOOL OF METHODS.

*Superintendent*—MRS. ANNA MARDEN DEYO, U.S.A.

"Our W.C.T.U. is a school, to fit us for the sacred duties of patriots." So spoke our Frances Willard long ago.

To-day the School of Methods classroom is providing Adult Education for our workers, which if followed up, will provide our women with a working knowledge of the aims and methods of our great organisation which is not possible through any other one department. Such a school is the open door to wider knowledge along any line we may elect to follow, no better method of opening the eyes of the public to the truths we desire to disseminate exists than by holding Schools of Methods in every country.

An afternoon meeting at which some of our departments are presented is *not* a School of Methods. A School of Methods should be an all-day meeting. It must have two sessions, and preferably it should have three—morning, afternoon and evening. It must present at least three of our departments. Its aim is, "to so educate our own members that they may become safe leaders of others whose opportunities are less than their own." Conventions cannot meet this need; therefore the School of Methods is a necessity. We are constantly urged to increase our membership—let us as constantly impress upon our unions that to do effective work, the rank and file must do it intelligently. To this end the School of Methods was instituted.

We go to school to learn; we go to a training school to be taught the best methods of imparting our knowledge to others.

The most encouraging feature I have to report, the outstanding fact in all the work done, is the interest and participation of the young people. In their acceptance of responsibility and determination to fit themselves to carry forward this work, we rest our cause. The work in the United States is on a firm foundation, practically every state carrying the department. The director issues instructive and practical leaflets which are of great help. The department is considered a member-getter.

*New Zealand.*—The Director, Mrs. Hugh Kasper, writes: "I am very pleased to report an awakening interest in this department all over the Dominion. 'Schools of Methods,' or 'Study Groups' have been formed in most of the Districts, and superintendents appointed. In Auckland District a committee was set up to organize 'School of Methods' conferences. Six were held during the year. There are 29 Branch Unions in the Auckland district and most of these were represented. The subjects dealt with have been: The correct way to record minutes; Press reporting; Drawing up an agenda and; Organising an attractive programme; Duties of all officers and superintendents of departments; Parliamentary rules and procedure; The constitution of the New Zealand W.C.T.U. Model meetings and addresses

on Methods have been held in all the 13 Districts. The Otago District Union has recently formed a 'School of Methods' and held one conference. In the Young People's Branches the work is very much alive. The District Executive are forming Study Groups, and the young people are studying all subjects that go to make efficient leaders. At the Dominion convention, the young people took part in the public speaking contests and show great promise."

#### TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

*Superintendent*—MISS JULIA F. DEANE.

If people can be persuaded to think clearly and intelligently on the nature and effect of beverage alcohol, the success of the Temperance movement is assured. One of the agencies to stimulate such thinking is Temperance literature.

In response to a questionnaire sent out to the countries affiliated with the World's W.C.T.U., information shows that millions of pages of Temperance literature have been distributed.

The World's W.C.T.U. Handy Booklet is now published in three languages, English, French and Spanish. The World's Bulletin, prepared by Miss Agnes E. Slack, one of the World's honorary secretaries, has a world-wide circulation.

Limitations of space permit only very brief statements from the countries that have reported.

*Argentina*.—Temperance songs and leaflets for use in the schools have been prepared by Mrs. Isabel Gonzales Rodriguez and Senorita Oliveira. The former writes: "In one periodical on religious education I publish something in each issue. Another periodical for mothers has made me a contributing editor."

*Australia*.—The W.C.T.U. paper, "White Ribbon Signal" has a wide circulation, it is placed in doctors' and dentists' rooms, railway stations, libraries, and other public places. Cookery books and recipes for fruit drinks have been published and sold. Thousands of leaflets have been placed in Sunday School libraries. Blotters with terse comments against alcohol and gambling and smoking have been distributed free among State School and Sunday School children, also among Scouts and Guides. Literature is freely distributed at agricultural shows.

