

"Beware of seeming truths, that grow on roots of error."—M. Tubbe

Educate

FORWARD

Legislative

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Vol. 58

Truro, Nova Scotia, Saturday, November 10, 1945

No. 21

Grand Division, Halifax, Tues. Nov. 13, 8p.m.



THE NINETY EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION
of the
GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE
OF NOVA SCOTIA

will open on
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 13th AT 8 P.M.
IN MORIARTY HALL, Y. M. C. A. BLDG.

Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

All W. P.'s and P. W. P.'s are eligible for election as representatives from their subordinate Divisions, and credentials should be forwarded as soon as possible.

All members of the Order, not eligible for membership in Grand Division, will be welcomed as visitors.

All representatives for initiation into Grand Division are asked to be present at opening session, if possible.

See columns in Forward, and in next issue, for further particulars, and the Agenda. PLAN TO ATTEND.

By Order of the Grand Worthy Patriarch.
Attest



H. W. MacDONALD

E. R. NICKERSON

Grand Scribe.

PLAN TO ATTEND the 98th ANNUAL SESSION at Halifax opening Nov. 13 at 8 p.m.

LOCATION. Same as last year, in Moriarty Hall, upstairs in Y. M. C. A. Building, Barrington St. Easy for strangers to call to find. The next short block, North from Capital Theatre and near street car turn on Spring Garden Road.

ROOMS. If you do not have a place write the Grand Scribe, early, telling about what you want, and when you will come. We think all can be placed if you will make reservation early. **REPRESENTATIVES.** You are not delegates, but REPRESENTATIVES from your Division. The W. P. and EVERY P. W. P. is entitled to be elected as representatives, at or near the first meeting in October, but their credentials must be made out on the form sent every Deputy, signed, sealed and forwarded. Remember, the seal, it is a certificate of legality.

Write in ink, not lead pencil. These lists all have to be typed off in duplicate for checking by the registration, transportation and various committees, as well as for the records.

"Bro," or "Sister" is unnecessary on credentials, and do not put Sister Smith, which does not identify, but Jane Smith, or Mrs. John Smith or whatever the name may be.

These credentials form the membership roll of Grand Division for the current year, and whether each representative may be able to attend this annual session or not, their names should be on the roll, in this way.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE. Any representative from a Division may be selected as the one to receive the travellers allowance, which G. D. will pay one representative to G. D. for the annual session. Have this travelling allowance form, filled out, signed by the proper officers, bring to session and give to the transportation committee.

To receive this a Division must have paid up its p. e. tax for the year. See that your Division has paid its p. e. tax and made returns for the year. **VISITORS.** All members of the Order, who may never have been installed as W. P. and thus not eligible to membership in G. D. will be welcome as visitors.

REGISTRATION. Kindly be reg-

istered and ready by 8 p. m. so that G. D. can open on time. The registration committee will be ready for you with tables near the door. There will be as usual, three colored registration slips for a present member of G. D. a candidate for initiation; or a visitor.

THE ELOCUTION CONTEST. See that your District is represented. Don't depend on what some other District will do. These contests will only be kept up, if the Districts send representatives.

THE AGENDA of session will be published in next issue of Forward. The sessions will close on Thursday evening, but on Wedne day evening we cannot get use of hall, so something will be arranged at another place on that evening.

TO DEPUTIES AND RECORDING SCRIBES

The quarterly returns and accompanying forms have gone out to you, the forms for recommendations for D. G. W. P. followed a few days after. It was not overlooked, with the others, but delayed at the printers and we did not want to hold up the return blanks any longer, so had to send them afterwards. Printers are busy people these days, and it takes time to get orders filled, even with early placing.

Kindly send in the returns and credentials as early as possible. Books have to be closed some time previous to the session as they have to be made up, audited, reports prepared, and some time must be allowed for printing or duplicating. The reports which you have had at annual session have often reached us by only two or three hours margin, so that promptness in sending in returns is very helpful.

It is the prerogative of the newly elected G. W. P. to choose whom he wishes as his Deputy in any Division, but he nearly always follows the recommendations on the form provided. **OBITUARIES.** If any members of your Division who have been members of Grand Division, have passed away during the year, and have not been reported, please do so at once with particulars of membership and services. This should be in as early

Agenda of the 98th Annual Session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia

To be held in Moriarty Hall, Y. M. C. A. Bldg. Barrington St. Halifax Nov. 13th-15th, 1945.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 13th.
7.30 p. m.
Registration of Representatives and Visitors. Opening ceremonies.

8.00 p. m.
Report of Committee on Credentials. Initiation of Candidates.

Reception of National Division Officers, or Representatives from other Grand Divisions.

Appointment of Sessional Committees, and filling vacancies on Standing Committees.

Reports of Officers and Executive of Grand Division. Reports of Auditors. Reading of Communications.

Report of Sec'y of Extension Fund.
Wednesday Morning Nov 14th.
9.30 a. m.

Unfinished Business.
Agency work.
Reports from District Divisions. Executive report dealing with agency.

