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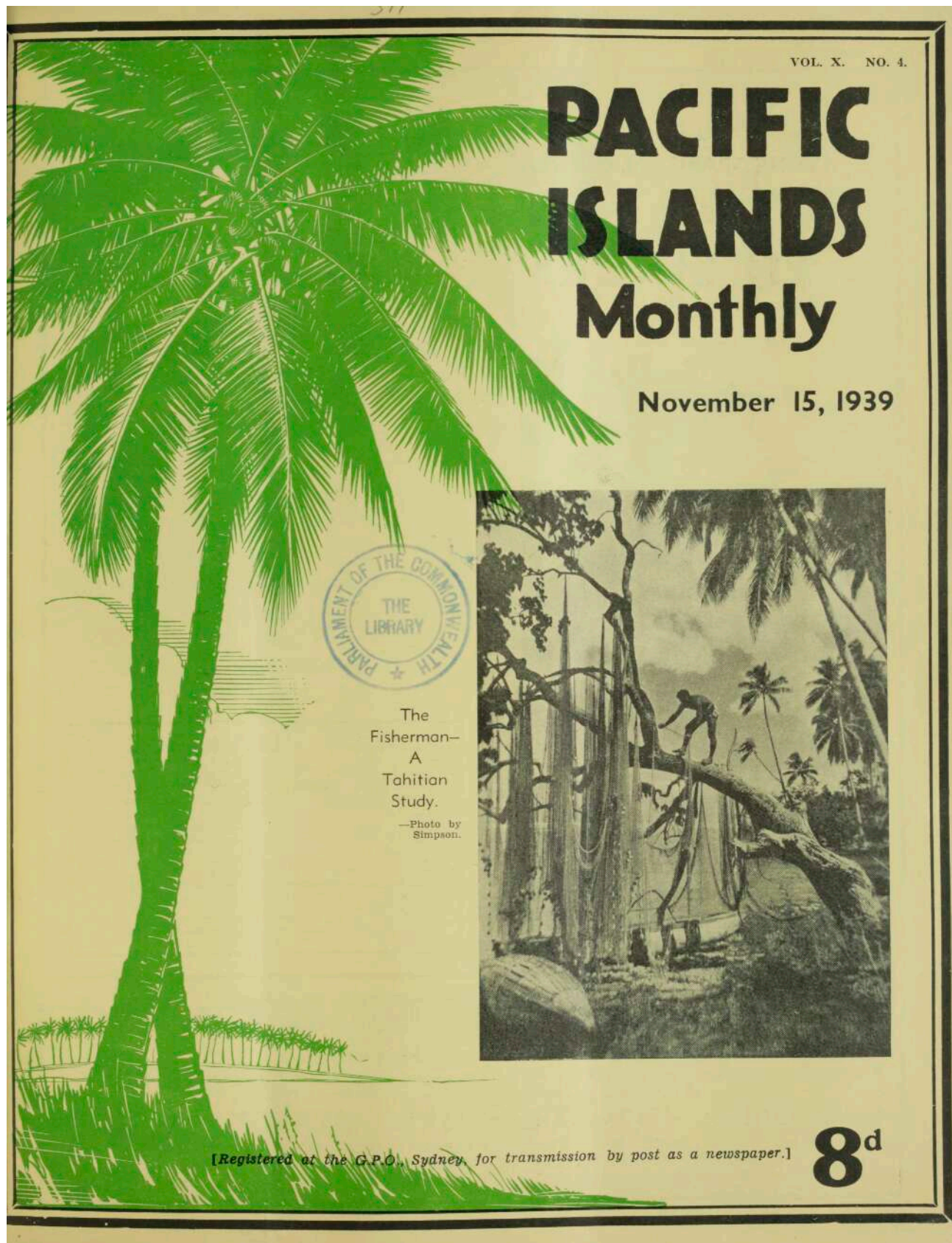
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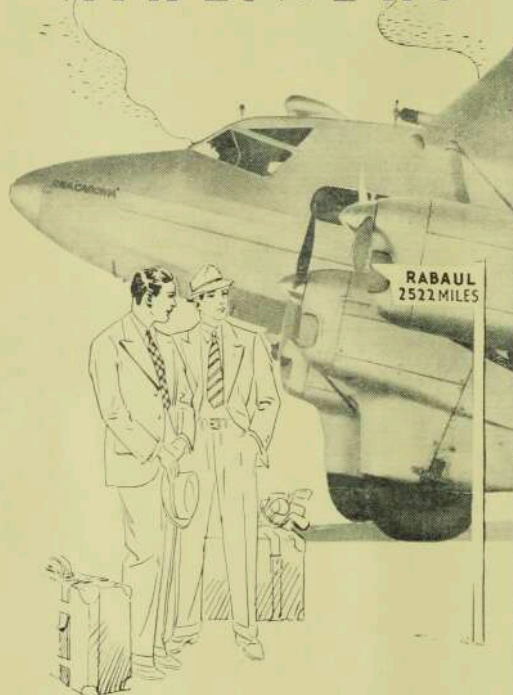
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Pacific Islands Monthly—November 15, 1939