*Brazil*.—"We have a fine and complete set of pamphlets and books covering our various departments, printed in Portuguese," writes Dona Corina Barreiros. "We have had so many orders we have had to replenish our shelves three times this past year. Our literature is very well received, educators are particularly interested."

*Burma*.—In an attractive monthly, the "Life Line," published by the W.C.T.U., several pages are in native dialects. Temperance leaflets in native languages are used in the schools and for general distribution.

*Belgium*.—"Le Ruban Blanc" is the W.C.T.U. paper. In the schools and in its *sans* alcohol restaurants Temperance literature is used.

*Canada*.—A varied supply of Temperance literature is kept at the W.C.T.U. headquarters in Toronto, including plays, contest reciters, blotters, and campaign leaflets. The monthly magazine, "The White Ribbon Tidings," is a high class periodical, with a large subscription list.

*China*.—Under the supervision of Mrs. Frances Willard Liu, the "Woman's Voice," a bi-weekly, an attractive illustrated periodical, is published. Fine literature for use among students is printed.

*Costa Rica.*—Mrs. Mary Egbert, W.C.T.U. representative in Central America, writes that she literally “blotted her way into the schools” by the use of Temperance blotters. Literature has been circulated in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. She reports the distribution in two years of over 170,000 pages.

*England and Wales.*—The British Woman’s Total Abstinence Union has, at its London headquarters, a great storehouse of Temperance literature, consisting of leaflets, books, posters. The official paper, “White Ribbon,” is a fine periodical, with a circulation of 27,000. The Temperance caravans that tour country districts give out much literature.

*Egypt.*—Mrs. F. S. Hoyman writes: “Most of our leaflets are in Arabic and are used in the Sudan, Syria, and Palestine, as well as Egypt. The W.C.T.U. gave 500 each of two posters in French as well as English, which were placed by the railway department of the Government in their stations and post offices. The Nile Mission Press publishes many of our leaflets and books, which are then listed, advertised in its catalogue, and carried by its colporteurs and bookshops. One Moslem student asked for books to put ‘under the hand of the headmaster of the Government School.’ A police official requested books and leaflets to distribute.”

*Estonia.*—Since 1924 the W.C.T.U. has published the “Eesti Naine” (Estonian Woman); also a children’s paper, “Vaikeste” (Friend of the Children), and one for young girls, “Tutarlaps” (The Lass). It has also many attractive illustrated booklets in the Estonian language.

*France.*—The outstanding piece of literature recently put out is the translation of the Life of Frances Willard (in abridged form) by Idelette Perrelet. A mimeographed bulletin, “Notre Message,” is sent out regularly.

*Finland.*—The W.C.T.U. quarterly, “The Valkonauha” (White Ribbon), is one of eleven Temperance magazines published in Finland. Fanny von Herten reports: “Our four religious newspapers are all Temperance-minded. We have a quantity of Temperance literature, mostly in Finnish, also prohibition leaflets. Our headquarters library contains about 700 volumes. A Temperance encyclopedia is to be published soon.”

*Germany.*—Mrs. Gertrud Matschenz-Streichhan reports that the W.C.T.U. has a certain section of a monthly paper edited, under her supervision, by the Neuland Verlag. Leaflets, books, and posters are used to promote abstinence in the schools and elsewhere.

*India.*—In addition to its fine magazine, “The Indian Temperance News,” the W.C.T.U. prints and distributes anti-alcohol literature in more than a dozen native languages, among them, Urdu, Hindi, Telegu, Kanarese, and Marathi. India has a store of literature at its Delhi headquarters. It provides study books for mission schools, and displays posters at railway waiting rooms.

*Ireland (Ulster).*—The Ireland (Ulster) W.C.T.U. is given space each month in “Everybody’s Monthly,” a fine Temperance periodical of which 1,800 copies are circulated. Recently, in a W.C.T.U. membership campaign, free literature was given out with every pledge. On Temperance Sunday some branches gave to Sunday School scholars copies of Margaret Baker’s pictorial leaflets. Free literature for mothers have been given at babies’ clinics. Most unions supply posters for their local Church bulletin boards. Posters are also displayed at railway stations.