Report of Field Sec'y in Cape Breton.

Methods of work, and subordinate Division problems.

Wednesday afternoon 2 p. m.
Continuation of consideration of Executive report, including the provincial situation, Beer Parlours, Nationalization etc.

Report of Editor of Forward.
Report of Manager of Forward. (Financial & Subscription).

Wednesday evening.
We are unable to have use of Y. M. C. A. hall this evening, so arrangements are in the hands of the Halifax District Council, which will be announced later, with place of meeting.

The programme that evening will include THE PROVINCIAL ELOCUTION CONTEST.

Presentation of Honor Roll Certificates to Divisions. Presentation of 50 year badges.

Thursday morning Nov. 15th.
9.30 a. m.

Unfinished business. Reports of Sessional committees, including State of Order. Arrangements for National Division session in Halifax, July 1946.

Appointment of Committee to prepare for Centennial of the Order in Nova Scotia in 1947.

Thursday afternoon 2 p. m.
Juvenile work, under direction of Grand Patron.

5.15
Election of Officers

Election of representatives to National Division.

Report of Committee to nominate Standing Committees. Unfinished business.

Thursday evening.
7.30 p. m. (sharp)

Memorial Service and report of Obituary Committee which will be open to friends, after which Grand Division will resume business.

Reports of Committees. Unfinished business. Installation of Officers.

Address.
Report of Committee on Enrollment.
Closing Exercises.

as possible to enable report to be prepared for the Memorial Service.

A REMOVABLE SOURCE OF CRIME

As A Judge Sees It
By Joseph T. Zottol
Associate Justice of the Municipal Court of Boston

Why so much criminalism that can be done to prevent or lessen it? This has been a query of centuries.

Crime ordinarily is an effect or evidence of some abnormal condition which may or may not be preventable or removable. Problems relating to crime have failed of solution largely because society has failed to understand and to apply fundamental truth. Too often society has treated effects, not the underlying causes.

If progress is to be made, the attack must be on causes and means. The first aim should be prevention, for prevention is better than cure and much less expensive. It will serve no useful purpose to talk about non-removable causes; these will have to wait the action of a more enlightened era. Society should concentrate attention on those causes and means that are removable, for many such have been attacked and treated. But here I can deal only with what I firmly believe to be the greatest removable blot on our social fabric—intemperance due to alcohol.

As far back as 1890, the Supreme Court of the United States said:

"The injury (when liquors are taken to excess) is true falls first upon him in his health, which the habit undermines; in his morals, which it weakens; and in the self-abasement which it creates. But as it leads to neglect of business and waste of property and general demoralization, it affects those who are immediately connected with and dependent upon him. By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized community, there are few sources of crime and misery equal to the dram shop."

Again we find the Supreme Court, going on record: "The general and un-restricted use of intoxicating liquors tends to produce drunkenness, disorder, disease, pauperism and crime." We could cite many other cases, but the above are sufficient. The important inquiry is not whether alcoholism is harmful, for this is conceded to be so by every thoughtful person, but rather, how great is the harm it causes to humanity? Careful surveys of recent date show that "alcoholism is a major cause of insanity," and that it presents "one of the greatest public health problems confronting our country."

Whole Penal Field Surveyed

We have surveyed and charted the whole penological and criminological field in Massachusetts as far back as official records are available. Some of these charts cover a period of more than one hundred years. We have compiled yearly totals of arrests, commitments, and the yearly prison population of every prisoner in the commonwealth from the time each was opened to the year 1942. We have drawn charts showing the yearly arrests for drunkenness and the commitments and prison population covering every offence reported from the time most of the prisons were first opened. The figures are taken from the official records.

We have made individual charts of more than 250 persons arrested for drunkenness, both male and female, showing not only the criminal but also, in many cases, the hospital and institutional record of the person charted. We have taken "case histories" in many of these cases. The results of this survey not only confirm the findings of the surveys made by others, but are startling even to experienced jurists who have seen them. In all we have about 400 charts, and they plainly show that the best way to reduce crime is to strike down crime's best ally—alcoholism.

Honors go to Scientist well known for Alcohol Studies

Dr. Walter Miles of Yale University, whose name is well known in temperance circles in this country and Europe too, because of the progressive experiments he carried on some years ago in relation to beverage alcohol, recently was highly lauded by the press for his skill at perfecting a new type of glare reducing goggles. The work began in an effort to find help for the men in the armed forces who were assigned to the "sun watches" but now is resulting in the manufacture of goggles that are a great improvement over the type currently in use for welding operations.

This famous scientist whose experiments with beverage alcohol are accepted as authority, really made the most progressive contribution that has yet been made by an American scientist to the study of the effects of Ethyl alcohol, for his experiments were concerned with the results of small amounts, that is the average consumption by the so-called moderate drinker.

For a century before Dr. Miles made his experiments the studies had been directed toward the drunkard, practically the same type of studies are being carried on now again, only the subject is now termed an "alcoholic" or a "constitutional inferior psychopathic personality." There most of the effects are quite obvious even to the un-informed layman, but Dr. Miles gave the world the surprising data relating to the effects of small amounts which are not seen by the casual observer but are detrimental to an even dangerous where quick thinking and accuracy of muscular action are concerned, as for example in driving an automobile.

