REPORT
OF THE
16th
Convention
OF THE
WORLD'S
Woman's Christian
Temperance Union

June 3-8 : : : : 1937
WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A.

Price 1/- or 25 cents each
From N.B.W.T.A.U., 104 Gower Street, London, W.C.1; National W.C.T.U.
Headquarters, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.
REPORT

OF THE

Sixteenth Convention

OF THE

World's Woman's Christian

: : Temperance Union ; :

June 3–8 - - - 1937
WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A.
PLEDGE.

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

BADGE.

The White Ribbon.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.


MOTTO.

"For God and Home and Every Land."

WORLD'S PRAYER HOUR.

Twelve o'clock noon.

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

1891 Boston, U.S.A.
1893 Chicago, U.S.A.
1897 Toronto, Canada.
1900 Edinburgh, Scotland.
1903 Geneva, Switzerland.
1906 Boston, U.S.A.
1910 Glasgow, Scotland.
1913 Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
1922 Philadelphia, U.S.A.
1925 Edinburgh, Scotland.
1928 Lausanne, Switzerland.
1931 Toronto, Canada.
1934 Stockholm, Sweden.
1937 Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
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White Ribboners will greatly help in our work if they will order copies of the World’s W.C.T.U. Bulletin to hand to their friends in the hope of interesting them in our great reform. Price 1s., or 25 cents, a year. Four copies or more to one address half-price.

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(Organised 1883).

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,, (Transvaal)—61 Moseley Buildings, Johannesburg.

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Brazil—Sala 411, 111 Ave. Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro.

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,, (Queensland)—Willard House, North Quay, Brisbane.
,, (South)—Willard House, 35 Wakefield Street, Adelaide.
,, (New South Wales)—Daking House, Rawson Place, Sydney.
,, (West)—11 Aberdeen Street, Perth.
,, (Tasmania)—714 Brisbane Street, Hobart.

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Korea—194 Insadong, Seoul.


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Uruguay—Calle Maldonado 1368, Montevideo.

Just at the time this Report goes to print I have received a letter from Mrs. Scrivenor, Cor. Sec. South Africa W.C.T.U., that the headquarters at Bloemfontein have been given up as the President, Mrs. Craig, has removed owing to her husband’s serious illness. She has gone to Cape Colony until further notice. It will be best for correspondence to go to Cape Colony Headquarters. (A.E.S.).
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

**LIFE MEMBERS.**

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Mrs. Ina A. C. Abbott</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>Mrs. J. D. Abrams</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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<td>1927</td>
<td>Mrs. Ethel Derviss Ackerman (U.S.A.)</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>Rev. Lewis Adams</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>Mrs. Preston Adams</td>
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<td>1931</td>
<td>Mrs. Ida M. Alberti</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>Mrs. Fronia G. Allen</td>
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<td>1931</td>
<td>Mrs. Anna Cora Almy</td>
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<td>1913</td>
<td>Rev. Lewis Adams</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>Mrs. Preston Adams</td>
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<td>1931</td>
<td>Mrs. Cassie B. Armstrong</td>
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<td>1934</td>
<td>Miss Maud E. Astwood</td>
<td>Bermuda</td>
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<td>1936</td>
<td>Mrs. Minnie L. Ayres</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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<td>1932</td>
<td>Mrs. Rose W. Baker</td>
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<td>1929</td>
<td>Mrs. W. F. Baker</td>
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<td>Mrs. J. Victoria Bannister</td>
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<td>Mrs. Edith P. Barber</td>
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<td>1930</td>
<td>Mrs. Effie L. Barnes</td>
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<td>1930</td>
<td>Mrs. Helen Barton</td>
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<td>1925</td>
<td>Miss M. I. Bazin</td>
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<td>1924</td>
<td>Mrs. Frances Rasbach Beach</td>
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<td>1925</td>
<td>Mrs. Marie B. Beresford</td>
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<td>1931</td>
<td>Mrs. Kate R. Bickford</td>
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<td>1920</td>
<td>Mrs. Margaret Black</td>
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<td>Mrs. G. H. V. Blutea</td>
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<td>1913</td>
<td>Mrs. Ella A. Boole</td>
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<td>1937</td>
<td>Mrs. Anna M. Bowen</td>
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<td>1911</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary J. Bowan</td>
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<td>1925</td>
<td>Mrs. John Brown</td>
<td>Cape Town, South Africa</td>
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<td>Mrs. Laura Duncan Brown</td>
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<td>Mrs. Sue E. Bruner</td>
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<td>Mrs. C. W. Burnard</td>
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<td>Mrs. J. Bryan</td>
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<td>Mrs. Campbell</td>
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<td>Mrs. Colvin Campbell</td>
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<td>Mrs. L. E. Campbell</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>Miss Mary J. Campbell</td>
<td>India</td>
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<td>Mrs. Marjorie Almy Carlton</td>
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<td>1922</td>
<td>Mrs. Maude Pratt Carr</td>
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<td>Mrs. Mary H. Carter</td>
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<td>1934</td>
<td>Mr. Arch D. Chamberlain</td>
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<td>1934</td>
<td>Mrs. Eda M. Chamberlain</td>
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<td>1914</td>
<td>Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp</td>
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<td>Mrs. Minnie Chown</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Ella P. Christner</td>
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<td>1922</td>
<td>Mrs. S. B. Chute</td>
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<td>1936</td>
<td>Mrs. Anna L. Clark</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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1921 Mrs. Eliza Clark, Australia.
1928 Mrs. Charity Cleveland, U.S.A.
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1925 Mrs. Lundie, South Africa.
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1930 Mrs. Cora McHunn, U.S.A.
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1932 Mrs. Augusta McCready, U.S.A.
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1933 Mrs. Mary S. McFarlin, U.S.A.
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1932 Mrs. Edna M. Melius, U.S.A.
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1927 Mrs. Sidney Moore, Australia.
1928 Mrs. Winifred Moore, U.S.A.
1928 Mrs. Clara I. Moore, U.S.A.
1920 Miss Azuma Moriva, Japan.
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1926 Mrs. Della M. Mudd, U.S.A.
1914 Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, U.S.A.
1926 Mrs. E. J. Murdock, U.S.A.
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1932 Mrs. Ina M. Myers, U.S.A.
1936 Mrs. Annette E. Nesbet, 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.
1936 Mrs. Ella M. Oathout, 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.
1927  Mrs. Ida May Overocker, U.S.A.
1929  Miss Eulalia Losie Palmer, U.S.A.
1934  Mrs. Gertrude L. 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.
1932  Miss M. Alida Perry, 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.
1931  Mrs. Polmear, South Africa.
1930  Mrs. Fred C. Potter, U.S.A.
1932  Mrs. Jennie Laura Potter, U.S.A.
1937  Miss Louise Powell, U.S.A.
1929  Mrs. A. L. Powers, Canada.
1927  Mrs. H. Pratt, Canada.
1936  Mrs. Anna W. Price, U.S.A.
1914  Mrs. Press, Australia.
1935  Mrs. Lavinia H. Punnett, U.S.A.
1932  Mrs. Eleanor G. Quance, U.S.A.
1930  Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, U.S.A.
1930  Mrs. Anna Kammerer Ranch, U.S.A.
1935  Miss Emily Raton, Sweden.
1937  Mrs. Elish Raudd, U.S.A.
1927  Mrs. C. L. Rees, Australia.
1928  Mrs. Caroline Relyea, U.S.A.
1930  Mrs. W. Ry lance, Canada.
1928  Mrs. Rose Runnhart, U.S.A.
1927  Mrs. Sarah B. Roberts, U.S.A.
1932  Mrs. W. Robertson, Canada.
1934  Mrs. A. Corrine Rogers, U.S.A.
1913  Mrs. Abbir 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  Mrs. Ella M. Sanderson, U.S.A.
1935  Miss Marie Sandstrom, Sweden.
1926  Miss Esther E. Satterlee, U.S.A.
1933  Miss Agnes Scott, Canada.
1920  Mrs. D. Scott, Canada.
1927  Mrs. John Scott, Canada.
1906  Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, U.S.A.
1928  Miss Queenie Shephard, England.
1922  Mrs. Annie R. Shrum, U.S.A.
1936  Mrs. Dora Shugart, U.S.A.
1923  Miss Agnes E. Slack, England.
1929  Mrs. Irene L. Slosson, U.S.A.
1934  Mrs. Ida E. Wise Smith, U.S.A.
1925  Mrs. Smithere, Natal, South Africa.
1931  Miss E. S. Sorey, England.
1925  Miss Emilie J. Solomon, South Africa.
1921 MRS. EMMA J. WILEY, U.S.A.
1924 MISS JANE RICHMOND WILKINS, U.S.A.
1923 MRS. OLIVER WILLARD, U.S.A.
1925 MISS ANNA L. WILLIAMS, U.S.A.
1926 MRS. GERTRUDE E. WILLIAMS, U.S.A.
1935 MRS. LEE ANNA WILSON, U.S.A.
1925 MRS. H. WILSON, Canada.
1932 MRS. SARA L. WITHERWAX, U.S.A.
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.
1937 MRS. ANNA C. WYTHMAN, 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.
1935 MRS. ELIZABETH BALLAGH, U.S.A.
1925 DR. MARTHA A. BONNELL, U.S.A.
1925 MRS. RICHARD BOOTH, Ireland
1925 MRS. EMMA BOURNE, U.S.A.
1937 MRS. EUPHEMIA BOWES, Australia.
1922 MISS LUCY BROD, England.
1923 MRS. FRANCIS JANE BROWN, U.S.A.
1913 MARY TOWNE BURT, U.S.A.
1937 MRS. MARY EMMA BYRNE, U.S.A.
1908 M. CASSELS, Hawaii.
1912 MRS. SARAH F. CHAPIN, U.S.A.
1934 MRS. HARRIET C. COLEMAN, Hawaii.
1926 MRS. S. I. CRAIG, Canada.
1918 MRS. JOHN C. DAVIS.
1904 JANET E. DOUGALL, Canada.
1927 COL. FREDERICK NEAL DOW, U.S.A.
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.
1937 MRS. ASA GORDON, Canada.
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. HERDON, U.S.A.
1911 MRS. MARY GORDON HILL, U.S.A.
1937 MISS SARAH HOOKER, England.
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.
1906 MRS. STELLA B. IViINE, U.S.A.
1913 MISS ELFA GILBERT IVES, U.S.A.
1932 MRS. F. M. JACkSON, U.S.A.
1929 MR. 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.
1937 MISS WILHELMIINE LOHMAN, Germany.
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 MccROSKIEY.
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.
1937 MRS. MATHILDA ADELE NELSON, U.S.A.
1928 MRS. AGNES ALLEN NORTHUP, U.S.A.
1924 MRS. ELIZABETH L. PALMER, U.S.A.
1915 REV. LEWIS ADAMS PARCELS, U.S.A.
1928 MISS ANN MATILDA PINDER, India.
1937 MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, U.S.A.
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 MR. FRANCIS 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.
1937 MISS ETHER AUSTIN SHRIGLEY, U.S.A.
1929 FANNIE A. SMITH, U.S.A.
1936 MRS. ELLA F. STAFFord, U.S.A.
1922 MRS. LUCY BLAIR SMITH, U.S.A.
1915 MR. MALCOLM SMITH, U.S.A.
1936 MRS. ELLA F. STAFFord, U.S.A.
1919 MRS. LILIAN 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.
1920 MRS. ANNA A. TAYLOR, U.S.A.
1930 MRS. EDNA HARVeY TAYLOR, U.S.A.
1923 MRS. ELLEN LEGRO TENNEY, U.S.A.
1910 MR. WILLIAM F. THACHER, U.S.A.
1932 MRS. MARY THORNEy, Canada.
1932 Mrs. W. E. Towson, U.S.A.
1927 Miss Ellen Turnwell, U.S.A.
1913 May C. Upham, U.S.A.
1929 Mr. L. D. Vinson, U.S.A.
1926 Miss Lydia Ward, U.S.A.
1934 Mrs. Eliza Ellen Waring, U.S.A.
1925 Mrs. Mary J. Weaver, U.S.A.
1928 Mrs. Wayne B. Wheeler, U.S.A.
1928 Mr. C. H. White, Australia.
1928 Mr. Joseph B. Wiley, U.S.A.
1900 Frances E. Willard, U.S.A.
1913 Margaret Wilmer, U.S.A.
1936 Mrs. Gertrude L. Wortman, U.S.A.
1928 Mr. Gordon Wright, Canada.
1931 Mrs. Gordon Wright, Canada.
1935 Mrs. Janet Wright, U.S.A.
1929 Mrs. Hanna T. Yarnell, U.S.A.
1934 Mrs. Letitia Yeomans, Canada.
PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

I. That every country plan in its own way to celebrate in 1939 the Centenary of Frances E. Willard, founder of the World's W.C.T.U., the plan to include emphasis on total abstinence, purity, and peace, the enrolment of new members, and special gifts of money. (Several countries have already adopted their plans.)

II. Let us continue our four special objects, the observance of:

1. Day of Prayer, Thursday of the Week of Prayer in January, as a day of prayer for the Temperance cause. The date in 1938 will be January 6th.

2. February 17th, by holding Temperance meetings, an address given or programme arranged and a collection taken for the organising work in each country.

3. Mothers' Day, the second Sunday in May, to be observed as a tribute to mothers and not for the purpose of raising money.

4. Peace Week, the second week in December, when peace meetings shall be held at the time of the year when we are talking about "Peace on earth, goodwill to men."

III. Pension Fund. Most religious, educational, and philanthropic organisations have adopted a pension plan of their own. The organisers of the World's W.C.T.U. do not receive salaries sufficiently large for them to save money to retire, even after many years in foreign lands. I recommend, therefore, the appointment of a committee to study the ways and means of establishing an annual pension fund for the World's Organisers. If such a fund is established, it could be supplemented by legacies and special gifts. Only those commissioned by the World's W.C.T.U. for work in lands other than their own should be eligible, and then only after a term of service to be determined by the committee studying the problem.

IV. That National organisations adopt departments of work, choosing for the leaders women who are well equipped for that particular work.

V. That every National Society promote the organising of new Unions and the enlisting of new members as a definite part of the National work.

VI. That Unions be urged to feature meetings to which Missionary Societies may be invited, material for such a meeting to be found in the report of this Convention, in the Bulletin published by Miss Slack, and in the "Union Signal," and other national papers. Let every Union aim to be a Light Line Union.

VII. Last, but not least, let us all observe the noontide prayer that we may have courage everywhere to put our ideals into action.
DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

WRITTEN BY FRANCES E. WILLARD IN 1883.

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 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 foregoing Declaration of Principles.
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—Name.

This organization 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 President 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
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

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 article 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 from each affiliated country and one 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.

It shall meet upon the call of the second 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.

*By vote of the Executive Committee the following is an interpretation of Article X.:

In the Nominating Committee, names may be presented for Vice-Presidents. As many as nine names may be presented. In the election the one receiving the largest number of votes shall be First Vice-President; the second largest, Second Vice-President; and the third largest, Third Vice-President.

The same interpretation shall pertain to the Secretaries: six names may be presented; the one receiving the largest number of votes shall be First Secretary, the second largest, the Associate Secretary.
WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

The posting of names of nominees may be by written form as well as by bulletin board.

BYE-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.—Election of Officers.

The election of officers shall take place on the morning of the last day but one of the Convention.
ARTICLE IV.—Filling Vacancies.

The general officers are empowered to fill vacancies which occur among the general officers or superintendents in the interim of Conventions.

ARTICLE V.—Credentials.

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 VI.—Departments.

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

Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social, Legal and Organisation. These shall be in charge of Superintendents specially fitted for the work of their respective departments.

ARTICLE VII.—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 1,000 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 VIII.—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 IX.—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.—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 XI.—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 organization is effected and officers duly elected.

ARTICLE XII.—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 XIII.—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 XIV.—Limit of Convention.

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

ARTICLE XV.—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 XVI.—Amendments.

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

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

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

WORLD'S CONVENTION MINUTES.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 3rd, 1937.

The Convention was called to order by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the World's W.C.T.U., at 9-30 a.m.

After singing "Coronation," the Crusade Psalm was read in unison. Mrs. Stevens Leavitt (U.S.A.) led in prayer. The Crusade Hymn was sung, after which Mrs. Brown (Canada) called the Roll, which was responded to by 6 General Officers, 3 Advisory Committee members, 2 Organisers, 30 Presidents or their representatives, 1 Branch Representative, and 14 World's Superintendents. Later, 7 representatives from Countries were present.

Miss Agnes Slack read the minutes of the morning session of the Executive Committee of Wednesday, June 2nd. Mrs. Mabon (Canada) proposed, Mrs. Nikoff (Bulgaria) seconded, and it was resolved to adopt the minutes.

Mrs. Munns (U.S.A.) proposed the adoption of an Amendment to the Constitution (due notice had been given). This was seconded by Mrs. Wheeler of California, South (U.S.A.), and it was resolved.

"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 IX by adding after the words 'woman member of our organisation' the following words: 'one delegate from each organised country and,' so that Article IX will read:

'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 from each organised country and 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."

It was proposed, seconded, and resolved to appoint the following committees:

Courtesies—Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith (U.S.A.) (Chairman), Mrs. Ida W. Ramsey (U.S.A.)

Credentials—Mrs. W. T. G. Brown (Canada), Mrs. Anna Marden DeYo (U.S.A.), Mrs. H. G. Herbert (Australia).

Registration—Mrs. Margaret C. Munns (U.S.A.), Mrs. Lottie Page (U.S.A.), Miss Helen Estelle (U.S.A.).

Budget—Referred to Executive Committee for consideration; to be reported later.

Mrs. Strang (Australia) called for names of the Nominating Committee, every country represented in the Convention being entitled to name a member.

Mrs. Boole, in presenting the Honorary Secretary, Miss Slack, stated that she was elected Honorary Secretary of the World's W.C.T.U. in London, June, 1895, on the strong recommendation of Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard, and that she had given herself all these years unstintingly to the work and had visited and organised in many countries.

Miss Slack gave a comprehensive review of the activities of the World's W.C.T.U., 1934-1937.

Mrs. Brown (Canada), Honorary Secretary, gave details of some interesting activities of the work.

Mrs. Sadie Jones, of Colorado (U.S.A.), proposed, Mrs. Wright (Canada) seconded the adoption of the Hon. Secretaries' report. Carried.
The Convention stood to express their thanks, and gave the White Ribbon salute.

The following were invited to sit on the platform—Advisory Committee: Mrs. C. T. Gauntlett (Japan), Mrs. J. Forrester-Paton (Scotland), Miss Flora E. Strout (U.S.A.); Organisers: Mrs. Mary Egbert (Guatemala), and Mrs. Edith M. Irvine-Rivera (Puerto Rico).

Mrs. Munns (U.S.A.) presented the financial statement. At her request, all Life Members present rose and received the White Ribbon salute.

The report of the Auditors on report of the Treasurer was read. Mrs. Black, of Pennsylvania (U.S.A.), proposed adoption, Mrs. Barton (Scotland) seconded, and it was resolved to adopt.

It was proposed by Miss Slack, seconded by Mrs. Wanner, of North Dakota (U.S.A.), and resolved that the report of the Treasurer be adopted. The Convention rose.

Miss Slack paid a high tribute to the most valuable work of Mrs. Munns. Mrs. Munns announced that she had received a pledge for $100.00 from Japan.

Mrs. Wise-Smith (U.S.A.), as Chairman of Committee on Courtesies, read greetings from Lena Madesin Phillips, President of International Organisation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Yolanda Mero-Irion, Chairman, Woman's National Radio Committee; and Mrs. I. D. Vanvalkenburgh, of Albany, N.Y. (U.S.A.).

Mrs. Smith took the Chair and presented the President, Mrs. Boole. The White Ribbon salute was given Mrs. Boole, who then gave her address.

Mrs. Forrester-Paton (Scotland) proposed that the masterly address of the World's President be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. M. F. Johnson, of Brooklyn, N.Y. (U.S.A.), and resolved. Miss Slack proposed a rising vote of appreciation which was given to Mrs. Boole.

Solo by Mrs. Marjorie Almy Carlton (U.S.A.), “The Line Shall Not Break Where I Stand.” Mrs. Boole announced that this had been written by Mrs. Laura D. Whitmore, who “entered eternal life last night.”

A Litany was read for the Noontide Hour.

Memorial Service was led by Mrs. Boole. Mrs. Marjorie Almy Carlton (U.S.A.) sang “All Good Saints Who From Their Labours Rest.”

Mrs. Brown (Canada) led in prayer, and paid tribute to Mrs. F. C. Ward, who was to have given the prayer.

As each name was read, Mrs. Sadie Hall (U.S.A.) placed a white flower in a vase on the platform. Mrs. Boole read the following names:—

Mrs. Marian Henriksen, President of Denmark; Dr. Sara Detwiler, Supt. Travellers’ Aid, Canada; Mrs. Margaret Shennan, South Africa; Miss. Cora Frances Stoddard, U.S.A.; Mrs. Emma L. Transeau, U.S.A.; Miss. Lottie McAllister, Editor, Canada; Mrs. F. C. Ward, President, Canada.

The Chair expressed sympathy to Canada in the loss of their beloved President, Mrs. Ward, and Editor, Mrs. McAllister.

Outstanding leaders in other ranks of life—Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, U.S.A.; Col. Frederick N. Dow, U.S.A.; Admiral Richmond Pearson Hobson, U.S.A.—a hero for the Cause; Bishop W. F. Oldham, U.S.A.; Bishop William Frazier McDowell, U.S.A.; Dr. S. D. Gordon, U.S.A.—known around the world for his “Quiet Talks”; Dr. Fred B. Smith, U.S.A.; and others.

Life Members—Miss Ethel Shrigley, Miss Rebecca Rhoads, Mrs. Nina G. Frantz, Mrs. Adeline Wilkins, Mrs. Lizzie Perkins, Mrs. Florence D. Richard, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, Mrs. Mary Jane Philpott, Mrs. D. Cross, Mrs. L. D. Peak, Mrs. A. Sadler, Mrs. S. G. E. McKee.
Mrs. Quimby (U.S.A.) placed on the Memorial List of the World's W.C.T.U. the name of Frederick Neal Dow for the Maine W.C.T.U., as a tribute to his great work.

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt was made a Memorial Member by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Mrs. Adeline Wilkins through the estate note given by her, and the following were pledged—Mrs. Hannah Robertson Stout by her daughter, Miss Flora Stout; Mrs. Florence D. Richard (former State President Ohio W.C.T.U.) by Mrs. Romans (Ohio); Mrs. Matilda Adel Nelson by her daughter, Miss Ethel Capitola Nelson of Galesburg, Illinois; Baroness Adelheid von Welizek by Frau Fischer (Germany); Miss Agathe Trachrm, Egersund, by Miss Friestad, Norway; Mrs. Margaret Shennan (former Supt. of World's W.C.T.U.) by Mrs. Maskew Miller (S. Africa); Mrs. Euphemia Bowes (early worker in Australia) by Mrs. Strang (Australia). Canada pledged the name of Mrs. Ward (President of the Dominion of Canada) by Mrs. Brown (Canada); and Mrs. Fermina Ruiz de Chagoyan from Guanajuato City, Mexico, by her daughter.

"Stand Loyally," written by Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, was sung.

Adjournment with the Benediction.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3rd, 2 p.m.

After the Song Service, Mrs. D. Wallace (Scotland) led in prayer.

Miss Mary B. Ervin gave the report of the Loyal Temperance Legion. She presented an interesting summary.

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin (U.S.A.) announced the State of New York, King's County and Flatbush Union, desired to place the name of Miss Emma Alexander (sister of Mrs. Boole) on the memorial membership list of the World's W.C.T.U.

Mrs. Mary B. Egbert reported on her five years' work as organiser in Costa Rica and Guatemala. She displayed costumes worn by two different Indian tribes in Guatemala, copies of posters which have been distributed, and a doll dressed as one of their native workers. The outstanding event of her work is the permission given by the Government to give Scientific Temperance Instruction in the schools—the schools' chief support comes from the revenue of liquor!

The wreath, which was to be placed by Miss Agnes Slack on the statue of Frances Willard in Statuary Hall in the Capitol building, was displayed. Mrs. Boole explained that it was made of evergreens from twenty-five countries.

Mrs. Romans, of Ohio, U.S.A., presented a bouquet of white carnations sent by Mrs. M. B. Gray, of Cleveland, Ohio, to this Convention, with good wishes.

Mrs. Munns announced that Trenton, N.J., No. 1, U.S.A., was making five life members of the World's W.C.T.U., as follows: Mrs. Anna M. Bowen, Mrs. Martha H. Tilton, Mrs. Elsie Randall, Mrs. Anna C. Wythman, and Mrs. Jane E. Hulfish. Mrs. E. E. Stephens, Missouri, U.S.A., is making her husband a life member.

Mrs. Sporri reported on the work in Austria, and explained it is hampered because the Government does not allow them to enrol children. Mrs. Herbert reported on the work in Australia. They have 382 Unions, 12,000 members. In most states in Australia, the majority of the women magistrates are members of the W.C.T.U. Mrs. E. H. Pruden (China) spoke of the work led by Frances Willard Liu, and the influence of the W.C.T.U. in the progress of that country and in their new life movement.

Cablegram of greeting to the Convention was announced, sent by Mrs. Goubran and Mrs. Hoyman of Egypt.
After announcements Mrs. Strang proposed that the Convention adjourn. It was seconded by Mrs. White, of Manitoba. The Convention adjourned with the Benediction.

At the Capitol, Mrs. Boole called on Miss Slack to place the wreath on the statue of Miss Willard. Under the dome of the Capitol is a wide circle of marble statues of the men who have been pioneers in making the history of the U.S.A. In that circle is one woman—Frances E. Willard—placed there by the State of Illinois.

TRIBUTE TO MISS WILLARD.
By Miss Agnes Slack.

(This address was broadcasted through the U.S.A. and Canada).

We are here to commemorate the life of Frances E. Willard, the founder of the World's W.C.T.U. She was a source of inspiration and strength, not only to those with whom she worked, but to many thousands of women who never saw her. The inspiration of her life goes on and will influence future generations as a great leavening force over the world.

Her early happy home life and peaceful surroundings gave her a poise beyond all price.

I have stood on the jutting rock overlooking the bay of San Francisco where Miss Willard stood in 1883. As she watched the ships sailing to the East, knowing they carried barrels of intoxicating drink, the vision came to her to start a sisterhood of Temperance women around the world, to arrest a traffic which destroys home life and is the enemy of children and all progress.

Her vision resulted in the organisation at Boston in 1883, of the World's W.C.T.U. This organisation has penetrated widely in many parts of the world.

Trained women have been placed on the different continents and organised Unions. W.C.T.U. Headquarters have been built in many of the chief cities of the world.

Miss Willard drafted the great Polyglot Petition, urging the rulers of the world to abolish the safeguards and sanctions of the State from the drink traffic and the opium trade, for the protection of our homes. The petition was signed by millions of women from nearly every land. It was presented to the President of the United States, and through the help of Lady Henry Somerset to Queen Victoria.

Frances Willard was a great welding force. She constantly discovered possibilities in people. Many times when sitting by her I have thought some proposals inadequate. She would whisper to me "I must get something out of this." On her suggestion, the proposer would eagerly accept some little alteration which made a vast difference, and secured co-operation.

There are places which speak to us. We stand in this historic building, by a statue, and feel nearer to God, for we are now getting a new dedication. This statue is a witness to us. We hear again her call to fuller service. Her goodness, her power to love comes back to us.

Life for her was not all smooth. She went through times of privation, but she always kept the pilgrim spirit. We felt conscious she was never alone—that she was always guided by a Hidden Power. Her life was based on the standards of Christ. This was the Rock on which she placed her feet.

She was inclusive. She believed women should be home-makers, but that they should make the world a larger home. She loved big schemes, and did much to promote the solidarity of women's efforts.

It was under the auspices of the World's W.C.T.U. the first international peace meetings were held. Miss Willard planned for peace to be part of the progress. In recent years, several women's international societies have been formed, but the W.W.C.T.U. was the pioneer, and is increasingly
a force allying many races and nations.

Though so gifted she had no egotism. She would always listen to advice and never took offence. She radiated kindness. Her tenderness was felt by everyone.

Once when staying at Reigate Priory with her (as Lady Henry Somerset’s guests), a maid came into the room to say ‘‘some people had been looking through the house, but they have really come to have a peep at Miss Willard.’’ At once her papers were dropped. I followed her downstairs to the Hall, where stood father, mother, and their little boy. Miss Willard went to them, placed her outstretched hands on the boy’s shoulders; she left them a beautiful message.

After my election as Hon. Secretary of the W.W.C.T.U., I spent a few days at Reigate Priory. Feeling very inexperienced, I asked Miss Willard to give me guidance. She replied: ‘‘In your correspondence never write a letter without some word of encouragement. So many people give up work in good causes because no one encourages them, and they feel their efforts to be unseen. Always give full acknowledgment to those who are doing their best, however, small. Do not set up to be a critic. The world is full of critics, and criticism so often stifles effort. Look for the good in people, and they will be helped.’’

The friendship between Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset was a great stimulus to Temperance work in many lands—the influence of Lady Henry opened many doors. Christian influence permeated everything. She had no dislikes and even loved those who persecuted her.

When Miss Willard died I was the guest at Southport of the Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Jenkins (ex-President Wesleyan Conference). He received a letter from ‘‘The Methodist Recorder’’ asking him to write an appreciation of Frances Willard. I received a similar application from the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes for ‘‘The Methodist Times.’’ I asked Dr. Jenkins what the impression Miss Willard had made on him. He replied he was at her first meeting in Wesley’s Chapel, City Road, London, when she received a welcome from the Methodist Church in the World’s Methodist Cathedral, as we regard Wesley’s Chapel. He told me how this little, quiet lady walked gently on to the platform, a stranger to everyone. ‘‘When she had been speaking five minutes she won us all. She had a wonderful power of making that great audience feel she cared for them. All strangeness went and we listened enthralled to her address. Lady Henry Somerset was with her.’’

In June, 1895, Miss Willard presided at a World’s W.C.T.U. Convention in London, and we filled the city’s largest halls. One evening a public meeting in London’s largest hall, the Royal Albert Hall, was a scene no one can ever forget. The ten thousand seats were all filled and hundreds of people were turned away, many of them offering several gold sovereigns if they could be admitted. Lady Henry Somerset, with her wonderful charm, introduced Miss Willard. On the platform were representative men and women from different countries of the world, and leaders of the great Temperance and philanthropic causes in our country. Miss Willard held that audience and lifted up the Temperance cause as few people ever could do.

The influence will never be forgotten by those who heard her and were influenced by her.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1937, 8 p.m.

Mrs. Boole presiding. The World’s National Officers and State Officers, carrying National and State Flags, marched through the Hall to the platform.
Delightful music was given by the Choral Group of Takoma Park Women's Club and the Euphonic Male Quartette of Washington, D.C. Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D.D., Chaplain, House of Representatives of the United States, led in prayer.

The Hon. Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, gave the following message to the Convention from the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"I am glad to know that Peace continues to be one of the vital concerns of the World's W.C.T.U. It is indeed fitting that in connection with the Sixteenth Triennial Convention of the organisation in Washington a great peace meeting is to be held.

"In the conflict of principles and policies, aspirations and ambitions which the world to-day witnesses, the United States remains steadfast in its determination to pursue the ways of peace. We shall continue to strive, under Divine Providence with heart and soul and all of our strength to serve the cause of peaceful humanity by setting an example.

"We rejoice to-day that all the nations of the Western Hemisphere are at peace with each other and with the rest of the world. The United States seeks no conquest. We have no imperial aspirations. Not only do we desire peace, but we are determined in all of our relations to avoid those perils that would endanger the gains that have been made. We desire to be a good neighbour and we are ready at all times to co-operate with all nations and peoples to make the spirit of peace a practical and a living fact. May God hasten the day when this spirit shall dominate the whole world."

After presenting the message from the President, Dr. Sayre spoke briefly in support of peace.

Greetings were given by Dr. John W. Studebaker, Federal Director of Education; from the Churches by Rev. Edwin Holt, Hughes, D.D., Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and from the Federation of Church Women by Mrs. Frank A. Linzel, President.

Mrs. Wise Smith gave the welcome from the National W.C.T.U. as President. Responses were made by Miss Strout (South America), Mrs. Strang (Australia), Mrs. Maskew Miller (South Africa), and Mrs. Chowryyappah (India).

After singing the Doxology, the meeting closed with Benediction.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4th, 1937.

The Convention opened at 9-15 a.m., Mrs. Boole presiding.

After singing, Mrs. Knight (Canada) led in prayer.

Minutes were read of the evening session of the Executive Committee, June 2nd, by Miss Agnes Slack. Mrs. Stanley (U.S.A.) and Mrs. Pugsley (Canada) proposed the adoption of the minutes, and it was resolved.

Mrs. Boole's recommendations as President were distributed.

The minutes of Thursday afternoon's Convention sessions were read and adopted.

Cablegram of greetings was read from the President of Denmark, Fru Kagaard.

Mrs. Munns, the Treasurer, announced that Mrs. Jessie B. Sliifsgard, of Black Hawk County, Iowa, had sent a cheque for Sixteen Dollars, contributed by the Bible School children of that country for temperance instruction for children in other lands.

Mrs. Boole stated that some National Presidents had arrived since the Roll Call.

Reports were given by Superintendents, as follows:
Mrs. Perkins (U.S.A.) reported on the work of the Department of Child Welfare, stressing the importance of preserving the health, mind, and body of the child.

Mrs. Mabon (Canada) presented the Department of Little White Ribboners as one of the most important in the organisation's work.

Mrs. Brattstrom (Sweden) outlined the work done in the various countries in the Evangelistic Department, and the interest in the work by the Churches in all countries.

Mrs. Ferguson (U.S.A.) in reporting her Department (Co-operation with Missionary Societies), stated many countries had received great help from ministers who read our publications.

Mrs. Wallace (Scotland) in reporting on Sunday School Work, repeated what King George recently said, "If we take care of the children, the country will take care of itself," and stated that great progress in this work had been made since the last Convention.

Mrs. Boole presented to the Convention Lady Aurea Macleod and Major Macleod (England). Miss Slack announced Major Macleod is a candidate for the British Parliament for the Buckrose Division of Yorkshire, and that he is taking a strong stand for temperance and peace.

Greetings were read from Rev. Edgar DeWitt Jones, President of Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; William Hoffman, Secretary of the Baltimore Annual Conference in session in Baltimore, Maryland (U.S.A.); and Mrs. Edgerton Parsons (U.S.A.).

A Round Table on "Membership was led by Mrs. DeYo, and participated in by England, Canada, and other countries. Mrs. DeYo defined what it meant to be a member, and stated "there is no substitute for membership."

Each of the following gave information with regard to membership in their own countries: Mrs. Bain (Scotland) stated the Church is welcoming the help of W.C.T.U. women to undertake the enlightenment of the members of Women's Guilds, and urged "doubling membership." Mrs. Strang (Australia) recommended drawing-room meetings.

Mrs. Watkins (England) alluded to the campaign in England, each member to win one more, and stressed that "it is individual work that is needed." Lady Aurea Macleod (England) advocated someone should be chosen in every hamlet, village, town and city to enrol scattered members. Mrs. Newcomb (Canada) urged building up a higher ideal of membership, and work through the Sunday Schools.

Mrs. Boole presented Miss Anna Jarvis (U.S.A.) as an honoured guest—the founder of Mother's Day. Miss Slack announced that the finest report had come from Latvia, where every Church observed Mother's Day. It was through the work of Frau Kempels that such cooperation was secured. Frau Kempels was introduced by Mrs. Boole and gave a brief talk.

Noontide Prayer and Worship Service was conducted by Dr. W. S. Abernethy, Pastor, Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D.C. After singing, Dr. Abernethy gave a most helpful address. He developed his theme "the stars in their courses are fighting on our side," God is on our side and we shall win. Prayer was offered by Dr. Abernethy, and the Convention adjourned.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 4th, 1937.

After singing, Mrs. Josephine M. Buhl, Director Evangelistic Department of the National W.C.T.U., U.S.A., led in prayer. The programme of the afternoon was presented by the National W.C.T.U. of the United States, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President, presiding. During her absence
for a radio broadcast, the Vice-President, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, took the chair.

A membership demonstration, in charge of Mrs. Anna Marden DeYo, Corresponding Secretary, was put on, showing 23,420 new members gained during the membership campaign this year. The State Presidents walked down the Hall in procession, each one carrying her state flag. As they walked across the special platform, Mrs. DeYo announced the number of new members gained by each state. Enthusiastic cheers greeted the announcements that Pennsylvania and Ohio had each enrolled over 2,000 new members. Several states gained over 1,000. Each state president carried a piece of cardboard, cut in the shape of her state, these were all placed in a large frame at the back of the platform. When fifty-four cardboards had been thus placed, they made a complete map of the United States.

Mrs. Colvin stated:

Repealing of the Eighteenth Amendment had changed the policy of the Government toward the liquor traffic from opposition to that of legalisation and protection. The Federal Government collects money in taxes from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. It has also invested two and a half millions of dollars of taxpayers' money in rum distilling in the Virgin Islands. This government-manufactured rum has been shipped recently to the United States for sale. This is the first instance in the history of our Government that the Federal Government has gone into the business of manufacturing liquor.

The amount of liquor consumed during the three years of repeal has not yet reached the per capita consumption of the pre-prohibition years, due to the fact that national prohibition had changed the habits of the people. Since repeal there has been a rapid increase in consumption from year to year.

The Government has limited production of corn, wheat, cotton and hogs, but no limitation has been placed on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

The liquor interests have been putting thirty-five million dollars per year into advertising campaigns to create new customers.

Before national Prohibition there were 177,000 saloons. There are now 422,000 places where liquor is legally sold.

Before repeal barmaids were practically unknown. Many States had laws forbidding women selling liquor. There are to-day one million three hundred and fifty thousand young women engaged in liquor selling places, some as barmaids and others as hostesses, enticing people to drink. Compared with this number of women engaged in the liquor business there were in 1935, four hundred and forty-six thousand young women in the higher institutions of learning—colleges, universities, and normal schools—three times as many young women educated in the bar rooms as in our colleges.

In the old wet days not only were there no women behind the bars but no women standing drinking. Women drink at bars to-day.

Under national prohibition liquor manufacture and sale were added to the list of crimes, and repealists pointed out the increased number of prisoners due to prohibition. Since repeal, the selling of liquor is no longer a crime. In spite of this fact, on June 30th, 1935, the number of prisoners in penal institutions was one thousand higher than the previous highest record.

The National Safety Council reports while the sale of gasoline increased six per cent during the first three months of 1937, the number of automobile deaths increased twenty-six per cent.
Mrs. Ada M. Hagler, Organiser and Lecturer, in Field Service, told of what alcohol is and what it does, knowledge of which is disseminated to the public through schools, colleges, church pulpits, and other groups, and public sentiment created. Mrs. Wilder spoke on the Department Activities of twenty-two departments and how much they do to promote W.C.T.U. principles. Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, National Recording Secretary, told of the State Work, the part the states are taking in raising the National Temperance Education Fund, the motion picture, the radio programme in forty-one states, advertising, and the signboards on the highways, 350 erected in Missouri.

Miss Helen L. Byrnes, National Secretary of the Youths' Temperance Council, reported that the Y.T.C. has general secretaries in every state, 22 states have their own federation. During June, July and August, the young people will be gathered in encampments. Young people, representing thirty-two states are at this Convention. She introduced Miss Rebecca Alling, who spoke in the interests of the young women, and Mr. Delmar Wiggins, who spoke in the interests of the young men members of the Y.T.C. Miss Lenadell Wiggins, National Secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, told of the L.T.L. activities. She introduced a group of little children, members of the Loyal Temperance Legion. Madeline Black, of Pennsylvania, gave a message from the L.T.L. They recited in unison one of their slogans.

Mrs. Smith spoke on the Centenary Programme, planned to meet the return of the legal liquor traffic in the United States. It is based on five points for five years—Spiritual, Alcohol Education, Character Building, Christian Citizenship, Peace. To finance the educational features of the programme a fund of one million dollars is being raised.

Miss Bertha R. Palmer, National Director of Scientific Temperance Instruction, told of its scheme for teachers, its aim to give them a definite idea of a programme which is so attractive that they want to teach it themselves, so that it may have a definite and permanent place in the public school curriculum.

The Convention sang "Lead On, Oh King Eternal." Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Treasurer, told of the National Temperance Education Fund. She announced that $423,211 has been raised, and that the women will go on until the entire million is raised. The Gold Star States, which had raised their portion of the million dollar fund, were announced, and also the Honour States—those who had raised their portion of the first $500,000. The Presidents and State Chairmen of the Fund of the Gold Star States were presented.

Mrs. Munns announced the following additional life members: Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, Springfield, Mo., by Mrs. E. E. Stephens; Mrs. Laura L. Fletcher, Wheaton, Ill., by herself; Mrs. Luella E. Thomas, Phoenix, Ariz., by her daughter, Mrs. Warner Watkins.

Mrs. Shilton Watkins proposed that the Convention adjourn. It was seconded by Mrs. Wheeler, of the U.S.A. The meeting adjourned with the Benediction.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 4th, 1937, 8 p.m.

Mrs. Forrester-Paton presiding. She gave interesting glimpses of W.C.T.U. work in Scotland.

Music by the National City Christian Church Quartette and a Duet by La Vergne Sims Fairchild and Dale Hamilton were much enjoyed.

Dr. E. H. Pruden, Pastor First Baptist Church, Washington, D.C., led in prayer.
Addresses were given by Mrs. Gauntlett (Japan), from Estonia by Mrs. Maelo, and from Egypt by Mrs. McFeeters. Much valuable information was given.

The meeting closed with a motion picture entertainment showing "The March of Time" and "The Beneficent Reprobate," which have been produced by the National W.C.T.U. through the Million Dollar Education Programme on the Alcohol Problem, dramatising the scientific truth about beverage alcohol.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5th, 1937.

Convention met at 9-30. Mrs. Boole in the Chair. After singing, Miss Marian Ferguson (Scotland) led in prayer.

Miss Tinling (England) reported on the work in the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction around the world. Miss Palmer (U.S.A.) gave a brief talk on the subject. Mrs. Boole commended Miss Tinling's story books.

Mrs. Clow (Ireland) gave a report on Anti-Gambling, bringing out the disastrous results of gambling and all forms of the betting evil.

Mrs. Herbert (Australia) presented the preliminary report of the Credentials Committee, showing present at this Convention: General Officers 6, Members' Advisory Committee 3, Organisers 2, Representatives 2, Presidents of countries or their representatives 37, Superintendents of World Departments 16, Elected Delegates 358. Total 424. Mrs. Watkins (England) proposed, Mrs. Jackson (U.S.A.) seconded, and it was resolved that the report be endorsed, and the Committee continued.

Mrs. McFeeters (Egypt) presented the report on Anti-Opium. Mrs. Miller (South Africa) gave a report on Protection of Native Races; she stated there are seven million coloured people in South Africa as compared with two and a half million Europeans, giving them three problems—Native, Coloured, Asiatic.

Miss Duff gave the report of the Young Women's Branch activities. After singing, Miss Byrnes and Miss Duff presented to the Convention young people from a great number of countries. They sang "Let the Beauty of Jesus be Seen in Me." A most interesting demonstration. A Panel Discussion of their work, led by Miss Byrnes and Miss Duff, made a profound impression on the Convention. One after another read statements about the conditions of to-day.

The Convention gave the White Ribbon Salute to the young people. The Salute was also given to Mrs. Boole.

This impressive demonstration closed with the singing of their Alma Mater.

Miss Slack announced greetings from Miss Prior, of Denmark; Mme. Perrelet, of France; Mrs. Lee Cowie, of Honolulu; Miss Helen Hood, U.S.A.; and Miss Julia Dean, of U.S.A.

Mrs. Smith presented James and Eleanor Killip (U.S.A.), well-known for their travelling exhibit on Alcohol Education.

Mrs. Miller (South Africa) expressed thanks to the Convention for the admirable arrangements made for the dinner party to-night.

Mrs. Munns announced the Central W.C.T.U. of St. Louis, Mo., had placed the name of Fannie D. Robb on the Memorial List of the World's W.C.T.U.

Miss Davis gave much pleasure by playing on the Theremin.

The Noontide Prayer Service was led by Rev. Horace E. Cromer, President, Washington Federation of Churches. After singing, he took as his theme, "Turn to the example of Christ," suggesting that as the Christian way of life, and offered prayer. After reading the Litany, Convention adjourned.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 5th, 1937.

Miss Whiffen (Dominican Republic) led in prayer.

Miss Flora E. Strout gave an interesting account of "Pioneering in New Countries," and told of the organisation of the work in Brazil during her years there as organiser. She spoke of the influence they have acquired through special occasions, such as Temperance Week and Red Letter days, and the recognition given the W.C.T.U. by the educational authorities and the government. Miss Strout was presented with flowers from the women of Baltimore.

Mrs. Davis gave a solo on the Theremin.

The minutes of yesterday's sessions were read. Mrs. Clow proposed and Miss Macken (U.S.A.) seconded the adoption, this was resolved.

A resolution, recommended by the Executive Committee, to adopt the following by-law, was read: "The General Officers shall be empowered to fill vacancies of general officers or superintendents in the interim of Conventions." Mrs. Scovell, of the United States, moved, and Mrs. Tweedy, of England, seconded. The by-law was adopted.

On the motion of Mrs. Wright, of Canada, seconded by Mrs. Lee, Korea, the following resolution was adopted: "To amend Article 6 of the By-Laws by striking out the figures, 1,500 words, and substituting 1,000 words."

The memorial membership of Miss Sarah Hooker was made by Miss Washington, of England.

Under the topic of "Glimpses from Many Lands," Miss Maude Astwood reported on the work in Bermuda, where good work is being done in the Sunday Schools. A cheering report on the work in Ulster, Ireland, was given by Mrs. Nina Gordon. Mrs. Hugh Kasper gave an interesting account of the work in New Zealand, and read a greeting from their President, Mrs. Hiatt. She said they realise that youth holds the key to future work—they are organised from the little white ribbon Cradle Roll to the adult branches. She told of fine work being done also among the native Maori women. Mrs. Kasper presented Mrs. Boole and Miss Slack with serviette rings made of New Zealand woods. Mrs. Strang, of Australia, also presented Mrs. Boole and Miss Slack with gifts from the women of Australia. Mile. Perrelet reported on the work in France. In spite of the difficulties encountered in this wine-producing country and the unpopularity of our cause, good work is being done among the children, young people and mothers' groups. The women are preparing a petition to the government to obtain the closing of the liquor shops one day a week. Mrs. L. H. Riggs, President of the W.C.T.U. in Burma, brought greetings from the W.C.T.U. headquarters in Rangoon. A large map of that country was displayed, and she gave a brief history of the work from the time Miss Strout was there as organiser, then May Mack, and now Ma Stella, whose faith, devotion and influence is so outstanding. She displayed dolls dressed in the fashion of the Burmese, Chinese and the Indian men and women who reside in Burma, also the cheroots which are smoked by both men and women, and presented Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Boole with the cheroots to be used as exhibits in their museums.

Greetings were read from Mrs. Anna Steele Richardson, Woman's Club Editor of "The Woman's Home Companion"; Mrs. Ruth Haller Ottaway, President, National Council of Women of the U.S.A.; The Order of Sons of Temperance, National Division of North America, Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Australian W.C.T.U. Officers and the President of the Union in Korea; Miss Solomon, South Africa; Mr. Mark Hayler, Secretary of the World Prohibition Association of London; The National British Women's Total Abstinence Union.
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

Mrs. Colvin moved that the secretaries be instructed to respond to all these greetings. It was seconded by Mrs. Webb, of England, and resolved.

The following Fraternal Delegates were introduced: Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, President, National Temperance and Prohibition Council; Major Thomas Macleod (England), who brought greetings from the United Kingdom Alliance and the National Commercial Temperance League; Captain Edward Page Gaston, of the Army Temperance Group, also founder of the World Prohibition Federation; Miss Helen Heikkila, representative of four Finnish American Temperance Leagues, the Eastern Finnish Temperance League of New England States, the Finnish Temperance League of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and the Finnish Temperance League of Minnesota; Mr. W. G. Calderwood, Minnesota Temperance Movement, U.S.A.