*Japan.*—The W.C.T.U. publishes two monthly periodicals, “Fujin Shimpo” for adults, and “Shonen Shimpo” for children. It also uses many posters and leaflets in its 125,000 schools. On the anniversary of the earthquake, observed as no-sake day, much literature is given out.

*Latvia.*—Mrs. Kempels reports that lack of funds made it impossible to continue the W.C.T.U. paper, but it has a section in the "New Voice," published by another Temperance Society. On Abstinence Day, in November, from 40,000 to 50,000 appeals were sent out. On Mother's Day, in May, 50,000 artistic postcards and 60,000 appeals were printed and sold at cost price.

*Norway.*—Mrs. Inga Zapffe reports: "Our literature consists mostly of tracts written by eminent members, some translated from English into Norwegian. We published a W.C.T.U. paper, 'Hvide Bandet.' The national organisation owns a large collection of literature for lending to members. At Christmas we publish a Mothers' Christmastide paper, and by its sale raised sufficient money to open a main office and employ a travelling secretary. Many copies of this 'special' were sent to our Norwegian people in America."

*New Zealand.*—The W.C.T.U. publishes three papers, the "White Ribbon" for adults, the "Beacon" for young people, and the "Little Paper" for children. Tens of thousands of leaflets and blotters are printed and distributed. Blotters in the Maori language are given to native schools. Leaflets for mothers are sent out with Cradle Roll birthday cards. A book, "Fifty Years of New Zealand W.C.T.U. History" is being written.

*Scotland.*—The "Scottish Women's Temperance News" is the official W.C.T.U. paper of Scotland. Its president writes that it purchases from the men's Temperance organization many of their leaflets, but publishes some of its own. Some district unions and individual branches do a good deal of free distribution, making a monthly door-to-door visitation." Campaign leaflets are used at no-licence polls. The official paper, "The Scottish Women's Temperance News," has a circulation of about 6,000. Temperance literature is displayed at the national headquarters and at several district union offices and at all Conferences. Much free literature is distributed in connection with bazaars. The national union has lately published and distributed free 55,000 postcards in reply to the Brewers' Challenge. Many posters are used, one district union (Fife) exhibiting 100 posters in cases, changed every three months, and several dozen larger ones on hoardings. It gives away 10,000 leaflets every month.

*Switzerland.*—Temperance literature in French and German is distributed at *sans* alcohol restaurants, also recipe books, giving instruction for preserving non-alcoholic fruit juices.

*South Africa.*—A literature depot and book room is maintained at W.C.T.U. headquarters, Johannesburg. Leaflets from other countries are translated into Afrikaan and other native languages. Temperance posters are displayed in tram cars and in railroad stations. During Raisin Week, observed yearly, a raisin recipe book is sold, and window cards call attention to use that may be made of grapes for food.

*Sweden.*—The W.C.T.U. publishes many leaflets and booklets in the Swedish language. Miss Maria Sandstrom writes: "We circulate our literature by selling it at meetings. The men who attend always buy. One book, 'Frances Willard,' they like very much. It has been printed as a serial. Lecturers and speakers always carry literature with them. Recently, in a period of two weeks, we sent out about 20,000 appeals 'To the Women of Sweden.'" In addition to its monthly publication, "Vira Bandet" (White Ribbon), it also publishes a Christmas and a Mother's Day paper.

*Uruguay.*—The Liga Contra el Alcoholismo publishes a paper, "El Lazo Blanco." Literature from England, France, and the United States is translated into Spanish and is sent out free. *The Government allows it to be posted free of charge* to all parts of Uruguay, to Government officials, doctors,

public schools, clubs, and teachers. A recent children's demonstration in Montevideo was broadcast over the radio. Radio lectures on Temperance are given frequently.