The survey further shows that the greatest effective assault on crime in the recorded history of our commonwealth was made in the year 1920, the first year following the passage of the prohibition amendment, when arrests for drunkenness, commitments to all prisons for all crimes, and the average yearly population of all Prisons were the lowest reached since 1879.

This drop was not effected by treating the reasons for drinking, but rather by removal of the means by which alcoholism was caused. The inclination on the part of many to drink alcoholic beverages did not cease on the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. It was the removal of the agent of intemperance that sobered the intemperate and thus reduced crime and its resultant effects. The charts, covering a long period of time, clearly show the yearly trend of what has taken place before, during, and since the most effective year of prohibition.

First let us view the arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts for the years 1882, 1917, 1920, 1932, 1934, and 1941 and compare the results:

Year 1882: Arrests, 35,945 1917—129,445; 1920,—37,160; 1932—71,919; 1934—88,408; 1941—57,680.

The great drop in arrests for drunkenness in the year 1920, and the great rise since repeal, speak for themselves. Now look at the yearly commitments to all the penal institutions of our commonwealth for all offences and note the trends before, during, and after prohibition.

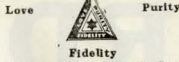
Total yearly commitment to all Massachusetts prisons for all crimes were as follows:

1879—16,501; 1915—26,487; 1920—4,397; 1941—17,032.

The figures for the year 1915 have been chosen for purposes of comparison for the reason that they more nearly represent the yearly averages of the license period which preceded the Eighteenth Amendment.

Viewing these trends, does it not seem a pity that 1920 conditions were not improved upon and perpetuated. —Valoa.

Forward



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We aim to abolish the use of alcoholic beverages through education and legislation. We instruct and train the children in a threefold promise to abstain from alcoholic liquors, to abstain from the use of tobacco in any form, through our juvenile organization, the Band of Hope. In our Divisions we pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating beverages, and to fight the liquor traffic. Persons interested in the forming of Bands of Hope or Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in their communities are urged to write this paper for full information.

Divisions are urged to insert Division Cards in Forward at the special rate of \$3.50 per year.

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EDITORIAL

LIQUOR AND THE ELECTION

Well the election came and is now over. The liberal government was retained with greater strength. Just how can we view the election and the liquor question? Ye editor tried to be consistent, and since all parties stood for liquor, and even beer-parlors, he did not cast his vote. He saw they were all soaked with the liquor curse. But why is the government going to view the results of the election and the liquor problem—particularly in Halifax? The two parties, the progressive Conservative's and the C.C.F. were both on record, most openly and very pronounced that they stood for beer-parlors, they were bidding for the drinker's votes. But they both went down under. The liberal party, apart from Mr. Rutledge (Lib.) said very little, they were satisfied in the present system and its immense revenue. Mr. Rutledge openly advocated a pebblesite for beer-parlors. The result, however, would appear that the people of Halifax do not want beer-parlors. That being the case, we shall wait to see what the liberals will do. One progressive Conservative, Bernard J. Vaughan went on about the disgraceful condition on the highway strewn with broken beer bottles, thrown from automobiles. He contended that beer-parlors or "orderly beer-taverns" would eliminate most of this illicit "automobile boozing" and remove much of the broken glass menace on the highways. We question. One thing we do know, the men and women who would frequent these "taverns" would get drunk before they left for home and not the bottle but more men and women would be strewn on the road-sides, streets and alleys.

Mr. Vaughan said "There are many temperate men today who do not like to lug a case of beer along the street and drink it in their home because they don't care to have drinking going on in front of their children."

In so saying Mr. Vaughan admits that drinking is not respectable. That the so-called "temperate men" don't like to be seen with a case on the street or seen drinking before their children. He has pictured for an argument for taverns, the most respectable of drinkers, those who still have a sense of shame over the whole business. So we are thankful that Mr. Vaughan did not win. And let us trust that the "I am for taverns" men will always get rejected, and that the true temperance sentiment will become so strong as to finally out the whole dirty business from our land.

It must not be supposed that if beer parlors are established that all the drinking will be done in these parlors. Arrangements will be provided for the purchase of beer by the bottle and the case for home consumption. And it is from the homes in which drinking is carried on that ninety five percent of our juvenile delinquents come. And from scientific investigation we find that juvenile delinquency is the results of parents drinking and lacking in affection and praise of their children. The children do not have the proper habit-forming patterns of training before them. So the problem of juvenile delinquency is really the problem of adult delinquency and chiefly through drinking.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE BRITISH RELIEF WORK

The following are a few extracts from letters of acknowledgement received, continued from the last issue of Forward.

57 Albany Road
Chadwell Heath
"Just a few lines to thank you for the gifts of clothing from the Canadians. Will you please convey my thanks to the members in Canada who so kindly gave them, and say how much their gift is appreciated.
Yours sincerely,
E. Parker.