Mrs. Boole introduced Mrs. Helen H. Green, National director of Radio, who was responsible for the arranging of the radio broadcasts from this Convention. Mrs. Boole read a telegram from Mrs. Roberta Lawson, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, sending congratulations on the excellent results of the radio programme—that the message given was a challenge to the womanhood of America.

Miss Slack asked that a message of greeting be sent to Mrs. Jomini, of Switzerland. This was resolved.

Mrs. Tweedy, of the N.B.W.T.A.U., was introduced by Mrs. Boole.

On motion of Mrs. Romans (United States) to adjourn, seconded by Mrs. Lee, also of the United States, the meeting adjourned with the Benediction.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 5th, 1937.

On Saturday evening, the National W.C.T.U. gave a dinner party to 2,700 delegates and friends at three hotels. The different States gave gifts to comrades from outside the U.S.A. After dinner, we adjourned to Constitution Hall. The World's Officers and our distinguished guests—Honourable Arthur Capper, member of United States Senate; Honourable Edith Nourse Rogers, Congresswoman from Massachusetts; Miss Katharine Lenroot, chief of Federal Children's Bureau; and Mrs. Morris Sheppard—stood in line on the platform and received the 3,700 visitors and delegates, who formed a long queue around the great hall and outside the great corridors, and filed on to the platform.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 6th, 1937.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. Strang (Australia) presided at the service. After singing "A Mighty Fortress is Our God," Mrs. Boole led in prayer.

Miss Sinhanetra (Siam) read the 146th Psalm. Solo by Mrs. Kempels (Latvia).

Addresses were given by Miss Sing (China), Mrs. Newcombe (Canada), Miss Washington (England), Mrs. Burger (U.S.A.), Miss McCoy (Pitcairn Island) led in prayer.

"Nearer My God to Thee" was sung, each in her own language. The Benediction closed the service.

Addresses were given by 57 persons in the Churches of Washington and vicinity.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 6th, 1937.

The Peace Meeting was held in the open-air at the Sylvan Theatre. Mrs. Boole presided. Several thousand people formed a great circle in front as we sat on the grass-raised platform, the Washington Monument faced us—
a majestic obelisk rising 555 feet upward and seeming very near the sky.
A monument to a great man. The Boys' Club Band of the Metropolitan
Police played. Addresses were given by Hon. Morris Sheppard, United
States Senator, on Peace and Prohibition; Mr. Harry N. Holmes, of the
World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches; and by
Mrs. C. Tsune Gauntlett, of Japan, President of the Women's Pan-Pacific
Conference. The speeches were received with great enthusiasm. Dr. Darby,
Executive Secretary, Washington Federation of Churches, offered prayer.
At the close of the meeting, some of us visited the Tomb of the Unknown
Soldier and saw the wreath made from evergreens from every U.S.A. State,
and placed there by the U.S.A. W.C.T.U. for the World's W.C.T.U.

SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 6th, 1937.

Mrs. Boole presiding.
The meeting opened by community singing of well-known hymns, led
by Mr. Justin Lawrie, of Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss Lois
Hall, accompanist. Miss Duff (Canada) led in prayer. Mr. Lawrie deeply
moved the vast audience by his singing of "The Ninety and Nine," assisted
by the choir of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church and other choirs.
Miss Slack introduced Lady Aurea Macleod, daughter of the late
Countess of Carlisle, for some years the most generous, statesmanlike
President of the World's W.C.T.U. Lady Aurea spoke most encourag­
ingly on "Why I am a Teetotaller."
She was followed by Major Macleod, whom Miss Slack announced as
an authority on aviation and a pilot first in the Royal Flying
Corps and held important positions later in the War. Since the War, he
has been a Director of a large Civil Aviation Company, and was one of the
examiners for pilots' licences in Australia. Major Macleod spoke on the
effects of the smallest doses of alcohol and advocated abstinence from all
alcohol by air pilots, and that blood tests of all non-abstaining pilots be
taken before taking a passenger for a flight.
Fine addresses were given by Miss Hinshaw, of Oklahoma, on "Not
Caught by Liquid Lures," and by Mr. Marriott, of New York, on "We
Accept To-day's Challenge." They were introduced by Miss Byrnes of the
Youth's National Temperance Council.
Mrs. Munns appealed for the collection, which was the only free-will
offering taken throughout the meetings.
The Benediction closed the meeting.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 7th, 1937.

Convention called to order by the President. After singing, Mrs. Black
(U.S.A.) led in prayer.
The Minutes of the Executive Committee of Saturday morning were
read. Miss Slack proposed, Mrs. Wheeler (U.S.A.) seconded, and it was
resolved to adopt.
Miss Slack read the Convention minutes for Saturday morning. Mrs.
Hall (U.S.A.) proposed, Mrs. Bagley (India) seconded, and it was resolved
to adopt.
Mrs. Herbert (Australia), Chairman of the Committee on Credentials,
presented the final report of the Committee on Credentials. Present at the
Convention: World's Officers 6, Advisory Committee 3, Organisers (Rep­
resentatives 1) 2, Presidents of Countries or their representatives 37,
Branches—General Secretary L.T.L. and General Secretary Y.P.B.—2,
Superintendents of Departments (duplicates 2) 13, National Officers of
Countries 4, National Editors 2, Elected delegates—U.S.A. 305, England
27 (including 3 ex-officio and 6 visitors), Canada 19 and several visiting
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

members, Scotland 9, India 4, Australia 1, China 1, Korea 1 — 365. Total 434; eliminating duplicates 7; Grand Total, 427 voting delegates.

Miss Barnes (Ohio) proposed, Mrs. Golding (England) seconded, and it was resolved the report of Committee on Credentials be adopted. (See page 45).

Address was made by Miss Southard (U.S.A.) on activities of “Abiertas House of Friendship” in the Philippine Islands. She outlined the humane work being done in the home to rebuild character.

Mrs. Boole announced that Miss Southard had been made a life member of the World’s W.C.T.U. by Miss Tinling (England).

Miss Scott (U.S.A.) gave the report on Moral Education, exhibiting a chart for developing character in homes, churches and schools.

Miss Nichols, of the Literature Department (U.S.A.), spoke briefly on available literature for libraries.

Mrs. Brown (Canada) read cablegram of greetings from Frau Gertrud Lauterburg (Switzerland), from the Swiss Abstinent Women.

Mrs. Watkins (England) gave an interesting report on Motion Pictures.

Miss Aldrich (U.S.A.) talked briefly on the importance of legal regulation of films.

An invitation was given by Mrs. Smith to visit the National W.C.T.U. Legislative Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Boole presented the Hon. U. S. Guyer, Member of the House of Representatives (U.S.A.), stating that he was working on legislation for Prohibition in the District of Columbia. Representative Guyer spoke briefly on the bill and stressed that Congress pays attention to public sentiment.

Mrs. Knight (Canada) proposed, Mrs. Brown (Canada) seconded, and it was resolved, to send a letter of love and appreciation to the daughter of Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt for her letter to Mrs. Boole.

Mrs. Maskew Miller (South Africa), Chairman of the Nomination Committee for Election of Officers, appointed Mrs. Watkins (England) Chairman, and Mrs. Chowryappah (India) Secretary.

Mrs. Watkins (England) presented report as Chairman of the Nomination Committee, as follows: For President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole (U.S.A.); For Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith (U.S.A.), Mrs. E. C. Strang (Australia), Mrs. J. Forrester-Paton (Scotland), Mrs. Milda Kempels (Latvia), Mrs. A. P. Broughton (U.S.A.), Miss Dagmar Prior (Denmark); For Hon. Secretaries, Miss Agnes E. Slack (England), Mrs. W. T. G. Brown (Canada), Mrs. W. Moffat Clow (Ulster); For Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns.

Distributing and Collecting Tellers: Mrs. Burger (U.S.A.), chairman, Mrs. Knight (Canada), Mrs. Webb (England), Mrs. Nickoff (Bulgaria), Mrs. Wheeler (U.S.A.), Mrs. Nodocker (U.S.A.), Miss Duff (Canada), Mrs. Chowryappah (India), Miss Estelle (U.S.A.), Miss Matheson (U.S.A.), Miss Wiggins (U.S.A.), Mrs. Nelson (U.S.A.), Mrs. Hess (U.S.A.), Miss Aldrich (U.S.A.), Mrs. Green (U.S.A.), Mrs. Wilder (U.S.A.), Mrs. Carlton (U.S.A.).

Counting Tellers: Mrs. Hoge (U.S.A.), chairman, Miss Owen (England), Miss Stout (Brazil), Lady Aurea Macleod (England), Mrs. Kasper (New Zealand), Mrs. McDonald (Scotland), Mrs. Brattstrom (Sweden), Mrs. Bradley (India), Mrs. Shaver (Dominican Republic), Mrs. Riggs (Burma), Mrs. Herbert (Australia), Mrs. Stankanteh (Jugoslavia), Mrs. Grimes (Newfoundland), Mrs. Hall (U.S.A.).

Mrs. Reddick (Canada) proposed, Mrs. Romans (U.S.A.) seconded, and it was resolved to accept this report.
Mrs. Pugsley (Canada) led in prayer, and presented the report on the department of Medal Contest. She gave a sketch of the work. Several people raised interesting points on the work of this department.

A panel discussion on "Alcohol and Transportation" was led by Mrs. Colvin (U.S.A.). She cited Rule G, prohibiting all railroad employees in the country taking any spirits or wine or beer while on duty, and stated that airlines did not permit their pilots to take intoxicating beverages 24 hours before flying, and for the highest degree of safety the personnel of ships are prohibited to drink alcoholic beverages.

Major Macleod (England) stated that the British Government had appointed a special committee to report on road accidents by motor-car drivers, and stressed the importance of pilots not being allowed to take intoxicants before taking a flight. He urged an effort be made to secure legislation to prevent drivers of vehicles on the road as well as pilots of aircraft from taking intoxicants, it having been proved by exact scientific research that alcohol, in small or moderate doses, has a detrimental effect on the power and accuracy of quick judgment.

Frau Fischer (Germany) was presented, and reported that in Germany there had been discovered a medicine which could be given to persons who had taken alcohol which would destroy the possibility of a blood test.

Mlle. Perrelet (France) cited instances of drinking drivers, and stated that they were severely punished in France.

Miss Palmer (U.S.A.) explained briefly "What Alcohol Is and What it Does," and illustrated how it affects the nerve system.

The nominating ballot for President was announced. Total number of votes cast 306, blank 3, Mrs. Ella A. Boole 303. The Secretary cast the ballot of the Convention for Mrs. Boole as President of the World's W.C.T.U., and the Vice-President declared her elected.

Mrs. Kramer (U.S.A.) presented Mrs. Boole with a basket of white peonies from friends at her birthplace and former home—Van Wert, Ohio. Mrs. Mabon (Canada) presented her with a gold copy of the Coronation Anointing Spoon as a gift from Canada. Mrs. Paton (Scotland) presented her with books on Scotland. Mrs. Boole expressed thanks.

The nominating ballot for Vice-President was announced by the Chair. Total number of votes cast 306. Mrs. Burger 1, Mrs. Broughton 2, Mrs. Kempels 3, Mrs. Paton 13, Mrs. Strang 33, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith 254. The Secretary cast the ballot of the Convention for Mrs. Smith as Vice-President of the World's W.C.T.U., and she was declared elected. Mrs. Mahon (Canada) presented her with a gold copy of the Anointing Spoon used at the Coronation of King George. Mrs. Smith expressed thanks for the gift.

After silent prayer, the Noontide Hour was led by Dr. Raphael H. Miller, Pastor National City Christian Church, Washington, D.C. "Watchfulness" was his theme. Prayer was offered.

Miss Slack proposed, Miss Southard seconded, and it was resolved to adjourn. Adjournment with Aaronic Benediction.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 7th, 1937.

Monday afternoon the delegates from outside the United States were given a delightful drive to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. Thirteen buses were filled with White Ribboners. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, standing in beautiful wooded grounds was visited.

A walk through the grounds at Mount Vernon and through the old home of the Washington family, preceded a welcome Tea Party Reception at Alexandria, Virginia, given by the W.C.T.U. of Virginia and Alexandria County W.C.T.U.
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7th, 1937.

The President presiding. At her request, Mrs. Tweedy (England) introduced the speakers.

Miss Ruby Smith Stahl conducted the Capella Choir of First Congregational Church. They gave delightful singing. Mrs. Broughton (Hawaii) led in prayer. A White Ribbon Quartette and a Male Quartette charmed the large audience.

The Honourable Ralph O. Brewster, Congressman from Maine, gave a stirring address: followed by speeches from Frau Fischer (Germany), Mrs. Clow (Ulster), Mrs. Rodriguez (Argentina), who spoke in Spanish, translated by Mrs. Egbert, Mrs. Petermann (Switzerland) sang Swiss mountain songs, which re-echoed round the Hall with great effect. Miss Dorothy Gordon sang folk songs and wore costumes of different countries.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8th, 1937.

Convention was called to order by the President. After singing, Mrs. Powers (Nova Scotia) led in prayer. The minutes of Saturday afternoon Convention were read. Miss Shaner (United States) proposed, seconded by Mrs. Mabon (Canada), and it was resolved to adopt.

Miss Slack asked that a cablegram be sent to Mrs. Storey Barker, President of the N.B.W.T.A.U., who had been detained from coming to the Convention by the illness of her daughter-in-law. Mrs. Lee (United States) proposed and Mrs. Black seconded. It was resolved to send a cablegram of sympathy.

Mrs. Maskew Miller read the three highest votes received in the election as follows:—Second Vice-President: Mrs. Strang 196; Mrs. Forrester-Paton 41; Mrs. Kempeis 29; and Mrs. Strang was declared elected. Third Vice-President: Miss Prior 62; Mrs. Forrester-Paton 78; Mrs. Kempeis 113; Mrs. Kempeis was declared elected. First Secretary: Miss Agnes E. Slack 217; Mrs. Brown 70; Miss Slack was declared elected. Second Secretary: Mrs. Brown 202; Mrs. Clow 82; Miss Slack 14; Mrs. Brown declared elected. Treasurer: Mrs. Munns 304; Mrs. Clow 1; Miss Slack 1. Mrs. Munns declared elected.

Nominations of Superintendents of Departments made by the Executive Committee were read. Mrs. Lee (Korea) proposed, seconded by Mrs. Riggs (Burma), that the Convention endorse these nominations, and resolved.

Miss Izora Scott reported on the department of Peace and International Relations. Miss Mirjam Makinen reported on the work in Finland, where the most encouraging development of the temperance work in recent years is the interest of the young people. She presented a gift to Miss Slack. The work in Bulgaria was reported on by Mrs. Pauline Nikoff. She presented to Mrs. Boole, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Mitchell (President of South Dakota W.C.T.U.) souvenirs. Miss Stankovitch, a law student at Columbia University, gave glimpses of the work in Jugoslavia, where the Government is co-operating.

The following Convention Committees were presented by Mrs. Wilfley, the General Chairman.

Hostess for the United States—Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith.
General Chairman—Mrs. Earle Wilfley, 1483 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.

Demonstrations—Miss Winona Jewell.
Exhibits—Mrs. Anna Marden DeYo.
Miss Winona Jewell, Associate.
Platform—Mrs. Nellie C. Burger.
Printing—Mrs. Margaret C. Munns.
From District W.C.T.U. (Address Washington, D.C., except as noted).

Hostess for the District—Mrs. Ida W. Ramsey, 1332 Jonquil St., N.W.
Information—Mrs. Manuel K. Kline, 5622 Ninth Street, N.W.
Registration—Mrs. Margaret C. Munns.

Transportation—Mrs. William N. Garner, 1350 Randolph Street, N.W.
Trains—Mrs. Ralph W. Frame, 628 Lexington Place, N.E.
Emergency Hospital—Dr. Lauretta E. Kress, 705 Carroll Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland.
Decorations—Mrs. Belle T. Pickett, 2025 Park Road, N.W.
Platform—Mrs. Warren B. Hadley, 2332 First Street, N.W.
Ushers—Mrs. William J. Peters, 3400 Macomb Street, N.W.
Pages—Mrs. N. D. Guerrier, 7 Allegheny Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland.
Post Office—Mrs. Harry I. Houston, 227 Park Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland.

Publicity—Mrs. Myrta K. Lewis, 200 Flower Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland.

Peace Meeting—Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, 3365 Rittenhouse Street, N.W.
Youth Meeting—Mrs. James Cochran, 5426 Cathedral Avenue, N.W.
D.C. Chairman of Music—Mrs. Ethel H. Reed, 300 Carroll Street, Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.

Song Leader—Mrs. Marjorie Almy Carlton, Syracuse, New York.
Accompanist—Miss Lily Grace Matheson, Neenah, Wisconsin.

Miss Slack presented Mrs. Smith with a gift of a leather bag, in appreciation of her work for the Convention. Mrs. Smith responded with gracious words of thanks. Mrs. Clow presented Mrs. Smith with some books, the gift of the Irish and Scottish delegates.

The work in Uruguay was presented by Mrs. Webster E. Browning, for many years a missionary in South America and Uruguay.

Miss Ethel Hubler, editor of "The National Voice" (California), was introduced by Mrs. Boole.

Copies of the Resolutions were distributed to the Delegates. Mrs. Knight reported on the work in Canada. Prince Edward Island still retains its Prohibition law. The Government of Nova Scotia is removing its coat-of-arms from the windows of liquor stores.

Mrs. Munns announced the following: 360 registered delegates; 2,514 registered visitors; total, 2,874 registrations. Sunday night collections, $276.33, to which is being added £1.28. od., a gift from Miss Foster-Newton (England), making a total of $281.33. Ten life and thirteen memorial memberships, six have paid. On an appeal from Mrs. Munns to raise this number to twenty-five, Major Macleod and others rose and pledged additional names.

Miss Slack read the resolutions, and Mrs. Shilston Watkins proposed that they be considered seriatim, seconded by Mrs. Colvin, and resolved.
Miss Slack was presented with a life membership in the Loyal Temperance Legion of Texas by Mrs. Adams, their General Secretary.

The Noontide Hour of Prayer and Worship Service was conducted by Dr. F. B. Harris, Pastor, Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C.

After a few minutes in silent prayer for the State of Georgia, where they are voting to-day on retaining their prohibition law, the Convention adjourned with the Benediction.

N.B.—The vote in Georgia resulted in the retention of their law.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 8th, 1937.

After a Song Service, the Convention opened, Mrs. Strang (Australia) in the Chair. Miss Flora Strout led in prayer.

Mrs. Boole resumed the Chair.

Miss Sinhanetra (Siam) gave a report from Siam, with its 13 millions population, and stated that the young men and young women were doing active temperance work.

Mrs. Boole announced that Miss Strout, representative of World's W.C.T.U. in other lands for twenty years, is available for public addresses in the United States.

Announcement made by Mrs. Boole of the post-Executive Meeting, after a full discussion on the resolutions.

Mrs. Brown (Canada) proposed, Mrs. Rivera (West Indies) seconded; it was resolved to adopt the resolutions as a whole. (See page 48).

Miss Jewell presented the report of Miss Dean (U.S.A.) on the importance of literature.

Mrs. DeYo reported 27 countries besides the United States sent material for exhibits, and expressed thanks to all countries contributing to the exhibits.

The following gave interesting talks on the activities in their countries: Miss Whiffen (Dominican Republic); Miss Chagoyan (Mexico), interpreted by Mrs. Rivera (West Indies); Mrs. Tweedy (England & Wales), representing the National President; Frau Kempels (Latvia) announced co-operation received from the President of the Republic of Latvia, who is an abstainer; Mrs. Miller (South Africa) suggested at next World's Convention the delegates of each country bring a doll, dressed in national costume—the dolls to be sold for the benefit of the W.W.C.T.U. Addresses were given by Miss Friestad (Norway), Mrs. Clouston (Newfoundland) and Mrs. Lee (Korea). Mrs. Barton (Scotland) spoke on "Thrice Round the World," and Mrs. Rivera, World's Representative on the work in Jamaica, Cuba, Puerto Rico, she presented greetings from the President and Secretary of Cuba W.C.T.U.

Mrs. Boole introduced Laura Gerould Craig (U.S.A.) as the Founder of the Light Line Unions. She represented the spirit of the Light Line Unions.

Mrs. Colvin and Mrs. Mendenhall (U.S.A.) presented a beautiful picture of Washington to each World's Officer from State Presidents (U.S.A.), and Florida red wood bowls to Mrs. Boole and Miss Slack. Mrs. Milken (U.S.A.) presented gifts to World's Officers from the Wisconsin Agricultural Department.

Mrs. Strang voiced thanks to Presidents of U.S. delegation for the gifts of pictures presented to the World's W.C.T.U. Officers.

Mrs. Brown announced greetings from Dr. Hercod (Switzerland), Mrs. Frankel (Czechoslovakia), and Scotland B.W.T.A.

Mrs. Ferguson (U.S.A.), World's Superintendent on co-operation with Missions, presented 32 missionaries from all around the world—each one gave a brief talk.
Miss Slack presented to the World's W.C.T.U. the Executive Committee Minute Book, in which for many years she had written executive minutes, beginning at her appointment at the London Convention, June, 1895. The Minutes at each Convention were signed by Miss Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Stevens (as Acting Vice-President), Lady Carlisle, Miss Gordon and Mrs. Boole. This book has crossed the Atlantic many times. Mrs. Boole accepted the book on behalf of the World's W.C.T.U.

Miss Slack presented a bag to Mrs. Boole for Miss Florence Boole, and asked that special thanks should be sent Miss Boole for the care she had taken in making all arrangements for the making of the evergreen wreath placed on Miss Willard's statue, and for so many helpful things she had done for the World's W.C.T.U. Miss Stankovitch (Yugo-Slavia) proposed, Mrs. Hall seconded, and it was resolved with a White Ribbon cheer, the best thanks of the Convention be sent to Miss Boole.

Mrs. Munns announced that Major Macleod and Lady Aurea (England) proposed as a Memorial Member the name of Wilhelmine Lohmann (Germany); that Catherine C. Robinson (U.S.A.) had made her mother, Emily Houghton Robinson, a Life Member.

Miss Wiggins (U.S.A.), National Chairman for the Committee on Pulpits, gave a report of 55 speakers from the Convention; 38 pulpits were filled, 2 Sunday Schools, and the Y.T.C. provided a Temperance programme — 4,000 people were reached on Sunday. Miss Wiggins and Mrs. Brown (local chairman) expressed thanks to the churches and to those from other lands and the U.S.A., who addressed meetings.

Mrs. Smith presented to the Convention Mr. Virgil Hinshaw, Foreign Secretary of the International Reform Association, who gave a brief talk. Mr. Squires was presented as Publicity Research Counsel by Mrs. Smith. He gave a brief talk on the Convention bulletins, and other publicity.

Mrs. Boole presented Miss Mary Reed, the author of the educational temperance shields or stickers, who spoke briefly.

The following greetings were also received by Convention by cable and letter—Lady Cecilia Roberts, Lady Chance, Mrs. Mitchell (Nester), Mrs. Scriveren (South Africa), Mrs. Christian (Pitcairn Island), International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, New Zealand Y.P.C.T.U., New Zealand W.C.T.U., Dr. Alice Masaryk (Czecho-Slovakia), Executive of the Free Church Women's Council (England) by Lady Stamp, Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisation, Clara Parrish Wright (California), Council of Women for Home Missions (New York), General Federation of Women's Clubs (Washington), C. F. Somers (Washington), White Ribboners of Norway, Buffalo District Women's Home Missionary Society, Agrupacion Femenina Antiguerra (Buenos Aires, S.A.).

It was proposed by Miss Slack and Mrs. Tweedy that this Convention express its heartfelt thanks to the many friends who have so generously and devotedly helped to secure the outstanding success of this great Convention. We specially desire to record our gratitude to Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith and the National W.C.T.U. To the District Union of Columbia, for valuable help on Committees and entertainment of missionaries and for National and State dinners on Saturday night to World's Executive and World's Delegates. For the Sunday dinner to World's Executive. The ride to Mount Vernon for the World's Executive and Delegates and tea at Alexandria by the courtesy of Virginia and Alexandria Union. The tea to the World's and National Officers and friends from other lands by the National Women's Party at Alva Belmont House. Y.W.C.A., the tea to all in attendance at Convention. To the various Embassies who have entertained their National Delegates. To Congressmen who have entertained their State Delegations. The National W.C.T.U. for the Reception Saturday night. For the luncheon
by Northern European Delegates to Mrs. Boole and Mrs. Smith. For pictures of cherry blossom given the World's Officers by U.S. State Presidents. For cheese from State Agricultural Department of State of Wisconsin. Box of Florida woods from State of Florida. Oranges from Messrs. Bradford, Southern California. To Mr. Curtis Hodges, Executive Director of the Greater National Capitol Committee, Washington Board of Trade. Mrs. Embree and her corps of workers who aided the Registration Committee. To Mrs. Elliott Reed, Director of Convention Music, including vocal, instrumental organ recital, and many interesting features. To the Pastors for opening their Church, the District Chamber of Commerce for help with registration; the Boys' Club Band of the Metropolitan Police; the Pages and Ushers for their courtesy and kindness and to the many people who contributed to the success of the Convention.

We assure all these friends we shall all take to our respective countries a life-long inspiration and a greater sense than ever before, of the welding, helpful influence of the World's W.C.T.U. This Resolution was adopted with much enthusiasm.

Mrs. Romans (U.S.A.) announced greetings from Miss Holder (Australia), and explained that the State of Ohio was hostess to Australia. Mrs. Boole asked that Mrs. Kempels, newly-elected officer of the World's W.C.T.U., should come on to the platform. After singing, Miss Slack led in prayer.

The Convention closed with everyone joining hands and singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," followed by the Aaronic Benediction.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8th, 1937.


CREDENTIALS REPORT.

General Officers.—President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole; First Vice-President, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Strang; First Hon. Secretary, Miss Agnes E. Slack; Second Hon. Secretary, Mrs. W. T. G. Brown; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns.

Advisory Committee.—Mrs. J. Forrester-Paton, Scotland; Mrs. Gauntlett, Japan; Miss Strout, Brazil, S. America.

World Organizers.—Miss Strout, S. America; Mrs. Rivera, Central America; Mrs. Egbert, Central America.

Presidents of Countries or their Representatives.—Argentina, Mrs. Isabel Gonzalez Rodriguez; Australia, Mrs. H. C. Herbert; Austria, Mrs. Paula Sporri, President; Bermuda, Miss Maude Astwood, President; Bulgaria, Mrs. Pauline Nikoff; Brazil, Miss Flora E. Strout; Burma, Mrs. L. H. Riggs, President; Canada, Mrs. Grace Knight; China, Mrs.
E. H. Pruden; Costa Rica, Mrs. Mary B. Egbert; Cuba, Mrs. Edith M. Rivera; Dominican Republic, Miss Whiffen; England and Wales, Mrs. Tweedie; Egypt, Mrs. M. C. McFeeters; Estonia, Mrs. Helmi Maelo; Finland, Miss Mirjam Makinen; France, Mlle. Idalette Perrelet; Germany, Frau Anna Klara Fischer, President; Guatemala, Mrs. Mary B. Egbert; India, Mrs. A. H. Chowryyappah; Ireland Ulster, Mrs. Gordon; Latvia, Mrs. Milda Kempels, President; Mexico, Miss Chagoyan; Newfoundland, Mrs. Clouston; New Zealand, Mrs. Hugh Kasper; Norway, Miss Friestad; Pitcairn Island, Miss Emily McCoy; Scotland, Mrs. Forrester-Paton; Siam, Miss Civili Sinhanetra; South Africa, Mrs. Maskew Miller; Sweden, Mrs. Anna Brattstrom; Switzerland, Mrs. Otto Petermann; United States, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin; Uruguay, Mrs. Webster E. Browning; Jugoslavia, Miss Leposava; M. Stankovitch; Korea, Miss K. K. Lee.

Superintendents.—Young Woman's Branch, Miss Rosamund Duff, Canada; Loyal Temperance Legion, Miss Mary B. Ervin, U.S.A.; Anti-Gambling, Mrs. Emily Moffat Chow, Ulster Ireland; Anti-Opium, Mrs. M. C. McFeeters, representing Mrs. Hoyman, Egypt; Child Welfare, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, U.S.A.; Co-operation with Missionary Societies, Mrs. Ada Reed Ferguson, U.S.A.; Evangelistic, Mrs. Anna Brattstrom, Sweden; Flower Mission, Mrs. H. C. Herbert, representing Mrs. Rees, Australia; Ford Reform, Mrs. Webb, England; Little White Ribboners, Mrs. S. E. Mabon, Canada; Medal Contests, Mrs. Will Pugsley, Canada; Moral Education, Miss Grace Leigh Scott, U.S.A.; Motion Pictures, Mrs. Shilston Watkins, England; Peace and International Arbitration, Dr. Izora Scott, U.S.A.; Protection of Native Races, Mrs. Maskew Miller, South Africa; Scientific Temperance Instruction, Miss Christine Tinling, England; Sunday School Work, Mrs. D. Wallace, Scotland; W.C.T.U. Exhibits, Mrs. Anna Marden DeYo, U.S.A.; Temperance Literature, Miss Tewell, U.S.A.

Delegates.

Bermuda.—Miss Outerbridge.

Canada.—*Mrs. Brown, *Mrs. Duff, *Mrs. Mabon, *Mrs. Pugsley, *Mrs. Grace Knight, Mrs. H. P. Newcombe, Mrs. N. W. Reese, Mrs. James White, Miss J. M. Norton, Mrs. W. P. Morrison, Mrs. F. W. Ambrose, Mrs. J. S. MacLean, Mrs. M. Squire, Mrs. L. Albright, Mrs. Laura Albright, Mrs. W. J. Linton, Mrs. John Wright, Miss Edna Grant, Mrs. A. K. Cressman, Miss Zella Shaver, Mrs. L. L. Redick, Mrs. A. L. Powers, Mrs. Van Vliet, Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. McGuier, Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. L. Kibbourne, Mrs. Langford, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Wellwood, Mrs. Perigo, Mrs. Robb, Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. English, Mrs. Shaver, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Wetherell, Miss Hodson, Miss R. C. Duff, Miss L. Duff, Miss Peake.

* Ex-officio.

England and Wales.—N.B.W.T.A.U.—Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Cullen, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Giddon, Mrs. A. G. Golding, Miss Green, Miss J. Hall, Mrs. M. Howard, Mrs. Wallace Hutt, The Lady Aurea Macleod, Miss Owen, The Misses Redman, Mrs. Edwin Robinson, Miss E. C. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. E. H. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Stott, Mrs. Thresher, Mrs. John Tweedy, Mrs. Waddell, Miss Washington, Mrs. Whittaker.

Ex-Officio: Miss Agnes E. Slack, Miss Tinling, Mrs. Shilston Watkins, Mrs. Webb.

Duly Accredited Visitors: Mrs. Burrows, Miss Lockwood, Mr. Robinson, Rev. J. Waddell, Miss Wragg.
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

Scotland.—*Mrs. John Forrester-Paton, Miss Marion Ferguson, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Russell, Miss Margaret M. McBurnie, Miss Mary J. McBurnie, Miss Gentleman, Miss Bain. *Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. J. Lindsay McNaught, Miss Kerr, Mrs. M. D. Ayer Macdonald.

United States.—World’s Officers: Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns. World Organizers: Mrs. Mary B. Egbert, Mrs. Edith Irvine Rivera. Representative of Country: *Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin.*

Superintendents of Departments: *Miss Mary B. Ervin, F. Deane), Mrs. Anna Marden DeYo. Ex-Officio Delegates: Miss Helen L. Byrnes, Miss Lenadell Wiggins, Dr. F. S. Bourdeau Sisco, Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Mrs. May Bell Harper, Miss Mary Pressly, Miss Maude M. Aldrich, Mrs. Warrena T. Steele, Mrs. Helen H. Green, Mrs. Jane B. Sloan, Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer, Mrs. Grace H. Huddle, Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte, Miss Winona R. Jewell, Miss Lily Grace Matheson. Dr. Josephine Kaye-Williams, Miss Rose A. Davison, Miss May B. Macken, Mrs. Ruth E. Walsh, Rev. Ella L. Kroft.

Elected Delegates: Alabama, Mrs. I. S. McAdory; Arizona, Mrs. Warner Watkins; Arkansas, Mrs. Nelson F. Coolege; California N., Mrs. Louise J. Taft, Mrs. Flora R. Ward, Mrs. Ethel F. Kottinge; California S., Mrs. Mary Parker Johnson, L.T.L.; Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, Mrs. Laura McClurken, Mrs. Anna B. Hail, Mrs. Iattie C. Young, Mrs. Bertha Drinker, Mrs. Anna M. Ranck, Mrs. Pearl Kendall Hess, Dr. Sara E. Wise, Mrs. Lola Dunham Grimm, Mrs. Mary Bleifuss Woodworth, Colorado, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, Mrs. Sadie R. Jones, Mrs. Etta Monroe; Connecticut, Mrs. Ella F. Burr, Mrs. Mabel P. Preusser; Delaware, Mrs. Anna Lee Waller; District of Columbia, Mrs. Ida W. Ramsey; Florida, Mrs. Etta V. B. Mendenhall, Mrs. Ruby Kimber, Georgia, Mrs. Mary S. Russell, Mrs. Wilbur Brown, Mrs. Robert Travemute, Miss Aurelia Taylor, Mrs. Alice Broughton; Idaho, Mrs. Margaret Palmer; Illinois, Mrs. Maude Pettes Fairbairn, Mrs. Winnifred Henrichs, Miss Epha Marshall, Miss Ethel Nelson, Mrs. Jennie LeGard, Mrs. C. P. Tibbetts, Mrs. Pearl Reisacher, Mrs. Adah Mae Hagler; Indiana, Mrs. Floyd O. Sonafrank, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Stanley, Mrs. Robert L. Julius, L.T.L., Mrs. Bernice A. Dishon, Mrs. G. A. Snider, Mrs. Clara Hinman, Mrs. Robert F. Donnell, Mrs. Paul Halliday, Mrs. Anna Robinson Black, Mrs. C. W. Ackman; Iowa, Mrs. Harriette G. McCollough, Mrs. Robert Humphreive, Mrs. Mayme Whittlesey, Mrs. Delia Brunk, Mrs. Lucile W. Shadle, Mrs. Elda M. Kemp, Mrs. Eva Lou Leaco, Mrs. Jessie T. Earhart; Kansas, Mrs. Lilian Mitchner, Mrs. Ella E. Fowler, L.T.L., Mrs. J. Hotte, Mrs. Leah F. Thomas, Miss Madeline Southard, Miss Frona Jacques; Kentucky, Mrs. Ludie D. Pickett, Mrs. Jennie Pace Geiger; Louisiana, Mrs. Beulah Mayo; Maine, Mrs. Althea G. Quinty, Miss Caroline Fenno Chase, Mrs. Clara S. Emery; Maryland, Miss Bertha M. Tyson, Mrs. W. E. F. Taylor, Mrs. Mary R. Hashup; Massachusetts, Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, Mrs. Lila D. Warren, Mrs. Grace M. Putnam, Mrs. Minnie E. Graves, Mrs. Elenor J. Worcester; Michigan, Mrs. Dora B. Whitney, Mrs. Grant M. Hudson, Mrs. Ruby Beu, L.T.L., Mrs. Grace Jennings, L.T.L., Mrs. Genie Martin, Mrs. Bessuye E. Richards, Mrs. Julia Hutton, Mrs. Edna Cook, Mrs. Clara P. Todd, Mrs. Clarise Nelson; Minnesota, Mrs. Ethel Bliss Baker, Mrs. Clara Lindstrom, Mrs. Helen Wash, Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scoville; Mississippi, Mrs. R. L. Ezelle; Missouri, Miss Roena E. Shuer, Mrs. W. P. Johnson, Mrs. Mabel K. Alt, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger; Montana, Mrs. W. C. Dawes; Nebraska, Mrs. Iva M. Innis, Mrs. Mary Lee Seibert, Mrs. Allie Jackson; Nevada, Mrs. T. V. Conner; New Hampshire, Mrs. Gertrude W. Osborne; New Jersey, Mrs. Ada S. Nodocker, Miss Jewell Lillian Page, Mrs. Ethel H. McAllister, Mrs. Nellie M. Seibert, Mrs. May Dexter, Mrs. Anna M. Bowen, Mrs. Mabel Farrington, Mrs. Carrie Nichols, Mrs. Hannah Fransden, L.T.L.; New Mexico, Mrs. W. C. Holland; New York, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, Mrs.
WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

Fanny Root Danser, Miss Helen G. H. Estelle, Mrs. Mabel A. Hill, Mrs. Clara A. Jacob, Mrs. Harriet P. Crockett, Mrs. Irene B. Taylor, Mrs. Laura G. Craig, Mrs. Sadie A. Hall, Miss Elizabeth Smart, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, Mrs. Mary G. Wood, Mrs. Edith S. Lee, Mrs. Katherine Whaner, Mrs. Rose Baker, Mrs. Jane W. Clarke, Mrs. Minnie L. Ayres, Mrs. Emma A. Tyler, Mrs. Gertrude L. Palmer, Mrs. W. R. Hopkins, Mrs. Ann Putnam Miller, Mrs. Clayton Swayze, Mrs. Alice Surman, Mrs. Ivy Chapel Sish, Mrs. Ella M. Duke, Miss Gertrude Marshall, Mrs. Harri H. Morris, Mrs. Katherine M. Tyler, Mrs. Eleanor G. Quance;

North Carolina, Mrs. W. B. Lindsay; North Dakota, Mrs. Fred M. Wanner; Ohio, Mrs. Viola D. Romans, Mrs. H. D. Van Kirk, Dr. Helen F. Barnes, Mrs. Blanche Romans McVey, Miss Ella Mae Talmage, Mrs. Lucy E. Van Kirk, Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond, Mrs. Minnie G. Jamison, Mrs. E. S. Loomis, Mrs. A. F. Felts, Mrs. William Macpherson, Mrs. Nina Williams, Mrs. Olive Harding, Mrs. Irene Cosner, Mrs. Ava McMillen, Mrs. C. A. Craig, Mrs. George S. Moore, Mrs. S. B. Henderson, Mrs. Lydia J. Wray, Mrs. O. H. Berlekamp, L.T.L., Mrs. Robert Witcher, Mrs. M. C. Dye; Oklahoma, Mrs. Elizabeth House, Mrs. Josephine M. Buhl, Mrs. Hazel Rich; Oregon, Mrs. Necia B. Buck, Mrs. Ruth E. Tooe; Pennsylvania, Mrs. B. Black, Mrs. Lillian N. Tressie, Miss Linnie J. Long, Mrs. Louella H. Nolan, Mrs. Catherine Wisler, Mrs. Margaret C. B. Bancroft, Mrs. Muriel Ryan, Mrs. Ida R. Ridington, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Taylor, Mrs. Thomas Bryant, Mrs. A. F. Leonard, Mrs. Viola Powell, Mrs. Stanley B. Doernbach, Mrs. Gertrude C. Baldwin, Mrs. H. A. Deinlich, Mrs. Edward B. Sewell, Mrs. Asia B. Dillner, Mrs. Alvin Sherbina, Mrs. C. V. McKay, Mrs. Eva W. Sullivan, Mrs. Bernice Crawford, Mrs. Paul McKenrick, L.T.L., Mrs. J. J. Moore, Miss Agnes St. Clair, Miss Tillie Bachman; Puerto Rico, Mrs. Oscar H. Charles; R.I., Mrs. Mary M. Eldridge; South Carolina, Mrs. J. L. Mims; South Dakota, Mrs. Flora A. Mitchell; Tennessee, Mrs. Minnie A. Welch, Mrs. Vera Biddle, Mrs. I. K. Luten; Texas, Mrs. Claude de Van Watts; Vermont, Mrs. Ellen W. Miller; Virginia, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Mrs. Beaurot L. Harper, Mrs. Herbert W. Phillips, Mrs. Herbert Sanders, Mrs. Evalyn G. Peterson, Mrs. Walter H. Page, L.T.L.; E. Washington, Mrs. Martha P. Murray; W. Washington, Mrs. Ella H. Bouker, Mrs. Jane Thomas; West Virginia, Mrs. E. Henson, Mrs. F. L. Miller; Wisconsin, Wyoming, Mrs. Merca Thomas.

SUMMARY.

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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Spiritual Emphasis.—Recognising our need for Divine guidance in all our efforts for world purity, world prohibition, and world peace, and with gratitude to God for help and direction through the past years, we urge the comrades of all lands to observe the noon-tide hour of prayer, to-
maintain family devotions in their homes, and to pray for revival of religion in all the Churches of the world.

**Total Abstinence.**—Science and experience demonstrate that the moderate use of alcoholic liquor as a beverage is harmful and opens the way to alcoholism and drunkenness. Total abstinence is the best rule of life. Therefore, we appeal to all who desire to lessen excess to become total abstainers themselves and to refrain from offering alcoholic liquors 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.

**Habit-forming Drugs.**—Recognizing the evils of the use of opium, heroin, marihuana, 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.

**Solution of the Liquor Problem.**—The repeal of Prohibition in the United States and Finland has not solved the liquor problem in those countries nor has so-called government control. Other methods substituted instead of prohibition have proven ineffective in lessening the consumption of beverage alcohol. We declare our conviction that eradication, not restriction, is the only solution of the world-wide liquor problem.

**Citizenship.**—We rejoice in the extension of citizenship to women and in the increasing recognition of their nationality rights. We urge each nation to 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 participation of women in the use of the ballot to the end that society may be protected from drink, impurity, gambling and other evils.

**Alcohol and Transportation.**—Medical observations and experiments have demonstrated that small doses of alcoholic liquors quickly affect mental alertness and eyesight and create dangers in every kind of transportation. They weaken judgment, lessen concentration, and slow down reaction. This Convention, therefore, calls upon the transportation authorities and governments of all countries to prohibit the consumption of alcoholic liquors by the drivers of road vehicles, by the pilots of aircraft, by the operating personnel of railroads and water craft, when on duty and for twenty-four hours before going on duty. In the interest of public safety we also ask them to prohibit the sale or supply of alcoholic beverages at airports, aboard aircraft, on railroad trains, and in filling stations.

**Peace.**—The World Woman's Christian Temperance Union declares its conviction that international friendship is the primary essential in the prevention of war and that this international friendship can be attained by creating goodwill based on Christian principles of justice and on political and economic co-operation to attain that justice. We believe that the scope of the League of Nations should be expanded to include expert studies of conditions contributory to war with a view to eliminating the causes of war. We declare: for the sanctity of treaties, subject to their alteration where necessary by peaceful means, for the Briand-Kellogg Pact, for the settling of disputes by arbitration based on inter-
national law, for the collective responsibility of nations to prevent breaches of peace and disregard of treaty obligations. To attain this we urge: the personal responsibility of all citizens to learn the facts in regard to the economic interdependence of nations, and to assist in creating an internal public opinion on all proposed solutions of the problems of international peace, in order that governments may be supported or checked in political enterprises affecting the peace of the world. Such facts in simple form should be included in the curricula of all schools.

**Nutrition.**—We ask the League of Nations to instruct its Committee on Nutrition to investigate the effect of alcohol on the nutritive value of foods and so on the health of the people.

**Traffic in Women and Children.**—That this Convention of the World’s Women’s Christian Temperance Union held in Washington, D.C., in June, 1937, representing women in fifty countries of the world, being convinced that commercialized vice is largely dependent upon the concomitant sale and use of alcoholic liquors and drugs, calls upon the League of Nations to make further comprehensive investigations on the close relation of the use of beverage alcohol and the iniquitous traffic in women and children.

**Drink and Native Races.**—This Convention expresses its concern that Governments permit the manufacture and importation of alcoholic liquor to native territories. Such liquors are a source of degradation and misery among the native races. Any apparent benefit to revenue is entirely offset by tragic loss of character, efficiency, and power to progress. This Convention appeals to the Governments concerned to protect the native races from the temptation of alcoholic liquor. We commend all sane teaching of the principles of social morality in home, church and school that more and more society may realize the ideal of a “a white life for two.”

**Steamships.**—The Convention urges the owner of passenger ships to limit the hours of sale and supply of alcoholic beverages on such vessels.

**Equal Rights.**—We commend the action of the League of Nations in placing on its agenda for the September 1937 assembly, the proposal to incorporate in the League covenant an amendment for an equality of rights for men and women.
MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—JUNE 2nd, 9-30 a.m.

On June 2nd, the Executive Committee met at 9-30 a.m., at the Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C., Mrs. Boole presiding. Mrs. Boole welcomed the members of the Executive, Mrs. Herbert (Australia) led in prayer.

Mrs. Boole announced that Mrs. Ward, President of Canada, passed to her reward last evening, June 1st. The members of the Executive all rose as a loving tribute was paid to her by Mrs. Boole. Later a cable was received from Mrs. Peacock announcing the death of Mrs. Ward. It was agreed to send a telegram of sympathy to Mr. Ward.

Roll was called. Present—General Officers : President, Mrs. Boole; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, U.S.A., Mrs. Strang, Australia; Honorary Secretaries, Miss Agnes E. Slack, England, and Mrs. W. T. G. Brown, Canada; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, U.S.A. Advisory Committee : Mrs. J. Forrester-Paton, Scotland; Mrs. C. T. Gauntlett, Japan; Miss Flora E. Strout, Brazil. Organisers : Mrs. Edith M. Irvine-Rivera, Puerto Rico. Presidents of Countries or their representatives : Australia, Mrs. H. C. Herbert; Austria, Mrs. Sporri; Bermuda, Miss Astwood; Bulgaria, Mrs. Pauline Nikoff; Brazil, Miss Flora E. Strout; Burma, Mrs. L. H. Riggs; Canada, Mrs. Grace Knight; Cuba, Mrs. Edith M. Rivera; Egypt, Mrs. McFeeters; Finland, Miss Mirjam Makinen; France, Mlle. Idalotte Perrelet; Germany, Frau Fischer; India, Mrs. Chowryappah; Ireland Ulster, Mrs. Nina Gordon; Japan, Mrs. C. T. Gauntlett; Mexico, Miss Chagoyan; Newfoundland, Mrs. Clouston; New Zealand, Mrs. Hugh Kasper; Norway, Miss Friested; Scotland, Mrs. Forrester-Paton; South Africa, Mrs. Maskew Miller; Sweden, Mrs. Anna Brattstrom. (At subsequent Committees, more countries were represented). Superintendents : Young Woman's Branch, Miss Duff; L.T.L., Miss Ervin; Child Welfare, Mrs. Perkins; Co-operation with Missionary Societies, Mrs. Ferguson; Evangelistic Mrs. Brattstrom; Food Reform, Mrs. Webb representing Miss Yates; Little White Ribboners, Mrs. Mabon; Medal Contests, Mrs. Pugsley; Moral Education, Miss Grace Leigh Scott; Motion Pictures, Mrs. Shilston Watkins; Protection of Native Races, Mrs. Maskew Miller; Sunday School Work, Mrs. Wallace.

A motion was made by Mrs. Brattstrom, seconded by Mrs. Wallace, and resolved, that the programme be accepted with necessary changes.

Mrs. Rivera, as a World's Organiser, reported on the work in Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. In Newfoundland, where our work had considerably lapsed, she has re-established our work. Two representatives are here from Newfoundland.

Miss Strout reported as World's Organiser, on the work in Brazil. Through the organisation of Temperance Week in Brazil, they have reached 21 States with literature. Great progress is being made in the schools and the education authorities are giving every possible help. Mrs. Farnsworth, the newly-appointed organiser, is following up the work with great success. There are three paid workers in Brazil. Work is being done among the Japanese in Brazil. Education work among the young is flourishing. Brazil is one of the most hopeful new countries.

Mrs. Munns moved that the proposed amendment to the Constitution be recommended, as follows : "To amend Article IX by adding after the words 'woman member of our organisation' the following words : 'one delegate from each organised country and', so that Article IX will read : '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 from each organised country and 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."

The recommendation was seconded by Mrs. Rivera, and after a discussion, it was adopted by the Executive.

Mrs. Forrester-Paton proposed that a year in advance of the Convention, a notice be sent to the countries to send in resolutions to be considered at the Convention, and also to consider in their bodies nominations for the various offices in the World’s W.C.T.U. It was seconded by Mrs. Shilston Watkins of England, and resolved.

Dr. Izora Scott reported on the Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women’s International Organisations. She moved that a very cordial letter of congratulation be sent to Miss Dingman on her recent tour on behalf of Peace, and also that we send an expression of sympathy to the committee in Geneva on the death of Mme. D’Arcis. It was seconded by Mrs. Watkins. Motion carried.