*United States.*—The W.C.T.U. publishes the "Union Signal," a weekly for adults, with a circulation of about 40,000, and the "Young Crusader," a monthly for children. It sends out from its publishing house in Evanston, Illinois, a vast amount of literature. From November, 1931, to November, 1932, it sold for distribution over 33,000,000 campaign leaflets and over 3,000,000 general leaflets, and from April, 1933, to the present time over 3,800,000 general leaflets. The slogan of this department should be: "If printer's ink can make folks think; then printer's ink can stop strong drink." Every country should supply itself with the best Temperance literature and circulate it in city, town, and village, that the people may be aroused to a realisation of the danger of permitting the liquor traffic and the liquor habit to continue its destructive work.

#### WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

This Department needs a fresh impetus; the needs are great and no other organisation can fill them. Fifty or more nations are banded together to fight the liquor traffic, and in the "Do Everything" policy of Frances Willard, there is room for this Department. In every nation there are women willing to sow the seed which shall spring up and be garnered. We are opposed to war, but while there is need for a police force, there is need for our work. We are not fulfilling our mission unless we are deeply interested and show our interest by making this Department a success. I am told by those who have been active in this work that hundreds of these nations' defenders become total abstainers.

All countries have sailors coming and going from their ports, and men of the Army and Navy in barracks, camps, and forts. Our aim is to reach with the Gospel Temperance and Purity Work the Army, Navy, Veterans, Merchant Marine Service, Seamen, Life Saving Stations, and Aviators, by means of organisation, the pledge, literature, gifts, and through co-operation with commandants and chaplains, by correspondence with soldiers and sailors, and by visits and personal effort. All this work done by White Ribbon women in *any* organisation should be reported to me and credited for this Department.

The name and address of your National Superintendent should be sent to your World's Superintendent as soon as appointed, so that she may intelligently plan and carry on the work. Where it is possible, the opening of canteens, W.C.T.U. homes and rest centres is helpful, and money is often found. We can "carry on" with all Christian activities, and where we can open a room for these men, so far away from home and loved ones, it is a great boon. When I was called to this Department I visited hundreds of Government reservations in many different countries, many of them with canteens in full blast. During the Spanish-American War, Bob Evans' ship went to southern waters with a full-fledged bar. When I learned of these evils, I took it to our U.S.A. W.C.T.U. and work began which closed all vile places, and Prohibition followed. The morals of the Army and Navy, by our efforts, have been redeemed and, please God, never will we take one step backward. The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in the U.S.A. does not mean that the nation's defenders, past and present, will go back to the curse of drink. This nation will still keep its Prohibition. We must work to preserve this freedom for all nations to help the nations' defenders.

Reports are in from New Zealand, Norway, France, and South America. Please adopt this Department, sending me your superintendent's name and

address. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

ELLA HOOVER THACHER, *Superintendent*.

#### W.C.T.U. EXHIBITS.

*Superintendent*—Miss FOSTER-NEWTON, England.

Helen G. Coleman (Saddleworth, South Australia) reports:—

*New South Wales*.—Fourteen window displays. All of these were of an educational value, showing: comparative values; advertisements with charts and posters; recipe books sold and pledges signed. Forty stalls in streets, churches and flower shows, displayed charts and posters. A very attractive exhibit arranged during 1933 convention. Non-alcoholic fruit-products. Cereals. Dried fruits of all kinds, nuts, cakes, unpolished rice and charts and literature included. During Health Week displays exhibited. Large posters with good pictures of Canberra, the Sydney Bridge and Adelaide Railway Station, stating the cost of each in comparison with Drink Bills of the Commonwealth, New South Wales and South Australia respectively, extensively used by the States.

*Western Australia*.—During Temperance week, special displays by means of posters and exhibits in the city and suburban centres. Show booth, used at Show time for suitable posters. Men coming in for meals discuss the facts stated on posters, giving figures on economic waste of the sale of beverage alcohol. Posters for display taken to country centres. Favourable comments by Press.

*Victoria*.—Window displays of exhibits and posters have been shown in the capital and many country towns. Charts, models and posters have been shown at Conferences.