6 Cartie Close,
Collier Row, Romford.
Am writing to thank you so much for your kindness in sending these nice clothes for my little girl. Please convey our gratitude to your friends in Canada.
Thanking you,
Yours truly, Mrs. H. Reynolds.

My dear friends in Canada,
How can I express my thanks for the dresses and other articles I received from Mrs. Firman. I must say they were greatly appreciated. It is wonderful to know the good work that is being carried on by our good unknown friends over there. Thanking you one and all, Mrs. J. Shea and family.

21 Whalebone Grove,
Ch. Heath, Essex.

Dear Friends:
Many thanks for the lovely dress I received through Mrs. Firman, which was highly appreciated. Thanking you once again.
Yours truly,
Iris Sanderson.

15 Flexman Ave. Tang Hall
York.

Dear Mrs. Sebright:
I received some small clothing, from London, and I thank you very much for the same, as I have three children and these clothes came in very welcome and acceptable. Thanking you once more,
Yours sincerely,
Mrs. Powell.

(Note by Mrs. Sebright, These people were bombed out completely and were evacuated to York.)
Dear Mrs. Sebright:

I am sending this note to say many thanks for quilt and frocks which I have just received from Mrs. Firman. Being bombed out in 1940, and now my son will be demobbed in December the quilt will come in very useful and, will take the place of a pair of blankets as it feels so warm and nice.

EDITORS COLUMN

Elizabeth, N.J. Oct. 21, 1945. (C.P.)
Advisory Master Dougal Herr, 63, retiring after 25 years service in New Jersey Divorce Courts, has this advice for avoiding a marital wreck: "Don't propose over a high ball glass!" Which means, those who drink are not intelligent enough to do serious business.

Those who have to ride on the street cars in Halifax are frequently disgusted at the number of drunks they have to put up with. And not only drunks, but men and even women carrying cartons of beer. These cases are so bulky they often take up seat room which is required by tired hard working, clean living people. The tram company should refuse to let drunks and those carrying cartons, use the cars for transportation purposes. Now that several provinces are allowing more liquor, Nova Scotia will likely follow suit, and the situation will get worse, and worse, and worse.

COUNCIL FOR ALCOHOL EDUCATION, QUINCY, MASS.

H. J. Mainwaring, Alired Erickson, President.

DOES BEER "SOOTH OUR NERVES"?

A Famous German Neuro Specialist Answers:

1. "Thousands and tens of thousands of men who take their daily pint are rendered stupid, silly, and dissolve by beer.
2. "The beer makes them stupid and heavy.
3. "It destroys the power of buoyancy of mind, blunts the higher feelings, and interests, and causes the gradual giving up of aspirations and ideals.
4. "These are the characteristics of the so-called 'moderate' user of beer." — Dr. Hugh Hoppe, a neuro specialist of Konigsberg, Germany.

Drink, Drive, Die!

On the first of October, the National Safety Council reported a jump of 2 per cent in fatal accidents on the road between that date and the ending of wartime "gas" rationing. Not by any means are all auto accident deaths caused by drink—but many are. According to the careful data of the N.S. Council, at least 1 of every 4 FATAL automobile accidents involves a drink-driver, a drink-walker, or both. The most user driver or pedestrian may be killed by a driver or pedestrian whose brain is gummed with alcohol. And it is not the drunken driver who is the more dangerous driver, but the driver with one or two drinks juggling with his judgment and wrecking his normal reactions to critical situations.

Liquor Store Raids

A significant feature of all the riots reported in the newspapers recently is that the mobs seemed to make the liquor stores one of their first targets. They did it at Halifax and other places in Nova Scotia; they did it at Sudbury, and they did it at Aldershot. It was not craving for liquor that made them adopt these tactics. The more likely explanation is that they wanted the liquor to fuddle their senses so that they would have the courage to do what they would not think of doing in their sober senses. "When the drink is in the wit is out." — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Corporal Sydney Wooderson, who broke the Army Mile Record at Aldershot on July 21, 1945, is reported to be a total abstainer.

Thanking you once again for the kindness shown us, I remain,
Yours sincerely
F. Davis.

105 Brownlow Road,
New Southgate, N. 11.
Dear Mrs. Sebright:
I was so pleased to have the nice coat and little frocks. They will be so useful. It is such a nice gesture on the part of your Canadian friends to send these clothes to poor bombed out folks like myself. I am very grateful to you and your friends and I thank you all for your great kindness.
Yours truly,
Bridget Reilly.

TEMPERANCE STUDY COURSE

Temperance in History Lesson No. 8

(THE Editor regrets to discover that the Lesson published last issue has been printed in the previous issue.) (continued)

The drinking customs of our ancestors are given notice by the writers of that period. Ale or mead was the drink of the common people, with wine for the nobility, of what was then England.

In 694 the king of the West Saxons directed that every possessor of "ten hides" or land should pay him 84 gallons of ale, annually.