Mrs. Boole presented Mrs. Tyler, Editor of the "Union Signal."

Mrs. Boole spoke on the League of Nations Committee on traffic in women and children. She pointed out how many subjects put forward by the League of Nations had been for some time promoted by the World’s W.C.T.U. Mrs. Herbert (Australia) reported that Miss Bromham has been asked by the Women’s Pan-Pacific Conference to take charge of that subject at the Conference, July 12th to 25th, at Vancouver. Mrs. Boole called attention to the fact that Mrs. Gauntlett, of Japan, sitting in the committee, is the President of the Pan-Pacific Conference.

At noon the Executive responded to the Noontide Hour Litany, followed by prayer by Mrs. Wallace.

Mrs. Munns presented the budget as approved by the officers yesterday. It was moved by Mrs. Maskew Miller, seconded by Mrs. Mabon, and resolved, that final adoption be deferred until each member of the committee receives a mimegraphed copy. The following expenditures were provided for:—1st, It was proposed by Miss Slack and seconded by Mrs. Pugsley, and resolved, that a grant of $300.00 per year be made to Cuba. 2nd, A plea was made for a small sum to be appropriated for Nigeria for literature. It was proposed by Mrs. Munns, seconded by Miss Slack, and resolved, that $100.00 be set aside in the budget for literature. On June 5th, this grant was amended to read $500.00.

Mrs. Boole moved that an appeal be made to the League of Nations Nutrition Committee to include in their research a study of the effects of alcohol on nutrition. Motion carried.

Mrs. Sporri, who has been in charge of the work in Austria for fifteen years, and is moving away from Austria, met with the officers last night, and gave in detail an account of her work. Miss Slack paid special tribute to the meetings organised for her in Austria. Mrs. Brown moved that a recommendation be adopted that the work in Austria be referred to the general officers, seconded by Miss Duff, and resolved. On motion by Mrs. Munns, the Executive Committee gave a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Sporri for her fifteen years’ service in Austria.

There was a discussion about organising in Chile. Mrs. Baker, of Hawaii, who has been on a trip around the world, stated the way is open to organise there. Mrs. Farnsworth, of Brazil, is willing to go. Mrs. Riggs moved, and it was seconded by Mrs. Kasper, and resolved, that we delay
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

action until later, and if we do not get sufficient information that it be referred to the general officers.
The meeting adjourned with the Benediction.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—JUNE 2nd, 7-30 p.m.

Present—6 General Officers, 31 Presidents, 3 Advisory Committee Members, 7 World's Superintendents, 2 World's Organisers. Mrs. Boole presiding.

A list of recommendations were made by Mrs. Boole. Miss Slack proposed, seconded by Mrs. Perkins, and it was resolved that the recommendations of the President be adopted. (See page 18).

Mrs. Boole introduced Mrs. Hamilton Wright (Narcotic Dept. of the U.S.A. Government), who gave an interesting report. She called particular attention to the coming Conference in Geneva and the necessity for international co-operation.

Mrs. Perkins told of the responses she had received in the Department of Child Welfare. Reports were made by Miss Tinling, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Pugsley and Mrs. Mabon as to the work in their departments.

The Superintendents withdrew, and after full discussion, nominations of Superintendents were made, also the following recommendations:—That the name of the department of "International Correspondence between Girls" be changed to "International Correspondence between White Ribbon Girls"; that the name of the department of "Food Reform" be changed to "Health and Nutrition"; that "Narcotic Drugs" be substituted for "Anti-Opium"; that the department of "Travellers' Aid" be discontinued; that a new department be added to be called "School of Methods."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5th.

The Executive Committee met at 8-15 at the Washington Hotel. Mrs. Boole in the Chair. Present—29 Presidents of countries, 5 General Officers, 3 Advisory Committee Members, 9 Superintendents of Departments, 2 Organisers. Mrs. Bowning (Uruguay) led in prayer. Mrs. Forrest (U.S.A.) made announcement regarding the Pageant on Tuesday evening.

Miss Duff having resigned the Superintendency of the Young Women's Branch, Miss Agnes Slack nominated Miss Josephine Whitaker, of England. This nomination was seconded and resolved, subject to her consent.

Mrs. Strang (Australia) and Mrs. Knight (Canada) proposed, and it was resolved, to send our warmest thanks to Miss Duff for her devoted services as Superintendent.

Mrs. Munns proposed, Miss Stankovitch seconded, and it was resolved, that the grant for literature be $500.00 instead of $100.00.

Mrs. Rivera proposed, Mrs. Colvin seconded, and it was resolved to reappoint the Members of the Advisory Committee.

South California delegates came to the Committee, and presented baskets of oranges.

Miss Slack gave each of the General Officers a copy of the silver Anointing Spoon used at the Coronation of the King of Great Britain and of the Empire, and to members of the Committee pressed painted leaves sent by members in Pitcairn Island. Votes of thanks were given for these gifts, also for fans presented by Miss Lee from Korea.

It was announced that the National W.C.T.U. invites the members of the Executive to luncheon in the Washington Hotel at 1-30 to-morrow, Sunday. The officers of the District of Columbia W.C.T.U. invites the World Officers and U.S.A. National Officers to lunch to-day at Wesley Hall.

Miss Slack proposed, Mrs. Clow seconded, and it was resolved to recommend to amend Section I of Article VII of the By-Laws by striking
out 1,500 words and inserting 1,000. This limits the reports of the Superintendents to 1,000 words.

Mrs. Strang (Australia) proposed, Mrs. Pugsley (Canada) seconded, and it was resolved to recommend the following new By-Law on Filling Vacancies, Article IV: “The General Officers be empowered to fill any vacancies that may occur in the General Officers or Superintendents in the interim of Conventions.”

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—JUNE 9th, 9-30 a.m.

Hotel Washington, the President presiding. There were present 6 World’s Officers, 24 Presidents, 10 Superintendents, 2 Organisers, 3 Advisory Committee Officers.

The Minutes of the Monday Morning Session of June 7th, and of the Tuesday Morning and Afternoon Sessions of June 8th, were read. After discussion, Mrs. Rivera proposed, Mrs. Riggs seconded, and it was resolved that the Minutes be adopted. Convention did not meet on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Herbert, of Australia, explained that in the Credentials Report there were duplications, but that she would revise the list, counting each delegate only once, even though her name appeared twice.

Mrs. Munns reported that 360 delegates paid their registration fee, but if they presented their credentials (without registering) they must be counted.

Mrs. Boole explained that Mrs. Mary Harris Armor was absent from the Convention because she helping the campaign in Georgia. (Georgia voted, and maintained Prohibition).

Mrs. Maskew Miller said her purpose in suggesting that dolls dressed in native costumes be brought to the next World’s Convention, was that they might be exhibited and sold, and the money go to the World’s Missionary Fund.

Mrs. Munns moved that a special vote of thanks be given the Board of Trade of Washington for furnishing a corps of workers who gave splendid service during the Convention, at no expense to the W.C.T.U. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Embree. Carried.

Mrs. Boole called for a decision on the policy to be followed in recording gifts. An informal discussion followed. Mrs. Clow proposed, Dr. Izora Scott seconded, and it was resolved that in future World’s Conventions, the minutes do not contain references to gifts presented.

Mrs. Brown (Canada) announced that Lady Aurea Macleod invites the Executive to luncheon at one o’clock to-day.

Mrs. Boole reminded the Committee that in her Recommendations she had suggested that a committee be appointed to consider the question of pensions for World’s Representatives, and asked how that Committee should be appointed. It was proposed by Mrs. Colvin, and resolved that the chair make the appointments. Mrs. Boole named the members of the World’s Advisory Committee, and as Convenor, called the Committee to meet that afternoon to formulate plans.

The Executive adjourned at 12-30.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—JUNE 9th, 2 p.m.

Mrs. Boole in the chair. Present—6 World’s Officers, 18 Presidents, 9 Superintendents, 2 Organisers, 3 Advisory Committee Members.

The budget, which had been deferred, was presented by Mrs. Munns. Consideration of an appropriation for Austria was discussed, and finally referred to the General Officers. A letter was read from Mrs. Sporri, stating that her husband had been transferred to Frauenfeld,
Switzerland, making it necessary for her to leave Austria. It was proposed by Mrs. Watkins (England), seconded by Miss Makinen (Finland), and resolved that Miss Slack send a very cordial letter to Mrs. Sporri, thanking her for her devoted work in Austria. It was proposed by Mrs. Maskew Miller (South Africa), seconded by Mrs. Gauntlett (Japan), and resolved, that the four General Officers be empowered, to make a special appropriation, under exceptional circumstances, from the Contingency Fund.

It was proposed by Mrs. Shilston Watkins, seconded by Mrs. Knight (Canada), and resolved to adopt the budget as presented by Mrs. Munns.

**BUDGET FOR 1938.**

**EXPECTED INCOME:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dues</td>
<td>$4,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionary Funds, Contributions, Light Line Unions</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life and Memorial Members</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subscribing Members</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
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**EXPENDITURES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Office Expenses, Clerical Help and Postage:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-Presidents (3) $10.00 each Postage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honorary Secretary</td>
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<td>Honorary Treasurer</td>
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<td>World’s Organizers:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ruhama Farnsworth</td>
<td>$1,330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Rivera</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Campbell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants to Countries:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Costa Rica &amp; Guatemala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>Palestine</td>
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<td>West Indies (Mrs. Rivera)</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous:</td>
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<td>World’s Report</td>
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<td>Dues I.T.C., 100 ; Disarmament Con., 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Departments</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>$1,330.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Expected Income:** $16,350.00

**Total Expected Income:** $16,350.00
It was resolved to send a special letter of appreciation to Miss May Yates for her years of devoted service in the department of Food Reform. Also similar letters to Mrs. Macleod and Mrs. Thatcher.

Mrs. Boole distributed a few copies of the corrected resolutions, announcing that they would be published in "The Union Signal."

Mrs. Boole explained the Cable Code Books, and distributed them. Mrs. Munns announced that she had registered cable addresses of Miss Slack and Mrs. Boole, indicated on the officers' stationery.

Mrs. Tyler announced that complete sets of newspaper clippings concerning the World's W.C.T.U. Convention might be ordered for 75 cents, and names and payment were received.

Mrs. Boole ruled that 300 words be published in these Minutes from the summary given, also a similar number of words the Women's Disarmament Committee be published, as we contribute to both these organisations.

Miss Slack had interviews with Dr. Henryk Zymanski, of Warsaw, in London, in September, 1935, regarding organising the Women of Poland. She is corresponding with this gentleman, Dr. Hercod and Dr. Courtenay, Weeks, on the possibility of having Women's Meetings, with a view to organisation.

Frau Fischer is Secretary of the Committee of Temperance Restaurants in the International Temperance Bureau. She suggested the World's W.C.T.U. should adopt this Department. No action taken.

Mrs. Boole announced that members of the Executive could get copies of Dr. Hercod's Bulletins of the International Temperance Bureau ordered, for a year: four shillings or $1.00 being sent to Dr. Hercod.

Mrs. Boole stated that the work in Central America had to be discontinued because it being purely Missionary the World's W.C.T.U. cannot retain a permanent missionary there. She told of Mrs. Egbert's work. Mrs. Brown, of Canada, proposed that we express to Mrs. Egbert our appreciation of her self-sacrificing work in Central America, and that we bid her Goodspeed. Mrs. DeYo seconded the motion. It was resolved.

The meeting adjourned until 2-30.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9th, 2-20 p.m.

The President presiding.

Miss Slack, Mrs. Munns and Mrs. Boole discussed the promotion of "The World's Bulletin" (See Report page 97).

Mrs. Shilston Watkins urged that each person write from her own land, protesting against the distorted view of life in America presented by American films of questionable standard, that Miss Maude Aldrich, of Gresham, Oregon, United States Director of the Department of Motion Pictures, might have such letters to use in promoting the work of that department.

The question of informing countries in advance on the subject of resolutions to be proposed and nominees to be suggested as candidates was discussed.

Mrs. Munns proposed, seconded by Mrs. Shilston Watkins, and agreed, that the following interpretation of Article X of the Constitution regarding the election of officers be printed at the conclusion of the Constitution:

"In the nominating committee, names may be presented for Vice-Presidents; as many as nine names may be presented. In the election the one receiving the largest number of votes shall be first Vice-President, the second largest, the second Vice-President, and the third largest, third Vice-President."
The same interpretation shall pertain to the Secretaries: six names may be presented, the one receiving the largest number of votes shall be first Secretary, the second largest, the Associate Secretary.

"The posting of names of nominees may be by written form as well as by bulletin board."

It was proposed by Mrs. Forrester-Paton, seconded by Mrs. Ferguson, and resolved that the Secretaries in the countries where Superintendents are appointed should send to World Superintendents the names and addresses of the Superintendents in their countries.

Mrs. Strang (Australia) proposed, Mrs. Brown (Canada) seconded, and it was resolved that the Committee on Resolutions for the next World's Convention should consist of the General Officers and Dr. Izora Scott, Mrs. Gauntlett, Mrs. Maskew Miller.

Mrs. Shilston Watkins suggested that copies of the resolutions passed by the Convention be sent to the persons involved, the President of each country to send the copy to the person or persons within her country.

There was a discussion of possible places for the holding of the Seventeenth Triennial Convention, and emphasis was put upon the value of having that meeting relatively close in time and place to some other international conference of similar interest.

Mrs. Ferguson proposed, Mrs. Tweedy seconded, and it was resolved that all unfinished business be referred to the General Officers.

Miss Slack proposed, Dr. Scott seconded, and it was resolved that the Committee adjourn.

A prayer by Mrs. Kakkgunj Lee, in her own language, was followed by the Lord's Prayer, recited in unison, closing with the Aaronic Benediction.
Miss Slack gave the following details re

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE UNION.

The International Temperance Union was formed in 1934 at a meeting in London. It succeeded the International Committee on Anti-Alcohol Congresses and the International Bureau of Lausanne, Switzerland.

It is composed of international Temperance organisations, and the plan contemplates sections in different parts of the world. The British section and the European sections have already been formed and plans are under way for the organising of sections in Asia, South Pacific and America.

The drink problem is international, and in our work for removing the evils of the drink habit and the drink traffic, we find ourselves confronted with the work of the International Wine Office, whose headquarters are in Paris, France. This office directs world propaganda for what it calls the "divine beverage," and gives considerable sums in prizes to writers and students who take wine as the subject for their doctors' theses. They announce that they wish to prevent the circulation of and the implanting in the minds of school children the exaggerated and inaccurate statements of the evil effects of alcoholic beverages. In fact they are teaching that wine is an antidote of alcoholism, that alcoholism due to wine is exceptional and relatively inoffensive and that the more wine is drunk the less distilled liquor is consumed.

One of their committees is the Committee of the International Association of Physicians who are friends of wine. They act under the title, Medical Committee for the Scientific Study of Wine and Grapes. The International Wine Office is making arrangements for a Congress in Paris next July, when the so-called best wines will be tested on National Wine Days. In September, the Office will organise an International Vintage Fête. This committee has enormous sums of money at its disposal, not only in France, but throughout the world.

While the world is beginning to become alarmed at the frequency of road accidents due to drivers being even slightly under the influence of drink, Monsieur Barthé is forming a club of motorists, friends of wine, to be called Bacchus at the Wheel. To be a member one must have a love of motoring and a love for wine. Motoring parties will be arranged to visit famous wine cellars, regardless of the danger to public safety.

The World's W.C.T.U. is affiliated with the International Temperance Union and is represented on its Executive and sub-committees. We receive valuable information from the International Bureau. Such affiliation makes possible co-operation with other international organisations and gives us the benefit of research work on all departments.

Among the committees of the I.T.U. are: Relations with Protestant Churches to bring a closer co-operation, Committee on Education, Committee on Non-alcoholic Use of Fruits, Committee on Inebriety, Committee on Alcohol-Free Restaurants, Committee on Abstaining Youth.

The World's W.C.T.U. was widely represented at the Congress in London in September, 1934. Miss Slack has represented the W.C.T.U. at the Executive Committee meetings in Montreux and in London, and will represent the World's W.C.T.U. at the next meeting of the International Temperance Union in Warsaw, Poland, September, 1937. Miss Helen Byrnes (U.S.A.), Frau Fischer (Germany), Frau Lauterbury (Switzerland) and Frau Kempel (Latvia) will be among the White Ribboners who will attend the Conference. Dr. Hercod, La Glycine, Les Epinettes, Lausanne, Switzerland, is the General Secretary.
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Young Women's Branch:
International Correspondence between White Ribbon Girls: Miss Phyllis Wright, Westcroft, Tring, Herts, England.
Loyal Temperance Legion Branch: Miss Mary B. Ervin, 232 North King Street, Xenia, Ohio, U.S.A.
Child Welfare: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.
Little White Ribboners: Mrs. Mahon, 1537 Burnside Place, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
Citizenship: Miss Annie McLay, Quamby, Titerangi, Auckland, New Zealand.
Evangelistic: Mrs. Anna Brattstrom, 22 Kaplausgat, Cefle, Sweden.
Co-operation with Missionary Societies: Mrs. Ada Reed Ferguson, 3030 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Flower Mission: Mrs. Rees, J.P., Centreway, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Sunday School Work: Mrs. Wallace, 53. Craw Road, Paisley, Scotland.
Scientific Temperance Instruction.—Miss Isabel McCorindale, Centreway, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Schools of Methods: Mrs. Kasper, 2 Turner Street, Auckland, New Zealand.
Anti-Gambling: Mrs. Moffat Clow, 32 Parkmount Road, Belfast, Ireland.
Narcotic Drugs: Mrs. Hoyman, American Mission, Assiut, Egypt.
W.C.T.U. Exhibits.—Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.
Protection of Native Races: Mrs. Maskev Miller, Alexandria Club, Cape Town, South Africa.
Moral Education: Miss Gracie Leigh Scott, Greenville, Indiana, U.S.A.
Motion Pictures: Mrs. Shilton Watkins, 129 Hartington Road, Liverpool, England.
Non-alcoholic Fruit Products: Mrs. Ennals, Bompas Road, Dunkeld, Johannesburg, South Africa.
Medical Temperance: Dr. Leonie Stroeve, Schwachhauser Strasse 27, Bremen, Germany.
Medal Contests: Mrs. Will. Pugsley, 126 Yorkville Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Peace and International Arbitration: Dr. Izora Scott, 100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Parlor Meetings: Mrs. Tait, J.P., 14 Todd Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.
Temperance Literature.—Miss Julia F. Deane, 176 Oak Street, Elgin, Illinois, U.S.A.
Soldiers and Sailors.—Mrs. Anna Fredericksen, Egersund, Norway.
Committee on Resolutions for Next World's Convention: The General Officers, Dr. Izora Scott, U.S.A.; Mrs. Gauntlett (Japan); Mrs. Maskev Miller (S. Africa).
THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

IDEALS IN ACTION.

Address of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President World's W.C.T.U.,

Many Conventions are held in Washington. This is, however, no ordinary Convention. It is international not only in name but in fact, for delegates are present from organizations of women in thirty-seven countries. From the four corners of the earth they have come—from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the two Americas. Although these organizations differ in name, all are federated in the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through subscribing to the pledge of total abstinence and the payment of a modest annual membership fee. Each national society is given large liberty in carrying on its work, with the understanding that there can be no modification of these two points.

In all our lives ideals are a controlling factor. The same is true of organizations. Constitutions may provide for the orderly processes of administration, but no organization can exist without a definite purpose,—"a star," as Emerson said, to which we "hitch our wagon."

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union owes much to the idealism of Frances E. Willard. In 1883, looking out over the Pacific Ocean, she said:—

"But for the intervention of the sea, the shores of the Far East would be part and parcel of our land. We are one world of tempted humanity. The mission of the "White Ribbon" women is to organize the motherhood of the world for peace and purity, the protection and exaltation of its homes. We must be no longer hedged about by artificial boundaries of states and nations; we must utter, as women, what good and great men long ago declared as their watchword, "The whole world is my parish and to do good my religion.""

No sooner had she caught this vision than she proceeded to make it real. She presented it at the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention in Detroit in 1883, and action began.

The following year, Mary Clement Leavitt of Boston started out on her journey around the world. There was no guarantee of financial support, but there was a glorious ideal to be realized, and faith in God.

I never visualized the hardships endured or the difficulties encountered by Mrs. Leavitt until I recently read "An American Doctor's Odyssey," in which Dr. Heiser narrates vividly his experiences around the world in eradicating tropical diseases,—cholera, bubonic plague, smallpox, yellow fever, and malaria,—which infested many communities and were a menace to the rest of the world. Dr. Heiser faced opposition everywhere. He encountered many dangers and considered no risk a sacrifice if humanity might be saved these scourges. It is a matter for which we should express our gratification that the Rockefeller Foundation financed the project but money alone would not have done it. It needed the man with the vision to turn an ideal into action.

Dr. Heiser came years after Mrs. Leavitt made her journey around the world. She not only faced disease everywhere, for only in this century has preventive medicine found and destroyed the sources of epidemics, but she met with nigh insurmountable difficulties of transportation. She, too, had an ideal. She trusted God for the money to meet her needs and the money came. The missionaries everywhere welcomed her. She told
her story of what alcoholic liquors were doing to injure homes and debauch men and youth, and presented the opportunity, through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of removing a preventable cause of human shipwreck. She showed how they could help put these ideals into action.

Mrs. Leavitt's task was to present Temperance truths. She visited forty countries, organized and established committees in thirty-eight. She carried with her copies of the Polyglot Petition, written by Miss Willard and addressed to the Governments of the world, and during the seven years of travel secured,—and brought with her to the Boston Convention,—the signatures of 83,335 persons in all these countries. One section of this Petition will be shown in the Pageant at this Convention.

Miss Willard said of the great petition that its object was to focus public opinion and thus speed Temperance sentiment. By 1895 the number of its signers had reached seven million. Mrs. Leavitt had presented it to kings and rulers in thirty-eight countries, thus informing them of the ideals which the organization was to carry into action.

When the national papers from Australia and New Zealand come to my desk, no one thing is read with greater interest than the account of the celebration of the anniversaries of local Unions organized by Mrs. Leavitt more than fifty years ago, unions which have had an unbroken record of existence all these years. There have been changes in leaders; some were called to other fields; some, already middle-aged, have long since entered eternal life; but the work has continued.

Even before the first convention met in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in 1891, a Peace Department was adopted and a definite part of the programme in every country has been the promotion of peace between the nations. By co-operation with peace organizations, many of which came into being long after the department was created by the W.C.T.U., by the observance of the second week in December as Peace Week, by the promotion of international friendship, we are sharing in promoting peace sentiment. We are one of the organizations in the Women's Peace and Disarmament Committee at Geneva.

In each country we are promoting good citizenship and intelligence on public questions.

With many of the activities of the League of Nations, we are in hearty accord. The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was designated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations as one of the seven women's organizations to send delegates to the Conference of Central Authorities in Eastern Countries, which met in Java in February, to discuss the Traffic in Women and Children.

Through the International Temperance Union and the International Bureau Against Alcoholism, whose headquarters are at Lausanne, Switzerland, the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union is informed of the latest findings of science in regard to alcohol.

Following the World's Convention in Stockholm in 1934, three of the officers of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union attended the Congress Against Alcohol in London, and Miss Slack will represent us at the next meeting, to be held in Warsaw, Poland, in September of this year.

From the beginning the ideal was total abstinence as a personal responsibility, and again in the words of Miss Willard we find its expression: 'Temperance is moderation in the use of things harmless and total abstinence from the things that are harmful."

Experience was the guide to this definition in 1874 and in 1884 when the W.W.C.T.U. was organized. The earliest efforts to remedy the consequences were by inducing drinking men to sign the pledge of total abstinence. Moderation had proven a failure in the case of every man who...
tried to reform. In order to lift high the ideal in the home and in society, and to set an example, women signed a total abstinence pledge, thus being true to the ideal which the Union was to put into action. Most of them had never tasted alcoholic liquor in any form as a beverage.

There are, however, two schools of thought on the subject of alcohol. Both condemn its abuse. One group supports total abstinence and the other moderation. The total abstinence group finds in the use of alcohol a beverage the way to its abuse. The others counsel the use of alcohol in moderation, but take no account of the nature of alcohol and of the fact that the use is the forerunner of its abuse. Not every one who is a moderate drinker drinks to excess, but some do, and the evidence is conclusive that moderate drinking contributes to drunkenness and the degeneracy which follows as sure as night follows day.

White Ribboners around the world are total abstainers, not because they themselves were ever victims of alcohol, but because they have seen others suffer and are using preventive measures, as in the case of preventive medicine. Because it is easier to prevent an appetite than to cure, our work is with mothers,—that they set an example in the home; with youth,—that they may establish right standards for health and efficiency; and with children,—that they may know what alcohol is and does, and continue all their lives to refrain from the use of alcoholic beverages. To this end we favour that teaching of total abstinence by precept and example in the home, the school, and the Church.

This ideal was adopted by every national organisation framed by Mrs. Loavitt, and by the missionaries who followed her: Jessie Ackerman, Dr. Kate Bushnell, Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, Alice Palmer, Mary Allen West, Kara Smart Root, the Misses Vincent and Cummings, Mrs. J. K. Barney, Clara Parish, Katharine Lente Stevenson, Ruth Davis, Flora E. Strout, Hardynia Norville, Amy Spaulding, Mary Campbell, Mary B. Egbert, Edith M. Irvine Rivera, Ruhama Farnsworth, and Mrs. Isabel Gonzales Rodriguez. To these may be added Miss Jean Copeland and Miss Helen Ferguson, supported by the Scottish Christian Union, B.W.T.A.

Miss Slack has visited many lands—India, South Africa, Palestine, Syria, Eastern, Northern and Central Europe, Ireland, Bermuda, the United States and Canada,—and as a World’s Officer organized and stimulated the work; Miss Gordon visited England and Scotland and many countries in Northern Europe as well as South America.

Canada and the United States are an example of how it is possible for two nations, with a boundary line of three thousand miles unprotected by soldiers and forts to live together in peace; and there has been such an exchange of workers that the number cannot be named.

White Ribbon tourists, also, have made their contributions to the work in other lands; and whether their stay has been long or short they have upheld our ideals and spurred others to action. So has the message spread around the world and left in its train organized groups of women prepared to act in accordance with their ideals.

Frances Willard said, ‘‘If we are asked what is the most important pre-requisite of success in any great reform, we should say it is to have in every village, town and city a group of courageous, worthy and well-drilled workers.’’ This means, in W.C.T.U. parlance, a live working local Union.

The alcohol problem is world-wide. The effects of alcoholic beverages are the same everywhere. Every country is part of the world. International news service carried the story of repeal round the world. Newspapers advertising freely circulated among nations proclaims the so-called virtues of every kind of liquor. The financial returns to the trade and the money turned into the treasuries to be added to the budget blind the public to the consequences of alcoholic beverages.
In fifty-two countries the members of the W.C.T.U. are in action, inspired with the ideal of making possible better living conditions, happier homes and better citizens. Although there are many organizations framed for these same purposes, some of the organizations fail to recognize beverage alcohol as a contributing factor in the conditions they are endeavouring to remedy. In most countries the Women’s Christian Temperance Union was the pioneer and Miss Willard said in 1893, "Every question of practical philanthropy has its Temperance aspect and with that we have to deal."

With total abstinence as the basic foundation, there must necessarily be a program of education to win recruits, especially among children and youth. The fallacies of moderation as a cure for excess must be exposed. What alcohol is and what it does has been proven by science and confirms the experience of the early years.

We are all disturbed over the increase in crime, especially among youth. Crime commissions are appointed to investigate. They bring in long reports, for there are many causes. Hear what one judge of the General Sessions, New York City, says after fourteen years' experience on the bench, hearing only felony cases: "In fully ninety per cent of the cases that came before me in that time, the crime would not have been committed but for the use of alcohol—not that in all those cases the defendant was under the influence of liquor, but that at some point in the commission of it the use of liquor was a deciding factor."

One has but to read the reports of trials in court to realize the truth of this statement; but newspapers fail to call attention to these facts.

Dr. Herman A. Heise, of Milwaukee, says the drinking and drunken driver is responsible for at least 50 per cent. of the automobile accidents. Those who use it, who promote its sale and who are financially interested, all contribute to its evil effects.

It matters not that the driver of an automobile, who has been drinking, thinks he can drive better after a social glass or two. No matter what amount was taken, even the fifth of a second in responding to a signal will cause or avert an accident. One advertisement of whisky says: "Think before you drink." And I add, "If you really think you will not drink."

The ideal of safe highways is shared by all. We appeal to the public and to safety councils not to fail to recognize that safety on the public highways must emphasize the personal responsibility of the man who drives, and his duty to refrain from the use of alcoholic liquors when he drives and for a considerable time beforehand.

Are we interested in lowering the death rate in maternity cases? What thinking woman is not interested? Dame McElroy, a prominent woman physician in England, said at the International Temperence Congress in London, in 1934:

"It is generally admitted that women are the guardians of the race, and that alcoholism among them has far-reaching effects upon the off-spring and has an influence on race degeneration. Alcoholism is closely associated with malnutrition and toxemia. If the expectant mother suffers toxemia and malnutrition the effects on her off-spring are serious. These children may go in time to swell the numbers of the unfit."

"A considerable amount of attention is being paid by research workers into the causes of maternal mortality, and it is being proved that the high death-rate is due in great measure to complications arising from malnutrition. Although alcohol may be only a contributory factor, we cannot afford to ignore any influence which tends to maintain the high maternity death-rate."

With the increase of drinking among women, should not scientific study be pursued that one preventable cause of maternal deaths be
removed? All this is part of the programme of education.

I urge an appeal to the Nutrition Department of the League of Nations and to medical schools to include in their investigations a study of the effects of alcohol on nutrition.

Many organizations are promoting child welfare. These must deal with both heredity and environment. Any study which ignores the prenatal effects of alcohol on children born of drinking parents, or the effect of such an environment on the child, is incomplete and so fails to accomplish its purpose. As social drinking has increased, this should be a matter of grave concern to all lovers of the race.

The Woman’s Christian Temperance Union is a social service organization and we urge all who are interested in general welfare to think on these things. In promoting general abstinence we are promoting social service. Is it the elimination of poverty? Is it the prevention of crime? Is it the welfare of children? Is it the promotion of health? Is it a campaign against venereal disease? Is it a safety campaign on the highway, or on the railroads, or airways, or on steamships? Alcoholic liquor is a producing cause in most of the evils which organizations are framed to combat; and we call upon all such organizations to study the part alcohol plays in producing the conditions they are trying to remedy.

Each year since 1920 Senator Morris Sheppard, whom we like to call the Father of the 18th Amendment, has delivered an address in the United States Senate on January 16th, the date on which Prohibition became operative in the United States. The seventeenth address was given this year and from that address I quote his arraignment of alcohol:

"Because of its nature and of its effect I arraign beverage alcohol before the thought and judgment of America.

"I arraign it as a narcotic poison.

"I arraign it as a poison side by side with morphine, opium, and cocaine.

"I arraign it as a false and pretended stimulant.

"I arraign it as an assailant of the higher centre of the brain and of the normal reflexes and reactions.

"I arraign it as a habit-forming drug.

"I arraign it as a destroyer of life, reason, self-control, endurance, skill, and moral fibre.

"I arraign it as an executioner of soul and body.

"I arraign it as a promoter of disease.

"I arraign it as a barrier to thrift.

"I arraign it as a threat to life and limb.

"I arraign it as a producer of insanity.

"I arraign it as the enemy of youth.

"I arraign it as a wrecker of homes.

"I arraign it as a defiler of motherhood and virtue.

"I arraign it as a blight upon the happiness and progress of mankind."

The natural consequences of being interested in improving conditions surrounding the home is an interest in civic problems. Now that women have the ballot in many countries, they share the responsibility in government, and that interest and responsibility foster intelligence and the desire to vote. When I was talking with a politician the other day, he asked how to get out the woman vote. My answer was, “Give us a platform which represents our principles and candidates for whom we do not have to apologize.” Organized womanhood, fired with zeal for a righteous cause, is a political power to reckon with—as some of our politicians have discovered.

These Convention days will tell how the women of many lands are promoting peace and total abstinence. The story then will not be half told.
message from Kiruna, Lapland, a few days ago, told of the most northerly local Union in the world. One from Kenya Colony told of its educational work. From Pitcairn Island we learn that, although they have no alcohol traffic there, they want to join hands with the other women who are working in the interest of protecting the home from the ravages of alcohol. This program will tell how the national organizations are federated, each preserving its own identity, but working together for the benefit of humanity.

The experience of the Rev. Dykstra, missionary in Arabia, is its own lesson. It was a country where blistering heat halted labour. He proposed an innovation, a concrete building. Listen to his description:

"I had never done any construction work of that kind; I knew nothing experimentally of the job to be done. Nor did it make me feel any happier to realize that the men and the masons who were to help me knew still less about it. However, we built the forms, bent the steel rods into the required shapes, poured in the proper mixture according to the books, and behold, the liquid mass hardened into an unbelievably hard substance, and we went ahead with more confidence on the rest of the building."

He even built a concrete roof over the tank, thirteen feet in diameter. This caused great anxiety among the workmen and he was not without a few fears himself. It held, however, and after the first day of hardening all fears were removed, but not from the minds of the others. The building of the stairs was a surprise and they could not believe they would stand. Now these fears are things of the past and there has been a tremendous increase in concrete building.

In many a country and in many a community the organizing of a local Union has been in the nature of an experiment. Women joined who knew little of W.C.T.U. methods but had in their hearts a sincere desire to protect homes and youth from the use of alcohol.

Just as Mr. Dykstra had to depend on books, so those women had to depend upon literature to learn how to promote the work. But they have built strong organizations. Even good people had little faith that the work would stand, but it has stood. Just as experience in Japan has shown how a community which has abolished liquor has saved money to build school houses, just as a man like Samuel G. Blythe testifies to the advantage it has been to him to become a total abstainer, just as redeemed lives testify that the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ is able to save from temptation, just so that the Women's Christian Temperance Union has gone forward; and the time will come when through the force of education poured into the hearts of the people, public sentiment will take shape and the world will find a way to the fuller life without the use of alcoholic beverages.

MEMORIAL SERVICE
Conducted by Mrs. Boole

SOLO—Mrs. Marjorie Almy Carlton
"For All the Saints Who From Their Labours Rest."

PRAYER—Mrs. Knight, Canada.

This is no formal memorial service. Rather, we pause a few minutes to pay tribute to those comrades from many lands with whom we have worked and whom we have delighted to call our friends.
They have left us at the call of the Master. We are grateful for their lives and will not shed tears to-day, for they have entered eternal life and they weep no more.

We remember also the vacant homes throughout the world,—made vacant because loved ones have entered eternal life. We cannot name them here, although their names are written in heaven, but we place our flowers in memory of them, as well as of our comrades, well-beloved in the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

THE CALLING OF THE ROLL

We rejoice in the friendships made through the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which last as long as life endures. As the years go by, we will still hold these old friends in reverent memory. Their idea of living was to serve God and humanity, and that is the whole duty of mankind. The one sure thing about this life is that it will end. Then let us, too, be ready.

We are earth-bound until our time comes. Each of those who has gone can cry with Emily Dickenson:

"Eternity, we are here!"

and then may we all add

"Eternity, we are coming!"

SINGING—"Stand Loyally" (No. 9).

The Aaronic Benediction

ROLL CALL OF FRIENDS WHO HAVE ENTERED ETERNAL LIFE

Mrs. Maren Henriksen, President of Denmark W.C.T.U.
Dr. Sara Detwiler, Canada, Superintendent Travellers' Aid
Mrs. Margaret Shennan, South Africa, former Superintendent Moral Education
Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, U.S.A., former Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction
Mrs. Emma Transeau, U.S.A., her Associate in Research Work.
Mrs. Colville, President, Scotland, 1913-1923.
Miss Vincent, former World's Missionary, appointed 1867.
Miss Wilhelmina Lohmann, Germany.
Miss Lottie McAllister, Canada, Editor "Canadian Tidings."
Mrs. J. H. W. Stuckenburg, former Superintendent of Labour.
Mrs. Charlton Edholm Sibley, former Superintendent of Press.

Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago.
Dr. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, Holland, President International Temperance Union.
Col. Fred N. Dow, U.S.A.
Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, U.S.A., Grand Chief Templar, I.O.G.T.
Admiral Richard Pearson Hobson, U.S.A., Prohibition leader and founder of Narcotic Education.
Bishop W. F. Oldham, South America.
Bishop W. F. McDowell, former President Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, M.E. Church.
Dr. S. D. Gordon, author "Quiet Talks on Prayer."
Dr. Fred B. Smith, Chairman World Alliance for International Friendship.
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

Life Members

U.S.A.
Miss Ethel Shrigley, Miss Rebecca Rhoads, Mrs. Nina G. Frantz, Mrs. Adeline Wilkins, Mrs. Lizzie Perkins, Mrs. Florence Richard, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, Mrs. Mary Jane Philpot, Mrs. Frances Wait Leiter, Mrs. Josephine Sizer, Mrs. Kate M. Clatworthy.

Canada
Mrs. L. C. Peake, Mrs. D. Cross, R. W. McLachlan, Mrs. A. Sadler, Mrs. B. Scott, Mrs. C. E. Enright, Mrs. G. H. V. Bulyea, Mrs. S. G. E. McKee.

THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U. IS AFFILIATED TO
THE PEACE AND DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE
of the
Women's International Organizations includes—

International Council of Women
World's Young Women's Christian Association
International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
World Union of Women for International Concord
League of Mothers and Educators for Peace
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
League of Jewish Women
European Federation of Soroptimist Clubs
World’s Women’s Christian Temperance Union
International Co-operative Women’s Guild (Observer)
International Federation of University Women (Observer)

Associated Consultative Members:
National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War (U.S.A.)
Women's Polish Organizations
Association of Slavic Women
Women’s Peace Crusade (Great Britain)
Federation of American Women’s Clubs Overseas

Officers:

President: Mary A. Dingman; Vice-Presidents: Kathleen Courtney, L. Dreyfus-Barney, Rosa Manus; Secretary: Dorothy A. Heneker; Technical Adviser: Laura Puffer Morgan.

Office: PALAIS WILSON, GENEVA, Switzerland.

ORIGIN.

The Women's Disarmament Committee was brought into being September, 1931, to focus the pressure of Public Opinion upon the Disarmament Conference. It is the voice of 12 Women's International Organizations and 5 National Organizations in 5 countries, which has been speaking in Geneva for 45,000,000 women during these past years. This is the greatest concerted action for peace ever undertaken by women. Through the channels of these organizations their members all over the world have been constantly informed on the great issues involved in the effort for Peace.
REPORT OF THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.

Presented by Miss Agnes Slack.

ARGENTINA.

Mrs. Rodriguez has organised 30 Unions and given 60 lectures. An aviatrix recently placed herself at the disposal of the W.C.T.U. During Temperance Week she dropped 100,000 leaflets, with important temperance facts, from her airplane over the city of Buenos Aires.

Doctors and teachers are heartily co-operating with the W.C.T.U. in addressing meetings.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia, in some of its States, is facing liquor polls, and consequently renewed activity by the liquor trade. The abolition of the Prohibition Law in the United States has had its repercussions here, and we are already endeavouring to face up to that fact.

The visit of Mr. McAdam Eccles, M.B., F.R.S., was of outstanding importance, and his speeches in the States gave valuable propaganda to our cause. New South Wales held a large and important public meeting, at which a State welcome was tendered to him; Victoria held a reception in the evening, which was attended by educationalists, social service leaders, medical and university people.

We were very disappointed that we were not able to have Mrs. Gauntlett, President of the Pan-Pacific Union, and of the W.C.T.U. of Japan, as our guest at this Convention; Mrs. Gauntlett had reluctantly to decline, one reason being the early advent of the Pan-Pacific Meeting at Vancouver.

The National Officers attended the meetings of the Australian Pan-Pacific Committee in Melbourne. Much interesting business in connection with the work of the Committee has been discussed, topic chairmen for the various States, and topics arranged; this work is becoming increasingly important to us in Australia. The National Secretary of the W.C.T.U. has been re-elected Vice-President.

We have endeavoured to carry out Frances Willard's advice to enter every avenue of service possible. We have active affiliation with the National Council of Women, Travellers' Aid, Pan-Pacific Committee, Victorian Aboriginal Group, Council for Religious Instruction, Children's Cinema Council, Free Kindergarten Union, League of Nations Union, and Peace Congress.

Our Free Kindergarten continues successfully to instil into young minds habits which will make a great difference in the life of the children.

As our membership is calculated on a financial basis, our real contact and influence is much larger than mere numbers. The fact that some of our States are out for a membership campaign gives us courage to believe that a substantial increase will soon result.

Our "White Ribbon Signal" continues to be of great service to the different States, and is at present giving great assistance through Miss McCorkindale, National Director of Scientific Education to the Unions who are working the Rainbow Programme.

The question of the treatment of the aborigines has been very much on our minds, and various constructive resolutions were adopted at our Triennial meetings in Perth, West Australia, in regard to having their National and Legal status defined, and right laws relating to women, girls
and half-caste mothers. These were all sent to the Minister of Internal Affairs. We are glad to say that there is a movement by the Commonwealth Government for a better state of things.

All the States are concentrating on Scientific Temperance Education. During the last three years thirteen students passed the Temperance Collegiate examination.

W.C.T.U. Headquarters owned by the different States are centres radiating a great educational influence throughout the continent of Australia. Queensland W.C.T.U. has recently paid off its debt of £5,500. South Australia W.C.T.U. is spending £2,000 ($10,000) enlarging Headquarters. Victoria W.C.T.U. and the other States issue most valuable propaganda from their headquarters. South Australia, a few months ago, was most successful in the strong position they took to maintain six o'clock closing of licensed houses. When the debate came on in their Legislature, six of our members sat through in the House until six o'clock in the morning, when the vote was taken, and early closing was confirmed. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of Brisbane sent special greetings to the W.C.T.U. at Christmas in recognition of the great work being done. The W.C.T.U. Exhibit in this State showed effective illustration from typists, athletes and others on the value of total abstinence.

E. L. Rees, Hon. Secretary.

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AUSTRIA.

Mrs. Sporri reports:

Coloured p.c.'s are circulated to illustrate the evil of drink. A number of doctors have the W.C.T.U. magazine in their rooms. It is illegal to enrol children, but mothers pledge them. Monthly meetings are held in Vienna. A W.C.T.U. temperance week was planned in April, in conjunction with other societies; 16 meetings were held. We have Unions in Krems, Linz, Türmitz, Graz, St. Poelten, Steyr, Wiener, Kemstadt, and five Unions in Vienna. In April an exhibition aroused much interest by showing furniture, costumes, case of books, which could be bought for the price of one glass of beer each day in the year. Piles of boxes showed the comparison in money spent in drink or for food or milk. Mrs. Sporri is now living at Frauenfeld, Switzerland. She gave devoted service for many years as W.C.T.U. President in Austria.

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BRAZIL.

The Municipal Government and Public Health Department in Rio and Sao Paulo are helping our Cause in schools during Temperance Week and other ways. Our membership is large. The women of Brazil consider the Temperance work a great need. The Principals of schools are much interested—many of them come to visit us at Headquarters and belong to our local Union. The military doctors have helped us with the work among soldiers, sailors and firemen. Mrs. Farnsworth recently spoke to nearly 3,000 soldiers in different barracks. Our literature and posters are largely distributed and the newspapers of this City and in different States, receive our articles with pleasure. Monthly Meetings are held regularly; we discuss the drinking problem. At Annual Meetings we always have splendid attendance of members, outstanding social workers, professors, doctors, politicians. We pay tribute to Miss Strout, who organised our work. She did wonderful things. Mrs. Ruhama Farnsworth has taken her place as World's Organiser for Brazil. She has been here not quite a year. She has made good contacts with authorities. She is rapidly learning the
language and is already able to give her talks with demonstrations in Portuguese. The teachers and other leaders are much interested in those talks on Alcohol Education. Our two Regional Secretaries' work has proved most effective. We have co-operated with the Red Cross, the Y.W.C.A., the Pró-Matre and others, and taken part in the Inter-American Mental Hygiene Congress and the Congress of Women's Federation.

Dr. Carlos Sá, the Federal Director of Public Health Department, has offered to publish our leaflets and articles, and to help us in obtaining slides made specially in connection with our talks and possibly also in buying a film.

Maria Pinheiro Guimarães, Secretary.

BERMUDA.

The outstanding event in Bermuda W.C.T.U. has been the visit of Miss Agnes E. Slack, from February 21st to April 15th, 1936. Meetings were addressed in the Methodist Churches in Hamilton, St. George's, Port Royal and North Shore, in the A.M.E. Church in Hamilton, Bailey's Bay, Shelley Bay and St. Georges, in the Presbyterian Church and Salvation Army Citadel, Hamilton, and in Somerset. The Gilbert Institute, a school with a large percentage of Portuguese children, was visited; Miss Slack was listened to with great attention by the children in the two highest forms. A visit was also paid to the Central School (coloured), where 600 children were addressed. Also by invitation of the leader, a talk was given to a Brownie Pack in the Lady Asser Hut. On March 22nd Miss Slack presented certificates to the children in Wesley Church Sunday School in connection with the 1935 Canadian Scientific Temperance Contest. The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Tucker took Miss Slack 5 miles out at sea, through swelling seas, between coral rocks, to Non Such Island, where there are a number of boy offenders (none admitted over the age of fifteen) all convicted of crimes; two little fellows were only ten years old. But for this Institution these children would be grouped with old offenders and criminals in the gaol at Hamilton, visited by Miss Slack through the kindness of the Acting Governor, the Hon. Grantham who, with Mrs. Grantham and other prominent officials, extended great kindness to her during the whole time she was in Bermuda. Miss Slack spoke to these boy criminals in their little chapel. Canon Tucker told her "they are now all really good boys." Several visits were paid to the Soldiers' Home, maintained by the Hamilton W.C.T.U. At a meeting in the Evening Light Tabernacle seventeen people signed the pledge and agreed to form a Union.

Unions were also organized at Port Royal and Shelley Bay Parlour meetings were held in the homes of Mrs. J. Vallis, Mrs. Anstice Doe and Mrs. J. Kempe, and several new members gained. About two hundred signatures to the pledge were obtained on the island; we hope the good seed so faithfully and earnestly sown will bear abundant fruit. Miss Slack addressed the Annual Meeting of the Bermuda Woman Suffrage Society, which was much appreciated. Also the monthly meeting of the Daughters of the Empire. On April 13th a farewell party was arranged by the Colonial Executive and Hamilton W.C.T.U. A number of members and friends made their adieus with the hope that Miss Slack would return at some not too distant date to renew the associations made on this visit to our island home.

Maude E. Astwood, President.
BULGARIA.

A community house is being built in Sofia. The W.C.T.U. will have headquarters here. Several villages are dry by Local Option. The World’s W.C.T.U. has appointed Miss Busheva for organisation work. Miss Baird reports the success of her work. The wine industry here is a problem, which I realised as I saw the extensive vineyards on the Balkan Mountains. The World’s W.C.T.U. is employing Mrs. Bushefï to organise Unions. She is gaining members and Unions.

BURMA.

Instead of holding a National Convention, the W.C.T.U. last year organised half-hour Temperance addresses in the schools. This aroused much interest and was a real success. In Rangoon and Moulmein, six thousand people attended.

In 34 towns, recently, 34,000 people were addressed at meetings, an average attendance of one thousand.

Ma Stella reaches thousands of people. They come in from jungle villages. Wherever she goes she radiates happiness and helpfulness. As she is a fluent speaker in the Burmese language, this is a great asset. In many cases, the Buddhists come to her meetings. She never fails to attract a crowd.

During Health Week, the W.C.T.U. had a stall in the grounds of Jubilee Hall, Rangoon. Tea tables were set under beautiful palm trees on the green lawns. It was a picturesque scene. The Governor brought a party and showed much interest in this W.C.T.U. affair.

CANADA.