*Tasmania*.—Two window displays shown in Launceston, showing comparative values of food versus alcohol and non-alcoholic first-aid treatment.

*South Australia*.—In Adelaide and country centres, window displays showing comparative values, with charts and posters have been arranged. A display, entitled "Safety First," planned by Miss Isabel McCorkindale, has been exhibited at shows and during the National and State Conventions, and illustrating a street accident caused by the use of alcohol in slowing up muscular activity by one-tenth of a second. During Temperance week in 1933, five windows of untenanted shops were secured for 10 days in an Adelaide arcade for window displays. Poster Competitions have been held each year in the capital and country centres and prizes awarded.

*Queensland*.—Has shown posters at Annual Shows, in procession and motor-car displays.

Mrs. Hanson (U.S.A.) reports:—

*United States of America*.—In 1932 an exhibit was prepared for the Loyalty Convention of the Anti-Saloon League in Chicago, and an address on exhibits was presented. The "Little Salesman," a mechanical figure referred to in the reports of recent years, was placed in a window near the Chicago Stadium where the National Conventions of the Political Parties were held. Leaflets and posters were also displayed; the window attracted much attention and comment. A Prohibition Fair was conducted for a week in Washington, D.C., and a large exhibit was sent from the National W.C.T.U.

On request, exhibits and materials were sent to the General Assembly of the Disciples Church and a Sunday School Exhibit to the American Baptist Publishing House.

Another large exhibit of leaflets, posters and other supplies was sent to the World's Sunday School Association in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A collection of our publications went to the Conference of Religious Editors meeting in Atlantic City.

In 1933, we sent an exhibit of teaching materials to the South Carolina State Teachers Meeting, an exhibit of books to the University of Pennsylvania, educational material to the Conference of the Disciples of Christ Church, and had a part in the exhibit of the Council of Women at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. This last exhibit consisted principally of the mementos of Frances Willard, although some brief summaries of the work of our organisation were included in hand-lettered volumes which told of the work of women during the past decade.

Window exhibits, showing what the price of two glasses of beer daily would mean in food, clothing, other necessities and luxuries, were set up all across the country. The "Little Salesman" literally covered the whole of the United States of America, travelling from coast to coast and from the lakes to the gulf.

Coloured maps told the story of state enforcement codes, the history of prohibition, the present wet and dry codes, and other timely data visualized for many thousands the situation at this time.

In 1934, exhibits in Alcohol Education have been prepared for the Board of Public Morals of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and for the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This same exhibit was sent to the State Convention of the Michigan Christian Endeavour Society.

Space was rented at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, and an exhibit built on Alcohol Education. This is attracting great attention as it sets forth scientifically what alcohol is and what it does. The subject matter of this booth is being duplicated for an exhibit at the National Education Association Meeting this summer in Washington, D.C., and other replicas of smaller dimensions are being prepared for general use over the States. These exhibits are prepared under the direction of, and co-operation with, the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, and in them we feel we are making a most valuable contribution to the educational programme.

*England.*—Mrs. John Dixon reports: It isn't possible for us as a Union to compete with the Trade and spend huge sums in advertising, but some of the Branches have reached the outside public by means of a shop-window exhibition or by taking a Stand during a town's Health Week Exhibition, etc.

By the use of our models and statements the people are shown the relation of Alcohol to Home Life, Child Life, etc., and comparisons of alcoholic drinks and milk and foods. Our demonstrator has opportunities of explaining the models to those interested and Branches have been glad to have a visit from her for an address which she has illustrated with some of the exhibits.

Some very useful work is done each year at the Nursing Exhibition, where our Union has a Stand and many nurses stop to have a chat and ask questions and take away literature which they promise to read. Some nurses ask to be linked up to Branches and this is done.

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#### NOTICE OF AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

I hereby give notice that at the next convention of the World's W.C.T.U. I or someone in my place will move to amend Article VIII by adding after the words "women member of our organisation" the following words, "one delegate from each organised country and . . ."

MARGARET C. MUNNS.



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