

in principle is always unwise in policy, and we saw that under high license laws we should find ourselves confronted by two redoubtable enemies instead of one, the business instincts of the better class, anxious to decrease their tax rates, being thereby added to the avarice of the dealer—our ancient and most relentless foe. While we would not assail the motives of good men bewildered and deluded by the prefix "high," we could not, after years spent in proving to the people the iniquity of the license principle, turn about and defend on a large scale what upon a small scale we had anathematized.

#### NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

The problem of national organization being so well on its way toward solution, and the official organ of the National having become a field-piece that is fired 52 times per year instead of 12, my strongest interest centers in the building up of national headquarters for our white ribbon army that shall be to us what headquarters were to Illinois in the days of our great petition, what those of Des Moines were to Iowa in the struggle of 1882. To achieve this will take measureless toil, much money and many years, but this we have to do and by God's grace we are capable of great tasks. Our national headquarters must be, first of all, a faith-center, a prayer-center, a heart-center. It must be made of parlors as well as offices, and prayer-rooms most of all. Every temperance paper in Christendom must be on file there, and every speech of value, from pulpits, platforms or halls of legislation. The freshest statistics must be on view there, not in dry tabulated statements, but speaking to the eye in form and color, by chart, map and diagram. Telegraph and telephone must connect us with our most distant auxiliary; type-writers must keep up their music, and stenographers ply their swift art. Every week our news bulletin must go out to all the leading papers, religious and secular, while pointed paragraphs, brief articles, replies to current press mis-statements and mistakes, must keep our best pens busy, and temperance literature of the most practical sort be furnished through the columns of America's ten thousand magazines and newspapers. There must not be a local Union so small, so distant or obscure, but that our alphabetical directory of towns will reveal at a glance the names of its standard bearers, nor a worker whose residence we cannot locate by our directory of persons.

#### THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The National W. C. T. U. is like a pauperized relative dwelling in the home of fortunate but apathetic kinsfolk. The total amount paid in salaries to its officers for the first five years was just nothing at all, while for the last four it has been less than \$1,000 per annum. This comes so slowly and often in such dilatory fashion that in so far as any one has the National W. C. T. U. for a creditor, life is rendered a burden and a snare. Repeatedly have I urged the appointment of a financial agent according to the plan successfully pursued in several of the states; but this has been an unpopular suggestion, lest, forsooth, the mother society be found poaching on the preserves of her daughter! In the far West the women have, in some parts of California, made the annual fee \$2, and in every Western state where I met them in convention they willingly raised the requirement to \$1, of which they voted to give the National an amount varying from 10 to 25 cents. This seems to me a step in the right direction, but one to be taken voluntarily by the states, hence I am glad the amendment of our national constitution requiring 10 cents as our proportion of annual dues, was not pressed to a vote at the Louisville convention. Perhaps the best method is that suggested by one of our leaders, that each local Union hold one public meeting or give an entertainment in the interest of the National, and forward the proceeds to our treasurer, or else that a moderate amount, according to its membership, be assessed upon each local Union by this convention; in either case these sums to be in addition to the regular annual dues. A dime collection on Thanksgiving day, if it could be generally introduced, would greatly relieve the cramped condition of our exchequer.

#### TEMPERANCE HOMES.

This year has witnessed the establishment of a Woman's Christian Temperance Home at 440 East 57th street, New York, the last sacred enterprise of our noble and now promoted friend, Wm. E. Dodge, so that we have now in the eastern metropolis a place where wealthy women who are victims of strong drink can have the chemical cures applied to their diseased bodies and the Gospel cure to their diseased souls. The Martha Washington Home in Chicago supplies this need for the West, while our "Rehoboth" in the same city is doing a magic work for friendless women. Similar institutions should be multiplied under the care of our societies in all the leading cities.