The status of Temperance work in Canada has advanced along many lines. There is a more widespread interest in the question due to many causes; perhaps chiefly to the increasing number of accidents on our highways, so often due to drinking drivers. Others are interested because they realise that 156 million dollars cannot be spent for liquor in a year without entailing serious loss of health and affecting economic conditions. Others interested in Social Welfare are facing, as they have not done for years, the fact that beverage alcohol enters into nearly every phase of their problems. Most of the Churches are presenting Temperance with renewed zeal and earnestness. Practically every Denomination has passed strong resolutions re-affirming opposition to the present system of liquor sale and urging educational programmes in the home, the Church, and in all public institutions of learning. In Ontario older boys’ Parliament, which convenes every year during the Christmas holidays in the Legislative Buildings, Toronto, strong temperance resolutions are presented, discussed and carried. Because of the indifference of parents, a generation has grown up with little knowledge of beverage alcohol. The baneful effects of liquor and the cocktail habit have appeared all too frequently among the young people of our best homes. We are, however, encouraged by the fact that the young people are themselves beginning to assert their objection to the “flask” at social functions, and we also find announcements of “Coffee” parties where formerly many such were “Cocktail” parties. One University has adopted a course of Temperance study.

For nine years, with increasing interest, temperance study courses have been conducted in the Sunday Schools. The Temperance Committee of the Religious Educational Council of Canada has co-operated in circulating the
lessons for four grades. Last year some 350,000 lessons were printed in Sunday School papers, newspapers, and pamphlets. It is now broadening out into the day schools, where interested teachers use the material for story hour or composition. Temperance is being taught through health books. One Province has a full-time temperance instructor, who visits all the schools; other Provinces allow field workers or special speakers in the schools for a short period. Most of the Churches haveTemperance departments, and in the United Church of Canada, the Woman’s Missionary Society has constituted a Department of Temperance with a secretary in each unit from the General Board to the local Auxiliary.

The attitude of the United States interests Canadian people tremendously. The wets find plenty of “sure” proof of the failure of Prohibition and the advantages of repeal. The drys use to the extent of their limited resources, all that they can circulate as to the value of Prohibition and the disadvantages of repeal. The Trade is active in liquor advertising wherever it is permitted; (some Provinces will not allow any.) Since April 1st, 1937, all advertising of hard liquor over Radio has ceased, though wine and beer advertising will be allowed from stations situated in Provinces permitting such advertising. (Radio broadcasting is under the control of the Federal Government.)

In an endeavour to observe the Centenary of Miss Willard’s birth, the National Union has circulated a programme which may mean advancement for the work educationally, financially and numerically, if the women respond to the plan. A special coast-to-coast programme for the day (September 28th, 1938), is to be sent to each local Union in Canada in order that all shall be united in a chain of common interest and thought centring around a great woman and heroic leader.

The spacious W.C.T.U. headquarters in Toronto have been enlarged by the addition of a Women’s Residence Annex, with special rooms for receptions. A large number of girls from every part of Canada have happy lives in this building. Many of them are thus enabled to follow business careers and to become fitted for useful work.

MARY L. BROWN, Corresponding Sec.

CHINA.

The past three years have been thrilling ones. The opium suppression is receiving sincere attention by our Government, under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, who has recently become a most devoted Christian. Many provinces are now free from the cultivation of the poppy. Opium hospitals have been established, through which many victims have found new life. Our Government metes out capital punishment to those who have violated the suppression law a definite number of times. We have our obstacles too: they are the non-jurisdiction over the concessions and the opium smuggling by foreign nationalities. Only when foreign powers return to China their Concessions, and do away with the extra-territoriality, can our flag fly over an opiumless nation. Since China is marching toward national unity, it is hoped that this will be done.

The Chinese, as a race, do not indulge in alcoholic drinks as the westerners do. But the intake of a cup or two of wine at meals, especially during feasting, is quite common. As alcohol is detrimental to the living tissues, we have found many habitual drinkers die suddenly of heart disease before we have had a chance to tell our people of the danger of Chinese wine. Imported foreign liquor is pouring into the country. In big cities, it is now considered impolite if foreign beer or whisky or champagne is not served. Unless it is a Christian or a Temperance party, it is
This is the beginning of the menacing condition in China. We fear it will soon spread to the interior. We are combating the evil with all our power, but it is going to be a bitter fight.

The conception of woman as an inferior sex is gone. Chinese women are to-day as free as men before the eyes of the law, and have equal chance to secure education, and enter business. Many women, courageous and far-sighted, have striven to perfect themselves, but many, on the other hand, have wasted their valuable time in gambling at Mah Jong (which is a good game if played without money). The reasons for such demoralising conduct are many, but one of the chief ones is that owing to past continuous internal warfare and foreign military aggression, Chinese villages have been mostly ruined, and the country-folk have had to flock to big cities and work for almost nothing. Chinese girls have not been given the right kind of education for life.

We feel strongly that no nation will ever rise above its homes; so, to correct the wrong, we must begin with education. The rehabilitation of the villages should lie in the hands of the Government. Our Union, under the Home Betterment Dept., has entered another "New Life" adventure—the opening up of the first Chinese Home Economics Vocational School for Girls. This school came into existence two years ago. Its aim is to prepare girls to be better wives and mothers, to give them practical training for a vocation, and of their relationship to the race. After students have said farewell to us, they are expected to be vanguards of our Union in all parts of China to promulgate our principles. The courses consist of Home Management, Child Care and Study, Food Chemistry and how to prepare balanced meals, Handcraft and Art Theory, Plant Life and Gardening, Literature, Social Science, etc. Being the first school of its kind in China, in many courses we write out our own text books! The classes have been conducted in rented quarters. As it is still in an experimental stage, we only admit ten to twenty students. But in the fall, or next spring, we hope to enlarge the enrolment. A good friend in Shanghai has promised us a school building. Great interest in this project has already been shown by many people, especially prominent educators. During the past three years, our Settlement Home has rendered invaluable service to society. We have rescued beggar women and children, slave girls, deserted wives, little orphans, and young girls stranded in Shanghai. All slave girls are now made free in China, and we are taking care of twenty in our Home. We constantly take care of sixty inmates in our Settlement, who, besides attending morning worship and Sunday School on Sunday, have morning and evening prayer meetings on weekdays. They study in the mornings and work in the afternoons. Grown-ups are allowed to stay six months, young girls one year, and children three years. After that, the Union helps in providing for adoption, marriage, and employment. Since the establishment of our Home, fifteen years ago, more than 1,000 women and children have been helped. We help these women and children materially.

The scope of our social service is wide. We have opened the Woman's Temperance Hostel for business girls; have helped to push the birth control movement for burdened parents. Mention should be made of our "Chinese Woman's Exchange." The Exchange is another expression of woman's emancipation in China. During the last few years, women have held positions in schools as well as in Government. But our experience in the business world has been very little. To make our lives richer, we have just entered this new field. The Exchange is entirely co-operative and charitable in nature. One of its aims is to help women to help themselves. We
sell hand-works from various charitable organisations, and make donations to good causes if there is any surplus of income.

The celebration of "Mother's Day," to promote love between parents and children; taking part in the "New Life Movement" to help solidify the nation; giving a Concert in many languages to promote International friendship and goodwill; and participating in the International Woman's Day programme.

DENMARK.

There is progress. Two new sections have been established in Jutland. The worst results of alcohol have been mostly removed in Denmark. The present condition of things have given the alcohol question a different facet from earlier years; 10 or 20 years ago it was only the higher grades of alcohol effected the drunkenness that interested the population. During the last 20 years the addition—particularly to the auto-traffic—regarding the results of small doses of alcohol, there is a very important work to be done and on these lines the W.C.T.U. of Denmark has been working in different ways, seconded by the Danish Women's Temperance Union. Its members are linked with temperance work, but do not stand for total abstinence; they are with us in helping to give instruction to our young people. Their membership is 36,000. When we organise petitions it is most helpful to have their support. Co-operation has helped us to influence several women for our cause and for the International work of the World's W.C.T.U. We have done good work by an exhibit showing what can be obtained for the price of three glasses of beer a day, or for a year. We have shown a picture of a nice little house, which might have been built with money paid for alcohol in one year, and a couple of bankers figured out the interest of the money which might have been saved. The original idea for such an exposition came from England. The exhibit of nice small children's clothing (17 beers in all = a suit for your boy). A horse-hair mattress amounts to three weeks use of 8 beers per day. Since our last Convention we have suffered the loss of our National President and the Vice-President, Mrs. Kargaard, took her office as President. It was at the initiative of Mrs. Kargaard, some years ago, that we installed our "milk cars" in Copenhagen. During the summer months between 40,000 and 50,000 bottles of milk are taken instead of beer. Our work among children is progressing. We are publishing a paper :—"Det Hvite Baands Blad," "Moders Blad" (Mothers' Paper). Editor, Mrs. Bonichsen, who is the president of The Danish Women's Temperance Council, in which Council I am the representative of our W.C.T.U.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The most important work of the N.B.W.T.A.U. during the last three years has been the co-operation for the 20th International Congress on Alcoholism in London in August, 1934. The B.W.T.A.U. was responsible for a stall.

During the winter 1934-35, a great effort was made in obtaining signatures for the Peace Ballot.

The Brewers' Campaign to win over young people roused our workers to vigorous action.

Our Union has shown increased interest and more vigorous work at Licensing meetings.
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Temperance Sunday has frequently been observed because our members have provided facts and figures for the clergy and ministers.

Regular work has been carried on by our various departments of work. The Departments of Pageants and Plays, Exhibits, and Music, are comparatively new, and are becoming increasingly useful. Our Fundamental Department is organisation, now worked by a special Committee with Headquarters Staff.

Other activities include posters on hoardings and at railway stations, in trams and buses. Shop window and citizens' exhibitions.

At our Diamond Jubilee Meetings in 1936, our slogan was "Win One More." A silver tree brought in £1,100 for organisation work.


EGYPT.

We record our gratitude for the interest and assistance of officials, high and low, for the continued refusal of the Government to allow liquor advertising in railway stations; for the purchase by the Ministry of Education of 540 copies of our "Syllabus in Narcotic Education"; for cordial co-operation of missions, churches, and schools; for the generosity of the press, religious, and secular; for the wide influence of the W.C.T.U. and the opportunities given to serve organised groups.

The W.C.T.U. National Convention at Assiut in 1935, gave delegates live talks on means and methods. 1,000 girls and women came to a Girls' Rally and thousands of people to evening meetings in an outdoor cinema covered with brilliant tenting. Inspiring addresses and a beautiful pageant of World's W.C.T.U. work were given. An exhibit, sent to the Royal Industrial and Agricultural Exposition on invitation of the Men's Egyptian Temperance Association to share its booth, was explained by our young men lecturers to about 50,000 visitors from the Near East. Similar displays of posters and object lessons were held elsewhere.

An outstanding success in the use of stereopticans. 1,310 lantern meetings reached over half a million people in three years; temperance stories and health pictures received with eagerness and aroused new resolves for lives and homes to be saved or renewed. It speaks of the fidelity and energy of the young men who lecture.

Three of the three largest Muslim "Mulads" (birthday celebrations of various saints lasting for days and attracting great crowds of people), visited with lantern and literature, also five so-called Christian "Mulads." One worker said that to his surprise hundreds of people in these called him by name, remembering his visits to their towns, and inviting him to return.

In a year, seven large district Sabbath School Conferences and four Christian Endeavour Conventions gave us time on their programmes.

The W.C.T.U. has published and distributed one and a quarter million leaflets, etc., comprising three million pages. Two thousand copies of the posters previously hung in Railway Stations, were printed and many others made by hand by volunteers. These are constantly loaned as travelling exhibits. Attractive envelopes of leaflets with a special letter from the pen of the President sent to graduates in schools. "Kits" furnished teachers of hundreds of Daily Vacation Bible Schools, material for health and temperance teaching.

National Temperance Week, in November, created much activity; meetings, speeches, contests, class discussions, sermons, articles, visiting of women's meetings by W.C.T.U. members, and literature, all do their part to put temperance on the map.

We realise keenly the urgent need of more educational work for students and for the public; the danger of false propaganda (a recent circular states...
on medical authority that Cognac C— has no alcoholic content; the alarming prevalence of boiled tea and Hassan Kaif (a mixture of tobacco usually with hasheesh or other drugs). These are much used by labourers, and even students, instead of food.

Other major problems are the breaking down of religious principles; the example of most foreigners, the making of "boozà" and "aragi" from grain and dates, the crying need for counter-attractions in city as well as rural districts, the prevalence of gambling, state and private, the continued danger from white drugs, as traffickers imprisoned five years ago are now free.

Much of our work has been shared with the "Temperance and Reform Committee" of the American Mission.

Mrs. Hoyman, Sec. W.C.T.U.

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ESTHONIA.

The W.C.T.U. holds regular courses for mothers, teaching them not to give intoxicants to their children. Parents have enrolled 3,000 children, pledging themselves not to give intoxicants to them.

A great success is made of Mother's Day. Last year 200,000 persons attended 967 conferences. This is one-fifth of the population of Esthonia.

Two magazines are regularly published—"The Estonian Woman" is the only woman's magazine. Food reform meals have been organised in their dining hall; girls are given instruction. A three months' course is given.

Whenever possible, the W.C.T.U. co-operates with other women's organisations.

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FINLAND.

By Miss Petra M.A., Secretary.

Forms of work: Evangelisation, Temperance, Moral, Attendance Work, Young People's Work.

The W.C.T.U. has a Work Home, "Emmaus" at Kauniainen. In this home 30 young women between 16-30 get shelter. A great number of them accustomed to use alcohol, and have lived in dangerous circumstances. Many have begun better lives after a time in this home. Parish, community, State, and private persons support the home. We have a W.C.T.U. Girls' Home, "Arola," near Mikkeli, a little town in the middle of the country. The home takes care of 23 children 4-17 years old from wretched homes. We get a grant from the State, from communities and private persons. In 4 towns local associations possess small lodging-houses for young women looking for work, in Helsinki, Kotka, Turku and Oulu. Lodging-houses have appropriations from communities and parishes. Kotka W.C.T.U. owns a little settlement, "Kotkala." Seven children's clubs have been working there, having meetings, sewing circles, excursions, and a Children's Summer Camp (in 1935 and 1936). For young people is the Workers' College, "Kotkala," a W.C.T.U. Christian Evening School is supervised by Department of Public Education; in the day-time is a reading-room for dock labourers, men and women waiting for work. The State, parish and private persons have supported the settlement.

The Joensuu Union during the summer time pays a worker to look after children. The Viipuri Union has had two Summer Homes for children. Temperance work has been done (except the forms of work carried on in our associations and children's clubs), by public lectures and in schools, as well as in elementary schools and training schools and folk high schools.
In summer, 1936, we had during one month fruit juice courses, to combat home-made wines. In the windows of trams in Helsinki, Turku and Viipuri, Temperance posters during the Temperance Week, November 1st-8th.

Rescue work has been done in Middle-Helsinki; the worker has visited homes and drinking people and given leaflets in the streets at night.

Temperance literature has been circulated. Moral lectures given, and visits in the streets at night, and in homes. Booklets on morals for youth and educators have been circulated.

In November 15th-18th, 1934, the Union had 30 years Anniversary Celebration and W.C.T.U. Days; April 20th-21st, 1936, lecture days in Turku; October 26th-27th, temperance and attendance work courses in Helsinki; in April, 1937, Temperance Days in Helsinki. We have collaborated with other Temperance organisations.

United prayer hours, devotional meetings and addresses have been given. Every summer, a 3-4 days summer meeting for spiritual growth. Bible circles are working in winter time, also Sunday schools. We have worked in collaboration with several Christian organisations and with the State Church.

We have 12 W.C.T.U.s, with 768 members. Our organ "Valkonauna" is published six times a year (862 copies). For 'Mothers' Day,' the second Sunday in May, a magazine "Aidin Paiva" W.C.T.U. (Mothers' Day) has published 10,000 copies.

The President in 1934 was Miss Fanny V. Hertzen; 1936, Mrs. Hanna Loimaranta. Miss Fanny V. Hertzen resigned in 1935. Mrs. Loimaranta now President.

FRANCE.

Mlle. Perrelet reports regular meetings and plans being made in conjunction with other Temperance Societies for the distribution of literature at the Paris Exhibition this summer. Special attention is being devoted to the work amongst children. The Little White Ribboners' Department at Strasbourg, under guidance of Madame Gachot is doing excellent work and has several hundred little children on the roll.

GERMANY.

Since the repeal of Prohibition in U.S.A. the Temperance Movement in our country has lost many friends and co-workers. Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Reich, is a total abstainer himself, does not use nicotine and lives vegetarian; but this is for him a personal matter—he does not at all sue for total abstinence.

Thus the Government mostly supports the work of moderation, and all Abstinence Unions have a very hard time. I am sorry to say that without the help of our American sisters we should not be able to have our little Büro, and indeed our life would end.

But you must not think we are without courage! We are very poor people, but we have learned to work, and we work with all our might for total abstinence. The best work we do is in four points:

We endeavour to bring our ideal to the young men and girls of our nation. It is nearly impossible in most parts of the country to enter the schools with lectures about alcohol, because since three years ago that is forbidden. But there are among the teachers a group of our members—and these have the possibility to instruct in their own teaching the pupils about alcohol—and our Union gives them playlets and pamphlets. Besides that, we got a splendid collection from the Olympic contestants. We asked them about alcohol and nicotine, and got nearly 200 answers and photos with autographs. Just now we are endeavouring very much to find an.
editor for this collection—we ourselves cannot take any financial risk. We
have not even the tenth part of the money of earlier times. If we should
succeed in bringing out our collection—the name of which must be
"Torchbearers of Sport"—we certainly shall reach the best part of our youth
in sports clubs and other unions.

We try to find better beverages. Therefore we work much for fruit
juice. "Säbmost," the unfermented juice of grapes, apples and other fruits.
The Government, for instance, brings in each year a special week for wine
to help the very poor vintagers. At the same time—when people drink
very much alcoholic wine—our Union propagates unfermented wine. We
have also a little book, "What to Drink," with many good recipes for
drinks without alcohol. We endeavour to help the unhappy victims of
alcohol to take care of their wives and children.

We have non-alcoholic restaurants, which are not only houses for
eating, but also for sociability, such as the "Königin Luise-Haus" in
Leipzig, the "Ottlie Hoffman-Häuses" in Bremen, and others. (We are
sorry to say that in the last three years we lost more than a dozen of them
for financial difficulties). These restaurants are famous for their home-like
character, and this is the reason for our Olympic call. We took care
of more than 400 female contestants at the Olympic Games in Berlin.

A. K. FISCHER.

INDIA.

The W.C.T.U. Headquarters at Delhi, with Mrs. Lum as the active,
charming hostess, is a link with two hundred Unions throughout this
country.

Our last Convention, under the able Presidency of Dr. Mrs. Mott
Keislar, was of special significance, because our beautiful White Ribbon
Home was formally opened by Her Excellency, the Countess of Willingdon.
She was greatly impressed, and presented portraits of herself and the
Viceroy. She also sent us a donation on two occasions to help with our
sales, and in addition gave us Rs. 1000/- for furnishing the House. We
were fortunate to have Mrs. Clow with us at Convention. It means much
to have comrades from other countries visit us during our Convention. We
hope we may have someone to celebrate our fiftieth anniversary. It certainly
was a dream fulfilled when we met in our own beautiful Headquarters. It
was an inspiration in itself! We all returned to our various places deter-
mined to serve better and to do our utmost to help to liberate our land
from the evils of drugs and alcohol.

Miss Martin worked hard for months to make the house beautiful. The
responsibility of entertaining the Convention was mostly hers. But so long
as the building stands, Misses Campbell, Maya Das and Miss Martin will
be gratefully remembered.

Miss Maya Das and Miss Copeland carried on the work at the Head-
quarters until the arrival of Mrs. Lum in the fall. What a blessing and a
tower of strength she has been to us all along! She was in India for several
terms as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was also National
President for some years before she left for America, she was acquainted
with the various phases of our work in the country. It did not take her
long to give efficient help.

Mrs. Clemes very ably filled the position of Editor of "The Indian
Temperance News and White Ribbon," in spite of illness in the family from
time to time, and of her own responsibilities as District Superintendent's
wife. On her resignation, Mrs. Lum volunteered, and has carried on the
work very ably. Due to her health, she leaves us early next March. She
has given herself wholeheartedly to us.
PAPERS. Our official organ, “The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon,” has been the means of great help. We have been very fortunate in our Editors, who have given of their best. Since last year, “The Official Paper of the Burma Union” has united with us to the benefit of both Unions.

Mrs. Foster has continued to edit her monthly leaflets in three vernaculars. Through them, Temperance is being preached to the needy people in far distant villages and shut-in Zenanas where few can find their way.

“The World Bulletin” has kept us supplied, every two months, with fresh news of activities of our comrades in all countries.

“The Union Signal” has been welcomed every week through the generosity of kind friends in America, for which we thank them.

All the abovementioned papers have been, and are, a great help in our work.

ORGANISERS. Miss Copeland, our White Ribbon All-India Organiser now for the past few years, until last fall gave the Union invaluable service. She toured all over India and made a survey of conditions in South India and in Behar. The report of the latter has been printed in the form of a booklet, and makes an invaluable study for those who wish to understand the situation in Behar, especially the “Outstill System.” She started the work among the coolies—load bearers—in Simla, the summer headquarters of the Government of India, where she spent her hot months. She was very able and hard working. It was through her efforts that we got the gift of Rs. 1000/- from Her Excellency, The Countess of Willingdon. She succeeded in organising the Behar Division with eight Local Unions. We regret her resignation.

We were certainly lucky to find an equally able and intelligent person in Miss Helen Ferguson. Having been in India before as a Missionary child with a Mother who was one of our strongest comrades in South India, having had a special training in America, she came to us well fitted for this work. She has already endeared herself to all who have met and heard her. Miss Ferguson’s Scientific Instruction Addresses are proving to be most attractive. Thousands of children have been won through temperance contests. Story telling is an attractive feature in the villages, and is proving to be a very good way of educating people. We are very thankful to the Scottish Union for enabling us to have such good helpers.

During the last triennium, we have had only two All-time National Organisers instead of three. Miss Narayan Das dropped out three years ago. Miss Maya Das is the National Corresponding Secretary and also the Corresponding Secretary for the Punjab Division, and has been untiring in her activities. It is she who runs the big Annual Sale at Delhi and clears between Rs. 500/- and Rs. 600/- every time. She has her eyes open all the year round for getting things together, and she encourages others to do the same. We are thankful to the Union in England for enabling us to have her services.

Miss Navalkar has worked both in the Bombay and Madras Divisions during the past three years. The number of languages spoken in these Divisions is a great handicap to anybody working there. The poor people are so given to drinking toddy, which they get from palm trees, as part of their food, as beer is in the West. But she continues to plod along.

Miss Day, who passed on to her reward last year in her home at Calcutta, was our Honorary Organiser for a number of years in Bengal. Mrs. Cover, her successor, is one of our delegates to the Convention.

Mrs. Tobit is another Honorary Organising Secretary. She is a live wire.

Miss Knott, the Vice-President, carried on the work very efficiently when the President was out of India for eight months last year and also during her illness for a couple of months this year.
The Department Superintendents have all done good work. There are a number of things which greatly encourage us. The large number of Temperance Societies in the country in the various Provinces. The Five Year Campaign for Temperance in the Dominion of His Highness of Nizam. The Indian National Congress and Mr. Gandhi's movement among the Depressed Classes are both strong on Prohibition. The financial help we receive from our Government in several Provinces. In the Central Provinces three Local Unions are each receiving Rs. 480/- annually for local temperance propaganda. The vigorous campaign our comrades are carrying on in America to gain the ground lost means much to us. We wish them every success. The help we have received and are still receiving from the World W.C.T.U. both financially and through its officers. The visit of Miss Campbell last winter. Her coming this year was most fortunate, as we are trying to celebrate our Jubilee in October and a campaign to raise Rs. 6000/- to clear all our debts.

We were fortunate to have Mrs. Chowryappah, the Madras Divisional President, in London with her husband at this time, and she will attend the Convention. She will be of invaluable service to us on her return.

As National President, I wish to thank our comrades for the welcome given me in England, America, Honolulu, Japan, China and Malaya. I returned home greatly encouraged by all I saw of their work, to do more for God, Home and Every Land.

PATYAVATI S. CHITAMBAR.

IRELAND ULSTER.

By Miss Arklow, Hon. Organising Secretary.

At the Ulster W.C.T.U. Sixteenth Annual Council Meetings, steady progress of our cause was reported, also an increase in membership. The Departments working in the various Branches are Anti-Gambling, Counter-attractions, Drawing-room Meetings, Educational, Evangelistic, Junior Bands, Little White Ribboners, Municipal, Food Reform, Patriotic Roll, Peace and Arbitration, Parliamentary and Young People's. Propaganda was carried on by monthly meetings during the winter, poster display and distribution of literature. Efforts are made in the direction of further Temperance legislation during the recent Election for the Ulster Parliament, the Prime Minister, and Cabinet Ministers were interviewed. The Prime Minister's position in regard to the Sunday Closing Act was very satisfactory. He agreed that Sunday Closing of the licensed houses was a great benefit to Ulster. We still work for a measure of Local Option. Our Society is also pressing the Minister of Home Affairs to consent to issue a Warning Card to motorists on the dangers of alcohol. When a recent Bill was before the Northern House of Commons dealing with offensive posters, Rev. Prof. Corkey, M.P., moved an Amendment asking the House to prohibit liquor posters from the hoardings. The Amendment was defeated by a big majority, but Temperance supporters of Dr. Corkey were glad that the matter had been brought up, and trust to press this point on future occasions. Deputations have attended the Municipal and City Council, appealing for no-licence areas in their new Housing districts. Opposition is also made to the granting of new licences. In connection with our Branch work a Verse-speaking Contest for a Silver Medal is held each year, the winners of the Silver Medal compete for a Gold Medal during our Annual meetings. Banners are presented to Branches for the largest membership, the greatest percentage increase, and one to the Y Dept. Junior Bands and Little White Ribboners. Resolutions passed at Council are sent to Members of Government and Members of Parliament and also Municipal authorities.

Our Society met with a sad loss by the death of Mrs. Hamilton Mc Cleery - a lifelong supporter of our cause. She was a fluent speaker. Last year...
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she was nominated President-Elect, and we were looking forward to her occupying the Presidential chair this year. Mrs. Mitchell has again consented to fill that position owing to the loss of Mrs. McCleery. The spiritual side of our work is well maintained, prayer meetings being regularly held. Mrs. Paul is Superintendent; in spite of difficulties through illness in her home she has evinced keen interest in the work of her department. We are glad to say that her husband, Rev. Principal Paul, of Assembly’s College, Belfast, is recovering from his serious illness. Mrs. Robt. Corkey, who is our President-Elect, is the wife of Rev. Dr. Corkey, M.P., Professor also in the Assembly’s College.

The following are the dues—paid members, 3,126; Departments at work at present, 60; meetings held during winter, 170. The population of Ulster is 7½ millions, which accounts for our small membership.

IRELAND (FREE STATE).

Our Comrades in Dublin give most devoted, greatly-needed service by their Coffee Stall in the market every week. On dark winter mornings this practical work is very specially appreciated by a large number of people. Other useful activities are promoted by the W.C.T.U.

IRAQ.

Miss Campbell has secured a group of members in Baghdad with Mrs. Jemali as President. They are now waiting to receive Government sanction before they can be fully recognised.

Dr. Shankat Zahawi has sent an appeal to the World’s W.C.T.U. on behalf of the women. As President of the Royal Medical College, he writes of the great sufferings of mothers and infants, owing to the neglect of their education. He appeals to the World’s W.C.T.U. to secure trained nurses and midwives for these women who are so bound by religious and social tradition.

JAPAN.

During the last ten years, the use of alcohol as a beverage has decreased 50 per cent. The W.C.T.U. conducts a temperance contest for college students and for high school boys and girls. Mrs. Hennigar leads a regular W.C.T.U. study course in the monthly magazine. Ten years ago the people in Kawaidani village resolved to drink no intoxicants and to set aside the sake money to build a new school, with the result health, education, and the moral condition of the people have greatly improved. Nearly every village in Japan suffered during a time of depression. This village increased in prosperity. With the result other villages are beginning to follow the excellent example.

The W.C.T.U. has ten W.C.T.U. institutions for women, soldiers, and poor people. Recently a children’s conference aroused much interest. For years the W.C.T.U. has been working to secure legislation to raise the age for alcoholic drink to be supplied from 21 to 25. For the first time this request has lately been accepted by the Petitions Committee of the Japanese Parliament, endorsed by 60 members of the Diet.

KOREA.

In 1936, Miss Hayashi, of Japan, gave valuable help and addressed a number of meetings, including the largest gathering ever assembled in the interest of Temperance in Korea. She also spoke at several secondary schools in Seoul, and made a deep impression on the students.
LATVIA.

Every year the W.C.T.U. circulates ten thousand picture post-cards and publishes a Mothers' Day magazine.

A meeting in the Opera House, Riga, was recently attended by 2,000 young people.

Under the guidance of the active President, Mrs. Milda Kempels, the "White Ribbon" organised a series of lectures on the woman of bygone days and of to-day. The hall has always been crowded, these lectures won many new members. Every week lectures are held by teachers, doctors, clergymen and social workers on ethical self-education, healthy living and the bringing up of children. The "White Ribbon" is arranging (three times a week), lectures on the art of cooking, gratis. The fact that the consumption of non-fermenting juice here has risen to 500,000 litres must partly be attributed to our propaganda. These courses are attended yearly by 250 women and are superintended by Mrs. Margarete Kerlé.

The Director of the English Institute in Riga, Mr. Schmit, is responsible for the ethical education.

The greatest events of our W.C.T.U. are the three large Festivals. These national Festivals were very interesting. Old customs were demonstrated. Mrs. Milda Kempels is a charming singer, and a good artiste. The people enjoyed the old national dishes, as well as the old drinks free from alcohol. The visitors enjoyed themselves without alcohol, and asked for the festivals to be repeated.

The greatest success was the celebration of Mothers' Day—celebrated by the whole nation. As a special homage to mothers, the W.C.T.U. issues a Mothers' Day Journal of 10,000 copies, edited by Mrs. Kempels. Our President, Dr. Karlis Ulmanis, contributed towards our journal, and the appeal of our Archbishop gave us striking reminiscence. Mrs. Kempels addressed the women at the Fraternal Cemetery, and in the evening she held a lecture which was broadcast. The social work is not forgotten. One hundred children are yearly fed and given presents at Christmas. This work is being done with much care by our members.

The organisation of a literary circle. Our Union has secured young and adult writers to write propaganda plays. This idea necessitated a large outlay of money, but it has roused a tremendous interest. We fixed three prizes, and received about 95 plays. Two writers of dramas received a prize each, and a special prize was awarded for a children's drama. This is now being performed by children at many of the schools.

We now have a large amount of material for propaganda purposes, but we have spent all the funds at our disposal, and have therefore to postpone the performance of the dramas until we shall have procured the necessary money.

By order of the Minister of Culture, on Mothers' Day addresses were given in all schools and special services in all Churches.

The "White Ribbon" is one of the most active women's organisations in Latvia, and is welcomed everywhere.

EMMI KLAUBERG, Vice-President.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Many people in Newfoundland are concerned over the results of the present Liquor Control Law, which permits the sale of any quantity of intoxicants.

The report for the past year showed a decided increase in sales, from which we can draw our conclusions as to the effects produced. During the year 1936, the National W.T.U. voiced a strong protest to the Commission.
of Government dealing with the whole question, as well as with the selling of cigarettes to minors. We regret that this protest received no favourable consideration.

Our aim is to keep the subject of Temperance before our people, hoping thereby to gain their interest and co-operation, and in due time to increase the number of active workers and also to place Scientific Temperance Instruction within the reach of the young people through Sunday Schools and Day Schools. We are anticipating that at the beginning of the next school year, the book entitled "Temperance and Life" will be in every school.

We are glad that the Temperance work in Newfoundland is not confined entirely to the W.C.T.U., but in many towns in the island work is being done in Young People's Groups with a certain measure of success, thus helping to form the habits and character of future generations.

Services are being held regularly for prisoners, twice monthly, which are greatly appreciated, as evidenced by the large attendances. Leaflets are distributed which contain many important facts about the use of alcohol.

We had anticipated a report of ever-widening and increasing activities, but the years of depression brought to us a new form of Government, some of the results being the formation of Co-operative Groups, Jubilee Guilds and other organisations, for the purpose of assisting our people in the smaller towns to become independent of Government aid.

It has been almost impossible to secure a lively interest in Temperance work, but we are not daunted, and sincerely hope that the door we seek to enter may soon open to us.

EDITH C. HUNTER, President.

In October, 1935, Mrs. Rivera, World's Organiser, re-organised the W.C.T.U. Mrs. Hunter was again elected President. She made excellent plans for the meetings, including radio addresses and meetings in distant posts. The Minister of Education warmly supported school Temperance teaching.

A. F. S.

NEW ZEALAND.

There has been much activity in Temperance work among the young people of our country. The majority of our Unions have Cradle Rolls; the total number of these members is now well over 10,000. Our Literature, sent with the Birthday Cards, goes into many homes in our Dominion. The Bands of Hope and the L.T.L. Branches are popular with the young folk, and several new branches have been organised. Our Y members are a band of earnest young workers. The rescue work which is being carried out in one of the cities by the Y members is most heartening.

Our Organiser was successful in forming new branches of the Union among the Maoris, our native people. They are anxious to learn more of Temperance teaching, and also that their children should be taught the evils of drink.

The Department of Peace has been well to the fore, and many of the Unions have studied the question of World Peace and War Problems. Many Lectures and Meetings have been held and well attended by the outside public, and our members are keen to do all within their power to combat the evil of War. 22,000 signatures were obtained to the People's Peace Mandate.

Much good work is reported under the different departments. Our members are taking a very active interest in the general life of the com-
munity. We have a number who are Justices of the Peace, and also others
who are on Welfare Leagues, Protection Societies, Hospital Boards and
School Committees.

Literature is made full use of, and Posters are used to great advantage
in some districts.

We have 720 members at Nuie Island, and have received encouraging
reports from them.

Twelve members were presented with the Long Service Badge—many
of our workers have given so many years active service. We have entered
1937 determined to do our utmost for the Temperance Cause.

LILLIAN M. MITCHELL, CORR. SEC.

NIGERIA.

Mrs. Westgarth reports from Port Harcourt: "In May, 1934, we went to
England for furlough, and met Miss Agnes Slack. January 1935, we returned
to our station. Friends had given us Badges and a White Ribbon Tune Book.
The badges cause great interest. The Scottish Temperance Society sent
150 Pledge Cards. We had the Pledge printed in Efik. As our men go
from town to town preaching they find some who will join us. Nimbo
Palm Wine is a household drink here. It is drunk in small quantities
and often before fermentation. To sign would mean to give up this
drink and they will not yet do so. I speak at my classes for the women
and girls of the district. In February we paid a visit to Northern
Nigeria. They make beer from Guinea Corn. They make from the Oil
Palm, Palm Wine. We could not understand their language, neither
could they understand ours. If you could send out Pledge Cards in
English, I might get into touch. We might find Total Abstainers who
could bring new members. Next year we hope for a better report.

NORWAY.

Since the World's Convention in Stockholm our clever President, Mrs.
Inga Zapffe has retired; for 19 years she has been our leader. Mrs. Katchen
Kornelius was elected President in 1935.

Since 1935 we have new local Unions. We have now 48. Membership
2,300, and 260 children and young girls. Our National Convention is held
every second year—this year at Harstad, for the first time in Northern
Norway.

Our work has been intense, but since 1935 we have no organising
secretary, as money has failed. Members of the Executive have visited
many of the local Unions and have held meetings. The Executive has a
grant from the Government and also our Inebriates' Home.

We have special work among children and youth. Superintendent:
Miss Cathrine Jæger, Oslo. We have Flower Missions in 25 Unions;
Superintendent: Mrs. Marie Døvle, Larvik. For sailors and fishermen we
have homes, reading rooms and restaurants in five places—this work is of
great importance, as many sailors and fishermen from Norway and other
countries are coming and going from the ports of our country. In Risør
and Porsgrund we have homes for children. In Oslo W.C.T.U.—one for
working women and one to help young girls to learn housekeeping.

In 1938 our Inebriates' Home, "Varli," has existed 25 years. The
President of the Board has in all these years been Mrs. Josephine Janson,
Oslo. This is the only Inebriate Home in Norway. We hope the Government will erect a Home to which the patients can be sent after sentence in court.

Our paper, "Det Hvite Band" ("The White Ribbon"), is published every month. A Mothers' Christmas issue is published every year; 12,000 copies. This year we shall circulate a book: "Frances Willard."

In 1937, the local Union in Stavanger will open a home for young girls, when serving as housemaids, and who cannot stay in the homes where they have their daily work.

Our Executive in August, 1935, sent a telegram to the League of Nations, Geneva: "2,000 women Norwegian section White Ribbon expect you prevent war." This year we sent a resolution to the Government regarding the export of ammunition. We have joined the Norwegian section of R.U.P.

We try to convince the women of the danger of home-made alcoholic fruit juices.

Mrs. Karen Kampmann Bothner, in Oslo, has started a Christian Social Club for women and men, and many social questions are taken up in lectures.

KATCHEN KORNELIUS, President.

PALESTINE.

(By Agnes E. Slack).

When I was in Palestine I spent some time investigating the position of the Liquor Traffic in Jerusalem, Tiberias, Bethlehem, Haifa, Nazareth, Jaffa and other centres. Sir Herbert Samuel (former Governor under the British Mandate) had given me a valuable introduction to Major Keith Roach, who had much power on the licensing question. The Chief of Police, who was most sympathetic, told me it was difficult to refuse granting licences under the regulations then in force.

I brought the facts before the Women's Advisory Council of the League of Nations in London in 1928, when a resolution was adopted asking that an enquiry should be made into the reasons for the increase in the facilities granted for the sale of intoxicants. This resolution was forwarded to the Colonial Office, and in April of the following year, at the request of the Colonial Office, a memorandum was sent in, setting out in detail the facts which I had reported to the Women's Advisory Council, and which were confirmed by published statistics. In July, 1933, the matter was again before the Women's Advisory Council, and on this occasion reference to the Minutes of the meeting of the League Mandates Commission and other documents showed that a decision had been taken the previous year to adopt certain measures to control the liquor traffic. In 1935, an Ordinance was adopted that no licences may be granted without the certificate of a board, which has to be satisfied as to the qualifications of the applicant, the suitability of the premises, and the needs of the locality. The board has power to refuse to issue a certificate and may impose conditions as to the liquors that may be sold and the time at which the premises may be open.

The Ordinance also specifically provides that "no certificate shall be granted by a board to any person in respect of premises situated in the immediate vicinity of a mosque or of a quarter exclusively inhabited by Moslems."

There is evidence that a proportion of the Moslem population, as well as the Christian and Jewish inhabitants, have always been accustomed to take alcoholic beverages.
Before the British mandate the consumption of alcohol in Palestine was negligible. Moslems are forbidden the use of alcohol, although some "bad Moslems" drink arak, the native liquor. There was a small manufacture and export of wine from Christian monasteries and Jewish colonies.

With the British régime the situation changed. British officials drink wine in their homes, clubs and hotels—not in public houses. Jews also drink alcohol. There was no provision in the mandate forbidding sale of liquor.

Licences to sell liquor were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>660</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>1036</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Steps were taken in 1932 to tighten up the liquor control, and again in 1935. There are no figures for 1936, owing to the troubles, but the convictions for drunkenness were much diminished owing to the curfew.

Refer to page 107. Miss Campbell's report.

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**PITCAIRN ISLAND.**

On their voyage from New Zealand to attend the World's Convention in Stockholm, the Misses McLay's ship stopped off Pitcairn Island, South Pacific Ocean. The native women came on board selling the little curios they had made—amongst them, Mrs. Ada Christian, whom the people regard as their uncrowned Queen. She was attracted by the badges worn by our comrades, and in conversation with them she was much impressed by the fact they were going to meet temperance women from every part of the world in a Convention at Stockholm.

The Misses McLay stayed with me at my home in London on their way to Sweden. When they told me how the 200 people on Pitcairn Island are all teetotallers I at once wrote to Mrs. Christian. I told her how very glad we should be if the women joined our organisation. A few months later, in 1935, Mrs. Christian wrote me and sent the affiliation dues. The people in this far-away island love to feel they are a part in a great world-wide sisterhood of women, and they have sent me some pressed leaves which they have painted, as a little token of affection for the World's W.C.T.U. These leaves I take to Washington.

A.E.S.

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**SCOTLAND.**

Although we cannot say our membership has increased, the work in Scotland is going steadily forward and new methods of teaching Temperance have been introduced.

In conjunction with the Scottish Temperance Alliance, the B.W.T.A. purchased a Trailer Caravan in 1935. The Caravan has toured in two years, during the summer months, a large part of Scotland. A Driver-Lecturer was appointed. A large number of the pupils in the schools were addressed, as well as open-air meetings held, and exhibits shown. The Caravan visits villages and outlying places which are not easy of access and where there is not much likelihood of forming a branch. The children and teachers are most interested to hear the lectures and see the exhibits, and in many places the lecturers are invited to return.
Dr. Courtenay Weeks, of the International Temperance Union and National Temperance League, has twice visited Scotland since the last Convention. In November, 1934, he lectured in various Schools and Colleges throughout Scotland. Interesting meetings were—one of over 300 Boys' Brigade Officers, another of Ambulance Men and Women, as well as meetings of trained Nurses, Nurses in training and District Nurses. The Matrons and Nurses recorded their appreciation of this pioneer work. Dr. Weeks returned to Scotland in the Autumn of 1936, and again his lectures met with much success—at forty-five meetings in thirteen days over 11,000 young people were addressed. Another visit and tour of Scotland has been arranged for 1938. These tours are arranged in conjunction with the Church of Scotland Temperance Committee and the Scottish Band of Hope Union. Our Education Organiser organises the tours.

Our Education Organiser made a special tour of the schools in the Outer Isles during the early summer of 1935. The schools are very isolated, and to many of them, our lecturer's talk was the first of its kind. This trial tour was so successful, many of the Headmasters invited our Organiser to return. Between four and five thousand leaflets were distributed among the scholars in Harris (the Outer Isles) in 1936.

Training Schools have been started for workers. Students are taught the duties of Office-bearers, Citizenship and Voice Production, How to compile an address, Organisation and co-operation with other Organisations. This new venture is only in its initial stage—it is proving successful.

In conjunction with other Temperance Organisations, a National Temperance Exhibition was held in November, 1936. This was the first of its kind held in Scotland and was very successful. Many parties of school children were present.

Miss Copeland, Scotland's White Ribbon Missionary, resigned in 1936, but we were most fortunate in securing the services of Miss Helen Ferguson, of Illinois, U.S.A. Miss Helen Ferguson visited Scotland on her way to India and charmed everyone. She is doing splendid work. Miss Copeland travelled all over India, and two special items of her untiring work for the Temperance Cause might be mentioned—A survey of the Outstill System in the Behar and Orissa District, which was responsible for much illicit trading and increased drunkenness. The Report was laid before the District Commissioner by an influential body of people, and was also sent to the Secretary of State for India. It is hoped good will come out of this survey. The other item was—a Broadcast from Delhi on the harmful effects of Alcohol. Miss Copeland, when home on furlough this year, will tour the District Unions telling of her work.

The Little White Ribboners' Department is steadily increasing. In 1934 a Membership Roll was printed. The heading portrays, in colour, children from infancy to about seven years of age; there is space for one hundred and twenty-three names on the Roll.

A Competition was held in the Art Schools in Scotland for a new cover design for the "Scottish Women's Temperance News"—the design to symbolise the work of the Association and also show its world significance. Literature was sent to the Art Schools to enable the students to gather knowledge of the work of the Association. The prize was awarded to a boy of seventeen—in his first session at the Art School. His parents are keenly interested in Temperance; his mother is a member of our Association.

The National Departments of Work will be fully reported elsewhere, but special mention must be made of a book published in November, 1935—"The Temperance Torch," a Text-book of Temperance and Citizenship. It is used by practically all the Y.B.W. Branches throughout Scotland, and the girls are entering enthusiastically for the Tests in the various sections. The uniform—which was inaugurated at Camp a few years ago—although not
compulsory, is worn by many of the girls—consists of a navy blue skirt, bright blue blouse (white for special occasions) and a navy blue tie with light blue and white diagonal lines.

The Association celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in April, 1936. A special Luncheon was held at the General Council Meetings, to which original members of the Association were invited. In Dundee, the home of Mrs. Margaret Parker, meetings were held to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the inauguration of the Association.

Unfortunately we have to record a fall in membership, but this year one member gained eighty-three new members. If all the members followed suit, we should soon have great cause for rejoicing. The membership stands at 39,518.

The Highland and Agricultural Show was held in Melrose in 1936. As this part of our Counter-Attraction work (the Refreshment Tent) has grown tremendously with each year's further success, the Association has now a National Committee to act as a guiding and co-operating committee to the local District Union concerned. The Show will be held in Alloa this year.

Mrs. Sivewright, of Broughty Ferry, is now President of the Association, having been appointed successor to Mrs. John Forrester-Paton, who retired in April at the conclusion of her three years in office.

Jean K. Govan, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTH AFRICA.

After eleven years of strenuous work by the Officers in Johannesburg, Transvaal, the Orange Free State has now the responsibility of South African Headquarters.

At the Silver Jubilee Convention at Durban in September, 1936, Mrs. Craig, 30, Kellner Street, Bloemfontein, was elected as S.A. President; Mrs. Scrivenor, 55, Waverley Road, Bloemfontein, Corresponding Secretary.

Numbers of Unions and Members. Cape Province—Unions, 70 (Women's, Ys, Juniors', and Non-Europeans'); Members, 2,472 Europeans, 584 Non-Europeans; Total, 3,056. Transvaal—Unions, 20 (Women's, Y.P.B.s, and Non-Europeans'); Members, 598 Europeans, 5,734 Non-Europeans; Total, 6,332. Natal—Unions, 13 (Women's, Y.P.B.s, and Ys); Members, 692. Orange Free State—Unions, 5 (Women's, Ys, and Juniors'); Members, 130. Total Members for South Africa, 10,212.

Rhodesia—Bulawayo and Salisbury are working separately—an increase is reported. The Bulawayo Junior Branch is flourishing, but no numbers are given.

The Non-European work in Natal, Transvaal and Cape Province has been remarkable; twenty Unions have been started in the Cape Province. The Temperance influences of Grape Festivals, Raisin Days and Milk Bars must be felt in South Africa and Rhodesia. As much as 150 lbs. of grapes were sold on one day in one town. Raisin Cookery and Cookery Books are distributed or sold. Milk Bars have been run very successfully at Agricultural Shows. In Bloemfontein one of the Boarding Schools for Girls has been visited twice every term and Temperance talks given, the second and fourth terms the meetings have been Temperance Parties at the Superintendent's residence. In Johannesburg an annual market is held. Show Booths are held annually at Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth. We are hoping that an organiser from overseas will be with us in a short while. Organising has been done very successfully in Natal, where the late Mrs. Shennan, Mrs. Lundie and Mrs. Smithe have resuscitated branches and formed others in Zululand and the South Coast of Natal. Legislation has been in the excellent hands of Mrs. Solly. There is much to be done in regard to alter-
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

...ing many of our laws relating to Women and Children, Liquor Laws, Local Option and Gambling. The abolition of the Tot System has been in the hands of one of our members of Parliament, but with no success, but has given publicity to the citizens. A constant fight against the Municipalisation of Kaffir Beer is being carried on. Durban and P. Maritzburg have these Municipal Drinking Houses, and the Municipalities of Johannesburg and Bloemfontein are thinking of establishing them also. In 1935, Peace Processions in all the large South African centres were conducted by women. W.C.T.U. women were proud to wave their banner for the peace of the world. Resolutions have been adopted in every Province in South Africa and Rhodesia, pointing out the evil of Pin Tables in Tea Rooms, especially for young people. The W.C.T.U. is making a united effort for Scientific Temperance to be taught in all schools and that it should be put upon the school syllabus and inspected by the school inspectors. In the Normal College, Bloemfontein, a contest for Scientific Temperance has been established for an address to be given annually on Scientific Temperance by the students. Mrs. Grobler, wife of an ex-Administrator of the Orange Free State, has provided us with £5 annually for prizes. In Johannesburg the Terrill contest is annually contested for by the High Schools and in Port Elizabeth a contest has also been held. Scientific Temperance Essays are competed for in every school in the Cape, O.F.S., and Natal.

We cannot close without paying a very special tribute to the work of the late Mrs. Shennan, who was Superintendent for Character Building, and who did splendid organising work in Natal.

JANE SCRIVENOR, CORR. SEC. W.C.T.U.

SWEDEN.