Says William of Malmshury, one of the ancient writers "It is an innate quality of this people to be more inclined to drinking, than to the accumulation of wealth. Drinking in parties is a universal practice in which occupation they pass entire nights as well as days."

The first King Edmund was murdered when the King and his entire court and guards were all so drunk as to be helpless.

The clergy secured themselves the best produce, and the people soon came to call the strongest wine "theologium."

In the reign of Edgar 968, in temperance had become so terrible that the King made repeated efforts to suppress it.

In museums may yet be seen the Saxon vessels marked with pegs, beyond which no guest was allowed to drink, as the cup was circulated. He also suppressed all ale houses, excepting one in every village or small town, thus affording an early authority for interference with the trade in drink.

About 1060, Edward the Confessor, gave a banquet in the King's hall at Windsor Castle. Two sons of Earl Godwin, the most powerful noble of England at that time, inflamed by the wine, started a quarrel and one seized the other by the hair in the royal presence. In a rage he left the company, went to his brother's estate near by, where another banquet was in progress. There he seized his brothers attendants, cut off their heads and limbs, and placed them in the vessels of wine, mead, ale and cider.

When William and his Normans invaded England in 1066 they spent the eve of the battle of Hasting, in prayer. The Saxons in drinking, a torerunner of the "rumration" and "splicing the main brace", and the old chroniclers attributed the results of that battle of Hastings which placed William I on the throne of England, to the effect of that drinking night.

It was a rude and rough age and while we have outgrown many of the bad habits of that time, it is a pity that we have not left behind the drink habit, which was such an evil then.

A story has come down to us telling how strong drink, changed the succession to the English throne. King Henry I, son of the Conqueror, went over to Normandy with his son Prince William, and a great retinue to have his son acknowledged as his successor by the Norman nobles, and to contract the marriage between the Prince, and nobleswoman. On his return, Fitzwilliam, a seaport captain who has commanded the ship which brought William to England, asked King Henry for the honor of taking him back in his White Ship. The King told him he had already chosen another ship but that Prince William, his heir, and his company should go with him in the White Ship and his 60 sailors of renown. The King and his escort set sail with a fair and gentle wind, arrived in England in the morning.

Prince William went aboard the White Ship with 140 nobles making 300 in all, aboard. He ordered three casks of wine to be opened, and commanded all to make merry, and when they finally sailed out of the harbour of Barfleur, the account tells us there was not a sober seaman on board.

They had both sails and oars, the ships of those times, and the sailors were being encouraged to row as hard as they could to catch the Kings' fleet, when they crashed on a rock just outside the harbour. The captain put the Prince, and few nobles in a boat, and told them to row to the land, not far distant, and the sea was smooth. But as they rowed away he heard his sister the Princess Marie calling, and going back to get her, such numbers jumped into the boat that it was upset, and the White Ship went down. Of all on board, only a butcher of Rouen, was saved to tell the story. When the news was told the King three days later, he fell to the ground in a dead faint and was never known to smile again.

"There stood proud forms around his throne

The stately and the brave,
But which could fill the place of one,
That one beneath the wave?"

Before him passed the young and fair,
In pleasures reckless train,
But never dashed o'er his son's bright hair
He saw smiling again."

This was his only son, and so the drinking party on that White Ship, wrecked that fine midnight night, changed the line of England's kings, and during the reign of his successor Stephen, the kingdom was plunged into a civil war between rival claimants.

In the centuries which have elapsed since then, how many smiles have been banished, how many hopes frustrated, how many homes broken up, and usefulness ended, by strong drink?

Why should we continue to legalize the traffic in the narcotic drug which has caused so much trouble? Should we not take a lesson from the past?

In the recent British Election, J. B. Gilmore stood as an Independent Candidate for South West St. Pancras, and had as his slogan: "More Homes, More Food, More Clothes, and More Beer." He polled 403 votes, and lost his deposit.

a bottle of Mississippi River Water against the baffles of her guns.

Sir Wilfred Grenfell, K.C.M.G., MD
"Alcohol poisons the vital cells of the body; acts directly upon the nervous system and the brain, impairing one's higher faculties, judgment, conception and control long before the least symptoms of drunkenness appear."

Dr. Campbell Morgan, who died recently, once said: "If the Church were united do you think we should have our nations blighted, as they are to-day, by the Drink Traffic? What is the Church doing? She is guiltily silent and guiltily inactive. Individuals are at work, but the Church has never yet risen in the majesty of her possibility, and gripped the life it her duty to do it."

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, on whom has been conferred the Freedom of the City of London, constantly warned his troops against excessive drinking. Last summer, when he christened the flying fortress "General Ike," in England, he did it by smashing

AMONG THE DIVISIONS

Strathmore Division No. 768

A very interesting and helpful meeting was held in Strathmore Division Hall, Mill Village, Col. Co. on Thursday Oct. 25th when 23 members from Halifax attended and were conveyed by bus. There was a degree team composed of members of Mayflower, Chabuco and Grand Union Divisions. Murray Division, and King Edward Division C. B. were also represented. Eight candidates were initiated, P.G. W.P. Bro. H. Nickerson occupied the chair, and P.G.W.P. Bro. A. W. Leslie the past W.P. Chair. The work of initiation was practically all done from memory and it was indeed impressive and inspiring. After the degree ceremony, short addresses were given by Bro. H. Nickerson, Rev. Bro. Morris and Bro. A. W. Leslie. Readings were given by Bro. DeLong and Bro. Day of Murray Division. Refreshments were served and the visiting brethren returned to Halifax, feeling that they had spent a very profitable evening in the cause of true temperance.