#### THE CHICAGO FREE KINDERGARTEN,

established by leading workers and friends of the W. C. T. U., has been an education in methods to all who were cognizant of its marvelous effects. Seventeen hundred little children from beclouded homes have here had nurture to conform the good and fight the evil of nature at its earliest moment practicable. The result in the little ones and its blessed reflex in their homes has been wonderful to see. Forty teachers have also been under training. In San Francisco, I had the great good fortune to meet Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, not only in her famous Bible class, but also to talk of her best beloved work—the kindergarten. So profoundly do I believe this system as being—next to heredity and hygiene—the base of our temperance pyramid, that I urged our W. C. T. U. in San Francisco to estab-

lish a kindergarten, which, under the management of Miss Annie Cray, is rapidly justifying its *raison d'être* as the best exponent of ethical culture in the training of the schools. Let us take up the little child, too young for the temperance school, but not too young to learn bad habits, and as we lead him on we shall perceive, as shepherds always do, that "where the lambs go the flocks will follow."

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

Miss Willard closed her address with the following recommendations:

1. A memorial to the national political conventions of 1884, asking a plank in their platforms which shall declare in favor of an amendment to the national constitution, by which the Prohibition of the liquor traffic shall become an integral part of national organic law.
2. A duplicate of this memorial to be presented to Congress in 1885.
3. A petition to Congress for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools of the District of Columbia and the territories.
4. A special series of meetings in Washington, and hearings before Congress on behalf of our petitions and against the bonded whisky bill.
5. Co-operation with the national temperance society, in efforts to secure a commission of inquiry into costs and results of the liquor traffic.
6. Committee to preserve the fruits of victory, by preparing the best form of constitutional amendment and prohibitory law, with improved machinery for its enforcement; printing these in the *Union Signal*; also circulars telling how we may most efficiently reinforce the average legislative clerk in his endeavors properly to engross prohibitory measures.
7. Special committee on celebration of the tenth anniversary of the crusade, to prepare a programme and advise methods of raising money on that day. Thank offerings, with tests, to be sent to national headquarters as Christmas gifts. Notes sent out to Christian people all over the land soliciting these.
8. A financial plan for the relief of our national society, the *Union Signal*, *Der Bahnbrecher* and the Hayes commission.
9. A committee to confer with the international lesson committee at its next meeting and urge the introduction of a quarterly temperance lesson into the series.
10. Co-operation with societies engaged in suppressing the *Police Gazette* and other corrupting literature.
11. A definite plan of study laid down for our juvenile societies, and the military drill introduced to attract the older boys, three grades established—kindergarten, temperance school and cadets of temperance.
12. A by-law authorizing national superintendents to sit with the executive committee.
13. Special arrangements of leading speakers to visit college towns and speak to young men and young women.
14. Commission to arrange for a W. C. T. U. summer meeting in Yellowstone park.
15. The appointment of fraternal delegates to the Dominion W. C. T. U. (Canada, 1884), also to the R. W. Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and a resolution of hearty thanks to the Order in California for their generous help to your representatives on our recent trip to the Pacific coast.
16. Fraternal delegates to be sent from this society to other national philanthropic associations or social science associations, commission on charities and corrections that the temperance feature of these gatherings may be more thoroughly emphasized.
17. A wider range to be given to our line of leaflets; legal aspects of the reform to be treated of; also practical subjects as How to Organize, How to Raise Money, How to Make Local Meetings Interesting. We need sharp and varied tools to work with, and the leaflets are our gimlets, chisels and files.
18. National superintendents of organization chosen and the territory assigned them in the South and West. These superintendents to rank with those at the heads of departments.
19. One national superintendent of the foreign work, with associates in each state; these to be designed as "Superintendents of German, Scandinavian," etc., according to ruling nationality of foreign element in that state. National superintendent of training school for temperance workers. National superintendent of work for our national organs. National superintendent free kindergarten work. National superintendent of efforts to induce physicians not to prescribe alcoholic stimulants.
20. Superintendent of efforts to banish intoxicants from railroad dining cars. Superintendent of efforts to overthrow the tobacco habit. Superintendent department of summer meetings, with special reference to offsetting demoralization introduced by tourists.
21. A blank to be provided for letters of dismissal to members changing their residence.
22. The establishment of western headquarters.  
[At national headquarters classify the work into four departments:

  1. Bureau of organizations, with secretary.
  2. Lecture bureau, with secretary.
  3. Bureau of the press, with secretary.
  4. Bureau of correspondence, with secretary.

All of these to be under the special control of national president and national corresponding secretary.]

23. A commission to report one year from now plans for the organization of a World's W. C. T. U.