The W.C.T.U. in Sweden since the World Convention in Stockholm in 1934, has been striving to get the women of the country to take up our ideas. It is difficult, for large groups of people do not realise the importance of teetotalism. The afterwar morals still seem to have a grasp on great numbers, and the use of alcohol and tobacco is spreading among the women of all countries. The Swedish Temperance Movement during the past few years, has been sailing with the wind dead against it. During the last two or three years, people more and more have begun to see that Temperance work is necessary.

The World Convention of the W.C.T.U. in Stockholm in 1934, inspired our members to renew their efforts, and the general public got a clearer idea of the work of the association.

Our much reported individual control system (the so-called Bratt System) still gives us much trouble, for Sweden, at the present time, is the country in Europe which has the greatest consumption per individual of alcohol. The habit of drinking has spread enormously among women and young folk since this system came into force—it is a grave danger. The more clear-sighted people within the ranks of the Temperance Movement have for many years tried to break down the system, and through a report made out by temperance people, they came to the conclusion that the Bratt System from the temperance point of view is absolutely to be condemned. They suggested the abolishment of the system and the substitution of other suitable measures instead, in order to check the evil. Miss Maria Sandström, the Chairman of the W.C.T.U., was a member of this Committee—the only woman.

After the temperance people had completed their report, the Government appointed a large committee, and representatives of the temperance movement, as well as dealers in intoxicating drinks, were members. They
submitted their proposals about a year ago, but did not dare suggest the
abolishment of the system, only a few improvements. On the basis of these
investigations, the Government has now put a proposition before the Diet
this year. Should said proposition be accepted by the Diet, the temperance-
conditions will further deteriorate in this country.

In the Swedish Parliament we have quite a number of temperance-
friends united in a middle-class and a social democratic temperance group.
But as temperance men are not of the same opinion, their power is consider­
ably weakened.

The Parliament appropriates Swed. Crs. 300,000 every year for informa­
tion regarding the temperance question. Of this grant, the W.C.T.U.
receives Swed. Crs. 5,000 annually.

In the Swedish Parliament, which consists of 380 members, 11 women
have been elected in the Lower House, the most of whom belong to
Temperance associations.

The W.C.T.U. in Sweden has about 10,000 members, divided up into
250 local associations. The most northern of W.C.T.U. associations in the
whole world is situated in the Kiruna industrial community, several miles
north of the Arctic Circle.

The W.C.T.U. promotes information by study courses and by sending,
out lecturers. We endeavour to reach the general public through a large
number of practical enterprises of different kind. The W.C.T.U. has 22
convalescent homes, in which women with small incomes may live on pay­
ment of a very small sum or quite free of charge. The W.C.T.U. is the
pioneer for convalescent homes in Sweden. In Stockholm, the W.C.T.U.
has a home for young women who have gone astray, where they are looked
after for a short or long time.

In Linköping, the W.C.T.U. has a home for unmarried mothers, where
the infants are kept in a separate house. Here the women learn not only
to take care of their children, but also to look after a home.

In Helsingborg, Solleftea, Varberg and Västeras, there are children's
homes, which are well-managed, and in Sundsvall there is a school for
housewives with a kindergarten, in which children’s nurses and house­
keepers are trained. This school is looked upon as a model school by
Northern Sweden.

In Härnösand, Falköping and Ornsköldsvik, the W.C.T.U. carries on
créche and industrial school activities, and in Gothenburg, Jönköping,
Gällivare, Haparanda, Västeras and Oskarshamn, the W.C.T.U. has
temperance restaurants. In Gothenburg and Jönköping these restaurants
are quite extensive.

In Hultsfred, the W.C.T.U. has erected a study school, and in Karlstad
a large library, especially intended for mothers.

The Associations arrange hundreds of courses for sewing, weaving,
cooking, languages, looking after infants, etc., etc.

The Central Board of the W.C.T.U. publishes a newspaper, "Vita
Bandet" (The White Ribbon), and an annual book, "Kvinnekraften" 
(Woman's Power") with Emilie Rathou as editor, and also the Xmas-
annual, "Jultoner" (Xmas Bells) edited by Vira Eklund.

The members of the W.C.T.U. greatly sympathise with the Peace
Movement, and their work in this connection is managed by Miss Hedvig
Rinander.

The activity for moral education is managed by Mrs. Mary Arosenius,
and that of the activity for the young people by Mrs. Elsa Elgham.

We trust that more and more women will become inspired by the ideas
of the W.C.T.U.

Emilie Rathou, National Secretary.
Our Swiss Union was founded in 1902 by Dr. (Phil.) Hedwig, Bleuler-Waser. The oldest groups are Basle, Zurich, Bern, Burgdorf. In 1904, the first group was founded in French-Switzerland at Lausanne. Much help has been given by Mlle. Duvillard and Dr. Hercod. The French and German Swiss Unions have their own Presidents: Mme. Jomini (French), Mrs. Bleuler-Waser (German). Also a national committee of seven members. The presidency changes every four years between French and German. Frau Gertrud Lauterburg is now President. The national committee is a union between the different parts of our country, and can give directions for work. All Swiss Unions meet every two years at a National Convention; the two big groups meet annually.

Our work is still going on; we have 2,334 members in 61 branches. The number of children enrolled in the Wee White Ribbon and in children's groups (L.T.L.) is 6,527. (Wee W.R.: French Switzerland 3,591, German 1,956, L.T.L. German Switzerland 620). Every Union is winning children. It is a fine occasion to get in touch with parents.

Temperance literature is distributed to children and to the parents of children who go to school for the first time, to boys and girls prepared for confirmation. For many years, German Switzerland has sent temperance literature to Protestant ministers in the Catholic parts of our country. Since 1936 also in German to Swiss schools in other lands. Our leaflet on "Alcohol in Medicine," has largely been distributed by other societies. Nearly 5,000 calendars have been sold or distributed. Lectures on the facts of alcohol, on education, temperance movement, have been given all over the country. Anti-alcoholic films have been shown with great success, also temperance plays, especially for children.

Non-alcoholic fruit-juice becomes a still more popular drink. Many of our groups give demonstration days, but different sections could give up this work, because sweet cider is sold in nearly every shop. We hope that hotels and restaurants will sell it still more at a low price. For some years, the consumption of non-fermented grape juice is still growing—it is due to a great degree to the indefatigable zeal of the French-Swiss Unions, especially Canton de Vaud and Neuchâtel, our grape Cantons. The W.C.T.U. of Ct. de Vaud organised in 1935, a sale of grapes over the whole country—it was helped and supported by all women's organisations. It was a success and a propaganda for the cause. Non-alcoholic use of fruits is an actual problem in Switzerland, for masses of pears are made into liquor. Our Unions try to propagate all non-alcoholic fruit produce, i.e. a good coffee, which is made of dried pears and real coffee, wholemeal-bread, mixed with meal of dried pears. We are planning to edit a recipe booklet for dried pears.

Temperance hotels and restaurants are doing excellent work. Different sections have restaurants and hotels of their own. So the section of Aarau could celebrate the 25th Jubilee of its Hotel Helvetia. In Lausanne, a fine restaurant, "Le Carillon," has been established by the W.C.T.U. and other temperance societies. Alcohol-free restaurants become increasingly popular. The law does not limit the opening of such restaurants, while it limits alcohol restaurants. Alcohol-free refreshment on building places is appreciated. Different Unions have taken up this work. In Basle, the Temperance Motor-Car does excellent work. It is especially due to the courage of Mrs. Jungck, President of Basle W.C.T.U.

The French and German Unions organised Instruction Courses for Presidents and Members. Exercises in leading assemblies, writing essays
and reports for newspapers have been a good training.

French Switzerland has an Organiser (Mme. Kretzschmar a Colombier), who is doing good work, especially in winter.

‘La Petite Lumiere’ and the ‘Wegweiser’ are our women’s Temperance newspapers.

The Swiss W.C.T.U. co-operates with other societies in organising special mass meetings, in signing petitions to the Government.

We pay a loving tribute to Elisabeth Bernoulli, a former President, who passed away February, 1935.

**Gertrud Lauterburg**, National President.

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**SYRIA.**

Miss Campbell has recently visited Damascus. We are glad to report that Miss Harrison, who gave Miss Slack valuable help when she organised the Damascus W.C.T.U., is with Miss Strong, actively promoting our cause in this, one of the world’s oldest cities. Appeals for help of the World’s W.C.T.U. have been sent by Mr. Daniel Oliver, of Mount Lebanon, for the temperance paper he is now publishing.

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**TURKEY.**

Madam Hussein Bey reports special activity amongst the young people. They recently organised amongst themselves, a most successful Conference in Instanbul. Our members in Turkey organised, during Miss Slack’s visit, work under the name of The Green Crescent, green being the Temperance colour.

The W.C.T.U. obtained consent of the Government to sell Green Crescent rosettes on Republic Day. This was the first time money had been collected for our cause, and £40 was raised.

The Government is interested in our work. At the sixth Medical Convention, at Ankora, Temperance was prominent on the programme.

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**


The report made at the close of the triennium, in 1934, chronicled the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in December of the previous year—1933.

As that report was made less than six months after the re-legalisation of liquor, it was then too early to approximate its results. Three years have now passed, and evidence on all sides and in every section of the land sustains the verdict of the Wise Man who wrote, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." It needs but the most cursory examination of to-day’s press to prove how live a subject throughout the entire nation is that of liquor. One of its most hideous aspects is that of the continually mounting automobile massacre on our highways. In the first year of repeal it snuffed out 36,101 lives; in 1935 it took 36,500; in 1936 it rose to over 38,000, and an all-time high record was reached for the first three months of 1937, as reported by the National Safety Council.

Recent floods in our land took a heavy toll of both lives and property. (Many of our own membership suffered severely.) Historians reckoned it as one of the major disasters in our nation’s history. Yet last year we snuffed
out every week on our highways twice as many lives as the total death list in our great flood!

Dr. H. A. Heise, of Columbia Hospital, Milwaukee, recently made a survey in which he found that sixty per cent. of the accidents analysed involved the use of alcohol. Commend is unnecessary!

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is authority for the statement that these three years since repeal constitute "the most terrible period of criminal history in the life of America." It is no coincidence that crime has kept pace with the flood-tide of liquor in the land. It has been ever thus since the dawn of history.

In pre-prohibition days there were 177,000 saloons in the United States. To-day they number more than 500,000, and women constitute more than fifty per cent. of their patrons. To quote from the report of the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, "To-day we have women in the taverns—old women, young women, girls, women asserting their rights—mothers and grandmothers standing on their rights with one foot, and resting the other on the brass rail—women tending bar instead of baby."

This is an inkling of conditions in the United States under repeal. But the reaction against repeal is noticeable, and nowhere can it be read more vividly than in the warnings issued by leaders in the liquor traffic to their people to "watch their step." Without doubt they discern "the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees."

However, neither repeal nor the reaction to repeal has swept the Women's Christian Temperance Union off its feet. At the first National Convention held after liquor staged its comeback, our clear-visioned leader, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, presented a five-year educational programme to culminate in the Centenary of Frances E. Willard in 1939. The Convention adopted this plan without a dissenting vote.

Half of the five-year period has run its course, and we believe a good account of stewardship can be given. Much time and effort has been expended in the work of raising a million dollar fund with which to carry forward this programme.

While impossible to give any adequate report of achievements, we outline some outstanding endeavours undertaken during this period.

Alcohol Education Exhibits. The exhibit built for the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago in 1934 was again shown, enlarged and improved, at the San Diego (California) Exposition in 1935, under the capable supervision of Miss Helen M. Ferguson, who is now serving the W.C.T.U. in India. In 1936, this exhibit was displayed at the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland, Ohio, and is doing duty there again in 1937. Each year we maintain an exhibit at the annual meeting of the National Educational Association and other national gatherings of importance.

Seminar in Alcohol Education. After some half-dozen assembly periods in Alcohol Education covering from three to four days each, the gift of a definite sum of money by a White Ribboner who wished to remain unknown, made possible the first 12 weeks Seminar—January, February, March, 1936, at National Headquarters, where a small group from ten States took intensive training over this three months' period.

The Second Seminar covered a similar period in 1937, and a larger group was accommodated. These experienced instructors, thus qualified to teach teachers how to instruct pupils in this branch, are now demonstrating the programme to teachers at faculty meetings, summer schools, institutes, and conferences. The interest manifested in this part of our programme justifies the hope that these Seminars may be held annually. If interested friends will underwrite the work financially, their continuance is assured. The goal we hope to attain, is fifty qualified instructors during the five-year Centenary period.
Motion Picture. In December, 1936, a four-reel motion picture, "The Beneficent Reprobate," was released from the Burton Holmes Film Laboratory at a cost of $21,000 for production and distribution. It is made in both sound and silent versions, and is a scientifically accurate treatise on the use and effects of alcohol in industry and in relation to the central nervous system of the human body.

I receive many letters from different countries appreciating the world-of the National Y.M.C.A., which has charge of the booking of the film reports the demand greater than can be supplied.

Research Library. It is obvious that such a library is of vital importance if our work continues to assume the proportions indicated in the three-year period. A thousand volumes dealing with the scientific, social, economic and historical phases of the alcohol problem have been assembled. Also, a like number of pamphlets equally valuable, have been secured. Thus we have the beginning of what it is hoped may become the most extensive and valuable reference library on the alcohol question, in all the land. A trained librarian began her work there in October, 1936.

Plans have been drawn for a building to house this library and to provide a suitable room in which the yearly Seminar may be held. It is hoped the Centenary Fund will bring them to fruition.

Highway Signs. Early in 1935, White Ribboners in San Francisco initiated a movement which has grown and broadened until it has swept over a large part of the States. A highway sign, reading, "Safety—If You Drive, Don't Drink," and below in smaller type, "Sponsored by the San Francisco Police Department," was put out by the W.C.T.U. and posted on the city streets by members of the police department and White Ribboners working in co-operation. One thousand of these signs were put up in San Francisco and all police cars and patrol wagons carried them during Safety Week. The San Francisco Police Department stated that it had never received so many complimentary telephone calls regarding any project they had undertaken as upon this one.

From this the safety sign idea has spread like a banyan tree to our vast network of highways. The W.C.T.U. of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, united in a joint project of signing the main artery leading from New York City to Albany, the State Capital, westward to Buffalo, across Pennsylvania and Ohio to Cleveland and beyond. Such signs as, "Poison in Wine, Whisky and Beer," were placed. This particular sign raised the ire of the brewers and led to the introduction of a bill in the N.Y. Legislature which would have banned all signs, billboards or placards of any sort referring to alcoholic beverages, unless approved by the Liquor Commission. As often happens, the wets over-reached themselves in offering this drastic legislation and being apprised of its baleful consequences, decided to let it die a natural death. But highway safety signs placed by the W.C.T.U. of a dozen States, continue to lift their friendly warning faces to the motorist. One outstanding instance is in Texas, our largest state, where the State Highway Commission has erected 800 such signs, following a campaign initiated by the Texas W.C.T.U. Another unique safety campaign is that of Missouri, where the state W.C.T.U. Safe Driving Campaign has received contributions of billboard space ranging from two to four months each, from more than twenty firms affiliated with the Outdoor Advertising Association of Missouri. Such space rents commercially for ten dollars per month. Three hundred posters contributed by the W.C.T.U. will be used, an average of three months' display of three hundred posters—or equal to 9,000 months' display.

Advertising in the Press. The latest development in this line was the insertion of an advertisement in two issues of "Scholastic Coach," a
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

magazine going to the Athletic Coach of every college and high school in the land. From this advertisement there has been received orders for more than 2,500 posters to be used on school bulletin boards. These posters are in colour—orange and black. They show a picture of Andy Kerr, Football Coach of Colgate University, N.Y. Below appears the question, "What is Rule No. 1 for all Athletes?" and the answer: "One of our first training rules is never to drink alcohol in any form. I would rather have an athlete break almost any other rule laid down than to break this one concerning the use of intoxicants. Alcohol is the foe of athletics and destroys the efficiency of mind as well as muscle. It makes poor athletes and dull students out of boys and girls who otherwise might excel in sports and studies." (Signed) Andy Kerr.

Among the orders were some from Y.M.C.A. Athletic Directors and from C.C.C. Camp Directors.

Nation-wide Radio Broadcast. "Americans to the Rescue" was the title under which a nation-wide radio broadcast was given in the spring of 1937. It was a serial story of eight episodes heard in weekly instalments, and had to do with the Drinking Driver, each episode closing with the admonition, "If you drive, don't drink." It covered the country on 52 stations in 42 states. Much of the "fan mail" received at the stations urges that the broadcast be continued.

Membership. We wage a perennial membership campaign, and nothing is so indicative of the virility and the influence of the organisation. We have received 99,792 new members and have added 1,192 new organisations during the triennium.

URUGUAY.

The W.C.T.U. publishes "El Lazo Blanco," in editions of 2,000 copies for each number. It has published scientific literature for popular diffusion and school publication.

In scientific literature, lessons for primary schools, tracts containing the opinions of medical men and eugenists, of recognised authorities of world-wide and national repute.

In the diffusion of popular literature, thousands of handbills, placards and posters directed to mothers, workmen, soldiers, and to young people in general, were published and distributed.

Conferences. The Conferences of the Anti-Alcohol week of each year, prepared for athletes, young people, the army, workmen, children and mothers, are published, after being broadcast by Official Radio, to the entire Republic. Other Conferences are transmitted twice each month by various radio stations. Lectures are given with lantern slides or maps in workmen's centres, popular universities, adult schools, and the classes for mothers, which are given on the League premises. The school Conferences are addressed regularly. Total of Conferences—200 each year, by noted doctors and others.

The League applied to the Advisory Board for the Protection of Children to solicit special vigilance in the application of the clause of the children's law of 1934, which prohibited the sale of alcohol and the entrance of children under age to business houses which sell drinks.

Again, in October of 1936, application was made before the President of the Senate, Dr. Alfred Navarro, in order to solicit that the Sunday Closing Act might be extended to the shops selling drink which were excluded in the law of 1936, which authorises only the closing of grocery stores.
The Union organises Conferences on the League premises. It takes care of a group of poor mothers.

We maintain relations with the Board of Education and Schools.

Last year we organised a competitive contest for teachers. It treated of the composition of a story for pupils. Invitations and material were sent to 1,700 schools and 5,000 teachers. The jury which presided was formed by representatives of the Ministry of Public Health, the School Board and the League.

Mrs. de Bianchi.

We consider that the system we now employ in teaching the evils wrought by alcohol, is far superior to the old. Formerly, one grade of pupils was called out, a Scientific Temperance Lesson was given, an L.T.L. was formed, and we proceeded to another school where we did the same. Now we have a course of seven or eight lessons, on a scientific plan which is convincing and helps the professors who have not specialised along these lines.

First lesson (with slides)—"The Nature of Alcohol: Its effect on Vegetable and Animal Life." Second lesson—"Influence of Alcohol on the Cells." Third lesson (with slides)—"Influence of Alcohol on Various Human Organs." Fourth lesson (with slides)—"Influence of Alcohol on the Brain."

The Superintendent, during the year, holds between 120 to 150 classes, and has received 2,900 summaries of lessons. These have all been read and corrected.

We also give them subjects for drawings, some of which we have sent to the Stockholm Convention. They have been exhibited and afterwards it was asked they be given to the White Ribbon Union in Sweden, the request coming through their Legation here in Montevideo. These contacts create a bond between this Liga, the teachers and the children, which is very valuable. At the end of the year the L.T.L.s organise pic-nics or entertainments, to which the parents are invited.

The International Temperance Week is a time of great activity. The adult classes, three in the morning and three in the afternoon, are taken up, thirty-five lessons in five days, of thirty minutes each.

Literature in abundance is sent out to the Public Schools throughout the Republic, with an official order to the teachers for it to be used in the interests of this League. The Temperance week ends with a grand entertainment held in some theatre and transmitted by Official Radio throughout the country. Broadcasting is also a great feature of the work, as several stations allow us half-hours weekly, free of charge.

Mrs. de Salterain, President.

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YUGO-SLAVIA.

We welcome at this Convention, Miss Leposava Slankovitchas, a representative from Yugo-Slavia. Mrs. Vavra reports from time to time meetings held in Zagreb, and I am in communication with Dr. Ristovic, who gave me such valuable help when I organised there. Her influence as a leading doctor has been helpful in many ways. Work is being carried on amongst schoolchildren.

A.E.S.
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, 1934, to April 1st, 1937, 54,251 copies were circulated, including a number for Press purposes. In the interests of our cause, it is important that every country should appoint some person to secure subscribers and circulate the “Bulletin,” and in the case of large countries, each State. With the special allowance made on parcels, local postages are covered and a small profit is made for the work in each country. 1,150 copies are circulated in the U.S.A.; England and Wales, 320; Australia: Victoria, 120; Queensland, 30; South Australia, 26; New South Wales, 18; West Australia, 60; Canada: Nova Scotia, 22; Ontario, 58; British Columbia, 12; Manitoba, 20; Quebec, 16; Scotland: 38; Ireland: Ulster, 20; Free State, 10; India: 40; Africa: Transvaal, 50; Cape Colony, 60; Natal, 6; Orange Free State, 6; Natal, 28; Rhodesia, 1; Egypt, 8; Bermuda, 13.

I receive many letters from different countries appreciating the worldwide vision given by the World’s W.C.T.U. messenger. It is important with so many International organisations that the World’s W.C.T.U. wide sphere of help should be kept well to the front: it was the pioneer Women’s International Organisation.

AGNES E. SLACK.

* To be sold everywhere at 1s., or 25 cents.
TREASURER'S REPORT.

By MRS. MARGARET MUNNS.

The three years since we met in Stockholm have been years of increasing material prosperity throughout the world. We can but regret that much of the money from the various governments is still being used to increase armaments instead of encouraging good fellowship and peace. The revenues of the World's W.C.T.U. have not increased as prosperity has increased, but by cutting down expenditures and by careful watching, the expenses have exceeded the income by only $738.00. For the triennium the receipts have been $49,447.10, while the expenditures have been $50,195.44. A balance of $7,564 at the beginning of the triennium carried the small deficit, while the balance the first of May was $6,716.22.

In 1934 the books were not closed until June 1st, so this report is a month short of three years. Since the first of May considerable money has been received, which will be shown in the next triennial report.

LEGACIES.

The largest legacy that has ever come to the World's W.C.T.U. was received during the month of May. Miss Ethel Austin Shrigley of Pennsylvania, who went to her reward a year ago in April, a devoted daughter of a devoted White Ribbon mother, willed $5,000 to the World's organization and a similar sum to the W.C.T.U. of the U.S.A. “She being dead, yet speaketh.” She accepted a wonderful opportunity to provide for the continuance of her life interest in the Temperance cause.

There has also been paid $469.75 on the legacy of Anna A. Gordon, and $52.00 on the legacy of Mary F. Lovell.

During the bank moratorium in the United States in 1933, over $3,000 of the money belonging to the World's W.C.T.U. was impounded. Payments have been made by the bank until at present there is a balance of $1,112.91 still due, which will probably be paid by the end of 1937. While it has been a trying experience, we are very fortunate to come out so well.

MEMBERSHIP.

It is extremely difficult to give exact figures as to the membership of the World's W.C.T.U. The wide-spread membership, the variety and value of currency and the problem of exchange, make it difficult to carry out the provision of the Constitution that an amount equivalent to one cent, or a half penny per member shall be sent annually to the treasurer of the World's organization. In a number of European countries the transference of money from one country to another is forbidden. Many of the countries that receive a grant from the World's W.C.T.U. have the membership dues deducted before the money is sent, they supplying the difference from their own funds. Some countries do not have a fiscal year apparently, for often a year's dues are skipped. Pitcairn Island is the new member of the family that has sent dues. The membership of the World's W.C.T.U. is approximately a million.
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

EMERGENCY FUND.

Three years ago it was suggested by the Finance Committee and the report adopted by the convention, that each member of the W.C.T.U., by whatever name called, should be asked to make a Christmas gift to the World's W.C.T.U. of twenty-five cents, or its equivalent in other monies, this to be used as an emergency fund. The experiences during the world depression made the need of such a fund evident. Contributions were received from France, Austria, England, Latvia, Sweden, Guatemala, Canada, and the U.S.A. totalling $896.08. Of this amount members in the United States gave $821.83. Very few members of the organization would fail to give so small a Christmas gift if asked, but the collection of such small sums is exceedingly difficult in countries that do not have national headquarters and a corps of workers to take care of details.

MISSIONARY FUNDS.

Australia has paid through its missionary fund $81.98, which has covered the grant to Egypt each year. Since the books were audited $71.09 more has been added. England and Wales have supported the native workers in India, paying $2631.09, and with the assistance of Canada with a gift of $334, including Light Line union gifts, the entire grant to India has been cared for. Scotland, in addition to paying the salary of a missionary for India has also paid $569.03 towards Miss Campbell's work in Palestine. Bermuda, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Egypt, Irish Free State, Ireland Ulster, Jamaica, Latvia, New Zealand, Norway, have also made gifts to the missionary funds. The U.S.A. has been the helpful big sister by adding $8,081.20 to the missionary funds. Personal gifts have come from Miss Slack, Mrs. Maskew-Miller of South Africa, Mrs. Strang of Australia, Miss Jennie Foster-Newton of England, Dr. Cushman of West Africa, Mrs. Mary Brown of Canada, and other friends. We cannot forget the generous gift of $600.00 from Mrs. Powers of Canada, which kept Miss Campbell in Palestine for a year. The entire amount of missionary funds and personal gifts amounted to $13,147.

LIGHT LINE UNIONS.

Light Line unions which are so named when they pay $5.00 into the World's treasury and send a copy of the official paper of the country to a foreign land, continue to be very popular in the United States, and Canada seems to become more interested each year. The total amount so contributed amounts to $14,871.59, of which Bermuda gave $5.00; Brazil $5.00; Canada $128.00; South Africa $13.28, and the U.S.A. $14,720.31.

LIFE AND MEMORIAL MEMBERS.

Since our Stockholm meeting we have reverently added to the memorial list the following names, the fee of $100.00 for each having been paid by the friends: Eliza Ellen Waring by her daughter, Miss Waring; who also made Mrs. Ella Stafford a memorial member; Elizabeth Ludlow Palmer by her daughter, Bertha Rachel Palmer; Sir John Bamford- Slack by his sister, Agnes E. Slack; Elizabeth Ballagh by her daughter, Alida Ballagh; Janet Wright of Massachusetts, U.S.A.; Mary Emma Byrnes by her daughter, Helen L. Byrnes; Mrs. Eliza A. Dallas by her daughter, Mrs. Emma T. Wiley; Mrs. Asa Gordon, by her son and daughter, Dr. Gordon and Mrs. F. May Robertson. It is also my privilege to add to this honoured list the name of my long time companion and friend, Margaret B. Platt.
At the Toronto Convention several members of the organization signed estate notes for $100, which amount was to be used for a memorial membership on the death of the signer. Of these, two have been promoted to heavenly activities, one of them, Mrs. Asa Gordon, already mentioned, the other a beloved woman who went to Stockholm with us three years ago—Mrs. Adeline Wilkins of New York. Mrs. Wilkins was made a life member at Toronto by her two daughters, Miss Jane Wilkins and Mrs. Ethel Bennett. At Stockholm Mrs. Wilkins made her daughter Jane, a life member.

We have also added a number of friends to the life membership roll. They have come from South Africa, North Wales, Canada, England, Scotland, Sweden and the U.S.A., thirty-five of them, thereby adding $3,500 to the funds of the World's organization.

SUBSCRIBING MEMBERS.

England and Wales give fine support to the work through subscribing members. This is once the U.S.A. has to take the back seat. England and Wales have given $342.07, South Africa $4.22, U.S.A. $218.00, and at Stockholm $30.63 was contributed at the convention, making a total of $606.92. While there seems to be many ways of helping the World's W.C.T.U. financially, it will be seen that some forms attract some countries, while others turn their gifts in other directions. It gives a chance for a wide variety of gifts, but all go to support this very important world-wide adventure in friendship and is all a part of the effort "for God and Home and Every Land."
WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

GENERAL STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM

JUNE 1st, 1934 TO APRIL 30th, 1937.

**PARTICULARS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash Balance—Beginning of Period</th>
<th>$7,856.50</th>
<th>$9,196.59</th>
<th>$9,824.33</th>
<th>$8,792.64</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues—W. and Y.P.B. (See Schedule 1)</td>
<td>1,726.28</td>
<td>4,701.25</td>
<td>4,433.15</td>
<td>2,706.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dues—L.T.L.</td>
<td>328.00</td>
<td>198.75</td>
<td>544.35</td>
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<td>Legacies (See Schedule 4)</td>
<td>2,628.56</td>
<td>5,138.18</td>
<td>6,478.06</td>
<td>1,551.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missionary Funds and Gifts (See Schedule 2)</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light Line Unions (See Schedule 3)</td>
<td>4,157.00</td>
<td>4,412.53</td>
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<td>Life and Memorial Members (See Schedule 5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subscribing Members (See Schedule 6)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention Revenues</td>
<td>720.13</td>
<td>606.48</td>
<td>28.05</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life and Memorial Members (See Schedule 5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Receipts</td>
<td>$10,975.42</td>
<td>$17,423.67</td>
<td>$15,310.95</td>
<td>$5,737.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Disbursements</td>
<td>$9,343.39</td>
<td>$16,795.53</td>
<td>$16,343.04</td>
<td>$7,813.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash Balance—End of Period</td>
<td>$9,196.59</td>
<td>$9,824.33</td>
<td>$8,792.64</td>
<td>$6,716.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
The cash balance on April 30th, 1937, consists of $8,643.41 on deposit with State Bank and Trust Company, Evanston, Illinois, plus $1,112.91, representing balance on deposit account with City National Bank, Evanston, now in the process of liquidation. The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union also owned on April 30th, 1937, the following securities, received as bequests:

- City of Evanston Improvement Bonds, part paid up, the unpaid balance and unpaid coupons amounting to $871.00.
- Stock of the Modern Security Company of Philadelphia, Pa., 13 Shares, carried at nominal value (now in liquidation) on which a liquidating dividend was received in 1936. The books show these Securities valued at $859.00.

**Auditors' Certificate.**

We have examined the accounts of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the approximate three year period from June 1st, 1934, to April 30th, 1937; and we hereby certify that the General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements and accompanying Schedules are in accordance with the records and vouchers examined by us; and insofar as shown by records this report properly presents the financial results of the Union for the period stated above.

JONATHAN COOK & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants.
WORLD’S W.C.T.U.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

STATEMENT OF DUES.

For the Period from June 1st, 1934, to April 30th, 1937.

June 1, 1934, to Jan. 1, 1937.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 1934 $</th>
<th>1935 $</th>
<th>1936 $</th>
<th>Apr. 30, 1937 $</th>
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<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>Bermuda</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2.40</td>
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<td>Burma</td>
<td>8.92</td>
<td>8.10</td>
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<td>Ceylon</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>England and Wales</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Guatemala</td>
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<td>56.25</td>
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<td>Ireland (Free State)</td>
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<td>Ireland (Ulster)</td>
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<td>Kenya Colony</td>
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<td>Korea</td>
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<td>5.80</td>
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<td>Newfoundland</td>
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<td>Nigeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>61.17</td>
<td>60.73</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>85.80</td>
<td>18.11</td>
<td>18.11</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitcairn Island</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>375.00</td>
<td>358.50</td>
<td>332.70</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siria</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>32.09</td>
<td>38.92</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>34.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>84.72</td>
<td>86.68</td>
<td>79.26</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>73.16</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>1,583.69</td>
<td>2,274.56</td>
<td>2,277.35</td>
<td>995.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L.T.L. Dues—Canada | — | $28.42 | $22.36 | — |

$1,726.28 $4,707.25 $4,433.15 $2,706.81
### SCHEDULE No. 2.
#### MISSIONARY FUNDS AND GIFTS.
For the Period from June 1st, 1934, to April 30th, 1937.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>Apr. 30, 1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>259.98</td>
<td>221.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>206.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut, U.S.A. (for Miss Campbell)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>902.38</td>
<td>908.71 820.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Free State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.91</td>
<td>10.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland (Ulster)</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td></td>
<td>.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65.21</td>
<td>45.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>1,369.64</td>
<td>3,381.80</td>
<td>2,808.75</td>
<td>921.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>685.47</td>
<td>157.34</td>
<td>192.62</td>
<td>34.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$5,138.18 $4,199.29 $1,390.96

### SCHEDULE No. 3.
#### LIGHT LINE UNIONS.
For the Period from June 1st, 1934, to April 30th, 1937.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>Apr. 30, 1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>6.28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>4,199.00</td>
<td>4,361.80</td>
<td>5,259.06</td>
<td>950.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$4,157.00 $4,412.53 $5,347.06 $955.00

### SCHEDULE No. 4.
#### LEGACIES.
For the Period from June 1st, 1934, to April 30th, 1937.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>Apr. 30, 1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partial Proceeds from Anna A. Gordon Legacy</td>
<td>328.00</td>
<td>141.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial Proceeds from Mary F. Lovell Legacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$328.00 $193.75

### SCHEDULE No. 5.
#### LIFE AND MEMORIAL MEMBERS.
For the Period from June 1st, 1934, to April 30th, 1937.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>Apr. 30, 1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>97.20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>90.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>1,300.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>605.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td></td>
<td>94.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$900.00 $1,988.35 $520.00 $605.00
SCHEDULE No. 6.
SUBSCRIBING MEMBERS.
For the Period from June 1st, 1934, to April 30th, 1937.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>June 1, 1934</th>
<th>Jan. 1, 1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1934</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apr. 30, 1937</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td>$114.44</td>
<td>$48.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>$9.22</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockholm Convention</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>$24.00</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
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Total: $178.29

SCHEDULE No. 7.
APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTRIES.
For the Period from June 1st, 1934, to April 30th, 1937.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>Jan. 1, 1934</th>
<th>Jan. 1, 1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 1, 1934</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1937</td>
<td>Apr. 30, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>$700.00</td>
<td>$1,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>$450.00</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica and Guatemala</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>$70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>$160.00</td>
<td>$320.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
<td>$160.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
<td>$240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>$130.00</td>
<td>$240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
<td>$240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Bureau against Alcoholism</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $5,390.05

SCHEDULE No. 8.
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF ORGANISERS.
For the Period from June 1st, 1934, to April 30th, 1937.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>June 1, 1934</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1937</td>
<td>Apr. 30, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora E. Strout</td>
<td>$675.00</td>
<td>$1,350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edith I. Rivera</td>
<td>$410.00</td>
<td>$1,004.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary B. Egbert</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td>$1,300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary J. Campbell</td>
<td>$225.00</td>
<td>$900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubama Farnsworth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $1,910.00

SCHEDULE No. 9.
APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTRIES.
For the Period from June 1st, 1934, to April 30th, 1937.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>Jan. 1, 1934</th>
<th>Jan. 1, 1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 1, 1934</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1937</td>
<td>Apr. 30, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>$700.00</td>
<td>$1,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>$450.00</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica and Guatemala</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>$70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>$160.00</td>
<td>$320.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
<td>$160.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
<td>$240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>$130.00</td>
<td>$240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
<td>$240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Bureau against Alcoholism</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $5,390.05

SCHEDULE No. 10.
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF ORGANISERS.
For the Period from June 1st, 1934, to April 30th, 1937.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>Jan. 1, 1934</th>
<th>Jan. 1, 1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 1, 1934</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1937</td>
<td>Apr. 30, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora E. Strout</td>
<td>$675.00</td>
<td>$1,350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edith I. Rivera</td>
<td>$410.00</td>
<td>$1,004.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary B. Egbert</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td>$1,300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary J. Campbell</td>
<td>$225.00</td>
<td>$900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubama Farnsworth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $1,910.00
WORLD'S ORGANIZERS.

Flora E. Strout, who was Dean of our World missionaries, returned from Brazil in 1936. Miss Strout laid a splendid foundation which is being built upon by her successor, Mrs. Ruhama Farnsworth of Evanston, Ill. Miss Mary Campbell has been in Jerusalem for over five years. Going to that country for two years, she has found so much to do, she even chose to forego attendance at this convention that she might stay with her beloved work another year. She has also visited Syria several times and made a beginning in Iraq. Mrs. Mary Egbert has been in Central America during the triennium, also visiting Panama and the Canal Zone. Mrs. Edith Rivera has given half time to the World’s work, supervising the island countries of the West Indies.

The salaries and travelling expenses of these missionaries amounted to $13,571.20 for the triennium.

Miss Helen Ferguson is also a world organizer, who is supported by Scotland.

Miss Slack made a trip to Bermuda in 1936, encouraging the workers and strengthening our forces. Towards Miss Slack’s expenses, the World’s W.C.T.U. paid $50.00, Bermuda gave $125.00 and Miss Slack contributed the remainder. No salary or honorarium was paid. Miss Slack deserves the whole-hearted thanks of every White Ribboner for the self sacrificing work and generous support she gives the World’s organization. The little bi-monthly World’s Bulletin which she edits is another of her services which she so freely gives. This keeps us in touch with each other around the world. It has practically paid for itself, exclusive of postage, the receipts being $294.61 and the expenditures $296.88. It really considerably more than pays for itself for the 1000 copies that come to the U.S.A. and distributed to the Light Line unions through the State directors of Temperance and Missions.

The largest expenditure of money has been through grants made to various countries to assist them in extending the organization. A budget is made each year by the World’s officers in the interim between conventions. Cuts have had to be made in all appropriations, and all countries have been encouraged to raise as much money on the field as possible in order that countries not now affiliated with the W.C.T.U. might be reached.

Uruguay, Ceylon and Esthonia have all become self-supporting, and Belgium has withdrawn from the World’s W.C.T.U. for the present. The largest appropriations have been made to Brazil, China and Argentina. In China the W.C.T.U. is the foremost woman’s organization and is setting up social welfare work of various kinds, much of which will probably be taken up by other organizations as the women of China develop social conscience. The other countries receiving assistance are Austria, Burma, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Jamaica, Korea, Latvia, Mexico, Palestine and Bulgaria. A total of $27,373 has been paid in grants during the triennium. This includes a grant to the International Temperance Bureau of Lusanne, of which Dr. Robert Hercod is director.

The appropriations for the triennium just closing were 40% less than in the preceding triennium. The world depression accounts for the lessened gifts, but that period being now passed, we may expect more generous giving for our world-wide work. The grants we are able to give make it possible to employ organizers in the various countries, without which the work would languish. Argentina has two workers,
one of whom, Mrs. Isabella Rodriguez, is here with us. Brazil has three in three of the Brazilian States. Burma has two, Miss May Mack and Ma Stella; China has three for that vast country; Egypt has a part-time worker, as has France; India has three native workers, and Scotland supplies the salary for Miss Helen Ferguson as organizer and teacher; Korea has a travelling secretary, and Bulgaria has for the past year employed Miss Busheva, and as a result new organizations are being formed.

The administration expenses for the triennium were $5820. The officers of the World's W.C.T.U. are unsalaried but have an appropriation for clerical help and postage. Fifty dollars a year has been paid to the World's Disarmament Committee. The full financial report will be found in the report of the convention, soon to be printed. This is an invitation to all of you to fill out your address on the envelope in your packet, put in 25 cents for a copy of the report, and send by page to the treasurer. This is to cover postage and cost of handling, as the expense for printing is paid by the World's W.C.T.U.
REPORTS OF WORLD'S W.C.T.U. ORGANISERS.

PALESTINE.

World Organiser—Miss Mary Campbell.

Jerusalem.—The ancient capital of Palestine, with a population to-day of about 130,000—a natural centre for Jew, Christian and Muslim—is without doubt the most important centre for our work in the Middle East. We have concentrated in this city in both women's and young men's organisations. Regular meetings, lectures, social gatherings, outings, newspaper propaganda—all have a share in our activities. About 300 have been, at different times, members. The financial end has been heavy—high rents, literature, and travel expenses, all have to be met. That the end of each fiscal year has found us solvent is a matter for gratitude.

Two towns in Palestine are now dry areas. Noblus, old Shechem, has succeeded in closing all its liquor shops, except one—a European, which remains open for the use of the police and soldiers. Arabs do not frequent it. Ain Karam, the reputed birthplace of John the Baptist, a most picturesque spot, can and does boast of having no liquor shops. Five years ago, three stalwart Muslims from this town came to see us, and they signed the pledge. Afterwards, two or three attempts were made to get a licensed place, but these three each time, stoutly refused, and always have the backing of the Jerusalem society, and no liquor shop desecrates that lovely place.

Bethlehem, Gaza, Beersheba, Jaffa, Haifa, Nazareth, Tiberias, all have liquor shops, and cafes where wine is served. Altogether, 1,000 such places in the Holy Land.

Damascus is our Syrian centre. This is the oldest inhabited city of the world. What a privilege to have our W.C.T.U. firmly entrenched in this "remote, defenceless, but ever-enduring city."

Our two British comrades—Miss Harrison and Miss Strong—bravely carry on, and never let the Temperance Torch fall. In public meetings, in monthly gatherings, in neighbourhood groups, among Christian and Moslem, in high and in lowly homes, the message of sobriety and goodwill and holy living are taught.

Baghdad, hoary with age, the cradle of civilisation, with the ruins of Babylon only a few hours away, is now our centre for Iraq, old Mesopotamia. On my late return journey from India, a group of ladies met in the home of Mrs. Sarah Jamali, in Baghdad, and after signing the pledge, formed a provisional Society, which will be confirmed after permission has been received from the Government. I have good news concerning its growth.

In the outgoing journey to India, six meetings were held in Baghdad. One was held in the Royal Medical College, on the invitation of the Principal, Dr. Shaukat Zahawi. In a letter which he wrote me later, he sent, through me, a request to the World W.C.T.U. Convention—"The women of Iraq are largely bound by religious and social traditions, which forbid the use of wine, but there is one pressing need for which your assistance will be most welcome. The sufferings of the mothers and little ones are great. Being conservative in their social and religious customs, the women have been neglected in motherhood education. He asks you, the "Organised Motherhood" of the World, to help them in the alleviation of this suffering. Will you kindly help them in getting trained nurses and midwives who will volunteer for this great task of humanity? Only women can get in touch with the women of Iraq." I pass on to you this earnest request. I liked his kindly spirit, and wish we might help in the line suggested.
And now a brief message from beloved India—the land of the Far East.

INDIA.

Delhi, the Capital, has a history that runs back into the misty past. Seven Delhis have lived and died, each one covering long dynasties. This Delhi of to-day is the eighth. It is here we have our Centre in India. Our beautiful White Ribbon Home, on Rajpur Road, is second to none in beauty and setting in old Delhi. It links together our 200 or more local Unions, which dot the great peninsula. What a joy it was to have a few weeks in the dear home, also to visit sixteen other places where old acquaintances were met and new friends made. May the coming of India's new day bring release from drink and opium.

PALESTINE.

Our young Organiser in Palestine, Miss Yvonne Salman, carried on the work most satisfactorily during my four months' tour in Syria, Iraq and India. She is a true daughter of Jerusalem. So far as her family knows, they date their Christianity from the days of the early Church, founded by St. James the Martyr. The Christian community to which she belongs, numbers in all Palestine—100,000. She addressed audiences in Arabic, English and French.

BRAZIL.

Flora Strout, World's Organiser.

It was with great reluctance that I sent in my resignation as foreign worker, to the World's Committee at the Stockholm Convention in 1934. Brazil and her people had become very dear to me, and I was sad at the thought of leaving them. As no one could be found to take over the work, I consented to remain until the end of my term.

My two remaining years after the World's Convention were fraught with events. Our beloved President, Dona Jeronyma Mesquita, was taken ill, and was away from us nearly a year; Dona Rosa Engle, our new organiser for the Southern States, proved to be a real find. She was able to make important arrangements for my meetings on my first visit to her after her appointment, and I found that she had won the respect of all classes of people. Dona Edna Rezende, whose husband, a rising young doctor, is heartily in sympathy with our work, became thoroughly efficient and was appointed Executive Secretary of the National Committee. Dona Hilda Figureido, our Secretary in Sao Paulo, with her personality and intelligence, had won a fine reputation as a lecturer and had been able to persuade a lady doctor to accept the Presidency of the Sao Paulo Union.

Our Annual Meeting for 1934 was wonderful. Although the attendance was limited to invited guests, our rooms were so crowded that people were forced out in the corridors. We were happy to have such a splendid meeting to greet our President who, restored to health, was with us for the first time since her illness. The Director of Education was our guest of honour, and his fine address was published in full in the principal newspapers. He presented the prizes for our essay and poster contests. The poster contest was our first serious attempt in this regard and the results were astonishingly good.

Temperance Week had grown in significance each year and opportunities for our propaganda were almost unlimited. We had the radio each afternoon; all the schools and some of the parent-teachers' Associations had Temperance lectures. All the barracks co-operated, and our posters were put up in the trams and railroad stations. It would take many words to
told of the exercises during this week and also on World’s Temperance
Sunday, but one other thing should be mentioned—the slides at the moving
picture theatres arranged by the Mental Hygiene Society. Later, the Health
Department was responsible for much the same thing, including some very
good statements about the harm in cigarettes. We know that our Society
had a real part in bringing this about.

I made my first trip to Pernambuco on an invitation to address the
Baptist Convention in the capital city, Recife. I had to find an interpreter,
arrange my own meetings, and secure permission to enter the schools.
Fortunately my letters of introduction opened the way, and I was told that
the State had never had such a campaign before. The trip was long and
expensive, as is the case in so many instances, so that societies very far
removed cannot be visited. As a result, it seems best to concentrate our
energies on the places more accessible, and where the population is not so
scattered. By and so, our propaganda has gone over a large part of Brazil,
due to Temperance Week, and we are grateful for the sympathy of educa­
tional and other authorities.

The death of our good friend, the former American Ambassador, was
a great blow to us. It was he, Mr. Morgan, who gave me a Reception at
the Country Club, made the first contribution to our Society, invited both
the first executive meeting and the first annual meeting to the Embassy;
he was our host on these occasions, serving us refreshments and greeting
us warmly. Our new Ambassador, however, is very kindly, and his wife
has been my friend from the first.

In 1935, we decided to do something more aggressive in the purity
work. I had been invited to address a mothers’ and daughters’ supper on
this subject, and the sympathy manifested encouraged us to publish a book
for fathers and sons, which was arranged by Dona Eunice Weaver, a mem­
ber of our committee and Secretary of the Leper Association. The Secretary
of the Y.M.C.A. pronounced it the best thing of its kind that he had seen.
My booklet on “Commercialised Prostitution” is already in its third edition,
and it is a tribute to our committee that it was willing to sponsor these
publications.

Madame Kubashiro, who saw me off to Japan in 1908, visited Brazil
in 1935, and a reception was given her, not only in Rio de Janeiro but
also in São Paulo. The one in Rio was the occasion of our monthly execu­
tive meeting, after which all the outstanding ladies, who were not only
leaders in philanthropic movements but also were part of the best social
elements, came to hear Mrs. Kubashiro speak. The Japanese Ambassador
arranged a luncheon in her honour, at which were some of the same
Brazilian ladies. We felt that Madame Kubashiro had done us a great deal
of good by her visit and her addresses.

On the day of our Annual Meeting, Dona Jeronyma received a cable­
gram telling of the death of her son, who was killed in a motor car accident.
We shall never forget the heroism and courage of our dear President during
this dreadful time. Her son was all she had, but devoted soul as she was,
she desired the meeting to go on as if nothing had happened.

It has been gratifying to feel that our literature could be distributed
in the schools. So we have given out twenty thousand temperance blotters,
ten thousand book-marks and ten thousand rulers to the boys and girls in
the schools. Many thousand pledge cards have been sold and signed, and
our books and leaflets are always in demand.

Our finances are in good shape, but our budget is constantly increasing.
If we are to expand we must have money with which to meet the increasing
demands. We have some generous contributors, but have been most grate­
ful for the appropriations from the World’s W.C.T.U. We need much
more than we have at present, and have faith to believe it will be forth­
coming.
In the beginning of 1936, the work opened up well. I had been unable to leave Rio de Janeiro for more than two years because of the upset in our headquarters. But Dona Edna had become thoroughly efficient, and so I started out on a trip to look after some of our sadly neglected societies. I was away when the announcement came that at last a worker had been found as an answer to my constant request for a successor. We were all delighted with Mrs. Farnsworth, and all sorts of affairs were arranged to welcome her and to say farewell to me. The day of my departure came all too soon, and precious as were the gifts and the presence of so many to see me off—the most precious of all my memories will be the encouragement, sympathy, appreciation, and the loyalty of our splendid committee, our workers, the missionaries, and our President, Dona Jeronyma Mesquita.