Hants District Division

Hants District Division met with Ste. Croix Division, Sons of Temperance, at the Ste. Croix United Church on Wed., Oct. 17th.

Rev. Bro. Steves D.W.P., of Rechar, Division, Down Rawdon, presided.

There are eleven active divisions in the District and six were represented. From the reports of the divisions there seems to be general interest; quite marked where there is vision. We need definite aims, and perhaps the most worthy aim is enlarging our Band of Hope activity.

If we would build up temperance sentiment, the young must be interested and trained in total abstinence, therefore every division should stress their juvenile work.

Another feature in our division work was stressed, that of boosting our paper, "The Forward." The regularly elected "Forward" representative in every division will greatly help in building up interest in our official organ.

It was also recommended that increased attention be given to the temperance part of our programme.

A welcome visitor was Bro. E. R. Nickerson, Grand Scribe. We were hoping to welcome other visitors but pressure of business prevented.

Broad Arrow Division, Walton, extended an invitation to the District Division to meet with them for the annual session in January.

The invitation was unanimously accepted.

The afternoon session adjourned until 7.45 when a public meeting was held in the United Church.

At 6 o'clock supper was served in the Hall by the Ladies' Aid and Ste. Croix division members.

The special speaker for the evening session was our G.W.P. Bro. W. H. McDonald of Halifax who brought us first hand information on the effects of liquor in the home and in spite of the misery caused by the liquor traffic, the citizens of Halifax are encouraging the establishing of Beer Parlors in the city.

Bro. Rogers, Grand Treasurer, was also present and told of some of the effects of alcohol in the body.

Bro. Nickerson emphasized the fact that every member and every citizen must realize the real condition of our country and not overlook this condition, and, he said, we cannot bring about a new condition with drinks.

Mrs. E. R. Nickerson, wife of the Grand Scribe gave a temperance reading which was very much appreciated by everyone present.

Another highlight in the evening's programme was the selection given by two of the contestants for the Grand Division Eloution Contest. These were Marjorie Sanford and Russel Bonn of Broad Arrow Division, Walton.

Marjorie Sanford won the bronze medal donated by Rev. C. H. Johnson and will represent her District at the Provincial Eloution Contest at Grand Division in Halifax.

The State of the Order and Resolution Committees presented their reports and in motion were adopted.

The following are the Resolutions—

1. Resolved that the Hants District Division now in session approve of the film as shown at Martock in May, and would appreciate seeing the new film.
2. Resolved that this Hants District Division go on record as supporting the

Nova Scotia Temperance Federation in so far as it adopts the policy of total abstinence, and is against the nationalization of the liquor traffic and that this resolution be forwarded to the above mentioned Federation.
Ida Hunter, Dist. Scribe.

AGENCY WORK IN CAPEBRETON

Bro. John MacKillop our Field Agent in Cape Breton is doing good work, and has been adding members for the various Divisions there.

St. Peters Division No. 614 which has not been meeting for some time was recently revived by him, starting with 24 members, and two more at next session. There are several others on which he is working and from which we expect to hear, very soon.

ANNUAL SESSION—CAPE BRETON DISTRICT DIVISION

The Cape Breton District Division met in Session in Star in the East Division Hall, Sydney, with the D.W.P. Bro. John Y. MacDonald in the chair, on Wednesday afternoon October 24, at 2.45 o'clock. The weather was disagreeable with heavy rain all day and attendance at the afternoon meeting was low but a fair representation of several divisions gathered for the evening meeting.

Reports were most encouraging, especially those of the District Field Agent, Bro. John MacKillop of Millville, and the District Scribe. During the year Margaret and Archangel Divisions have been reconstituted. The Banner and Arm of the Sea have been reorganized and "Silver Star" at Ross Ferry was instituted. St. Peters Division was planning a return to activity at the time of the Session and since then have been reconstituted. The Field Agent is working in Glace Bay and the reorganization of H. A. Taylor's mission was realized. In practically all divisions there has been a substantial increase in membership.

Officers elected for the year 1945-46 were: D. W. P. Bro. John Y. MacDonald, D. W. S. Bro. Florence Maloney, D. S. Bro. George D. MacVicar; A. D. Ser. Sis. Mrs. Effie MacDonald; D. Treas. Bro. A. S. MacDonald, D. Chap. Bro. James O. Kerr, D. Cond. Bro. Robt. Lewis, D. A. D. Cond. Sis. Mrs. James O. Kerr, D. Sent. Bro. Charles Ivey and D. Patron Sis. Mrs. Nelson Hart. Sis. Edna MacDonald is the continuing P.D.W.P. Additional members appointed to the Executive were Sis. Eva Nicoll, Bro. Robt. Lewis and Bro. Rupert Fraser. Installation ceremonies were conducted by D. M.W.P. Bro. A. S. MacDonald, assisted by G. C. Bro. George MacVicar.