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PACIFIC NEWS-REVIEW

October 15.—A German submarine entered British naval base at Scapa Flow, torpedoed and sank British battleship "Royal Oak" (29,150 tons), with a loss of 786 lives, and escaped.

British Admiralty said afterwards that this was a singularly courageous and skilful exploit. It appeared that the submarine had hung around the entrance to Scapa Flow for days, and studied the disposition of the protecting minefields. It got out as successfully as it got in, and returned to Germany. British naval authorities held strict, far-reaching inquiry into carelessness which manifestly had made the disaster possible.

October 17.—Consensus of European opinion is that Hitler has "sold out to Russia". In order to secure Russian Pact, Hitler abandoned his plans for colonial expansion eastwards. Russia now has seized half of Poland, has resumed control over Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and is demanding concessions from Finland—all part of her plan to displace Germany as the dominant power in the Baltic. Germany can only look on helplessly.

October 20.—Arrangements have been completed under which Japan will buy 300,000 bales of Australian wool.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS

October 17-18.—German air squadrons have carried out series of raids over British air bases—especially Firth of Forth (Edinburgh) and Scapa Flow. The raiders were shot at by numerous anti-aircraft defences, and engaged by British fighter squadrons. No British ship was seriously damaged (although the cruiser "Hampshire" and the training ship "Royal Duke" were slightly damaged, and 15 men were killed and several injured) and no British plane was lost. At least one-quarter (12 to 16 planes) of the German planes participating in the raids were destroyed.

This series of raids, seen in retrospect, demonstrated the remarkable efficiency of the British defences, and the apparent fighting superiority of the British air forces. Nevertheless, the loss of 25 per cent. of an attacking air force always is anticipated, and these losses are not likely to discourage the enemy. He is more likely to be discouraged by the poor results of his raids.

October 18-19.—Kings of Sweden, Norway and Denmark and President of Finland met at Stockholm, to confer on position created by Russian threat to Finland. No announcement made; but generally believed that the Scandinavian nations will support Finland against Russia, if necessary.

October 18.—Britain's purchase of Australian wool clip for duration of war, and one clip thereafter, at 10½d. sterling per lb. (13.4d. Australian) promises to stabilise Australian industries and may bring about a boom in Australia.

TURKEY STANDS WITH ALLIES

October 19.—Turkish Foreign Minister is on his way back to Turkey, the talks in Moscow having broken down because of the excessive Soviet demands. Relations between the two countries remain friendly.

October 20.—Turkey has agreed to sign immediately pacts of mutual assistance with Britain and France. Automatic

mutual assistance in the eastern Mediterranean, diplomatic consultation on Balkan questions and Turkish assistance if the Western Powers have to implement their guarantees to Greece and Roumania are provided for.

October 20.—Behind the bald statement that two army corps of the B.E.F. are in position in France, says "Sydney Morning Herald", is the story of the biggest movement of motorised troops ever carried out by an army.

October 20.—United States Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Grew, bluntly told an audience in Tokyo that Americans resented some actions of the Japanese forces in China, and that there must be a change before the relations of Japan and the United States could be improved.

October 22.—Twelve German aircraft attacked a convoy in the North Sea, but were driven off by fighters and anti-aircraft fire. Four German planes were destroyed. The British aircraft suffered no casualties or damage.

October 23.—Germany officially announces that attacks on all ships carrying contraband in all seas will be expanded and strengthened in order to imperil the British convoy system. It is asserted that German operations outside territorial waters have inflicted much higher losses of contraband and ships than the British admit.

October 24.—Hitler has held lengthy conferences with Nazi leaders in Berlin, and is reported to have decided to proceed with siege warfare (using air, naval and economic weapons) and to refrain from an offensive on the Western front.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE ON FINLAND

October 24.—Russian pressure on Finland continues. Russia demands various territory, including a place for a naval base to cover the Gulf of Finland. Finland will not agree, as such a grant of territory would destroy the security of the capital, Helsinki.