Since my arrival in the United States I have been busy learning conditions and trying to help. The longer I live, the more I realise how wonderful are our White Ribbon women, and I feel honoured to have had a share in this great and necessary work.

BRAZIL.

World Organiser—Mrs. Ruhama Farnsworth.

Although Miss Strout had resigned at the Stockholm Convention, her successor could not be found until a year-and-a-half later. During that time, Miss Strout could not and would not leave and she continued her work, organised "Temperance Week," presented the work in schools and made several organising tours.

I arrived in Rio de Janeiro, June 4th, 1936. Miss Strout remained until the end of July, and gave me much assistance.

In August I made my first trip, and later visited a dozen cities. I gave lessons to 20,000 people in schools, Sunday schools, Churches, women's and men's clubs and barracks of firemen, soldiers and sailors. After February, I began to give my lessons in Portuguese, much to the satisfaction of the Brazilians. During Temperance Week in October, I addressed 1,000 soldiers, in their barracks. I was interpreted. Their own physicians made good talks on Temperance, using my demonstration kit. I have illustrated the effects of alcohol on animal and vegetable life.

Dona Hilda Figueiredo, Regional Secretary (Sao Paulo), was glad to make a demonstration kit to use in her teaching. She is doing fine work in Sao Paulo. She has prepared some good leaflets. Dona Rosa Engel, our Secretary in the South, has done good work in Porto Alegre and in other towns. A Government Temperance film is often shown. A Woman's Union and Young People's Society were started in Camp Bello.

My work during these ten months has been in stimulating the Unions and giving lessons on Alcohol Education. The new Director of Education of the Federal District gave me a letter admitting me to the schools, and asked teachers to co-operate with us in writing essays on "The Utility of Alcohol and its Harmful Effects." Many were surprised to know that alcohol had any good uses. The pupils in twenty-nine schools wrote essays. A committee selected eight essays, which received prizes. These were awarded at our Annual Meeting by a member of the Educational Department, who especially praised our work in the schools. The Director-General of the Health Department received me most cordially. He will buy film slides for the schools and will have glass slides made for me. He will make appointments for me. He will also publish my articles on alcohol. It is worth much to have the co-operation of the Health Department. The Unions in some cities have been active—due largely to the fine leaders they have had.
The best work in Brazil is among the children and young people. Wherever there are organised groups the boys and girls are enthusiastic. I sponsored a Membership Campaign last September, ending with the Annual Meeting, when prizes were awarded. The same plan will be used next year. Roses will be used as their symbol by Minas, Grapes by Rio Grande do Sul, Coffee by Sao Paulo, while the Federal District will show its beautiful bays and mountains and encircling lights. Miss Strout left a ring to be used as a prize. It is set with dark sapphires, which will be awarded to the individual who wins the most new members in the year. Plans for the year have been sent to each Union in Brazil for work on Peace, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Moral Education, Gambling, Literature and Publicity for work among the young people.

We had 125 dollars' worth of literature published this year.

Not many Brazilian women smoke, but they like to use a little wine. Because of the unpopularity of Total Abstinence our Brazilian members deserve all the more credit for the stand they take against narcotics and gambling. The influence of the President of the National Committee, Dona Jeronyma Mesquita, is invaluable. Because she objected to the use of wine at a breakfast given by the Feminine Congress to the President of Brazil, orangeade and grape juice were substituted. President Vargas expressed himself as well pleased, because he was not a drinker.

In August I expect to go North, stopping at several cities. I want to find a woman who will act as Regional Secretary for those Northern States. We are glad to report that all Officers of our National Committees are Brazilians.

The effect of the work done by the Uniao Brasileira Pro-Temperanca is seen in Schools, Government Regulations, and in good Temperance articles published in Church papers, newspapers and one railway periodical.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

World Organiser—Mrs. Mary B. Egbert.

One month was spent in Panama and Canal Zone with twenty-seven Conferences. There were three periods of service in Costa Rica, covering twenty-three months and a half. The rest of the time was in Guatemala.

Scientific Temperance was taught in classes, conferences, religious services, schools (religious, public and private), homes, and a radio for four months in Costa Rica. Objects of various kinds, posters on cloth or paper and blackboard sketching have aided the work—especially with children and uneducated adults. 961 posters were distributed among Nationals. 2,000 large posters were printed and sold to more than pay the cost. The Organiser made 150 posters on cloth for her work. The most outstanding events in Costa Rica and Guatemala were the permits to give Scientific Temperance lectures in the Public Schools. This was remarkable when we consider money to maintain and pay the salaries of the teachers comes from the sale of alcoholic beverages. Entrance was obtained without delay in Costa Rica. After varied attempts in Guatemala and the preparation of three reports for the highest officials, the Organiser was given a permit for all National Schools of the Republic. Teachers have welcomed the work.

Much work was done in house-to-house visitation. Many calls were made to officials to enlist their support. In one town, officers of the Government attended a Gold Medal Contest in a Protestant Church and served as judges. Such kindness on the part of those in authority has always aided in the advance of the Temperance cause.
There have been contests in Essays, Recitations, Original Poems, Compositions and Posters—all having to do with the evils of alcohol. The Poster contests were the most valuable.

During the time covered by this report, thousands of pages of Temperance literature were printed, and 372,965 pages distributed. 5,861 pages of Religious literature were given out and Temperance literature belonging to a Guatemalan Union was used during a Conference in which the Organiser conducted a Booth for Literature, Music and Scientific Temperance Instruction, as well as Story Hours for Children.

Organised W.C.T.U. work is most difficult in Central America. Women are not at all prepared for leadership. Christian women are often dependent on the Missionary, who is overcrowded with work.

The work is hindered by customs, superstitions and ignorance. Within the Protestant group the work is hindered by many ignorant, fanatical ideas which cannot be quickly erased. They have not had years of Protestant missionary training, or a cultured, civilised background of centuries. Some are from European nations, who are cultured and who know how to carry on in an intelligent way, but many others are not far removed from a very primitive life. Guatemala has had Protestant missionaries only fifty-five years. There are 57 dues-paid and pledge-signed members in Costa Rica, where they are working on the affiliation plan. We have 90 members in Guatemala in five Unions. One of these five Unions has been suspended for the present. Two years ago we had over 100 L.T.L. children in Guatemala, but it is most difficult to keep the work going with advance due to constant changes.

The wife of the pastor of the leading Methodist Church in Costa Rica has been made President of the Costa Rican work. Her address is Señora Amable de Alpizar, Apartado 858, San José, Costa Rica, C.A.

We had a Regional Conference in Guatemala in December, 1936, and elected the wife of the pastor of the Chiquimula Friends Church, as National President of Temperance work in Guatemala. Her address is Señora Tomasa de Ayllón, Friends Mission, Chiquimula, Guatemala, C.A.

During the five years and three months covered by this report, the Organiser attended 1,523 meetings, and spoke at 972, to 58,140 persons. 1,000 visits were made and there were 873 callers. These last two figures do not cover all the period of service, as there was no record made of such work during a part of the time. In three years, 7,336 pages of work have been typed by the Organiser. Copying declamations grew to be such a chore that the Organiser made a venture and had 1,000 16-page booklets printed. Sales and gifts have covered the original cost of $38.00. 170 of the booklets were given to workers. 7,327 blotters were distributed, and it has been said that the Organiser "blotted her way" into the Schools of Costa Rica.

We wish to thank all officers and officials who have helped in many ways to make the work a success. We especially thank the Governments of the nations visited for their many kind attentions and their aid.
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENTS’ REPORTS.

YOUNG WOMAN’S BRANCH.
Superintendent—Miss Rosamond Duff, Canada.

Between Miss Slack’s Report and Miss Ervin’s L.T.L.’s comes the vital link of W.C.T.U.—the enlistment of youth in the battle line of action. Only through them can we hope for strength and final victory in the days ahead. Sir Josiah Stamp said: “One with a vision equals 99 with only interest.” If the visions of the young people at the ‘‘Y’’ Conferences and Sessions and the reports of the world’s workers tell anything, the future is brightening. ’’The line shall not break where I stand’’ is the message they carry forward.

Greetings were sent to the Queen of England, who is a Patron of the Church of England Temperance Society, and to Queen Semane of Bechuanaland.

Canadian Household Pledge was adopted by New Zealand and U.S.A. Y.C.T.’s Recommendations: (1) On a new ‘‘G’’ name of ‘‘World Council of Total Abstinence Youth’’; (2) Non-use of drinking toasts; (3) Cocktails.

Argentina.—Miss Muriel Ayres Bruzon, Buenos Aires, reports Temperance education in Normal Schools for young women. Posters were sent to this Convention. On Mrs. Roderiguez’s return they hope to start ‘‘Y’’ work.

Australia.—Mrs. J. H. Chesterfield, Melbourne. 40 Branches, 534 young people. Victoria ‘‘Y’s’’ help support the W.C.T.U. free Kindergarten. ‘‘Study Circles’’ use ‘‘Youth Book of Citizenship Service’’ 2,000 copies were distributed to Sunday Schools and ‘‘Youth to the Rescue’’ to S.S. teachers. Teachers having passed British Temperance Collegiate Examinations give lessons in schools and colleges.

An Interstate Conference will be held at Brisbane in September to co-ordinate a National programme. All States have Annual Camps.

An ‘‘Individual Membership’’ Campaign for girls not linked with any Branch is being organized.

Bechuanaland.—Miss Haile, Serowe. Princess Bonzerille is head of the Y’s. On George V.’s Jubilee Day 600 Y’s and W’s marched. The Y’s dressed in green, carried a beautiful banner. Queen Semane presented Bibles. In some schools every girl is a ‘‘Y’’. 1,285 are under Mrs. Shaw’s care.

Bermuda.—Miss Astwood. Young people are included in the W’s. The W.C.T.U. Soldiers’ Home may now be used to further Y.P. and children’s work.

Canadian Temperance Study Course has progressed. Women have not the franchise. It is hard to get legislation to control sale of liquor to young people.

Brazil.—Dona Maria Pinheiro Guimares. Eleven years ago the work was established by Miss Strout. Eight Y.P. Societies. Rio has 108 members, also a large group in the Normal School. Hundreds belong in other States.

Bulgaria.—Mrs. Pauline Nikoff. Work is known as ‘‘Aspirations.’’ In Sofia Greek Orthodox girls, 15-18 years, are enrolled. They need $120.00 for a ‘‘Y’’ Camp. They have no other ‘‘Y’’ work, except a National Temperance Y.P.’s Unity including Communists, Socialists.

WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

is increasing in Collegiate and pre-University groups. Provincial awards of Cups, Shields, etc., are awarded yearly. Programmes, study courses, include: Devotional; Parliamentary Law; Alcohol Education; Law Observance; L.T.L.'s; Little White Ribboners; Travellers' Aid; Co-operation in Church Programmes; Older Boys' Parliament; National Temperance Studies for Sunday Schools. Many Y's hold 5 year pins and 7 year certificates. Household Pledges used.

China.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wang. Y.T.C. did a great work among young women and children. This continues under White Ribbon friends.

Cuba.—Isabel Govin de Gomez Tejera. Plans are made to organise Young People's Councils this year.

Dominican Republic.—Mrs. Ruth Mills, Santiago. Organization of Y.T.C.'s is contemplated.

Egypt.—Mrs. F. S. Hoyman, Assiut. Y.W.C.T.U.'s and Y.M.C.T.U.'s pledge abstinence from drink and drugs. In one school each of the 108 Secondary Department girls were pledged. Three young men college graduates give lantern lectures constantly in schools, churches, streets. The 1935 Convention has a "Girls' Rally" of 1,000 students.

France.—Mlle. Perrelet. At weekly meetings in Paris girls are taught sewing and Temperance.

England and Wales.—Mrs. Pulvermacher. Miss Heather Watson reports the Department has a Leader and six or more Associates; 220 departments; many scattered members, making a membership of 6,677. At 14 years Band of Hope members graduate into the "Y's", at 21 become "B.W's."

"A National Youth Council" meets four times a year. "National Summer School" unites all Societies. Week-end and week schools have been successful.

Germany.—Frau Hedwig Leschke gives Temperance instruction in 25 Arbeiterdienst Camps. Youth Temperance Branches are not allowed in Germany. All education beside school is in the hands of the Youth organization "Hitler-Jugend." During Olympic Games "White Ribbon Girls" assisted the W's in the Freisenhaus.

India.—Mrs. B. M. Mow, Bulsan. Work is largely among young women in boarding schools. Different languages, with missionaries so far apart, makes uniform work difficult. Among educated people programmes presenting economic and scientific appeals have weight.

Ireland (Ulster).—Miss Jessie Gee. 200 Y's send greetings. At 14 they graduate from the Band of Hope and pay 6d. per year; at 21 pay the adult subscription. A national plan of work is being prepared.

Japan.—Mrs. E. C. Hennigar, Tokio. Conducts monthly studies in the W's paper, organizes classes, publishes literature. There is a strong "R" in Kobe College. Japanese Y.P.'s love camping. There are 25 Student Temperance Societies in Universities and Colleges.

Kenya.—Mrs. Kenneth L. Downing. Because of drunken orgies and cruelties practised on young girls, and murderous attacks on missionaries who interfered in one tribe, the British Government has ruled that no missionary can be out after dark alone, or live alone.

New Zealand.—Miss Catherine M. McLay. 42 Branches, of which 9 are Maori; 827 members. Maori's Y's show splendid results. Young men are active members, 70 or more Y's are in Mission Fields and the Ministry. Summer School and Dominion Conferences are held annually, also Week-end Camps and District Conferences. An annual Oratorical Contest is held for the "Y" Kauri and Silver Shield.

Nieue (S. Pacific).—Y.P. Leader is Mrs. Vaivlo Kead, a native deaconess. There are 300 Y's in the 12 Island villages.

Norway.—Katherin Jeager. The work is among girls, 12 years old and upwards. A Summer Camp and uniforms have been planned.
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

Palestine.—Yvonne Salmon. In 1932 Miss Mary Campbell organized a Jerusalem Temperance Society for young men. Some 200 have joined. Members scattered from “Dan to Beersheba.”

Pitcairn Island.—Miss McCoy reports all inhabitants are total abstainers and non-smokers.

Porto Rico.—Mr. Carlos E. Curet reports 10 Y.T.C.’s. At San Juan 22 members. Teachers give instruction; contests are held. "Y" camp is considered fun.

South Africa.—Mrs. W. Stewart. At seven points "Y" work is carried on. Membership increased. Transvaal Y’s request a change of name to Y.P.C.T.U.

Scotland.—Miss E. Mein. Scotland is divided into eleven District Unions, 100 “Y” Branches and 20 groups of 4,000 young women and girls from 12-30 years of age. At 30 they join the “W’s.” Branches are run on Club lines, with Temperance teaching, physical culture, country dancing, needlework.

A National Camp for six weeks annually is an important feature in the strengthening of “Y’s.” Tests are set and badges awarded—Kindlers, Flamemakers, Torch-bearers. Young British women wear a uniform, special tie, blouse, navy blue skirt. Quarterly Crantara is published.

U.S.A.—Miss Helen Byrnes. Youth Temperance Council. Membership young people from 14 years old, L.T.L. graduates to post-college age (25 years). On membership drive, 16,000 young women were pledged and affiliated.

Yearly programmes, projects, liquor surveys, and general activities hold interest.

Young People’s work is presented in Sunday School and College through a correlation method. 532 Deputation Teams functioned. 450 medal contests reported. Organized 142 L.T.L.’s, sponsored 484. 25 States hold annual “Y” Encampments.

A Study Course with alcohol education, narcotics, peace, gambling and citizenship is used. Total certificates, diplomas and seals granted, 5,223.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU.

Superintendent: Miss Phyllis T. Wright, England.

In January of this year Miss Heather Watson had to resign being Superintendent of the International Correspondence Bureau, but since she reported in 1934 she has linked up 530 young people, and since I took over in January I have linked 34. The majority of names sent for correspondents came from the United States and Canada, and now I have names on the books of girls desiring pen friends in other countries; especially France, India, and Japan. Will you please try and send me names from these countries?

I have heard from Miss Jessie Cawthorne, the Superintendent from New Zealand, that she has linked up 20 names this year, but regrets that owing to pressure of work she has had to resign her position.

I have enjoyed my few months of work for the Bureau and want to be able to do my best in helping to further the cause of World Temperance and Peace by linking together girls of the Nations. Will you help me by sending more names from abroad? As I am anxious that all names should be suitably linked. I should be glad if you would send the age and occupation of your young people desiring foreign correspondents.
The W.C.T.U. is responding to the challenging appeal of the children all around the world. The Loyal Temperance Legion offers a constructive program for World Sobriety and World Peace. Last year our World "L.T.L. Broadcaster" (News-Sheet) took the form of a travel game, "Ring Around the World"—glimpses of places and people in many countries. As a result of this good-will tour a chain of friendship letters is encircling the globe, uniting leaders and children of many lands in a closer bond of human understanding and friendly relations.

Australia.—Mrs. F. Hof, Superintendent. Number of L.T.L. organizations, 61; total membership, 1,677. The children have written essays and held poster competitions; 4,000 pledges were secured in Sunday and State schools and 14,000 blotters were distributed among the children. A children's page appears in the "White Ribbon Signal."

Austria.—Mrs. Jane Jashek, Superintendent. Number of children enrolled, 300, under the sponsorship of the mothers' groups. Each child receives a card and the mothers promise for them. The government forbids the formation of children's clubs. The work is carried on through Sunday Schools and special group meetings.

Brazil.—Edna Rezende, Superintendent. The Junior Branch is "Liga Infantil"; organizations 10, children enrolled 482. The work is established in schools due to co-operation with municipal government. The children learn recitations, temperance songs, write essays, make charts and have game lessons. Over 10,000 children have participated in the essay contest.

Bulgaria.—Miss A. M. Baird—Children's Temperance Activities are promoted through the Evangelical Churches, special instruction being given through Sunday schools.

Canada.—Mrs. Newton W. Reese, Supt. No. of L.T.L. organizations, 244; 4,933 affiliated members and 6,876 pledged. Interesting programmes are rendered where temperance truths are presented through Red Cross and mission band societies. When no legion can be arranged Out-Post members are enlisted. The interest is growing as a result of the National Education Campaign. Medal contests are held and playlets and programs are presented before various group gatherings.

Ceylon.—Miss Clarice Andree Janz, Superintendent. The work is being promoted among the children.

China.—Miss Hu Chih Ming, Supt. Number of L.T.L. organizations, 200; total enrolment, 5,000. The children participate in oratorical and written contests, enlisting the interest of new members. The Mothers' Day celebration is most unique and interesting.

Costa Rica.—Temperance Work is being promoted through various groups. Many children have signed the pledge. The outlook for new L.T.L. organizations is promising. Mrs. Mary E. Egbert is enlisting the interest of new leadership.

Denmark.—Miss Lilly Svendsen, Superintendent. Number of Junior organizations, 3 Children are trained through temperance stories and songs. The work is progressing.

Egypt.—Mrs. L. M. Hoyman, Supt. Work among children is promoted through Mission schools. The children distribute literature, memorize temperance Bible verses and write temperance stories.

England.—Miss Dorothy Staunton, Supt. Children's organizations, 368; total enrolment, 18,234. The past year there were 60 new children's departments formed, with 1,185 members. On April 24th an annual Rally was observed. Over 600 children attended. Literature consists of reprints of excellent articles from the "White Ribbon," by Margaret Baker.
Esthonia.—Helmi Maelo, Supt.—The Temperance work of children is arranged by the Teachers' Temperance Union. In connection with mothers' groups, pledgers' meetings have been arranged enlisting the interest of parents to give their children no alcoholic drinks. There are over 3,000 children for whom such pledges have been given. The names of the children are enrolled in the "Golden Book."

Finland.—Miss Aine Jauhiainen, Supt. Work among the children is carried on through Government schools.

France.—Mlle. I. Perrelet, Supt. Number of Junior organizations, 2 (Paris and Tory). It is difficult to get the children to sign the pledge—they are taught at school that wine, beer and cider, drunk in moderate quantity are hygienic drinks. The Blue Cross youth paper, "Chevalier d'Espoir" (Knight of Hope) and "The Young Crusader" are greatly enjoyed by L.T.L. boys and girls.

Germany.—Mrs. Hedwig Leschke, Supt. Temperance training among the children is promoted through various youth movement programmes.

Guatemala.—Number of organizations, 4. Enrolment, 50. Some changes in leadership have temporarily retarded the work. The children have rendered temperance programmes, hold declamation contests and distribute temperance literature. Mrs. Mary B. Egbert is cooperating with the leaders.

India.—Mrs. B. M. Now, Supt. There is a renewed interest all over India in temperance. The children's work is almost entirely in boarding schools. In Madras interesting work has been carried on among Mohammedan boys in their schools. Permission is first obtained from the Chairman of the Municipality to approach these schools; there have been fine results. Work is also carried on through Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations.

Ireland (Ulster).—Mrs. Ethel M. Sleator, Supt. The children's work is called Junior White Ribbon Band Department. Total enrolment, 900. The children distribute literature and participate in pageants and street demonstrations. The parents manifest interest in the children's temperance activities.

Jamaica.—Number of L.T.L. organizations, 14. These were started by Mrs. Edith Irvine Rivera. The absence of the leader has temporarily handicapped the work among the children. This phase of service will be strengthened.

Japan.—Miss Sumi Kanamori, Supt. Total enrolment, 21,000 L.T.L. members. There are 150 non-Christian junior groups, with a membership of 5,000. In connection with the work among the children, there have been distributed three different kinds of posters, 50,000 in each set. Over 35,000 children's temperance magazines published.

Latvia.—Emmij Klaubergs, Supt. Number or organizations, 260. Total enrolment, 6,000. Children hold temperance essay, recitations and musical contests. The work is progressing. A new play with abstinence tendency for children is being arranged, and promises to be of great benefit.

New Zealand.—The recent home-going of the faithful superintendent, Mrs. Bathgate, has temporarily handicapped the work. Number of L.T.L. organizations (and Bands of Hope), 64. Total enrolment, 3,341.

Norway.—Miss Katherine Jaeger, Supt. Children enrolled, 317. Work is promoted through temperance stories and department activities.

Scotland.—Mrs. Mary Young, Supt. of Boys' and Girls' Department; Mrs. Rose Moffatt, Supt. of Little White Ribboners. Number of Juniors enrolled, 3,000, and 6,130 Little White Ribboners. The Juniors designed posters for fairs, distribute literature and prepare their own programmes.
South Africa.—Mrs. Stewart, Supt. Work is conducted under the name Junior Branch and Band of Hope. The children hold recitation and temperance story contests.

United States.—Miss Lenadell Wiggins, Supt. Number of L.T.L.'s, 2,432. Paid membership, 28,267. Pledged membership, 32,988; reached with program, 48,597; other organizations using L.T.L. program, 1,223; boys and girls reached, 48,597; total number of children contacted through L.T.L. organization, 63,680; total number reached with L.T.L. program, 109,852. The children made 3,564 posters and 1,326 Project Books. They gave 13,393 bouquets, 6,523 sunshine envelopes, and made 2,162 scrap books. Lessons and programs about health, 1,377; about narcotics, 3,032. Hikes, picnics and sports were a part of the health program. L.T.L. members were given information and inspiration to form habits that will lead to Christian citizenship. Through the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund a total of $351.08 was given by the children.

Uruguay.—Miss Adela Freire Munoz, Supt. Temperance clubs and legions formed in every school. Over 2,000 children are enrolled. They make temperance posters and broadcast temperance speeches over the radio.

ANTI-GAMBLING DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent: Mrs. Emily Moffat Clow.

The Gambling evil spreads like a flood. Old forms of betting and gambling continue as before, while new methods flood the swollen stream. Credit betting and street betting, gaming automatic machines, totalisator and pool betting, lotteries and competitions all pour in their muddy currents. The results are obvious in loss of efficiency, unhealthy excitement, deteriorated character, impoverished homes, avarice and the worship of Mammon.

Replies to my Questionnaire have been received from 24 National or State Unions. I am grateful and thank very heartily the Presidents and Superintendents who have written me. The European countries include Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Norway and Turkey. British countries are West Australia, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa (Cape Province and Natal), Scotland, Northern Ireland. The U.S.A. reports, also Brazil and Cuba; Egypt, India, China and Korea.

Analysing these reports, I find that horse-racing—the oldest form of betting—is common to all countries except Korea. Greyhound racing tracks are found in Great Britain, Queensland, Egypt, South Africa, France, Bulgaria, and Totalisators are installed in practically all tracks. While something can be said for horse-racing as a sport, dog-racing, in my opinion, is not worthy of the name of sport; it is purely mechanical, the actual race is a matter of seconds, and it is nothing but an excuse for laying bets. The latest craze is football pools, which started in Great Britain but has now spread to Austria, Bulgaria, Norway and Brazil. Egypt does not allow football pools. The terrible snare to children of these penny bets on football matches is a shameful thing. All our popular newspapers in Great Britain feature the pools, and proof that it is not a question of skill but pure chancework is afforded by the kind of advice given in the Press by the experts. Here are some recent instances:—"F.J.B. said the number of his house was 34. Take three from four and you have one, then add four to three and you have seven. He sifted the coupon numbers 1, 3, 4 and 7 and after five weeks they turned up 108 to 1." Another—A.G.P., says: "One of the easiest methods of obtaining solutions for the penny pools is to obtain a lump of sugar and make with it a dice with numbers, then throw the dice and
await results." The expert’s comment on this is, "Could anything be more simple and could anything be more chancy?" In Eastern countries games such as mah-jong are the chief medium of betting; slot machines and pin-tables in other countries.

To the question, "Have you a Government or State Lottery?" the general answer is "yes," the exceptions being U.S.A., South Africa, Great Britain, India and Korea. High sounding names like the Golden Ballot, the Art Union, and so on are given to these, and the proceeds are for all sorts of purposes, hospitals, relief of distress, and in Turkey, strange to say, for Aviation. In Bulgaria the Post Office puts a big stamp across all incoming letters with the words: "The State Lottery brings fortune!"

In practically all countries the Radio broadcasts racing results. The laws against illegal betting are not well enforced. The Governments of the Irish Free State and South Australia have adopted the expedient of opening betting shops to overcome the flouting of the law, but the effect is merely to regularise the evil, not to lessen it. A most sinister feature is that children and young people are engaged selling raffle and lottery tickets in the streets and around the houses, even when there is a law against it, and some of our Unions have been making special efforts with their Governments to combat this. The playing of Bridge and other games for money stakes is evidently widespread among women. To the question, "Are raffles or prize drawings a feature of Church and Charity efforts?" I was glad to have the almost unanimous reply: "Not the Protestant Churches!"

Out of the 24 countries reporting, 22 had a bad story to tell, but the other two were notable exceptions. Finland has not appointed a Superintendent for this Department or done any propaganda work because "gambling is not a widespread evil," while Germany, though admitting that the Government sponsors lotteries for "winter help" or "providing work," says "full of comfort seems the fact that there is a good situation in our country concerning gambling—in Germany it is no growing evil, but a very, very seldom vice." We certainly envy Germany!

It is a great satisfaction to know of the splendid activity shown by our Women's Christian Temperance Unions in the Department of Anti-Gambling. Protests to Governments, wide distribution of leaflets and literature, talks and addresses to women, young people and children, blotters with anti-gambling advice; New Zealand and Australia used charts and posters are among the means used. Egypt distributed 10,000 widely a little book called "The Sport without a Smile." This good work must be maintained with unabated vigour, for once the gambling fever gets into the blood the poor victim goes headlong to disaster. I was impressed by something said at Monte Carlo recently by one of the chiefs of the famous Casino to an observer:— "Strange spectacle, monsieur, of men and women of every country, creed and condition, hurrying here from all parts of the world to pour their money down a little hole in our tables, merely for the sake of an illusion."

One tries to get at the root cause of the tremendous increase of gambling in the world during the last decade, and we may put the blame in many places. The breaking down of traditional moral standards, monotony of employment or the want of employment, superstitions about luck, prevailing greed for the wherewithal to have a good time, may all be named. Back of all of these, however, is the drift away from God and religion and high ideals of life. Let us mobilise the spiritual and moral forces of the world's Christian womanhood against the massed forces of this tremendous ally of the Devil. Individually let us have clean hands in the matter, and use all our influence to completely banish the lottery or raffle in our social, Church and charity circles.
An Arabic daily recently published a leading article entitled "Drugs, the Blight of the Civilization of this Era. Powers should unite to struggle against them." It is fitting that ours, "one of the oldest international welfare societies still in operation," should actively oppose a vice which surcharges the needless horror of drug addiction upon a suffering world.

That inanimate substances, so beneficient when properly used, should be so blasting in their abuse, is due to greed for gain and to the ignorance of victims and the public in general. Because the traffic is secret many educated people are quite uninformed as to its subtle menace and its swift and terrible effects, nor do they realize the potential dangers of pain and fatigue-alleviating nostrums, many of which owe their effects to habit-forming narcotics. Nor do victims come only from social outcasts. They are found in every business and profession. Even one doctor in a hundred in a certain country is classed as an addict.

We would record our appreciation and gratitude for the work of the late Rear Admiral R. H. Hobson and for the co-operation of the International Narcotic Education Association and the World Narcotic Defence Association founded by him.

We rejoice in the degree of success the League of Nations has had in binding together the Governments of the world in what has been called "the most nearly universal of the problems handled by the League." What one country does, helps every other; what one does not do, injures all. At Geneva, the Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau of Egypt said: "The big contraband organizations are able to buy their way through many countries and will continue to do so until national conscience and public opinion are aroused." He pleaded for an international-mindedness that would pursue the dealer whether his drugs were for local or foreign trade.

We help as best we may in agitation, education, and legislation. The light of publicity not only shows the straight road, but it warns of danger, and has sent this lover of darkness to seek other lairs. We seek to educate youth and the public at large to such attitudes of personal abstinence and responsibility as alone will lead to effective legislation. When the demand ceases the traffic will cease.

Some countries report the traffic, if any, so secret that it is not known; in others it rears its hideous head ready to devour openly. Some which protect their own nationals prey upon the people of other lands. In all, there is need of education and vigilance because secrecy and a desire to trap others are characteristic of addicts.

Two high-spots in progress are China's spectacular fight and India's excise policy. Both show what can be done when people and peoples are aware of a great necessity for action.

That India, at loss of revenue, has ceased to export opium except for scientific and medical purposes brings to her Government deserved commendation and to workers the hope that her internal policy of opium shops, where even a child can purchase, may be changed. There seems to roll toward one in India a sea of baby faces, thin, doped. Somewhere they slowly disappear and mothers mourn and wail, not knowing that they themselves have given the slow poison.

Under the leadership of Dr. Harriet Davies, W.C.T.U. women are trying to stem this tide of opium, the use of hemp derivatives, and the illicit white drugs.

China, war-ridden and famine-stricken, would seem to have enough without its terrible plague of opium and now the smuggling of white
drugs. Little wonder that in desperation she says to addicts, "Be cured or die." and to traffickers shows no mercy. Education by Press, posters, radio, in schools—everywhere, stringent laws are all being used to help to break the shackles, to make for China a new generation ready for a new future.

India, Burma, and the United States have published very effective anti-narcotic numbers of their national magazines. Jamaica, Jugo-Slavia, Newfoundland, and Porto Rico have used special programmes. Austria and France find drugs linked with vice. They realise that tobacco, as a Government monopoly, robs the poor of food.

Brazil writes: "Here we have plants similar to hemp. Sometimes they are smoked and sometimes made into a drink. Cocaine and derivatives are used and ether in a perfumed form at carnival time. Sometimes this is drunk, causing serious effects on the mind. People, using a pain-killer, form the habit and must increase the dose, at times taking a whole bottle of tablets. They become nearly crazy and must be taken to an asylum. This is more often the case with the poor suffering women of the lower class, Dr. Dona Lopes is Supt.

Germany is also working against the abuse of headache powders, etc.

In Hawaii, alarmed that marijuana had been found, Mrs. Lee Cowie sent warnings to newspapers and letters to 200 schools and Scout groups, herself speaking to other groups.

In tiny Egypt, "at the cross-roads of the world," our W.C.T.U. for the Prohibition of Drink and Drugs has a unique service in educating the public. In the last three years its young men workers have held 1,300 lantern meetings against these twin evils for over one half million people, many of them in village streets. The W.C.T.U. published a "Syllabus in Narcotic Education" 500 copies of which were purchased by the Ministry of Education, and gave to the Ministry of Communications 500 anti-drug posters for railway stations. Many more posters were hung in schools, and an immense amount of literature and Press work done.

It is thought that the mass drug desire and addiction of Egyptian fellahin may be due to the great prevalence of debilitating parasitic diseases produced by increased irrigation. For such causes a remedy must be sought.

Combining Medical Temperance and Anti-Narcotic Departments, Australia, under Miss Bowes, and America, under Mrs. Kendall-Hess, carry on an active work, assisted by their State superintendents. By press and radio and leaflets, in schools and meetings, much intensive propaganda is spread. The United States has a particularly alarming problem due to smuggling of white drugs and the extensive menace of Indian hemp or marihuana.

South Africa also is working against wild hemp or "Dagga" used by the Zulus and against tobacco. Bulgaria longs to redeem herself from poppy culture and illicit manufacture of white drugs.

A report just issued says, "The fact is now beyond dispute that the world source of illicit white drugs to-day is China, north of the Wall and for some distance South of it. These areas are either under direct or indirect Japanese control. The chief market for this Chinese heroin is America; the "road" is through the Suez Canal to the ports of Europe for re-shipment to New York.

Let us courageously face the facts of a world peril and help to secure or to preserve and enforce adequate legislation. Let us print, reprint, and imprint information as to what drugs are and what they do, remembering that alcohol, though liquid, is a narcotic drug.

A social and medical programme is helping solve the problem in Malaya.
There is a special challenge to the young to provide the counter-attractions so much needed—lantern pictures, exhibits, community activities in singing, games, dramatics, athletics, reading aloud to groups. "The future is for me, for youth, to build a world more worthy and more just than yet has been."

Even more true to-day than then are the words that Frances Willard spoke at the founding of the World's W.C.T.U.: "We are one world of tempted humanity. We are no longer hedged about by artificial boundaries of States and Nations. We work for God and Home and Every Land."

CHILD WELFARE.

Superintendent—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins.

The reports which have come to me of the work in this department have been inspiring. Our temperance groups have recognised the three-fold nature of the child—physical, mental and spiritual. They have recognised the child's right to a clean heritage, to a good home, and to a good community in which to live. I wish that it were possible to print in full the reports of the glorious work which you, my sisters, have been doing for the child.

Argentina.—Special lectures to mothers, both before groups and by radio. Much work in schools, the children singing from an Album of Temperance Songs as part of the programme.

Australia.—At the triennial convention last fall, emphasis was given to departments having to do with babies, Sunday Schools and scientific temperance teaching. Mothers at the Baby Health Centres are asked to enrol the babies. In Queensland, invitation cards have been addressed to the babies, requesting them to bring their mothers to meetings. In all the states of Australia literature is being distributed to children as well as to adults. In New South Wales, 10,000 children took a health examination.

Austria.—"The great principle of the W.C.T.U. is the necessity of training the children." Much work is carried on through the Sunday Schools. Mothers' Day is observed. Many outings for children and clothing furnished.

Bermuda.—Many W.C.T.U. members are members of a society doing good work with baby clinics and through welfare nurses. Work with children in Sunday Schools. During Miss Slack's visit she addressed two day schools, one of 600 coloured and one of Portuguese children. "This year we hope to do special work in the day schools."

Brazil.—Much work in schools and Sunday Schools. Much emphasis placed on the influence of heredity. Mothers' Meetings where child care is discussed. Many children sign the pledge.

China.—"The W.C.T.U. of China is one hundred per cent. in its programme and efficiency in doing work for child welfare and mothers, which two are inseparable." Special mention must be made of the New Child Study Department in the Home Economics School. The students are to receive a three years' training. "We aim to train better mothers, child welfare workers and workers especially fitted for nurseries, etc."

Cuba.—Mothers' Meetings, Public Meetings; in both, lectures on the care of the child before and after birth, also teaching the effects of alcoholic parentage, and evil effects of the use of alcoholic beverages in the home. Radio programmes lasting an hour exclusively devoted to child temperance and to child welfare along other lines. Published and distributed great quantities of child welfare literature. Have recently obtained the co-operation of Public Instruction Government Officials in sending out to all the
public schools of Cuba a recently published work by the W.C.T.U. of Cuba, entitled "The Teacher and the School Facing the Alcoholic Problem."

Dominican Republic.—Stressing the effects of alcoholic parentage. Helping poor mothers with their children. One of our missionaries is launching Mothers’ Meetings. We are working for the development of native workers.

Egypt.—Endeavouring to show the people that narcotics are a definite menace to both parents and children, and to show the effects of opium on children who have been dosed with the drug since babyhood. Also that alcohol, though a liquid, is a narcotic drug.

Esthonia.—Very fine report. "We are convinced that we should start the spreading of our ideas through the women into the homes and to the children. Courses have been arranged and pledgers' meetings." "We have more than 3,000 children for whom the parents have given the pledge that they will not offer them intoxicating drinks. These children we call children of the Golden Book."

Finland.—New laws for the protection of child life came into force January 1st, 1937. On initiative of W.C.T.U., lectures on morals have been given in public schools. Good books dealing with such topics are being circulated. For Mothers’ Day a magazine was published, which is being sold in elementary schools. Summer homes for children; sewing classes for young girls. "We also work among many groups in child welfare work."

France.—Much work for children along welfare, educational and special hygienic lines. Thousands of leaflets distributed on the baby’s regime and diet, written by a well-known doctor, who advises total abstinence for mother and child. Help given poor mothers. A few women work all the year to provide clothing for poor mothers and children. Lectures and Mothers’ Meetings.

Germany.—All temperance work is for the welfare of mother and child. Special pamphlets and leaflets are published for children. Children's choruses for temperance singing.

India.—Four organisations are working in India and Burma for child welfare—Government, Red Cross (allied with Government), Missions and W.C.T.U. Much work is carried on through these agencies working together as a united whole on many child welfare projects. Lectures, a National Baby Week, regular meetings for mothers, special classes—all promote child welfare. Through our Bible women, as they go from house to house, we can give out regular instruction on the evils of narcotics—opium and alcohol.

Latvia.—Wonderful celebrations of Mothers’ Day, with special distribution of literature, children taking part in these celebrations and emphasising total abstinence. Much relief work for children during the Christmas season. Through the year lectures for adults and children on educational subjects in general, as well as on abstinence, are given in schools and by radio.

New Zealand.—The W.C.T.U. was the first organisation to urge the necessity of Children’s Courts and the exclusion of young children from adult Courts, better supervision of children placed in the care of the State and many reforms tending in the same direction. Hold many Mothers’ Meetings; urging Bible classes to take up the subject "Alcohol: First a Spiritual Menace and Second a Race Menace."
Jugo Slavia.—In addition to much other child welfare work, urging people to realise the necessity of keeping children from using drugs.

Nigeria.—Special regular meeting each month for the leading Church Women, for Expectant Mothers, for Any Women, for Midwives. Women from whole district attend, some walking twelve miles each way. First hour is for gospel meeting, followed by talks on Healthcraft, Hygiene, First Aid and other Child Welfare and Home topics. The women who attend pass on the helps to the women of their class in their own towns.

Norway.—"In the different parts of Norway we are working among the children and for young people; also for poor mothers, and for homes for children."

Pitcairn Island.—A letter assures us of interest in all work for children.

Scotland.—Large parties of children were taken by their teachers or class leaders to see a large temperance exhibition held in Glasgow.

Sweden.—Within the W.C.T.U. there are several homes for children—one of them a great modern institution taking care of about fifty new-born babies each year. Mothers’ Day is celebrated and an illustrated magazine issued with special items about mothers and children; courses are given for mothers on the care of children.

Turkey.—Education on the effects of alcohol carried on through lectures, the radio and the Green Crescent paper, called "The Enemy of Alcohol." The aim is to reach youth. Child’s Day is celebrated in May. The founders of the Green Crescent being mostly physicians, teaching and spreading temperance is chiefly through scientific lectures, and in schools, by radio and clubs.

United States.—Thousands of Child Welfare and Mothers’ Meetings held. Great emphasis is placed on good home influences and especially total abstinence in the home; co-operation with other groups carrying forward child welfare; much literature distributed; child health day observed.

Uruguay.—Very fine child welfare work carried on in Uruguay. El Lazo Blanco gives reports of activities, as well as articles for the home and for the public on child life and child care.

Special mention.

We are happy to have received from Australia a call for two sets of posters or other display material on child welfare, to be used at the All-Australian Temperance Congress to be held in Brisbane in September, 1937.

We received a copy of the December issue of "The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon Journal of Social Welfare." This issue is filled with material about child care and love; an article on "The Child in the Midst," and one for suggestions for Child Welfare work, and an article summing up child welfare activities for the coming year. (Published in India).

We receive regularly "El Lazo Blanco," printed in the Spanish language, which we read with the deepest interest.

"The Boletin del Instituto Internacional Americano de Proteccion Infancia" is a valuable pamphlet which comes regularly, and which covers a large field, and is filled with interesting material of the work of the International Counsel.

Many letters have called for material, literature and advice on Child Welfare Work and for Mothers’ Meetings and Mothers’ Day Observance.
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP.

Superintendent: Miss A. M. McLay, New Zealand.

The following information has been gleaned from publications and reports:

**Australia** has been working a Christian Citizenship Campaign for some time. Some excellent articles have appeared in their publications, and splendid programmes and suggestions provided for the use of Unions. One would like to have heard something of the result.

**Brazil.**—Mrs. Rezende writes: “I am sorry to inform you that we do not have your department, but it is really desperately needed here. Under the new constitution of Brazil, women have full suffrage, but as it is true in every country, they are not really prepared to exercise the vote in the most effective way. Of course, that does not apply to all. Dr. Bertha Lutz, the founder and promoter of the Women’s Suffrage Association, has a large group of members who are well trained to exercise their duties as citizens. What our society can do is problematic, as we already have all the departments we can manage. Our organisation here is new, and we have few leaders, so cannot go faster than we can provide superintendents to direct work.”

**China.**—Mrs. Liu sent an interesting report of the various activities of the W.C.T.U. in China. These activities are definitely working towards Christian Citizenship ideals amongst the women of China.

**Germany.**—Frau Fischer writes: “We are very much interested in Christian Citizenship work, but it is impossible to have courses of Citizenship, to win new positions for women in Germany. We have had a revolution, made by men. The responsibilities of women are in our country no longer in public life, because we have no Parliament. But we must confess that Democracy had failed in Germany and that we wanted a strong Government to save us from Bolshevism standing before our door. Before the revolution women had gained many places in Parliament and public life, to-day we are forbidden to be political in that sense, but we have to do many things in home, schools, business, and by this way do our best for our country. We must wait if development will bring us again other possibilities and other tasks.”

**Guatemala.**—Mrs. Mary B. Egbert, World Organiser, wrote me on behalf of Miss Cruz. She reports: “No one of our few Central American Unions has a Department of Citizenship. The work is most primitive yet. Not many women in our Unions are educated enough to understand much about Citizenship in its highest sense.” Women in these lands are very dependent as yet. Political power is not theirs. Some professions are open to them, but they are not exactly what we call independent. Many women in our Unions cannot read at all. One Union gives classes in reading to help do away with illiteracy. I think this move will soon extend to all of our Unions in Guatemala. The women do, to a certain extent, study their social problems and try to make their towns safe for the young people. Guatemala is not ready in its Temperance Unions to take up any course of study in Citizenship.”

**Jugoslavia.**—Mrs. Vavra writes: “Having studied the resolution on Christian Citizenship, I can inform you that here with us the Group of the W.C.T.U. is trying to get people to understand the idea you have on Christian Citizenship. The Theosophical Society Group is realising the idea. There have been two courses of Citizenship and Dr. Arundale’s ideal of it was treated during our Summer School.”

**New Zealand.**—This Department is worked well by most Unions. Many of our members hold positions on the Boards of Local Authorities and on Hospital Boards. A great many also act as Justices of the Peace, and one of our leading women is an Associate Magistrate of the Children’s Court. Material for studies in Citizenship has been provided in our
publications. Courses in Citizenship have been provided for Y Branches by qualified lecturers, and the subject studied in Summer Schools and Conferences.

Tasmania.—Mrs. Harry writes: “Our Unions are taking up the Rainbow Programme and that includes the topic of Citizenship. We are ever vigilant to guard our interests as women and to keep before our members a high standard of personal and social living. Many other efforts are made to ensure a higher standard of citizenship in the future.”

CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.
Superintendent: Mrs. Ada Reed Ferguson, 3030 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

In many ways this has been the best year of the three in which I have been in charge of this department. More countries have reported; more work seems to have been done, and there has been more co-operation on the part of missionaries and the Christian Church. Several letters have been sent to each of the 48 countries and replies have been received from twenty of these. Literature has been sent to each country, and in some cases where extra assistance has been requested it has been given. Nearly all countries, in Europe as well as Asia and Africa, report that were it not for the Churches and Missionary Societies, it would not be possible to carry on this work. In some cases the missionaries themselves have replied they consider this a very important part of their service. This is most encouraging. While in some places it does not seem possible to have the direct organizations which we would wish, our literature is being used, teaching is being done, and, as the work is carried on in schools, knowledge concerning alcohol and its harmful effects is being spread.

Reports concerning the use of the “Union Signal” are most encouraging and show again that the Light Line Project is one of the very best ways of reaching other lands and people. It is a most successful missionary project.

From Africa comes the report of work done in connection with the missionary labours of the Church—there are about 6,000 in the native membership of the Transvaal. In Bechuanaland the Queen and Chief and Young People’s Societies co-operate with Churches in this work and help much in their national life. Teaching is done in the Sunday Schools and they are trying to work in clubs, etc.

Austria.—In Vienna there is co-operation with missionary societies in all Temperance work, and Christian service promoted.

Australia.—Helps in all of the missionary work of the Churches and does much in the way of combining these two departments of service. World Temperance Sunday aids also.

Bulgaria.—Sofia had as its first President an American missionary. Is it any wonder that Temperance and Missions are combined in that country? Temperance teaching opens doors for other kinds of evangelistic work.

Brazil.—Work is being carried on extensively. There is co-operation, and the Churches do some Temperance work. It is a country where great tact and care must be exercised. Open doors make the work interesting and profitable.

Burma.—Were it not for the missionary co-operation this work could not be carried on successfully. Unitizing the Temperance papers for the two countries India and Burma makes it possible to carry on more widespread work than formerly.
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

Esthonia.—Such an interesting report, but only room for a bit of it. "As our conditions are different from those of older states we had to start work according to our conditions of life. . . . "The Estonian Woman" (our magazine) is the only Estonian magazine edited by women. . . . We have above 3,000 children for whom the parents have given the pledge that they will not offer them intoxicating drinks. . . . We use the literature sent from other countries. We are thankful for it all."

Egypt.—How the missionaries in this old land co-operate! They are using such material on all phases of this question and their schools are filled with the teaching. They have held very successful meetings. "Did you ever see people trying to scale an iron gate to get into a Temperance meeting? Literally hundreds had to be turned away. . . . Certain barriers between Christian and Moslem are being broken down." (In villages where college men have been doing temperance work.) They are working against Marihuana, which is a menace there as elsewhere. W.C.T.U. and Missions are closely knit in the work in Egypt and the reports are thrilling.

France.—Mme. Perrelet reports the Temperance Societies are co-operating in urging the movement to prohibit the sale of Intoxicants on one day a week and thus apply the same restriction to the Liquor Trade which exists regarding all other trades.

The White Ribbon Union is encouraging the use of fruit juices which are increasingly being used. The law permits Home Distillers to distil in their own homes provided they pay the usual tax to the State and the authorities of the Department. This means more alcohol is taken in the homes of the peasants. Leaflets are being published with a view to their distribution at the Exhibition in Paris in July. Mme. Gachot has enrolled 340 Little White Ribboners at Strasbourg, where Miss Slack organised a Union a few years ago.