An Eloution Contest was held in the evening during which three contestants, viz. Sis. Vida Lewis of King Edward, Bro. Robt. Lewis of Arm of the Sea and D.W.P. Bro. John MacDonald of Star in the East delivered splendid orations. Sis. Lewis was the chosen winner and will represent Cape Breton in the contest held in connection with the Annual Session of the Grand Division in November.

In a short Memorial Period members paid tribute to those who gave their lives in the second world war, also to others of our members who passed away during the year. A District Memorial Service will be held early in the New Year for all those who served in the great conflict.

During the Programme Half Hour Bro. George Lincoln (Petry Officer) of Star in the East, Bro. Robt. Lewis of Arm of the Sea and Sis. Mrs. Mack. Fulton of Star in the East entertained with solos and readings. Ever a welcome number were the refreshments served by the sisters of Star in the East during the 10 o'clock recess.

What About His Future?

Amazed at the aptitude of one of her pupils in learning fancy steps, a kindergarten teacher in Chicago, Illinois asked little Johnny where he learned to dance so well. "O, over at Jake's," said the child. On inquiry the teacher was further amazed to find that "Jake's" was not an dancing school as she had supposed, but a neighborhood tavern where Johnny had been taken by his parents and where he watched them drink and dance.

Our Program Poem

In this space each issue will appear a poem suitable to be used on our Division Programmes. The Editor releases contributions to this column.

A BARREL OF BEER

I'm a barrel of beer I'm a barrel of beer
Growing powder and mightier year by year!
My beginnings were back in the barley-field,
By the sun and the rain from the soil revealed,
I was innocent then as a babe unborn,
While I rippled and waved in the breeze of the morn;
Now I'm altered, and old, but a ruler here—
I'm a barrel of beer!

I'm a barrel of beer, just a barrel of beer,
But me and my power some men have fear!
From the grain-field fair, by the breezes kissed,
I was borne to the vats where the serpents hissed—
Through the doors of the malthouse wide I went,
Where I gave up my soul in a sad lament;
Now I'm altered and old, and my end is near—
As a barrel of beer!

I'm a barrel of beer! I'm a barrel of beer!
I am coveted now for my gay good cheer!
I am a sceptre and throne for the right of men;
I am mightier now than the sword or pen.
For I bow men's brains, and I bend their will,
And I would not scruple to starve or kill—
I compel my bidding, through love or fear
Of a barrel of beer!

I'm a barrel of beer, but a barrel of beer!
You may fancy it strange, and may call it queer,
That a royal man should before me bow,
And should do my bidding, as men do now.
Some are sitting to-day in the chairs of state,
And you praise them much, and you call them great,
But they bend to me as I laugh and leer—
Me—a barrel of beer!

I'm a barrel of beer, but a barrel of beer!
When the day shall come that I disappear,
When out through the faucet I glide and flow,
With the devils all dancing to see me go,
And into the stomachs of men I glide,
Bearing curses and imps on my foaming tide,
Will the end of the reign and the power be near
Of a barrel of beer?

I'm a barrel of beer, but a barrel of beer!
And some men there are with a hope sincere
And a purpose plain to dethrone me yet,
There are mourning mothers who can't forget
How their sons went down to the depths of sin,
Where the mocking tortures of hell begin,
And greater with God may be one woman's tear
Than a barrel of beer.

I'm a barrel of beer, 'm a barrel of beer!
My beginnings were back in the sunshine clear—
In the soft, brown beauty of waving grain,
And the rippling streamlet that sought the main,
And I would I were innocent now as then.
To the vision of God and the taste of men,
For then I could never be lingering here—
As a barrel of beer!
—Prof. A. A. Hopkins.

Wing-Commander Bader, the legless Pilot, is a teetotaler.

Program Helps

By Aunt Jane

Please do not wait until the night of your meeting to prepare your program. Have it planned at least a week in advance.

Instead of reading the entire Temperance Lesson, why not discuss and digest it paragraph by paragraph, spending two or three minutes on each. This should take from fifteen to twenty-five minutes.

For this weeks program invite some of your young friends in for a "sing-song" around the piano. If you have no piano perhaps one of the group has a guitar or other small musical instrument.

After the Temperance Program try the following game:

"Guess"
A member of the group thinks of a certain object, it can be something near by or far away, then each member in turn, clock-wise asks a question in the hope of finding a "clue", for example: one may ask—is it in this room?—try it?—is it metal?—and so on until the object has been discovered. The person who first gives the correct answer has the privilege of selecting the next object. This is a quiet game. If, however, you would like more action, try "Kingdoms" which is practically the same in other respects. Rules for this will be found in Oct. 9, 1943 issue of Forward.