India.—What can one say of the reports from this great land? Full of interest and hope. Were it not for the co-operation between Missionaries and the W.C.T.U. there could be no work carried on successfully in this country. With the Government taking revenue from the liquor sales and then aiding the teaching of Temperance in the schools; with the stand taken by H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad—that great Moslem ruler—with Mission schools all over the land putting the teaching of Temperance into the regular curriculum; with the going into the country of the new White Ribbon Missionary, Miss Ferguson, sent out by Scotland as their worker; with the cordial reception given her as she brings the new approach to this whole matter of alcohol, what may one not expect to happen in India? The many languages make it difficult to do all that is desired, but from every side come encouraging reports and the usual message that the Union Signal is read, used, passed on, and articles translated. India is helped by England, Scotland and Canada as well as Australia.

Japan.—Being out from under the financial care of the World organisation, Japan has sent interesting messages of the work being carried on in that land.

Jugoslavia.—"The Temperance teaching does open the doors for other kinds of Christian service. . . . You are serving our work, for every letter is read in translation and some subjects are duplicated and sent to all interested ones." Co-operation is shown in all departments of the Church.

Mexico.—"Without the Union Signal I would be quite unaware of the Temperance activities in the United States . . . I pass my copy on
to other missionaries, and they in turn broadcast the news." Mexico is doing a deal of temperance work, and co-operation there is not difficult.

Norway.—Norway co-operates in the missionary work of the Churches, and the W.C.T.U. helps in every way. Temperance teaching is done.

New Zealand.—"A special collection taken on Frances Willard Day goes to the World Missionary Fund." Co-operation with all branches of missionary work; literature used. Participation in a Church Temperance Parade. Sermons and addresses given on this subject.

Scotland.—The replies from Scotland have been most interesting. This country certainly co-operates in Temperance and Missions. "The work in Scotland is definitely co-ordinated with the Church and Sunday School. . . . The Temperance Committee of the Church of Scotland has become more active. . . . We feel that in our new White Ribbon Missionary, Miss Helen Ferguson, we have the big answer to Missionary co-operation in our work." Scotland has had India for her project for many years and so has seriously taken the matter of missionary co-operation. She is doing a great work at home and abroad.

China.—Reports from China show that in spite of the turmoil and unrest of the country Temperance work is being vigorously carried on. There is much teaching done in Mission schools and the place of the Union Signal is a large one. Articles read, translated, passed on and used again and again show that the work of the Light Line Unions is greatly appreciated in that country.

Burma, Japan, Lebanon, Chili and Cyprus express grateful appreciation of the help given by Light Line Union in sending them the "Union Signal."

Letters have been received during the three years past from other countries telling of their gratitude for the Union Signal sent to them; of their interest in the work of this department and the working together of the Churches and Temperance societies. That the Light Line Unions of the United States do much to carry on this world-wide missionary work there can be no doubt. This is our missionary project, and while we do not yet find the other countries taking up the work in the same way that it is done in the United States, we do find that many countries are doing practically the same kind of work. We mean to carry on!

United States.—This country works through its regular missionary channels but also through the Light Line Unions. These are Unions which contribute five dollars ($5.00) to the World's W.C.T.U. and also $1.75 to send the Union Signal to some missionary. These gifts of the Union Signal are most acceptable and from many countries where we have no White Ribbon organisation, the work is carried on by the missionaries because of receiving the Union Signal. For seven months this year nearly 400 Unions have sent their Light Line money. This is a means of interesting missionary societies in this work.

**EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.**

Superintendent—Mrs. Brattstrom (Sweden).

The response to the letters sent out have been most gratifying. The observance of special Days of Prayer has been responded to by most countries. The Noon tide Prayer has been observed. Subjects for prayer and devotional meetings have been sent out to all affiliated countries. Reports from workers show a great amount of success. Leaders are getting their inspiration from Above. In all countries, ministers are taking great
interest in Temperance work. Prison work is being done, after-care given to women and children leaving Rescue Homes. Services are held in Penitentaries, Reformatories and Old People's Homes. Sailors' and Soldiers' Homes are visited and Refugees' Homes are visited and care given to those in need of help. Religious literature has also been distributed in all the countries.

United States of America.—Mrs. Armor. The Evangelistic Department also takes up Sabbath Observance, talks on stewardship and tithing. People have been supplied with Bibles and Testaments and Family Altars established. Commandment posters have been placed in schoolrooms. Books have been read to the Blind. Over 1,313 members have been secured through this Department.

Temperance people in many countries are taking great interest in the "Oxford Group Movement."

Bulgaria.—Miss A. M. Baird. The ministers of the Evangelical Churches have special meetings on Temperance, sometimes using lantern slides. In Sofia, a member of the W.C.T.U.—a Bulgarian lady—visits homes and has evangelistic meetings in various parts of the city, chiefly among the poorer families, who suffer most from ignorance.

Germany.—Frau A. K. Fischer. The White Ribboners did a wonderful work at the Olympic Games, 1936. The Church is having a great struggle, but the Temperance work is keeping bravely on.

South Africa.—Mrs. Edith P. Smither. Continued devotion to the Temperance Cause is the outcome of devotion to spiritual values. Branch meetings are opened with devotions; addresses are given by members or invited speakers. Prayer meetings have been held before attending Liquor Licensing Boards; prayer for Peace, World's Woman's Day of Prayer and for the World's W.C.T.U. Addresses have been given to Church Women's Societies. Gospel Services have been held. Six Branches report Prison work; European and Native Prisons are visited every Sunday afternoon, or morning in certain centres. Prisoners have been addressed in their own language, and Bibles and Testaments distributed in many languages. Two Unions report Services held every Sunday morning for female prisoners. At one prison, between 200 and 300 women attend the Services. Hymns and choruses are taught, and literature distributed. Gifts of clothing to needy ones discharged, and efforts made to find them employment. Warm appreciation is often expressed by Matrons. The Prisoners' Aid Society do much for prisoners whilst in prison and afterwards.

France.—Mlle. J. Perrelet. Temperance lectures are given to girls in a Reformatory, and to children in Paris. Mlle. Perrelet is doing social and religious work among children—they meet at the Reformed Church. It is a well-known Protestant Church in Paris, and it gives the money necessary for sustaining the work among the poor children in the busy part of Paris. One Sunday a month Mlle. Perrelet teaches children Temperance. This work goes together with the evangelistic work among the Catholics, Jewish, and often non-believers' children.

China.—Mrs. H. C. E. Lui. The W.C.T.U. of China does much Evangelistic work, especially among the poor. They have a Shanghai Settlement House for women and children. The American Tract Society has sent material for distribution. The Bible Societies donate Bibles for our use.

Canada.—Mrs. W. Pugsley. The first worker—Mrs. Letitia Youmans—is remembered by the Union. Her birthday—January 3rd—is set aside for a Prayer Service or Missionary Programme, as is also Frances Willard's Day—February 17th. Many Unions visit Hospitals, Prisons, Public Homes
and Hostels. "Shut-ins" are regularly remembered—the aged, blind, homes wrecked by the drink habit and many others. A page in the National Paper has a message each month by the National Supt. Many leaflets and much literature is distributed. Through direct giving and by Light Line Unions, our share in the World’s Missions is maintained.

**Egypt.**—Mrs. L. M. Hyman. The Evangelical Churches are most helpful. Coptic Church members are earnest workers. Great interest is taken in lantern work. Bible verses on Temperance have been printed; 100,000 leaflets, with a special gift, circulated. 15,000 leaflets of "The Life of Charrington" printed. Many tracts used among the students of Mission Schools. Leaflets sent to prisons.

**Finland.**—Miss H. Trimaran. The Evangelistic Department has, during the summer 1935-1936, had Temperance Institutes in the Southern part of Finland and in the Eastern part, with about 70 delegates each. Speakers have been invited from many organisations to take part. Articles on different religious questions have appeared in "The White Ribbon" Paper. The Temperance work in the Church is becoming more active. Mrs. Helen Gould Sheppard, of New York, has graciously selected portions of Scripture, the Beatitudo, Psalms, Ten Commandments, and through the American Tract Society, these have been printed in different languages. These leaflets have, through the World’s Evangelistic Department, been sent to nearly all the countries affiliated with the World’s W.C.T.U. This Department is grateful to Mrs. Sheppard and the American Tract Society for the valuable help they have given. 6,000 series have been distributed, free of charge.

**FLOWER MISSION DEPARTMENT.**

*Mrs. Evan Rees, Australia, J.P., Superintendent.*

On looking through the reports sent in by different countries I find that valuable work is done through the message of this Department.

**Austria.**—The superintendent reports that flowers are used on every occasion in summer time—trying all the time to lighten dark lives.

**Australia.**—Much is done in spreading the fragrance of love through flowers. Many of the unions use this department in conjunction with other departments. Flower Days are a feature in many charitable appeals, mostly for children’s work. Our members take part in Violet Days, Wattle Days, and Rose Days when emblems and flowers are sold in the streets. Adelaide, in connection with its Centenary Celebrations, made a wonderful demonstration of the beauty and wealth of flowers, the whole of the city and buildings were decorated beautifully.

**Canada.**—The superintendent, Mrs. Margaret Evans, has promised to take up the matter of tree planting. This department is well worked.

**Brazil.**—Rio Janiero reports that they hope later on that something may be done in this beautiful work.

**Finland** has no Flower Department, though local unions are interested in the work, and much sick visiting is done in homes and hospitals, carrying these messages of love.

**Jugoslavia** welcomed the contact with the World’s Superintendent. They use flowers at all meetings, particularly pot plants.

**Latvia** reports carrying out work in this beautiful department, knowing that with the flowers they can spread the joy and beauty of life. Together with affiliated organisations they manage a Violet Day, when emblems of the flower are sold for poor children. A good thought for Mothers’ Day was to send flowers to mothers in hospital.
**SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.**

Natal send a summarised report of work done. Bouquets with texts attached 35,707; literature given with flowers, 8,871; calendars at Christmas to patients in hospitals, 3,800; wreaths, 24; sunshine gifts, 3,620. Papers have been read on the life of Jennie Cassidy, the founder of Flower Mission Work.

New Zealand does fine work in this department. Very many channels of service are availed of—sick visiting, clothing to needy mothers, flowers to hospitals, maternity homes, aged people and bereaved. Their report is full of good work.

**Northern Ireland.**—Belfast reports while not having a special department, they very often "say it with flowers." Miss Carmichael is inclined to try it on a drunken father in the town. For two years she made up bunches which brought in money for their branch.

Sweden has no department, but works through the hospitals.

U.S.A. has a very live department of this work as well as the relief side of it. Thousands of bouquets carrying with their beauty God's message of love have gone into cheerless homes, hospitals, gaols; many loving deeds of kindness done, and friendly aid given to many.

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**FOOD REFORM.**

Superintendent: May Yates.

The right choice of food is arousing widespread interest.

Statesmen, Members of Parliament, medical and scientific men are urging all classes of society to study a subject on which depends the health, happiness and safety of the country.

The Superintendent has spread much information on this important subject. She attended the International Congress on Alcoholism in the Imperial Institute, London, and moved a Resolution, unanimously adopted, stating: A right knowledge about Diet will help to promote Health and prevent a craving for Alcoholic Beverages.

It is Resolved:

"That all interest in causes and treatment of Alcoholism be urged to spread scientific and practical information on this important subject."

Leaflets directing attention to the Resolution were distributed by the Superintendent at the N.B.W.T.A.U. Council Meetings.

Miss May Yates was invited to give evidence at the Departmental Committee on Composition of Food, and much interest was expressed at the work she had done in urging the Government to grant that protective legislation given to milk should be accorded to meal, flour and bread.

Miss May Yates organised afterwards a Memorial to the Government signed by influential members of Medical, Scientific and Social organisations stating that Bread in Great Britain was an anonymous mischief without any standard, and directed attention to the Regulations made in Australia for ensuring a supply of pure, nourishing bread.

Australia.—Mrs. Mary Farrelly, J.P., continues most valuable work, and has spread her whole-wheat doctrine throughout the length and breadth of the State.

In the last three years Mrs. Farrelly has addressed over 300 meetings and travelled far. She obtained permission to lecture to children in many State Schools on Foods, and splendid results have followed.

Members of Parliament have been circularised and her name has been mentioned in Parliament.

Her leaflets urge all who have at heart the welfare of their great
country to use utmost efforts to procure the general use of bread which will promote National Health and help to build up a strong and vigorous race to carry on the work of this great Commonwealth.

**Australians.**—Miss Bromham, Recording Secretary, reports an AllAustralian Temperance Congress to be held in Brisbane with Special Exhibition of Posters.

**Austria.**—Frau Sporri. People are taught about food at Sunday Schools and at Children's Meetings.

**Canada.**—Mrs. Brown, Hon. Secretary. In Canada information about proper diet is given through Mothers' Meetings addressed by Doctors, Nurses and Social Workers. Many talks at regular Union Meetings deal with the effect of proper nourishment in counteracting craving for Alcohol. In Ontario the Government send out lectures in every locality who deal with questions relating to Homes, whilst the Women's Institutes deal with every phase of home life and reach thousands of homes every year.

**China.**—Mrs. Herman Liss, General Secretary, China W.C.T.U., is making great study of food; has opened Food Economics School, teaching preparation of food.

**England.**—Mrs. Webb, Health Superintendent, reports National Health has received attention from British Broadcasting Association. Lord Horder and other eminent authorities have been heard on subject of Nutrition, advocating use of whole-meal, salads, vegetables, and fruit. Much ignorance prevails about elementary rules of health. Few Branches realise importance of this Department or arrangements would be made for Health talks where practical illustrations can bring home the truth about Alcohol to the most bigoted minds. The British Medical Association has published a pamphlet on—

"Family Meals and Catering."

A Cookery Book for Housewives.

It contains most valuable information, cookery recipes for the cereals, pulse, fruit and vegetables specially advocated by this Department, and there are coloured reproductions of the cooked dishes.

This pamphlet can be obtained from the N.B.W.T.A.U. Headquarters, 104, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, England, price (post free) 7d.

**Egypt.**—The W.C.T.U. arranged talks on Intemperance and Drug-taking in 228 villages, which were attended by 134,270 persons.

**Esthonia.**—Mrs. Pold. The Temperance Women organised Mothers' Conferences, attended by 200,000 persons and have started a Dining Hall where girls are taught to prepare dishes.

**Finland.**—Fraulein Loimaranlu, President, states that the Household Department, working on the same lines as the Food Reform Department, has published articles advocating Food Reform in their Magazine and organised fresh fruit prices in different parts of the country.

**Honolulu.**—Mrs. Lee Cowie, who is giving Temperance Teaching to 3,000 children in High Schools, says the population live principally on rice and plenty of fruit.

**Italy.**—Dr. Elio Piazza is forming a Reading Room for Health Culture Aims.

**New Zealand.**—Mrs. Neal, Superintendent, Scientific and Medical Temperance, reports that a system of Free Milk has been successfully inaugurated in schools. Large quantities of milk were also sold at Milk Bars and Dairies for drinking on the premises.

An Advisory Committee on Nutrition reports, "there is no single measure which would do more to improve the health, development, and
resistance to disease than a largely increased consumption of safe milk, especially by mothers, children and adolescents.

Scottland (Scottish Christian Union).—Mrs. Forrester-Paton, President. There are signs of interest in Health and Food Reform in using more milk, fruit, etc.

"The Aberdeen Journal" published an article on "Value of Oatmeal as Food," directing attention to a Report compiled by Miss Yates which gave striking testimony from Doctors, Schools and athletes on beneficial results obtained from use of this important food.

South Africa.—Mrs. Craig, President, who is much interested in Food Reform, has written a paper on "The Food We Eat."

Cape Province.—Mrs. Maskew Miller, President, states there is interest in Food Reform, and will be if children will sing the song about "Staff of Life."

Turkey.—Madame Hussein Bey. The diet in Turkey is principally of vegetables, and the water in which rice or vegetables are boiled is never thrown away.

United States of America.—Dr. Bourdean Sisco, Directors' Department of Health, has published most valuable leaflets on "Whole Wheat Bread," "Value of Fruit," and "Milk, the Elixir of Life," whilst important meetings have been organised all over the country and the Surgeon General of the United States has sent a message of congratulation to the W.C.T.U. Health Department.

Mrs. Black, President, Pennsylvania W.C.T.U., reports great efforts to promote the use of milk instead of beer.

Dr. Kellogg, Director of Battle Creek Sanatorium, states that the W.C.T.U. Food Reform Department has done noble work for Bread and Temperance Reform and has been a great blessing to people in every part of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF LITTLE WHITE RIBBONERS.

Superintendent: Mrs. James Mabon, Canada.

Many interesting letters have been received from all parts of the world. In all countries, the problem of youth and the liquor traffic in beverage alcohol is being considered seriously and various methods are being tried. To be most effective, all are agreed work must begin with the child in its earliest years, and some emphasize pre-natal influences. Indeed, in some countries, all the work is done through Mothers' Meetings. In one country, invitations are sent to the babies to bring their mothers.

The countries heard from are: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rico, England, Egypt, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, India, Jugo-Slavia, Korea, Latvia, Newfoundland, Rio de Janeiro, South Africa, Ulster, United States of America, Switzerland.

Time and space do not permit of giving details of these reports, but some extracts from some of them may be helpful. Australia arranges and carries out an extensive programme, throwing out a challenge to enrol the babies, educate the child, enlist the youth, equip the members and enlighten the public. This covers every phase of our work. Far-off China, too, where the women have been emancipated only a few years, declares no movement will ever reach its goal without the back up of the child—the rising generation. In France, a wine country, children learn to drink early. At a tender age they are given eau-rouge (water with a few drops of wine) but our women are doing what they can to combat this evil. In the English-speaking countries, the work among the children occupies a large place.
Jugo-Slavia is most fortunate. The work is carried on under the Children Protective Union, a branch of the Theosophical Society, of which Her Majesty Queen Marie is Honorary President. As this includes Temperance, the children look to the Queen as their White Ribbon Mother. A postcard sent out has been a great source of inspiration. In the centre is a small map, Jugo-Slavia; surrounding it in native costume are men and women with clasped hands, exclaiming, “On guard for Jugo-Slavia.” We hope in the near future the men and women of every land will stand on guard against the enemy of intoxicating liquors.

Frau Lauterbarg reports in German Switzerland 1,956 children are enrolled. Meetings are held, mothers visited, birthday cards or Christmas greetings are sent out regularly. Mothers are invited to knitting courses, they are shown how to make toys. The children are invited once or twice a year for garden parties or a Santa Claus. At Basle, the leader of the Little White Ribboner Department is in close touch with a Hospital for women. Our leaders have an annual meeting, where they share experiences of the work. Social workers, who have to treat inebriates, appreciate Little White Ribboners as a lead to parents to total abstinence.

Mme. Jomini reports the number of Little White Ribboners in the French Switzerland is in constant progress. In Geneva 950, in Lausanne 530—a total of 3,956 children enrolled in 37 sections. Nearly all sections give a small present at some time of the year, such as a cup, bib, tooth-brush, money-box, or spoon engraved on it “Espoir du Berceau.” Each child receives an appropriate birthday card which we have printed on purpose.

As statistics have not been sent in from all countries, definite figures cannot be given, but it is safe to say that although the million mark has not been reached, the number of 80,000 reported at the last Convention has been exceeded, less than one in every hundred. Surely we can do better than that!

Women of the W.C.T.U. are working on the most essential things of life. Let us be more in earnest.

MEDAL CONTESTS.

Superintendent: MRS. WILL PUGSLEY, 126, Yorkville Ave., Toronto, Canada.

Medal Contests are Broadcasting Stations for the Temperance cause. The first method of your Superintendent was to approach each Country to find where ground lay ready for seed to be sown. I found in many countries Government aid was given to schools and other agencies which undertook to oversee Temperance teaching. We therefore confined our efforts to those Countries that are doing the work with a few places where we still hope to gain an entrée, France being our latest gain.

The plan followed has been an exchange of material and methods. This has been most helpful, especially within the British Empire and has brought out new ways to work which we hope to develop through our Conference at Convention.

I suggest each Superintendent get in touch with the country nearest her for an exchange of ideas. Try experiments and let me know of their success so I may pass it on. Write the heads of your departments of work among the children, and if possible induce them to try one series of contests. This can be done through the Sunday Schools, Day Schools, Bands of Hope—any group of ‘teen age workers—and if they fail you rouse your older women and hold a matrons’ contest.
If you miss your opportunity with a child you miss a whole lifetime of service.

Ireland (North). Reported by Miss Jessie Gee, Lisburn.—Work is classified in junior and senior grades, with three classes each for gold and silver medals. Gold contest for silver winners only who must be over 14 years of age.

Some branches hold the silver contests annually, some spasmodically. The gold contests are held annually on Young People’s Night at Convention, often in conjunction with Junior Band concert. Silver Medal for those over 14, Junior Medal 11-14, Book prizes for children under 11. Contests are a means of entertainment for members but “doubtless attract others.” They pay their way. The Y Branch and Juniors combine to put on a concert and contest, sell tickets, and by this means cover local expenses—prizes, tea-party; making the juniors independent of outside help. Ten silver and three gold contests held. In the last group there were 21 entrants.

Canada might well duplicate the above, except we have a larger grading. During this term a contest has been held for the best selections, so we are educating reciters.

Oratorical and Musical contests are held often in conjunction with elocution groups. There are two junior medals, two intermediate, a gold, grand gold, and a diamond; the latter can only be competed for at National gatherings. 570 contests have been held in Canada. The interest is always keen and the results satisfactory.

U.S.A.—The goal set is one contest in each Union paying dues in each State. Six States reached this high standard. Their awards are:—Bronze, silver and gold medals, grand gold, diamond, grand diamond, and pearl. 84 of these three latter were held one year. 63 Bible medal contests, 53 vocal, 407 in schools in 18 States, 9 in colleges.

Total number of contests reported by 43 States (out of 48) was 2520 in one year.

New superintendents make a full report impossible.

Africa (South).—Mrs. H. Scrivenor, Bloemfontein, reports no contests for medals in South Africa, but in the Cape Province the “Mackay Essay Competition” is held annually, when Temperance Essays in schools are written. In the Transvaal the Terrill Contest for schools is held yearly. In the Orange Free State the first Cornelia Grobler Contest was held in the Normal College, November, 1936. In the two latter contests prizes of money are given.

Scotland.—Miss Mein, National Y.B.W. Superintendent, reports the work is now under the Y.S. For some years successful contests were held in and about Glasgow. No members were enrolled nor were they used to raise funds. National Musical Festivals are held and absorb this interest. The Y’s enter these and present Temperance themes.

Egypt.—Mrs. Hoyman: The work goes steadily forward. As usual, Poster Declamatory and Bible Contests have been held. They specialize in giving awards for writing and presenting dialogues, and furnish material to young men students in the college and to members of the C.E. societies. They hope soon to induce contestants to write their own selections.

France.—Contests are held yearly in the great auditorium of Sorbonne University, at which winners in local schools compete for Medals and to which the L.T.L. children are being encouraged to go.

India.—The work is meeting wonderful success: hundreds are competing. Formerly it was confined to English and Anglo-Indians, but since last Convention Hindus, Mohammedans, Parsees, Jews, Portuguese,
Russians, as well as British and Americans have entered from all classes and ages—children, young men and women and matrons.

These are Essays, Poster, Bible, Singing and Story-telling. These are successful in many languages and areas. Near Madras an all-day contest was held, some walking forty miles to attend. Selections are requested for new reciters.

A delightful story was told me re India by one of our workers:—India's children love pageantry. This department therefore appeals to them and many contests are held. The children do not give orations but sing or chant their numbers. Sometimes a class competition in unison is given and the prizes go to the school—a trophy for the winners.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE.

Superintendent: Dr. Maud Allen.

Australia has a National Superintendent and also State Superintendents.

Austria.—In this country there are many prominent physicians who do not use alcoholic liquors. In the State Hospital for eyes even wine is not allowed for the patients.

Belgium publishes articles by physicians.

Brazil has printed leaflets on the fallacy of using alcohol as a remedy in sickness.

Canada.—The greatest progress has been made by Canada, under the leadership of Mrs. Salt. Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec have all sent in reports. Where a separate superintendent is not feasible the group system is being tried, two or more departments under one superintendent. A good idea, too, as it keeps every department "on the map." Try it. That is what these reports are for, to get ideas from other countries. In one place they protested to a broadcasting station regarding recipes containing alcohol and the use of "alcohol cubes" at afternoon tea.

Ceylon has published a Health Manual.

Cuba.—Leaflets have been translated into Spanish and circulated, alcohol being advertised as a "beautifier."

Finland has a sympathetic doctor who has written leaflets on the subject of medical temperance.

France has a Superintendent, a nurse, who does not know English, so the energetic President, Madame Perrelet, always answers my letters. The use of alcohol as a medicine is decreasing. Many doctors are saying alcohol is harmful in influenza, whereas it was formerly much used. There is in France a society of physicians who are abstainers. They publish their own bulletin and also write leaflets which are distributed by the thousands. They must be doing much good and their influence greatly felt, for another society has been organised called "Doctor Friends of Wine."

Germany has no Superintendent, but they are doing everything they can to interest medical men in non-alcoholic treatment of disease. Like France, they have a National Union of Abstinent Physicians, who do much to enlighten the public regarding the harmfulness of alcohol in disease.

Guatemala.—Medical temperance is being taught by nurses. Such teaching is considered very necessary in Latin America.

Ireland.—Ulster secures doctors and nurses to lecture, and so the subject is kept before the public.
Italy.—Prof. Eudo Monti has been experimenting concerning the possibility of preparing medicines, such as tinctures, with raisin juice as an excipient, instead of alcohol. This would be especially beneficial in the treatment of children.

Latvia has two lady doctors giving a course of lectures. They are hoping to be able to have more special superintendents and to put more emphasis on medical temperance.

New Zealand has had a department of medical temperance for twenty-eight years. For eight years it has been combined with Scientific Temperance Teaching. They have circulated much literature. Mothers are being especially warned against the use of alcohol in sickness. The use of alcohol as a medicine is declining. The labels affixed to Patent Medicines have to state the percentage of alcohol. Mrs. Neal, National Superintendent, is having to give up the work after many years of faithful service. The work is well organized, and medical temperance is stressed.

Norway.—The use of alcohol as a medicine is growing less, also the use of Patent Medicines. The people are learning that alcohol is not a tonic nor does it increase physical strength.

Scotland secures doctors to do the work.

South Africa.—The use of alcohol in sickness is growing less but not the use of Patent Medicines. Perhaps some posters of “Ten things everyone should know about Patent Medicines” by your World’s Superintendent might help to educate the Public. Egypt did this.

Turkey.—In Turkey they have an organization called “The Green Crescent.” The Women’s organization is a branch of this. The men’s society is composed mostly of physicians, so, of course, medical temperance is stressed. It is interesting to note that in three countries there are temperance societies among physicians. Not a bad idea. Let us try and spread it.

United States.—Mrs. Pearl Kendall-Hess has been the able Superintendent for the past eight years. There are forty State directors. Three fields of service comprise the work of this department.
   (1) Promotion of the principle of Non-Alcoholic Medication.
   (2) Narcotic Drug Warfare.
   (3) Nostrums and Self Prescriptions.

A splendid quarterly bulletin is sent out which contains timely material for use. In addition to meetings, activities recommended include hospital surveys, other groups contacted, observance of Narcotic Education Week, stressing the fact that alcohol is a narcotic drug, radio broadcasting, press articles, poster contests, exhibits, and interviews with local officials concerning the prevalence of drug addiction. A very large amount of literature is also distributed.

MORAL EDUCATION.
Superintendent—Grace Leigh Scott.

Through three years of correspondence, we learn that the needs of this Department are many and vital. The work is primarily educational, but several countries aim at legislation, and a few have succeeded in getting regulations and laws for the moral protection of women and children. Along educational lines we are stressing character building, asking for the co-operation of parents, teachers and religious leaders. Suggested plans of work with accompanying material have been sent out yearly. A good many
letters have been received—all expressed interest and appreciation of materials sent. Several asked for more. The spirit of all letters is fine. The women are eager for better opportunities and doing to-day what the hands find to do.

**Australia.**—The National Superintendent reports good work being done in the six States federated, some concentrating on work with the young, others training for mothers. The Superintendent gave a course on "Public Speaking on Sex Morality," feeling the need of trained speakers. It was well attended. She also emphasises the value of creative hobbies as a means of sublimating the creative instinct. The questionnaire method for study groups is being used. The Superintendent has written a book on "Child Nature and Child Culture," which has been sent for examination in Yale University. She has given close attention to Department literature.

**Austria.**—Delicate work needed. Social morality problems are grave and difficult to handle. Best avenue of approach through the Church. A feeling of great tenderness for unfortunate children speaks well for the ability of the W.C.T.U. workers in aiding them.

**Brazil.**—"We have a fine Moral Education Dept. under Dona Eunice Weaver, who is the author of 'The Marvellous Story of Life,' issued by the Department—a wonderful book for fathers and sons. Also we have leaflets for mothers and daughters. Another book eagerly bought by the public is 'Prostitution Commercialised,' by Miss Strout, who gave a review of it before the Woman's Club and has spoken on Social Morality several times."

**France.**—France has special Character Building in primary schools once a week, not religious, except in Alsace Lorraine. Sex education is not given

**China.**—Department activities are closely correlated. Work is being done for human betterment through Settlement Houses, Anti-beggar Association, the Woman's League of China. The latter, with Frances Willard Wang Liu as Vice-President, secured the wide co-operation of leaders among women and defeated a law passed to punish women for adultery, the men to go free. This fight for the single moral standard, under the slogan, "Right is Right," not only changed the law, but has aroused a spirit that overcomes apathy and bids fair to lead on to greater accomplishments. The W.C.T.U. is also active in the Birth Control Information Bureaus, in which prominent physicians and hospitals co-operate. China marches on!

**Canada.**—The Superintendent has been ill. She hopes to find a successor.

**Egypt.**—The Anti-Opium Department sends out a stimulating circular on "Habit-forming Drugs." The connecting link between drug habits and immorality is apparent. Many clever posters are being used, some of which can be read without knowing the language. A request was received from a Missionary for the "True Blue Girl's Code" and other stimulating material for clean living.

**Finland.**—In their organ, "White Ribbon," they have arranged competitive essays dealing with the use of leisure and the building of character of young people. Many lectures are given in different sections. Protective work for children is constantly carried on. The law of Municipal Attendance and the Child Protection Law came into effect January 1st, 1937. One Union arranges summer colonies, and one supports a reading room, four keep lodging-houses. In Club meetings religion, temperance and character are discussed along with topics young people select. Through the W.C.T.U. influence moral lectures have been held in schools. Good books dealing with moral education are provided in Helsinki. For Mother's Day a magazine has been published which is sold even in elementary schools.
France.—France has special Character Building in primary schools once a week, not religious, except in Alsace Lorraine. Sex education is not given in schools but by the Feminine Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Venereal Disease. Mlle. Savary is devoting her life to Sex Education. Following her series of lectures to girls many sign the following pledge: "I promise to be pure in my acts, in my words, in my thoughts, and to live in Truth and in Peace." The French White Ribbon joined with other Societies to wage a fight against legalised vice. The work has grown until now over sixty Associations are federated. Every year one or more towns close their houses of shame. Two recent towns to act were Fontainebleau and St. Brieuc. The National Superintendent works actively with the French Branch of the Abolitionist Federation. The Y.W.C.A. and the Scouts are giving wholesome recreations for young people. Books on Sex Education are needed. Several of our members attended an assembly of French Societies fighting legalised vice. Two doctors of the Academy of Medicine presided. Fine address by a man from Grenoble, one of our last abolitionist towns, which has not only closed houses of ill-fame, but is providing an honest way of living to the residents.

India.—One of the big problems here is opium. Many children are victims. Illustrated leaflets printed in three languages, are being used to carry information into many villages. These are arousing interest. Courses in Moral and Social Hygiene are being given in Young People’s Camps and introduced in Mission and Government schools. The Bombay Christian Council is lending aid.

Ireland.—May carry on certain features through the "Y." Belfast interested in supervised children’s playgrounds with teachers for games and sports.

New Zealand.—The Superintendent found it necessary to resign. She stressed educational work, sent for literature and distributed it widely, published articles in the "White Ribbon" and had a number of lectures and talks given. The Editor of the "White Ribbon" is the newly-appointed Superintendent.

Scotland.—There is a wide distribution of literature. The "Lighthouse of Character" chart was purchased. Our best opportunities are at B.W.T.A. meetings or at the "Y.,” or at Little White Ribboner gatherings when young mothers are present. These opportunities meet an urgent need. We would like to improve conditions of family life, such as housing, and provide healthy community recreations to offset harmful forms of entertainment. Send booklets and other helpful material. Our women are anxious to have the work extended and willing to spend a good sum. Sometimes we seem to be only picking up pebbles on the beach with the vast unexplored ocean before us. The Superintendent attended a fine series of lectures on "The Modern Child," arranged by the National Council of Women of Great Britain.

United States of America.—Special emphasis has been given to character development, and efforts have been made to win the co-operation of parents, teachers, religious leaders and organised youth movements to attain three main objectives, namely: Character training for every child, Adult education for child guidance, and Community activities to eliminate character-destroying agencies. Courses of study were conducted on "Parenthood and the Character Training of Children." Personal work has been done in underprivileged homes. The "Lighthouse of Character" chart has been used in public schools and Sunday Schools. "So Youth May Know" formed the basis of a study course in sex education. Interest has grown in circulating libraries. Providing the best books that relate to
marriage, family life, child nurture, etc., and keeping them in circulation, is doing foundation work in moral education. To determine what progress had been made and methods used in the field of character education, Mrs. Mae Norman, assisting the Department, sent out many inquiries and did considerable research work with satisfying results. The National Director (also World’s Superintendent) addressed colleges and high schools of many States on this subject. The newly-appointed Director, Mrs. Grace Budde, of Washington, is making a wholesome approach to sex education through “Nature walks and talks” with children and their mothers. She has had success with a Pageant based on the “Lighthouse of Character,” proving the value of dramatisation of ideals.

South Africa.—Communications have gone to all Provinces every three months with Topics for Discussion on Character Training and Use of Leisure, also pamphlets and other material to Y Supts. Several of these report papers read and interesting discussions on Character Building. We are starting Character Training in all the Transvaal branches, not only in W.C.T.U., but in Mothers’ Unions, Child Guilds, etc., and are trying to make Purity of equal rank with Temperance and Peace. We are grateful for use of “The Lighthouse of Character” chart, dealing with the physical, mental, social and spiritual elements of character. Literature bearing on it has been widely distributed. From Cape Province, Natal, Rhodesia and Transvaal, come heartening reports. Character Training has made strong appeal. Native women are pathetic in their longing that their boys and girls grow up “honest, pure and good.” Informal talks have been given to mothers and to young girls, addresses to Women’s Associations and other organisations. Mrs. Broom (Kimberly) contributed a valuable paper on “Character Education” to the “White Ribbon.” Miss Elliott, of Liverpool, and Mrs. Clark, of Durban, addressed many meetings and distributed literature. With Mrs. Gray, your Supt. has visited Conventions and made trips to various points.

Reports from all sources refer to the loss of “Dear Margaret Shennan.” Her influence will always remain. Quoting from Mrs. Shennan’s tribute to a co-worker who passed on, we must say of her, “We honour the sainted memory of our South African ‘Josephine Butler’ and take from her the Torch of Love, Purity, and Wisdom, praying that we will not fail ever to hold it high.”

MOTION PICTURES.

Superintendent—Mrs. B. Shilstone Watkins.

The Report of this Department of work cannot be lengthy, as the number of countries which have appointed Superintendents is not numerous. More and more it is recognised by thoughtful persons in all countries that the influence of Moving Pictures plays a large part in forming national character and international relationships.

Those of us who can remember the early days of Motion Pictures will agree that many looked upon them at first as a passing whim of the world of entertainment. We were not conscious of the great influence hidden within this new contrivance, and were quite content to leave its control and development in the hands of those out to entertain the general public. Unlike many of the great mechanical inventions given to the public in the last fifty years, the motion picture, in most countries remains entirely under the control of those who produce it for profit. Regulations and restrictions govern the motors on our roads. The aeroplane is regulated by an authority which issues the licence. Wireless is very carefully controlled, from the broadcasting end as well as the
receiver—the licence being in itself a means of control, but the Motion picture, which appeals so strongly to two senses is not, in our opinion, sufficiently censored. This force, embodying as it does, one of the most powerful of modern days, i.e. the force of suggestion, is put over upon all types and classes of minds and people of all ages and stages of development.

We remember the stirring appeal at Toronto Convention from the Chinese Delegate, urging us to safeguard the child and protect the young from the screen degradation of womanhood.

Several of the screen actors, not necessarily stars in the world of film advertisement, have taken definite steps to secure the production of better, cleaner films, notably Mr. George Arliss, to whom women owe much.

Francis Lederer, the handsome young Czechoslovakian and well-known actor, in a recent article, entitled "Films I want to make"—"Let us show youth through the medium of the motion picture that the really great men of the world have been peace makers, savers of lives. Wean it away from the thought that a field marshal's baton lies hidden in every soldier's knapsack, by showing youth that the names of those who really live on and on are those of men who devoted their efforts and found their adventures in Peace, not War."

The Order of the Child is an organisation which has done much in London to support good films and to urge upon the authorities the necessity for a third Certificate, viz. the horror film.

Twelve years have passed since the National W.C.T.U. Convention at Detroit passed a Resolve to work for Federal, State and Local Regulation of Motion Pictures in the interests of prohibition, purity, and peace. How far have we advanced since that day? The reports received show real advance.

There are many more Educational Films, Special Pictures and Displays for children have increased in number since we last met in Convention. Many protests have been made against evil or suggestive films, and we can register a definite urge for the production of good and instructive pictures.

Film Institutes have been established, with especial concern for the instructional film and its use in schools and educational buildings. In New South Wales we find the Good Film League, with its aim to help the public to select and support the good films and avoid the bad. The Department of Motion Pictures of the National W.C.T.U. issues literature, and we are to hear Maude Aldrich herself upon the problem and the methods of work. It is the improvement of the film which sets out merely to entertain which presents the greatest difficulty. The powerful vested interests behind the production of this class of "movie" must not produce in us the helpless frame of mind. True there are "principalities and powers," but the invisible host is with us and we can call upon their help. The unthinking public taste loves the sensational, the risqué exhibition, being quite neglectful, if not totally unconscious, of the evil which may be done to the young, unbalanced, immature minds of the vast majority of the patrons of the Motion Picture House. We must put forth the Claim of the Child Mind. A little Child shall lead them "When the love for children conquers the lure of gain, we shall see the cleaner, purer film gaining."

Recently, in London, there has been formed a company to be known as the Welfare Films, Limited, to aid in the production and distribution of suitable films for Social Service Organisations. At first, the Films produced will be almost exclusively, Temperance Films. These can be produced and hired at a low rate, since all private profits are eliminated except the debenture interest and dividend on original shares, which are to be limited to five per cent. The film production unit of the Religious Film Society is to be employed. Amateurs are to be encouraged to purchase their own projectors and produce their own films. Advisory Councils are being set
up to deal with the subjects, the selection of scenario writers, and the
approval of scenarios submitted to them. They will also recommend lists
of films published by others.

We now have the three main classifications of films. “A” for Adults,
“U” for Universal display. Recently the British Board of Film Censors
has added a third class, “Horror Films,” in the interest of the children.
Local Authorities may absolutely forbid the attendance of children at the
display of such Horror Films. It is a step in the right direction. We must
press for further advance along these lines.

This negative method of excluding young children may be of greater
value than it seems at first glance. Exhibitors know full well that the
child who forms the Film Habit early in life becomes the regular patron in
adult years. The exclusion of the young child becomes a strong lever in
the struggle for the improvement of Motion Pictures generally.

While urging the negative method of criticising the bad film, we should
at the same time do our utmost to support the good. It is so much easier
to condemn that of which we disapprove, than to give practical support to
that of which we do approve. More time and trouble is needed for the
selection of the good. There are so many difficulties in the way of selection.
But there are bodies who publish in advance the names of good films. The
page of Current Films in the small publication called “Social Progress,” is
most helpful, and should be copied by others in other countries. The
classification is for—“A,” adults; “Y,” ages 15-20; and “C,” for those
under 15.

During the past year, your Superintendent has sent out a Questionnaire.
The following replies are from

Austria.—Have very good films sometimes for children, they being
excluded from some of the films, even when with their parents.

British Isles have several organisations working for the improvement of
the films. Educational films are promoted.

Argentine.—A group of women secured a promise from the Board of
Control that films for Peace and Non-Alcoholism should be shown in the
schools.

Denmark.—The late Superintendent, Miss Dagmar Prior, has worked
for better special films for children.

Esthonia has special films for children and special displays.

Finland possesses a strict censorship, women being members. If
difficulty arises between States, Film Censor and the owner or producer of
a film, the matter is relegated to the Film Commission (elected by the
Ministry for Instruction), whose judgment is final.

Germany.—The Government has attempted to improve the Films shown
in the country, and some women are on the Film controlling bodies. Special
films for children are shown in the schools.

Istanbul.—Films are censored by a committee appointed by the
Government, but women are not yet represented on this body. Although
there is a law forbidding young children from going to theatres or movies,
“I regret that the law is not kept by parents, guardians or managers.”

Latvia.—Films are censored by a Committee appointed by the Govern-
ment. Children are not allowed to see all films, even when accompanied
by their parents. The W.C.T.U. have arranged special shows for children.

New Zealand reports that on the whole, the films have improved.
Censoring is done by a Government Censor—appeals going to a special
Board of three, two of whom are women. There are no regulations about
children being accompanied by their parents when “A” films are shown.
SIXTEENTH CONVENTION REPORT.

Newfoundland reports that the films shown there are "very fine." It is several years since any complaint was made.

Norway have no National Superintendent for this work. They have a body of Official Censors, one of whom is a woman. Children are not allowed to see all films.

Sweden.—Films are censored by a body upon which women are represented. Special films for children are sometimes shown.

Scotland.—Having no special department, this work is done by the Citizenship Superintendent. "We are all greatly pleased to notice that the films are being improved." "Public opinion is waking up to the need for this."

South Africa.—In each Province a Board has been appointed to censor films. Children are not allowed to see all films, but special ones are shown for them and instructional ones used in the schools.

Uruguay.—The W.C.T.U. has a film Censor Committee working in conjunction with the National Child Council.

India appeals to the film producing countries to help them in their fight against indecent and suggestive films.

Nova Scotia W.C.T.U. works with the Social Service Council in their attempts to improve the Movies. A monthly review is issued from Ottawa giving a full list of films suitable for children.

NON-ALCOHOLIC FRUIT PRODUCTS.

Superintendent : Mrs. Mary L. Ennals.

Australia.—Members, realising the increasing need of offering some substitute for alcoholic beverages, are very active and have made progress in this department. They are helped by the fact that the wine industry is not flourishing.

Exhibits are shown at shows and Conventions and in shop windows; posters and recipe-books are sold. Sydney sold raisins, grapes, and grape juice pressed while you wait, in a shop lent by the Temperance Hotel, thus attracting some hundreds of people and press publicity. South Australia is holding a Dried Grape Fruit Week and a Grape Festival. Victoria has a permanent exhibit in a building of its own which serves as a depot to distribute thousands of leaflets. In Melbourne the Railway Department sells grape juice on their stations at the same price as other fruit juices.

Austria.—Non-alcoholic juices are sold in all large stores, but heavy duties make them expensive. Work is done to teach women to make non-alcoholic drinks in their homes. The Methodist Church uses non-alcoholic wine at Communion.

Brazil.—There are firms which make grape juice but the price is high. An effort is being made to reduce this.

Bulgaria.—This great fruit growing country reports that the Temperance movement is influencing public opinion. They have secured a law that restaurants and wine-shops must sell pure grape-juice. Home consumption and manufacture of grape juice is on the increase. Children in homes are being given it instead of wine for breakfast. In the last five years the export of dessert grapes has increased "150 times" (an astounding figure) and is their second largest export. In the last two years, three factories for preserving all kinds of fruits have been estab-
An Eat-More-Grapes Week has been held for two years in September.

Canada.—Ontario has a superintendent, and the department is growing in favour. Articles are written, literature distributed and demonstrations held. They dislike the word cocktail and give their fruit juices names such as "joy" and "delight."

Esthonia.—The production and use of non-alcoholic drinks and fruit juices has been greatly encouraged. Steady propaganda is carried on by a periodical edited by the Esthonian Women's Temperance Union and by the Government and other women's organisations.

Finland has begun to work in this Department.

France rejoices in great progress being made. People are beginning to recognise the possibility of finding the solution for the over-production of wine in the use of the grape and other fruits for non-alcoholic purposes, as well as learning the healthiness of a fruit diet. In Paris there are two shops that sell only fruit and fruit juices. The office sells grape juice made by an ex-wine farmer who turns all his grapes into pure grape juice. Articles are published in the press and lectures given. Work was done at the International Week against Alcohol in Paris. Autumn finds all French towns selling grapes and grape juice from stands in the streets. In Paris, especially, very good business is done.

Germany for the first time has had several leaflets printed, setting out the value of fruit juice. Unfortunately, I have not been able to find anyone to translate these leaflets.

Jamaica has not yet been able to definitely undertake this work. It is a famous rum-producing country and would therefore like to begin as soon as a worker can be found.

Kenya fruits are used to make fruit juices and an effort is being made to establish an export trade for Passion fruit jams. Beer is the only alcoholic drink manufactured in the colony.

Latvia delivers lectures, teaches women to sterilise fruit, distributes leaflets, and uses the press. The movement has become nation-wide and the manufacture of unfermented wine has gone from 200,000 litres in 1935 to 500,000 in 1936. They are hoping to reach the million!

Newfoundland finds temperance work very unpopular and cannot add this to their heavy work.

Norway tries to teach women the danger of alcoholic fruit juices, which are largely made in their homes, and to induce them to make non-alcoholic drinks.

Scotland deals entirely with the use of unfermented wine at the Sacrament in Churches. The Churches are more and more using unfermented wine for Communion services. All Free Churches now use it, and the Church of Scotland is beginning to do so.

South Africa.—Annually all five provinces hold Grape Festivals and Raisin Days. Grapes are sold in main streets, in halls and at socials in large quantities, leaflets being distributed at the same time. Lady Clarendon, the wife of the Governor General, was always amongst the first purchasers in Cape Town. All the principal shops display window cards, and railway posters appear in over 300 stations and elsewhere. Very useful work is done in the schools. Prizes are given for essays and posters. Pennyworths of grapes are sold in European and non-European schools at playtime—many tons of grapes being got rid of in this way. In the Transvaal alone this year 33,000 children bought some eight tons
of grapes. The fourteenth Raisin Month was celebrated this year. The railway year by year accepts 100 raisin cookery books that their chefs may serve raisin dishes during the month. Unions have demonstrations and cooking competitions, and pennyworths of raisins are sold in the schools, as many as 700 being sold in one school alone. The use of grape juice and fruit cocktails is encouraged. The Book-Room has published an excellent leaflet, "Wine at Your Wedding, Why Not?" The Press on the whole is very sympathetic.

Sweden has a committee to encourage the use of alcohol-free drinks and uses their magazine for educative purposes.

Turkey.—There is a Government monopoly of alcoholic beverages, and they regulate the supply of grapes for that purpose. Fruits of all kinds are extensively eaten and are also dried and preserved. A treacle called "Pekmez" made from grapes is very nourishing and is used as a substitute for sugar. Raisins are used to make an excellent drink.

United States does a great deal of work in this department. It sets out to prove that alcoholic beverages are not necessary to social life, and to introduce delightful non-alcoholic drinks. "Wishy-washy" soft drinks are wicked," they say. Beverage carts at Conventions, fairs, markets, clubs, picnics and everywhere they can, are amongst their activities. These carts represent many things—an old coffee cart used by the Crusaders, an ultra-modern tea-waggon, an Oriental booth on wheels—anything colourful and attractive. Y.P.B.'s act as sandwich girls and carry posters through the crowds. The Press gives the department good publicity, even asking for and printing their recipes. Broadcast chats are given. They urge that this department be worked because:

- It will give your Temperance work a constructive side.
- It will bring cheer and colour to any place.
- It will put you in contact with the Outside—where your gospel is needed.

Jugoslavía has not yet been able to develop this department but appreciates hearing about it.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

Superintendent—Dr. Izora Scott, U.S.A.

In the three-year period covered by my report, we have seen changes in the attitude of individuals and nations toward methods of solving the problems of international peace. We have seen many failures to avert war and yet there is to-day on the part of the people a remarkable determination to turn these failures into victories.