For next program have a member read "A Thorough" (June 13, 1942 Forward). Follow this with a musical selection or a special vocal number. If you will consult some of your back numbers of Forward you will probably find a game or contest which you can dust off and use to good advantage.

Then you might have time for the following contest:

A Central Acrostic
All the words described contain the same number of letters, when correctly guessed and placed one below the other, the central will spell the name of a small American Animal. Cross your names.
1. A small fresh water fish.
2. A game bird.
3. A pleasure boat.
4. A runner.
5. A domestic fowl.
6. To be ill natured.
7. A very frail boat

Answer: Central word—Raccoon
Perch—Quail—Yacht—Racer—Goose—Cross—canoe.

WHERE FIGURES TALK

Although about one-fifth of the country's population is in areas that are dry or ban distilled liquor by local option, there is now one licensed retail liquor store, saloon or beer parlor in the United States for about every 100 families.

Latest (1945) Internal Revenue records, show 241,669 licensed liquor dealers and 118,815 beer retailers, not counting temporary licenses, other miscellaneous distillers, brewers, or wholesalers.

This, of course, is the total of 360,484 alcoholic beverage retailers. Applying simple division, it is one retailer for every 375 of the 135,000,000 people.

The last (1940) census fixed the average family unit at 3.78 persons. Again using division, we find that 3.78 persons into 375, shows little less than 100 families for every licensed alcoholic beverage retailer, making the United States quite obviously the wettest nation in the world.

Anent the liquor traffic's claim that the country was wetter during Prohibition, were there that many speakasies per family?

Life Is A Torch

I am convinced that my life belongs to the who e community, and so long as I live it is my privilege to do for it whatever I can, for to take harder I work the more I live.
I rejoice in life for its own sake. Life is no brief candle for me. It is a sort of splendid torch which I got hold of for a moment, and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before turning it over to future generations.

—George Bernard Shaw

Band of Hope Corner

Mrs. C.H.C. MacLaren, G.P., Elmdale, Hants Co., N. S.

IMPORTANT TO PATRONS

Age at Beginning To Drink

In a study of the history of a drinking habit of 400 inmates of the Clinton Prison, New York, by P. Wenger (6), it was found that 61% began drinking between 10 and 19 years of age. One or both parents were alcoholics in 39% of the cases. Venereal disease was found in 40%. The motive for drinking was given as sociability in 76% of the cases; occupational opportunity in 8%; and worries, anxieties, or marital difficulties in 16%. The age at onset of drinking was:

Between 5 and 9 years of age	1%
" 10 and 19	61%
" 20 and 19	31%
" 30 and 39	6%
" 40 and over	1%

Drinking in the Family

An important result of drinking by women, as well as men, is the ENVIRONMENT created for the children of the family. The records of the child-placing department of the State Charities Aid Association of New York City were made available for a study of "adult adjustment of children of alcoholic parents raised in foster homes."

There were 36 children whose fathers were heavy drinkers, some criminal, guilty of mistreatment or neglect of the children, etc., and with only four of the mothers considered normal. A control group of 25 other fostered were offspring of normal parents. At the time of the study, all the members of both groups were from 22 to 40 years old, and all had been placed originally in foster homes before they were 10 years old.

An account of this study was given by Anne Roe in the Quarterly Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 1944, p. 378. It was found that NO CHILD WITH A SATISFACTORY HOME BACKGROUND BECAME DELINQUENT, while many children with unsatisfactory home backgrounds did not become delinquent, when placed in foster homes. There were no excessive drinkers among the children of the alcohol-parentage group who were placed in normal foster-homes.

Illustrating the effect of ENVIRONMENT, the article states:

"Innumerable examples are pointed out that among the offspring of alcoholics infant mortality is high, and epilepsy, idiocy, psychosis and excessive drinking are common..... Incidence of inebriety in the children of alcoholics..... has been shown to occur in 30 to 40% of the offspring and in 50% of the foster-children of 'healthy adults' who are offspring of alcoholics, an incidence of 20 to 30% is a fair expectation. Similarly, an incidence of mental and nervous disorders of about 20% would be expected.

For the children of normal parentage, the expectation (of cases of inebriety) would be about the same as for the population at large, that is, less than 1% chronic alcoholics, and about 10% who would at some time be incapacitated by psychosis."

Therefore it would appear that the chances of becoming inebriates are 20 to 30 to 40% greater among the children reared in an environment where one or both parents are alcoholics than in normal families, and that twice as many of them will suffer from mental and nervous disorders.

—From the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Two Up

A little boy at the Zoo asked the keeper: "Please, mister, why has the giraffe such a long neck?" The keeper answered: "Well, you see, My boy the head is such a long way from the body that it has to have a long neck to connect it."

Some folks have a tremendous length from their body to their brains, or they'd know what liquor means to the working man. Said No. 1: "Beer makes me so strong I could knock a house down." Said No. 2: "Total abstinence has made me so strong I've knocked two houses up."

Bruce Woodcock, one of Britain's champion boxers, neither smokes nor drinks.