At a great Conference of Citizens' Organisations in Argentina, just preceding the Inter-American Peace Conference last December, this opinion was expressed: "The task of maintaining peace can never be the exclusive responsibility of Governments. It must rise out of the will of the people, freely expressed and reflected in open democratic conferences of their delegated spokesmen."

Granting that the people themselves have the final word, do you see where we of the World's W.C.T.U. find ourselves? As a body of Christian women scattered throughout the world, we have a responsibility to make a definite contribution to the world movement toward international peace through understanding and goodwill. Let us see what we have done and from what point we may proceed, and then let us set ourselves to know the facts and go straight forward with vigour and intelligent understanding.
In co-operation with eleven other international women's organisations, the World's W.C.T.U. supports the Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations which acts as a liaison between the women of the world and the League of Nations at Geneva. We are happy to record that we have thus had a share in the signal service rendered by the able staff of this committee, headed by Miss Dingman. The committee sends out educational releases in the form of news bulletins from time to time, which are read by many of us and should be read by many more.

Most of the national units of the World's W.C.T.U. in countries belonging to the League of Nations are affiliated with the League of Nations Union and do much of their peace work in co-operation with it.

In several countries our women have actively co-operated with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

In the preparation for the Inter-American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires last December, the W.C.T.U. of Argentina took a leading part. Mrs. Isabel G. de Rodriguez, who is present in Convention as a delegate from Argentina, led the movement for a preliminary women's conference in November, to create public sentiment for the approaching political peace conference. Mrs. Fred Aden, President of the W.C.T.U. of Argentina, was one of the principal women working for the December Conference before and during its sessions.

Last but not least, the White Ribbon Bands have joined the great movement within their own Churches for World Peace, not always grouped apart as White Ribboners but always carrying in their hearts the ringing words of their founder—"Only the golden rule of Christ can bring the golden age of man."

Reports of specific lines of work sent in by officials of the World's W.C.T.U. deserve special mention.

**Bulgaria.**—Mrs. Nikoff. Organised peace meetings, in which much interest was manifested. Gathered signatures for the Mandate to Governments to End War.

**China.**—Mrs. Frances Wang Liu. During the last three years, we have protested against war, participated in International Woman's Prayer Day, and, last Christmas, we gave a beautiful international concert at Shanghai, which was attended by nearly 1,000 people of more than 20 nationalities. The participants of the programme were citizens of different countries.

**Egypt.**—Mrs. Hoyman. An example of the methods of the W.C.T.U. in Egypt is illustrated by a co-operation pictorial leaflet, showing the different results when two donkeys pull together instead of pulling apart. Thousands of these peace leaflets have been scattered all over the country. Lantern slides are used extensively for educational work. Many of these slides are simple drawings made by pen and ink on glass. A typical peace meeting was put on in Assiut last year. Mr. Alfred Bey Wissa, one of the leading philanthropists of the city, presided. The son of Mrs. Azir Goubran, President of the W.C.T.U. of Egypt, gave the principal address. Lantern slides were used showing the loss of life and the amount of money spent in wars which could be so well used for social welfare, followed by pictures of a new world with flags of peace for every nation. A local newspaper, in reporting the meeting, said: "This successful effort to arouse interest and stimulate thought with the hope that it will lead to action, was the result of weeks of arduous preparation by the W.C.T.U., well-known for their campaign against drink and drugs throughout Egypt."

**England.**—Mrs. Storey-Barker. The N.B.W.T.A.U. co-operated with the Women's Advisory Board of the League of Nations and with the Women's Peace Crusade in united demonstrations and in making protests
against increased armaments. Practically all branches worked zealously for
the circulation of the National Peace Ballot, which resulted in an over­
whelming vote in England for the League of Nations and against armaments.

Finland.—Mrs. Petra. In the Annual Meeting of the W.C.T.U.,
April 20th-21st, 1936, the Peace Department, as a special department, was
discontinued, and the peace work was removed to the Evangelisation
Department. The reason was that the W.C.T.U. wishes to keep apart from
political activities.

France.—Mlle. Perrelet. Have no special peace department, but are
affiliated with the Peace section of the National Council of Women. Last
year, our Vice-President, Mme. Carnecki-Baudouin d'Aulne, who is an
author and ardent member of the Ruban Blanc Français, represented the
World's W.C.T.U. at the meeting of the Disarmament Committee of the
Women's International Organisations.

Ireland (Ulster).—Mrs. O'Neill. One is gripped with regret for the
little which the W.C.T.U. can honestly claim to have accomplished in Ulster
for peace. How much we might have done to overcome the difficulties
surrounding this world-wide question! The greatest thing which we can
report is our part in encouraging and arousing the ministers of various
Church denominations to keep this question of settlement of disputes by
arbitration before the people. Now, in nearly all Churches and religious
gatherings, prayer for world peace is heard, not occasionally but constantly.

Norway.—Mrs. Kornelius. Co-operated with Peace Union of Norway.
Sent telegram to League of Nations, August, 1935, declaring that 2,000
women of the Norwegian White Ribbon expect the League to prevent war.
Strengthened bonds of international friendship by a social reception to
White Ribbon delegates attending the Sunday School Association at Oslo
in August, 1936. "It was," said one of the delegates, "a great international
experience."

New Zealand.—Mrs. Taylor. An increasing number of Unions are
holding extra peace meetings in addition to those scheduled for the month
of May. Some Unions have peace study groups; one has established a
lending library of peace literature; others have instituted production of
peace plays, which have proved popular. Have used articles in papers,
broadcasts, and peace posters to supplement the regular programmes. The
National, and many of the District and Local Unions, are affiliated with
the League of Nations Union. We are growing more alive to the need for
educational work along the lines of international justice, co-operation and
understanding as a true basis for lasting peace. An increasing number of
White Ribboners are realising that the basic principles of our Union are
found on Christ's own teachings, as interpreted by our founder, that mar­
vellous Christian woman, Frances E. Willard. This is essential if the Union
is to prove itself a power for Peace in the world. Nearly 22,000 signatures
are secured for the People's Mandate to Governments to End War.

United States of America.—Mrs. Harper. We co-operate with eleven
other organisations in the work of the National Committee on the Cause and
Cure of War, inaugurated by Carrie Chapman Catt. We also sit in at
meetings of the National Peace Conference, which is made up of more than
thirty religious and social welfare organisations interested in peace. Twelve
hundred devoted directors of the Department of International Relations for
Peace of the W.C.T.U. are instant in season and out of season in their
efforts to translate the resolutions adopted in National Convention into
action. Education for peace moves forward by study round tables, articles
in press, radio broadcasts; letters, petitions, and telegrams to legislators;
distribution of leaflets, parades, exhibits, presentation of dramas and pageants. We go forward firm in the faith that international peace is both possible and necessary.

PROTECTION OF NATIVE RACES.

Superintendent: Mrs. Maskev Miller, South Africa.

With the exception of the Bermuda and South African Unions I have had no reports about the work done in the above very important department. It is difficult to know which Unions have Native Races in their midst, and I should be glad, therefore, if Secretaries of Unions that are working amongst Native or Coloured people and have no Superintendent of this Department, would report to me.

"The Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee," formed in 1887, as a result of an investigation of the effect of the Liquor Traffic among the Natives, has been active ever since. The object of the Committee has not only been to protect indigenous races from the evils of intoxicating liquors by means of legislation, but to encourage and co-operate with Native rulers who have realised the evil effects of liquor on their people and have appealed to the Governments to stop the traffic. They have dealt with problems arising from the Liquor Traffic in the Gold Coast, Ceylon, New Hebrides, Seychelles, Fiji and Palestine. An interesting account of this work appears in the Proceedings of the Twentieth International Congress on Alcoholism. There are also interesting papers on "Alcohol and the Native Races," "The Maoris of New Zealand," "Alcohol and the Native Races" (South Africa), by Miss Solomon (pages 94-102).

I have recently had a newspaper cutting sent to me headed "Mexico vs. Magney," stating that when President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico announced that he would increase the taxes on intoxicating liquors in Mexico so as to decrease their consumption, especially by the Indians, he demonstrated not only his personal courage, but his deep interest in Mexico's working people. He knows that they can afford neither the prices they pay for these intoxicative liquors, nor the loss in time, energy and self-control which indulgence brings. This leader goes on to say: "The President has had to face strenuous opposition from those who have invested millions of dollars in the cultivation of the magney industry, but with a fair-minded realism, yet withal a determination not to recede from his position, he seeks to give the producers of magney every chance to swing into some other field, or to find new uses for this ubiquitous plant. He knows, furthermore, that the industry antedates the colonial period. Undaunted, however, and flying in the face of a potentially dangerous opposition, he has set his course. President Cardenas is not inspired merely by a sentimental love of the Indians of his native land. He understands the economic losses which accumulate from the days of labour which are lost because of drunkenness, and he has a profounder conviction that the habit is morally, as well as materially, detrimental to the interests of Mexico."

Bermuda is one of the latest Unions affiliated to the World's W.C.T.U. Miss Slack spoke at many meetings where coloured people attended, and also at schools, and this work has been faithfully carried on by Mrs. Doe, the President of the Hamilton W.C.T.U., and Miss Astwood. This work is in its infancy. We are glad to know that such interest is being taken, and we wish all the workers every success.

There are many organisations in South Africa working for the Protection of Native Races and non-Europeans generally, besides the
Temperance organisations. There are many difficulties, and these vary in the different provinces. The sale of Liquor has been prohibited to natives in the Transvaal since 1896, but there is a steadily-increasing illicit liquor traffic which is causing great anxiety. An unofficial Commission was appointed by the South African Temperance Alliance and the South African Institute of Race Relations to make investigations and submit an unbiased report. This has been done, and many recommendations have been made, but there is no sign as yet of any public or official reaction to the Report. In 1936 the Transvaal South African Temperance Alliance Executive convened a public meeting in Johannesburg when resolutions were passed requesting the City Council to refuse to adopt the principle of establishing Municipal Kaffir Beer Houses and urging the Government to take more vigorous steps to suppress the illicit traffic. The City Council rejected the recommendation of its Native Affairs Committee that the principle be approved. The latest report is that there is to be a tightening up of the Prohibition Law and we are hoping this will produce good results.

In Natal an Unofficial Commission on the Municipal Kaffir Beer System is still at work. In his evidence at the recent trial known as the Durban Beer Hall Riots case, the Durban Welfare Officer stated that it was quite possible for natives to get enough Kaffir beer at the Beer Hall to make them drunk and gave an animated description of the numbers of drink-excited natives he found both within and in the immediate vicinity of the Beer Hall. These Municipal Beer Halls in Durban have not been as successful as the promoters expected, and there is much dissatisfaction amongst the natives themselves.

Cape Province has the problem of the "Tot System"—a system of giving tots of wine in part payment of wages. This is a great allure­ment to many coloured people, who develop a habit of drinking through this "Tot" and become physically, morally and spiritually weakened in consequence. A great cry is going up from the coloured people themselves to the European people—"Come over and help us to get rid of this curse."

The Dutch Reformed Church Synod at its last session resolved to support any measure for the abolition of this pernicious system. This means a great deal to those who have for many years been working in this direction. A Bill for the abolition of the Tot System has recently been brought before Parliament, but met with no success. This is a beginning, and we hope that the public will be roused to give greater support to any future measure that is brought forward.

All these matters are being carefully watched by the Temperance Associations, the Churches and various organisations which have the welfare of the native and coloured people at heart. A Methodist Minister recently said that these problems were being solved in the most practical way by the W.C.T.U. Members in the Transvaal have taken the responsibility of the protection of native women especially upon their shoulders. They visit the women in the Kraals along the Reef and have held Con­ferences in Bechuanaland (the late Chief Khama's country) which have been attended by thousands of women and men—some of whom have walked for a whole week in order to attend. These women have a won­derful leader in Queen Semane, widow of Khama, who has always upheld his total abstinence principles. She is upheld by her son Tschkedi, who is acting Regent for her grandson, and also by her daughter, Bonyerile, who works among the young girls whose husband also works among the men. There are over 5,000 members now in the Transvaal. In Natal our W.C.T.U. members are working among the Indians, native and coloured people, visiting them regularly and helping to educate them by means of lantern lectures, posters and literature, and giving talks and
addresses in schools. In the Cape there are only three Native Unions, but twenty coloured Unions, and very interesting and instructive Conferences are held bi-annually. These Unions have in most instances European Presidents, but the coloured people are responding to training and are gradually learning to conduct their own meetings.

Legislation for the Protection of the Native Races from the effects of alcoholic liquor must come through Governments. It is difficult to prevent it from becoming a Political Problem, but it is a moral and spiritual problem and calls for the support of all citizens who desire the welfare of their country. I therefore make no apology for appealing to all our members throughout the world to think of this Department, of our work, and remember it at the noontide hour.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

Superintendent: Miss Tinling (England).

I have heard from 36 countries, 24 are doing definite work.

U.S.A. Remarkable programme developed by Miss Bertha Palmer. Alcohol education promoted in the public schools and higher institutions of 44 States, each on an average the size of a European country. Miss Palmer's Syllabus in Alcohol Education has reached a circulation of 200,000 copies. Alcohol Reference Library established with about 1500 volumes. Twelve weeks Seminar to become, it is hoped, an annual event. Production of a motion picture.

Canada. Essay work strongly stressed from elementary schools to Universities. Many School Inspectors distribute our material as part of their own work. Through exhibit of pupils' work at Agricultural Fairs, the department is becoming better known. Suppers for teachers a popular feature; methods there discussed.

Mexico's superintendent holds a position in Federal Education Bureau. Her work is administrative and has to do with rural schools all over the Republic. She is able to translate and make use of our international material. Mexico has a Temperance Day, with poster processions and contests.

Cuba has translated Miss Cora Stoddard's "Alcohol in Experience" and has circulated it widely in Spanish-speaking countries.

In Brazil our superintendent is a Normal School teacher of outstanding ability. Has done a fine work in Institute of Education. Magnificent accomplishments of Miss Strout now being carried on by Mrs. Farnsworth. Both have found Government authorities very sympathetic. Director General of Dept. of Health has bought films and slides for our work; Director of Education of Federal District has promoted it by editorials in government newspaper. Temperance Week, established through Miss Strout's influence, includes a vast amount of propaganda by talks, posters, and scientific demonstrations.

In Argentina our work has been greatly helped by Minister of Public Instruction.

Uruguay observes the Week against Alcoholism. Department arranges during the year for short courses in schools and broadcasts information three days a month.

Australia. Miss McCorkindale's books furnish material to youth groups throughout the Dominion. In some States, Temperance examinations are conducted under the management of a United Scientific Temperance
Committee on which the W.C.T.U. is represented. Alcohol education carried into large factories by luncheon hour talks.

New Zealand’s superintendent arranges scientific examinations every year for the several grades. Children living in thinly populated districts can take them by post. Instruction given to Maoris by means of lantern lectures. The new Minister of Education is a lifelong total abstainer and strong friend to the work.

Europe. Harder for old countries than for newer ones to gain entrance into educational institutions and do progressive work.

England’s active superintendent reports occasion for encouragement as the teaching of the Syllabus is more general than formerly. But teachers acknowledge difficulty in including this optional subject in an already overfull curriculum. A prominent member of the National Union of Teachers has written a useful paper on this problem and this has been published and circulated by our Society.

Scotland’s White Ribboners, co-operating with other organizations, secured services of Dr. Courtney Weeks, world-renowned as an authority on this subject and arranged for lectures in secondary and higher institutions. Deep impression made. Alcohol education introduced into evening classes in large continuation centres. Special effort to influence girls who are leaving school. In one city at one time 197 such girls signed the pledge. A caravan tours the south of Scotland and reaches almost every little village school. It carries an excellent exhibit.

In France the secretary of the national Union carries the department, and through the press she brings truth about alcohol to the public. Germany, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, Bulgaria, all refer to splendid work of Union of Abstaining Teachers. Authorities do not always welcome organizations of non-teachers in the schools, hence sphere of W.C.T.U. is curtailed. In Germany this department “vanished” for a time, not from choice but from necessity. Government prescribes temperance teaching for every school, but many teachers have no interest in the subject. Hence, W.C.T.U. feels importance of winning teachers individually. Work has to be done under peculiar conditions and in close association with National Socialist Women’s Unions. White Ribboners are putting their experience at the disposal of these newer units. Splendid opportunity in connection with Olympic Games, splendidly used.

In Austria our W.C.T.U. secretary is also a secretary of the Union of Abstaining Teachers. She shows that even when our opportunities seem limited by political conditions, they may be far-reaching. I sent Miss Palmer’s paper on wine in the Bible, to all national superintendents. Austria translated and adapted it, and put it into the organ of the Abstaining Teachers.

Similarly in Finland Miss van Hertzen, who is an author, translated one of my story manuals, and the Union of Abstaining Teachers adopted it as their own and wanted a second prepared at once. The S.T.I. superintendent in Finland is leader of a scheme of study circles for local unions.

In Latvia, Minister of Education supports the work. W.C.T.U. gives prizes for temperance plays of which some 95 have been written.

As for Esthonia the State itself is only about 20 years old. W.C.T.U. Alcohol education is spread chiefly through mothers’ conferences. It is gratifying to hear that they use all the material we send them, partly in their magazine and partly in speeches.

Egypt does splendid work in this department. Interest in temperance is great, and all sorts of people look to W.C.T.U. for literature, methods,
and suggestions. A considerable amount of department material is now available in Arabic. W.C.T.U. sends out young Egyptian men to give lantern lectures in the heart of the country. In towns, too, they get large street audiences. In the past three years they have given 1300 such lectures.

In South Africa every province does good work. Activities include lectures by doctors of medicine, and principals of High Schools. Model lessons are prepared for workers. Books supplied to schools in outlying districts, over 700 thus helped. Temperance material in Afrikaans, one of the two official languages of South Africa. Nearly one half of the Government schools are "Afrikaans Medium".

In India alcohol education has been emphasized by our World Organizers, Miss Copeland and Miss Ferguson. Miss Copeland made first Temperance broadcast from Delhi. Miss Ferguson has been touring widely, giving alcohol demonstration lectures. Everywhere principals of schools eager for the work. Splendid Indian lecturers with two or three languages apiece.

China's superintendent has had a pledge-signing campaign among the children. Chiefly through the influence of Mrs. Herman Liu (nee Frances Willard Wang) government has ordered Temperance teaching in 400 schools.

Siam's young people are progressive and have strong backing from Siamese doctor at Pasteur Institute.

Korea's superintendent writes to me: "We have gone a long way since you came to Seoul and started our little group." She goes on to say that in the early days addresses had to be given by foreign missionaries. Now Koreans speak, write, teach. She describes big Rally in the capital. Korean girl giving the address, packed full of interesting and gripping facts, holding her audience spell-bound, an audience consisting chiefly of non-Christian young men, who a few years ago would have hooted a woman off the stage. Two quotations in closing, one from the eastern hemisphere, the other from the western. This missionary just mentioned, writing from what was known not long since as the Hermit Land, says, "We feel quite a part of the world attack on the old foe alcohol."

Uruguay's superintendent writes from across the globe, "We feel we are a link in a strong chain that goes round the world." To deepen this sense of unity is one of the aims of the world's W.C.T.U.

WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent: Mrs. Wallack, Scotland.

This department has gone steadily forward since our last World's Convention. Some countries, owing to their religion, have no Sunday Schools, but it is gratifying to know that Temperance is being taught in other ways to reach the young people. The appointment of sympathetic teachers is a great asset in this department, and more and more are being encouraged by many requests for fuller information. Suitable literature and pledge cards are urgently needed in certain countries.

South Africa is active in Sunday School work. Quarterly Temperance teaching in Sunday School is arranged by a number of denominations. Work for World's Temperance Sunday is well organised by W.C.T.U. members in many centres. Speakers are provided and many pledges taken. Christian ministers give a prominent place to Temperance.
Help is given to junior schools and speakers for Bands of Hope; much literature is supplied. One Union reports a very successful Temperance demonstration held in the Town Hall; lantern slides were shown to several hundred children and adults. Another reports a broadcast talk. Thanks to Mrs. Smither, S.S. Superintendent, and to Mrs. Polmear, President, for all their interest and help.

Canada tops the list again with its outstanding report. Mrs. Giles writes fully and also sends copies of the National Temperance Study Course for Sunday Schools.

During the past three years the Sunday School Work has been carried on in various ways. Many Schools use the Quarterly Temperance lessons, others have ten minute Temperance Talks once a month, some use slides, distribute literature, and many have pledge-signing.

In addition to these methods, the National Temperance Study Courses have been continued each autumn. These lessons are prepared by the Temperance Committee of the Religious Education Council of Canada, including all religious denominations. Members of the W.C.T.U. interview Sunday School Superintendents, and teachers hold supper meetings for these, distribute sample lessons, urging that this Course be used. British Columbia has broadcast the lessons.

The five lessons are published in Sunday School papers and in pamphlet form. In some provinces many Public School and High School teachers take the lessons in the health periods. There is one Course for Juniors and another for Intermediate-Seniors.

In Sunday Schools the lessons are taught the whole school from the platform or the Classes by the teachers. At the close of the Course written answers to the questions appended to each lesson are handed in, marked by Committees, and local prizes awarded. The best papers are submitted to the County or District Unions. From these in succession the best papers go to the Provincial Unions and finally to the Dominion Committee.

Awards range all the way from Temperance blotters and buttons to books and money prizes. Presentations of local awards are made at supper meetings, with games and short programmes, or at public meetings with good speakers. Provincial and Dominion prizes go by post. The Women's Missionary Societies and Women's Institutes sometimes assist. Special Award pins are given to any who pass the examinations for five years. Shields are presented by County, District, or City Unions to the Sunday School having the largest percentage of scholars writing the answers in their respective vicinities.

Statistical report of the Study Courses for the past three years is:
Certificates, 18,788; Special Award Pins, 560; Shields, 44; Temperance Buttons, 6,600; Dominion Prizes, 174. In addition, thousands of certificates have been issued by the Baptist Church, Presbyterian Church, and United Church of Canada.

Austria.—Madame Spöri reports that a great deal of their Temperance work is done with children through the Sunday Schools. It is the only way to reach the children. People who are not teachers are not allowed to give lectures in schools, so they are glad to have an opportunity to reach the children through the Sunday Schools. Cards are given to the parents who promise “Temperance” for their children. Some time ago it was called a Society of Hope for children. Efforts are made to get the children to the Sunday Schools, and through them the parents.

Egypt.—Mrs. Hoyman, Assiut, writes on the dangers of the narcotic drug habit and makes a strong appeal to save the children. “Drink and dope go hand in hand.” She sends much literature which is of interest to senior boys and girls of the Sunday Schools.
Turkey is greatly interested in this department and wishes to know more of our methods.

China still continues its good work, seeking always to impart Temperance knowledge as the opportunity arises.

Japan is active in reaching boys and girls.

Norway is paying much attention to this department. At the World’s S.S. Convention, many delegates showed their keen interest, and the Exhibition Hall proved a great attraction, especially the Temperance Sunday School Stall which was well supplied day after day with interesting posters, placards, books and other literature, especially fine exhibits from America, Honolulu, South Africa, and Scotland.

Scotland is moving, although somewhat slowly. Many S.S. Unions are taking up this work in earnest. One very large Union sends literature, and a Temporary qualified speaker is sent to all schools once a year and to Y.M.C.A. and Bible Classes. A Yearly Rally for Teachers: This year our gathering took the form of an “At Home.” The speaker gave a delightful Scientific Temperance address which charmed every one. She has been invited to return. Given the right type of speaker, whether in Day School or Sunday School, there is no fear of failure. The Scottish headquarters of the W.C.T.U. have granted my appeal for more literature for the Sunday Schools.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.
Superintendent: Miss Julia Freeman Deane, U.S.A.

The objective of this department of the W.C.T.U. is to get the people of the world to think clearly and intelligently on the nature and effect of beverage alcohol, and the social results from the liquor-drinking habit.

The reports from all round the world show that the aggregate amount of Temperance literature published and distributed is enormous; in fifty or more countries it is enlightening old and young.


We have space in this report for only a very brief statement of work being done in the different countries.

Argentina: Under the skilled management of Mrs. Isabella Rodriguez, many leaflets and books on scientific temperance are used in the schools, including 50,000 copies of a temperance prospectus. During Temperance Week, Aviatrix Senorita Lourenzin placed herself at the disposal of the W.C.T.U. and flung from her aeroplane 100,000 temperance leaflets.

Austria: Austria has a W.C.T.U. periodical regularly circulated; and uses many leaflets and temperance papers, and a large quantity of coloured illustrated postcards, showing the evils of drink.

Australia: This country has a well-organised literature department; the White Ribbon Signal has a wide circulation; is placed in railway stations, libraries and other public places. Literature is freely distributed at agricultural shows, community gatherings and in Sunday schools. Temperance blotters go into the schools, and cook books giving anti-alcohol recipes into the homes.

Bulgaria: A monthly scientific temperance magazine, called “The Lighthouse,” is circulated; also weekly paper for adults and one for
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children. These and temperance leaflets are put out in co-operation with the National Temperance Federation.

Burma: Burma publishes temperance literature in different dialects—Burmese, Karen, Tamil, Telugu, Chinese and Hindi. It has certain pages devoted to its work in the W.C.T.U. paper of India—the "Indian Temperance News." Posters are displayed at the Rangoon Health Exhibit and literature distributed.

Brazil: W.C.T.U. reports 100,000 leaflets distributed last year. Many charts giving scientific facts are displayed. Director-General of the Department of Health of Brazil has promised to co-operate in publication of health leaflets prepared by W.C.T.U.; also to co-operate in making slides for anti-alcohol lectures. Three new leaflets are: "Alcohol, a Friend or Foe?" "A Boy's Problem," and "Why Sign the Pledge?"

Canada: "The White Ribbon Tidings," with a large subscription list, carries a varied and large supply of attractive leaflets, booklets, books and posters, including many contest reciters, plays and blotters. It has especially choice literature for Sunday Schools.

Cuba: Has no official paper but circulates a monthly mimeographed bulletin. Distribution of literature (in Spanish) most important branch of its work; only source of supply for churches and schools. Copies of leaflets have been sent for use in Central America and South America, and Mexico and Puerto Rico.

China: China W.C.T.U. carries many fine leaflets, especially for students. Its president, Mrs. Frances Willard Wang Liu, has written three books: "Happy Family," "The Chinese Woman Movement," and very recently a novel, "The Tempest of Life," which was awarded first prize by the International Literary Association in Peiping.

Costa Rica: Mrs. Mary Egbert, W.C.T.U. representative, has created a temperance literature suitable for this country, translating and adapting English leaflets into Spanish. She makes liberal use of anti-alcohol posters and blotters in the schools.

Denmark: "Mors Blad," a special Mother's Day number, is circulated by thousand; also a large number of leaflets in Danish.

England and Wales: At the London headquarters of the British Woman's Total Abstinence Union is kept a large and varied assortment of leaflets, books and posters. The official paper, the "White Ribbon," a fine magazine, has a circulation of approximately 26,000. Specially popular new publications are Lord Snowden's "That Colossal Waste," and Miss Margaret Baker's illustrated story-lessons and the monthly reprints of her "White Ribbon" articles.

Egypt: Mrs. F. S. Hoyman writes: We print most of our literature in Arabic, some in English and a very little in French. In 1934-36 we printed one and a quarter million leaflets and blotters or three million pages, including syllabus in Narcotic Education, and 2,000 copies of a booklet, "Why Every Christian Should Work Against Drink"; 2,000 large posters were printed and hundreds more made of magazine pictures. Our literature work has been done jointly with the Temperance and Reform Committee of the American Mission.

Esthonia: Publishes an attractive illustrated magazine, "Estonian Woman," with a supplement, "The Friend of the Young." Among its literature are two booklets containing programs for Mother's Day; also a book, "Toward Alcohol Free Culture."
France: Mimeograph sheet is sent out regularly giving up-to-the-minute information. Many leaflets in French on phases of the drink question are distributed, also hundreds of leaflets in German to the German-speaking women of Strasbourg. Mlle. Perrelet’s Life of Frances Willard is having a fine influence. Mme. Czarnecki, noted writer, writes one book each year, in which temperance question is discussed.

Finland: “The Valkonauha” (White Ribbon) is only one of several publications circulated in Finland. Six thousand copies of the White Ribbon magazine for Mothers’ Day were circulated. A large number of temperance leaflets are used. The following are some of them: “Where does our way lead?”, “Prohibition in Finland and Other Countries”, “Temperate Finland”, “Are we Moving Toward Beer Culture?” “Women in Temperance Work,” a fifty-year anniversary publication, and “Raw Juice,” relating to use of non-alcoholic fruit juices.

Germany: Temperance leaflets published and used cover many subjects, for example: For boys and girls at confirmation time; for Hitler youth; for parents of school children; for making of non-alcoholic fruit juices; for taking care of alcohol-sick people; alcohol and sports; “What to Drink,” a collection of recipes for non-alcoholic beverages; reports of work done at the Olympics in Berlin; also many beautifully illuminated post-cards showing right use of fruit juices.

India: India publishes leaflets in more than a dozen different languages: Urdu, Hindi, Telegu, Karen and Marathi. It keeps a large store of literature at its national headquarters at Delhi, which is distributed by its native organizers and lecturers. Its paper, “The Indian Temperance News,” is a fine periodical, and is circulated in Burma as well as India.

Ireland-Ulster: Has no magazine but has a page in “Everybody’s Monthly,” reserved for W.C.T.U. Has circulated quantities of leaflet, “Do you Know?”, giving outstanding facts about liquor evil, distributed as part of membership campaign. Uses leaflets from B.W.T.A. and other Temperance Societies also.


Jugoslavia: The Minister of Education is helping the Temperance movement by allowing temperance teaching in the schools and the distribution of temperance literature. Very striking illuminated temperance posters are used, also finely illustrated books and leaflets.

Korea: Highly coloured posters, very artistic, tell the story of the evils of alcohol and are displayed in schools. Many leaflets and books are circulated, among the best “True Temperance Stories,” by Miss Ki Hyo Duk.

Latvia: Six thousand copies of Mother’s Day special magazine circulated; also 10,000 picture post cards and many pamphlets. Peace playlets with an alcohol slant used in schools. With other temperance societies the White Ribbon makes use of the “New Voice,” a temperance periodical.

New Zealand: Literature department well organized; three W.C.T.U. papers, one for adults, one for young people, and a third for children. Blotters and leaflets in language of natives, Maori, given away. History of “Fifty Years of the New Zealand W.C.T.U.” recently published. During recent No-Licence campaign many temperance leaflets were used.

Norway: “Det Hvite Baand,” attractive monthly, published by W.C.T.U. At Christmas there is a special Mother’s edition of 12,000
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copies. One of its popular pieces of literature is "Forty Years Under the White Ribbon"; also "We Expect to Triumph." Book about Frances Willard soon to be out.

Scotland: The past year published 24,100 new leaflets and 96 posters. The latter are used on wayside pulpits, in B.W.T.A. tents and at agricultural shows. Many copies of Lord Snowden's booklet, "Stop That Colossal Waste," went to teachers, business men, and others.

Sweden: Very attractive monthly magazine, "Hvita Bandet," has wide circulation; on Mother's Day 16,000 copies, and on Christmas Day a special is printed and sold. Book about Frances Willard very popular. Quantities of literature taken out by lecturers and sold at meetings, many men buying them.

Switzerland carries variety of literature in German, French and Italian; birthday cards for children, texts for mothers, "Beware of alcohol for your children," temperance play on what to do with our fruit juices, with different fruits impersonating individuals, to be performed by boys and girls; leaflets specially addressed to nurses, midwives, distributed by visiting nurses and in hospitals; "A Doubtful Remedy" for mothers passed out at dispensaries and in housewives' associations; a recipe book for non-alcoholic fruit juices in French, and calendar in German, with temperance sentiments on each page; leaflets for boys and girls preparing for confirmation, also to be placed in sans-alcohol restaurants, schools and doctors' offices. "The Petite Lumiere" and the "Wegweiser" (finger-post guide) are W.C.T.U. periodicals.

South Africa: Has well-organized bookroom at headquarters in Johannesburg, Transvaal, the literature depot for four provinces and Rhodesia. Much printing done in English and Afrikaans. In connection with observance of Grape Day many window cards and leaflets are used—25,000 the past year. Last year 6,000 Christmas calendars were sold; also 20,000 school-leaving leaflets, distributed by school principals. Posters used at railway stations and on boardings in big towns. Pledge cards printed in different native languages. Have a fine W.C.T.U. magazine, with good subscription list.

Uruguay: The Liga Contra el Alcoholismo publishes attractive monthly magazine of 2,000 copies. Carries thousands of pamphlets on scientific side of question, translation of Bertha Palmer's text book; also of Christine Tinling's Tales and those of Margaret Baker; selections suitable for compositions and declamations; many wall placards and posters. Publishes thousands of leaflets for mothers, and reprints scientific literature like report of the Director on Insane Asylums and parts of lectures of psychologists and other scientists relating to alcohol.

United States: The weekly paper, "The Union Signal," 27,000 circulation, "The Young Crusader" for children, approximately 27,000 circulation. Last year published and sold 3,500,000 leaflets on alcohol problem, departments and for general use; also 100,000 pamphlets; also thousands of posters, books, blotters, pledge cards, etc. Literature supplies kept at National Headquarters in Evanston, Ill.

The success or failure of the W.C.T.U. in any country depends largely on the amount of work it does in educating the people. Distribution of temperance literature is the best way to education.

OFFICIAL PAPERS OF W.C.T.U.

Australia—"White Ribbon Signal" (monthly).
Austria—(Mrs. Sporri writes they have periodical but does not give name).
Belgium—“Ruban Blanc” (White Ribbon).
Bulgaria—Puts out in co-operation with National Temperance Federation monthly scientific paper, “The Lighthouse.”
Burma—Has certain pages in “Indian Temperance News,” devoted to work in Burma.
Canada—“White Ribbon Tidings” (monthly).
China—“The Temperance Monthly.”
Denmark—“Mors Blad” (monthly).
England—“The White Ribbon” (Monthly).
Esthonia—“Eesti Naine” (Esthonian Woman), also children’s magazine, “The Friend of Little Ones.”
Finland—“Valkonauha” (The White Ribbon). A quarterly.
India—“Indian Temperance News & White Ribbon” (monthly).
Ireland, Ulster—Has page in “Everybody’s Monthly.”
Japan—“Fujin Shimpo” (for adults) and “Shonen Shimpo” (for children).
New Zealand—“White Ribbon” (for adults); “Beacon” (for young people); “Little Paper” (for children).
Norway—“Det Hvite Baand” (White Ribbon) (monthly).
Scotland—“Scottish Women’s Temperance News” (monthly).
South Africa—“The White Ribbon” (monthly).
Sweden—“Hvita Bandet” (monthly).
Switzerland—“La Petite Lumiere” and “Wegweiser.”
United States—“The Union Signal” and “The Young Crusader.”
Uruguay—“El Lazo Blanco.”

DEPARTMENT OF EXHIBITS.
Superintendent: MRS. ANNE MARDEN DEY, U.S.A.

Australia: Mrs. Helen G. Coleman reports that for these last three years window displays have been given in four cities during Temperance Week. Many country towns also have shown displays of a highly educational character. Displays advocating the non-alcoholic uses of vineyard products have been shown at Church Fetes, Conventions and County Shows. Competitive displays have aroused much interest. During the grape season the food and health value of the grape has been brought before the public. This was done in Sydney (New South Wales) when the display featured the crushing of fresh grapes, and grape juice and ripe grapes were sold. The venture proved to be both popular and a financial success. Refreshment booths are conducted at country markets. In Brisbane (Queensland) a booth has been conducted at the Royal Show throughout a period of fifty years. So successful has it been that the proceeds have enabled the Union to buy its Headquarters. You will be interested to know that in Tasmania a booth is conducted at a country show on condition that no drink is sold on the grounds! Two of the Australian states, Victoria and South Australia, have Rest Rooms at Royal Shows, where educational displays are exhibited and literature is given away. Coffee has been supplied free to footballers at matches, with beneficial results. Demonstrations have been given at meetings showing the presence of alcohol in tonic wines. Each of the eight States have had displays of posters and charts. These are exhibited at conventions, conferences, Royal Shows, Sunday schools and country shows. They have been used extensively by organizers and teachers. South Australia holds a poster competition each year. This State has had 3,000 posters printed and distributed among 90 local Unions. The Unions displayed them on boardings, wayside pulpits, tennis courts, at balls and Bands of Hope.
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Brazil: Has W.C.T.U. organizations in 12 states. During the 1936 Temperance Week posters were shown in trains and at railway stations. A very recent report tells of the Director of the Health Department in the Federal District supplying film slides for Mrs. Farnsworth and making engagements for her.

Burma: During 1934 held a series of contests in Health and Temperance which included a poster contest open to English, Burmese, Indian and Chinese. Early last year a Refreshment Booth was held at the Rangoon Health Exhibition. Liquor bars were banned, so it offered an opportunity to display Temperance posters and literature. Late in the same year an interesting exhibit was held during Temperance Week. It showed a map on which 34 flags marked the towns visited by Ma Stella, where the audiences averaged 1,000 each.

Canada: Prince Edward Island Union held an effective exhibit at the Provincial Exhibition in 1935. In the following year a W.C.T.U. booth was maintained at the Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenbury, Nova Scotia.

Denmark: Copenhagen recently held in one of its central streets an exhibit which showed what could be bought for the price of a glass of beer. It also displayed the amount of food, furniture, clothing, etc., to be bought for the price of three beers daily over a period of a week; of a month, and of a year. A poster asked the question: "Which weighs the most, the beer or these?" This exhibit was shown throughout the country with good results.

Egypt: Mrs. Elma McFeters reports visual education centering in exhibits and stereoptican work has had a large place in Temperance work in Egypt during this triennium. A permanent Temperance exhibit is housed at Headquarters in Assiut, and has been visited by hundreds of guests, coming singly or in small groups. This gives ample opportunity for explanations. Posters, popular and scientific, adorn the walls. Object lessons are arranged on tables around the room. The scientific side of the question is emphasized by test tube, plant and germination experiments. Special times have been arranged for demonstrations for groups of teachers and pupils from many schools, as well as for members of young men's clubs. Travelling exhibits similar to this permanent one have been shown in schools and at Christian Endeavour Conventions. During the past year seven Sunday School Conferences have been visited by our lecturer with the exhibit. A unique use of the exhibit came as a result of an invitation to share in the booth of the Egyptian Temperance Association for the duration of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Exposition in Cairo, February 15th—April 15th, 1936. During these two months, one, and part of the time two, of their lecturers were kept busy explaining the object lessons, experiments and posters to thousands of visitors from all sections of the Near East. Each evening lantern pictures were shown to enthusiastic crowds. The stereoptican has been more widely used than ever. For the past two years one lantern has been continuously in the field, carrying the light of Temperance truth from one village to another. Two other lanterns have also done much good service. During the past year our lecturers have visited with lantern or literature, or both, the five Christian Mulids (birthday celebrations of various saints lasting for days and attracting great crowds of people) and the three largest Muslim Mulids.

England: A most effective exhibit was held at the Yorkshire Show in 1934, when visited by 4,000 people. They gave out fruit drinks, and to the children a thousand balloons with temperance slogans upon them. The St. Alban's Union, early in 1936, had an exhibition of articles, candies, dolls, fancy work, from materials costing the price of a glass of beer.
Surrey County Union put on a week’s poster campaign in the fall of 1936, using shop windows, front gardens, halls, church boards. Southend White Ribboners have opened a Milk Bar which is exceptionally well patronized. One Sunday evening 1,000 persons were served in three hours. Ninety per cent. of the customers are men, the majority being young.

_Estonia_ : Madame Pold tells of the work done in the W.C.T.U. Temperance House near the University Building at Tartu. It is demonstrating that alcohol is not essential as food.

_Finland_ : Last summer the W.C.T.U. took the initiative in arranging for the Temperance Exhibition at the Great Fair in Helsinki, in which a number of Temperance organizations participated.

_Germany_ : At an exhibition in Bremen, early in 1936, several departments of work were illustrated and special emphasis given to the non-alcoholic restaurants at Leipzig and Bremen. A special tent was devoted to the sale of unfermented fruit juices and samples of delicious drinks given out. Teachers brought their classes for the instruction that was given. Last year the Government ordered an eight-day festival for the purpose of helping the vineyardist. The W.C.T.U. took this opportunity of promoting the use of fresh grapes and unfermented grape juice. At Bremen the W.C.T.U. had a tent in the centre of the town where grape juice was sold.

_Latvia_ : In the summer of 1935 an Anti-Alcohol Exhibition held in Riga was visited by 12,000 people.

_New Zealand_ : At the annual Winter Exhibition held in Auckland last fall the W.C.T.U. had a stall, exhibited temperance posters and obtained over 1,000 pledges by young people. It created much interest.

_Scotland_ : Mrs. Forrester-Paton reports the success of their Refreshment Tent, which has been run for very many years and is always successful. The Highland and Agricultural Show is held in a different city each year; the Union in that city applies to the Agricultural Society for a site for the Tent. The Show lasts four days—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, but from the previous Friday, our workers are on the field as the Cattlemen are arriving daily with their animals. These men have often come long journeys, travelling all night, and arriving cold, tired and hungry, are very appreciative of the hot food waiting them. Our people are at the Tent at 5 a.m. preparing breakfasts. The men like their porridge first, and then they get ham and eggs, rolls, bread, butter and tea. Dinner commences about 12 o’clock and in the early evening the men usually prefer what Scotland calls “a high tea.” It consists of cold meat, or ham and egg, or a pie along with tea, bread and butter, scones, buns, and cake. In addition to serving the men on the actual days of the show, the general public is catered for. The model of this Refreshment Tent on display in the Exhibits. The men sit at the buffet end for their meals. The kitchen is shown in the centre of the model. There the carvers are busy preparing the meat, the cooks frying, cooking potatoes, helpers preparing sweets, strawberries, buttering scones and buns. It is a beehive of activity.

A Caravan (a Trailer) tours the country. It is owned in conjunction with the Scottish Temperance Alliance. A tour is planned for various areas with one town as a centre. From this town the Driver-Lecturer tours the surrounding district to find the most suitable places for holding open-air meetings. Occasionally it is not possible to hold meetings but literature is distributed. The lecturer and his assistant have been most successful in getting into the country schools. Sometimes the Caravan is taken into the playground, other times the models from the Caravan have been carried into the schools. The lecturer sleeps in the caravan and
prepares his own meals. In the Exhibits you will also find photographs of the Shiprow Tavern in Aberdeen, another piece of counter-attraction work. The building was formerly a Church.

**South Africa:** In March the National Grape Festival is held. Two years ago grapes were sold in penny packets on a school day. In some of the principal towns grapes were sold on the street, thus encouraging their use as an article of diet.

At the W.C.T.U. Grape Day in Cape Town gaily decorated stalls were arranged. The street workers disposed of five tons of grapes, while ten tons were sold at the schools and by early in the afternoon the stalls were empty. One feature of Grape Day was the competition in the schools. A purse of £1 ($5.00) was offered for the best account of "How We Spent Grape Day at our School."

On Jubilee Day in 1935 Bechuanaland Union had a "Grand March Past" of over 600 "Y's" and members. Was not this a good exhibit? Bechuanaland has 3,000 members.

In the autumn of 1935 a special W.C.T.U. Temperance Poster was prepared, "South Africa, Beware of the Cocktail Habit." It was displayed in 300 of the principal railway stations. A Poster Publicity Week was held November 17th to 24th.

At the W.C.T.U. Silver Jubilee Conference held last summer Natal, an exhibition of dolls was shown. Dolls were dressed in the national costumes of each country affiliated in the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

**United States:** Mrs. Flora Kays Hanson reports:—The triennium covered by this report is notable for the steady and increasing opportunities and demands for adequate and attractive exhibits in varied forms for a wide range of occasions and assemblies. The W.C.T.U. is the only organization working actively with this medium in its attack on the liquor problem. More and more we are appealed to for help. Through our exhibits we are winning friends, awakening interest, showing the solution to the alcohol problem and revealing to a sceptical public that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is alive, awake, alert and still fighting the good fight.

In response to appeals and invitations, exhibits have been prepared and sent to the great gatherings of the International Council of Religious Education, the Youth Conference of the Lutheran Church, the National Congress of the Parent Teachers Association, the General Convention of the Southern Baptist Church, the Board of Christian Education of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., the Northern Baptist Convention, the Young People's Conference of the Evangelical Church, the International Council of Christian Endeavour, the Baptist Young People's Union, the American Federation of Teachers, the Assembly of the Church of God, the Michigan Christian Endeavour Society, the General Conference of the M.E. Church, South.

Displays of literature and books were assembled and sent to the Executive Committee meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the M.E. Church, to the University of Pennsylvania; to the Conference of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, the Parent Teachers' Association, the Grand Council of the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Brotherhood of the Evangelical Church.

All these exhibits and displays have been for the most part on the theme of Alcohol Education. In addition to these prepared and arranged by the National Department, hundreds of similar exhibits have been prepared by State and local Unions for booths at County and State affairs, Church and educational meetings, window displays, and floats in parades. Other popular themes have been a display of the amounts of food,
clothing or other articles which may be purchased with the money now spent by a family for liquor. Exhibits of original posters made by school children or other groups on some phase of the question have been popular. Billboards have been set at strategic points on the highways entering many cities. Highway signs were placed by the State W.C.T.U. of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio along a continuous U.S. route.

About fifty mechanical displays have been purchased by the States and counties and, fitted with appropriate and pungent phrases, have attracted the attention of multitudes at fairs, booths and other public gatherings.

Two auto-trailers have been fitted up with exhibits and, parked on streets or at fair grounds, have been visited by thousands who have heard for the first time a scientific discussion of what alcohol is and what it does, told very simply and effectively illustrated and demonstrated.

The Exhibit Hall at the National Conventions has become one of the real attractions and an invaluable supplement to the Convention program.

The work of this Department must of necessity be largely co-operative with that of other departments since it is a medium of visual education and not a subject of study in itself. Such co-operative effort has been best exemplified in the exhibits made annually at the great sessions of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association when the Departments of Scientific Temperance Instruction and the Department of Exhibits combine forces to make an effective exhibit in Alcohol Education for a week, to which come leaders in the educational world to see the new approach to an old problem. For this study, the two departments have worked out charts showing the uses and nature of alcohol and its effects on living tissue, which are now being published by one of the largest companies supplying maps and charts to the schools. To accompany these charts, a kit of material for use in demonstrating the teaching was designed and is now being used by our field workers, and many teachers. The impact of this plan for visual education upon the teaching profession, while incapable of statistical estimation, we deem probably the most important work now carried on.

More spectacular and even more incapable of being calculated as to effects, are the great exhibits set up at the two Expositions, ‘A Century of Progress’ in Chicago and the California Pacific International Exposition in San Diego. At each an exhibit in Alcohol Education was built which received commendation for its beauty of design and for the presentation of the subject in scientific accuracy and yet with simplicity. In 1936 this same exhibit was loaned to the W.C.T.U. of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, which conducted it through the season at the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland. It is now being prepared for the current season at this same Exposition under the management of the State W.C.T.U.

To those exhibits should be added other notable ones carried on by the states: the exhibit maintained through the second season of the California Pacific International Exposition and the one at the Los Angeles County Fair; at the Woman’s Pageant of Progress in Chicago; at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Massachusetts, maintained jointly by Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; at the Parade of Progress in Detroit and the Woman’s Centennial at Grand Rapids, Michigan; at the Diamond Jubilee Exposition at Wichita, Kansas; at the Bicentennial at Barrington, Rhode Island; at the Women’s Exposition of Arts and Industries in New York City and at the Women’s Art Exhibit in Syracuse, New York, a display of literature at the World’s Convention of the Seventh Day Adventists in San Francisco; and the many exhibits at State Fairs.

At all these and the many unlisted lesser exhibits an awakened appreciation of the need for education and for active opposition to the
liquor traffic was manifest. If funds and equipment permitted we could take advantage of other great opportunities for visual education. Co-operation with the local agencies, the police department, health bureaus, Churches, camps, vacation schools—all these and a hundred more are ours when we show that we have something of value and interest to present; for others are increasingly aware of the need for education by every legitimate means on what alcohol is and what it does that the public may intelligently determine what shall be done with it.

**Uruguay:** During Temperance Week temperance posters are shown in many of the towns. They are also placed in the auto-buses.