October 25.—One of the most important developments in the re-grouping of European powers is indicated by Italy's efforts to lead a Balkans bloc.

It is apparent that this bloc is being formed because, following Russia's advance into Poland, and right onto the northern frontier of Roumania, there is danger of Russian influence permeating the Balkans. In other words, Italy is abandoning the Rome-Berlin Axis in order to organise a barrier against the advance of Germany's new friend, Russia.

October 27.—Russia has informed Britain that the British contraband control violates the principles of international law, gravely impairs the interests of neutrals, and destroys international trade. Russia refuses to recognise the validity of the British Notes, notifying the unilateral institution of British control of neutral merchantmen.

October 28.—America has demanded that Russia forthwith release the freighter "City of Flint", which was seized in the Atlantic, while en route to England, by the German battleship "Deutschland", and taken by a German prize crew to a Russian port.

U.S.A. DECISION

November 3.—Amendment of Neutrality Act, pending the sale of munitions to the belligerents, which was passed by

NOTES AND COMMENT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR

October 15—November 13, 1939

United States Senate on October 26 by 63 to 30, was passed by Representatives to-day by 243 to 172.

This is one of the war's most important developments up to date. It makes a limitless reservoir of arms available to Britain and France—and to Germany, too, but Germany, owing to the blockade, cannot get possession of them.

October 31.—Paris radio reports mutinies among troops in the Austrian cities of Vienna, Graz, and Klagenfurt. Germans are reported to have quelled the mutinies by shooting every tenth man.

November 1.—Speech by Russian Foreign Minister, Molotov, which German press had forecast would mark turning point in the war, proved to be merely a long diatribe in which Britain was declared the aggressor, and Germany as a nation striving for peace. No promises of help were given to Germany, where there was manifest disappointment with the speech.

November 1.—Numerous changes in Italian Government are notable mostly for the displacement of Ministers known to be pro-German.

November 3.—Holland has proclaimed a state of siege in certain municipalities along the Dutch-German frontiers, including the zones that may be flooded for defence. It is reported that a quantity of water has already been released into areas that would be immediately flooded if the country was attacked.

November 3.—German ambassadors in Moscow and Rome have been suddenly recalled and it is suggested that Hitler is casting about for a way of inducing Russia to support the Nazi cause with more than words and of breaking down Italy's hostility to Bolshevism.

November 5.—Finnish Premier, in a broadcast, stated that Finland was prepared to defend herself in all circumstances against Russia. Rome Radio reports that 80,000 Soviet troops have been moved to the Karelian frontier of Finland.

November 5.—When a German prize crew, taking the captured American ship "City of Flint" from a Russian to a German port, put into a Norwegian port, the Norwegian navy seized and released the vessel and interned the Germans. Germany is protesting to Norway. Norway contends that the Germans violated Norwegian neutrality by stopping at Hauge-sund without permission, and with no valid reason.

Those who know anything of the tortuous workings of the Nazi mind probably will believe that the "City of Flint" was taken into the Norwegian port deliberately. The Nazis hoped that the Norwegians would seize and release her. What, otherwise, could they have done when the "City of Flint" arrived in a German port, as a German prize, and the United States peremptorily demanded her release? The Nazis could see the awkward situation that was developing, so they saved their face quite cleverly by getting rid of the vessel into Norwegian hands.

November 7.—Another week has passed without any indications of the imminence of any large-scale operations on the Western Front.

November 7.—Germany's irritation at the passage through the United States

Congress of the amending Neutrality Bill has given rise to insulting Press attacks on Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of the President.

ALLIES' AIR SUPERIORITY

November 7.—The French routed the Germans in the most spectacular aerial "dog-fight" of the war. Nine French fighters attacked 27 German fighters and brought down nine of them, all the French planes returning safely.

There is no doubt now that the British and French airmen are superior to the Germans in spirit and skill, and are better equipped; but, that is not casting any reflections upon the Germans. German airmen, in the last war and in this, have proved themselves clever and exceedingly brave; but all the information available to date shows that there has been produced in Britain and France, a class of young airman who is superb—high spirited, courageous, cool and clever. They have been assisted in gaining an ascendancy in the air because of the definitely superior quality of the machines which they fly. For years, prior to this war, commentators speculated upon the relative quality of the British, French and German machines, and it was generally supposed—Mr. Lindbergh, of the United States, was one authority who spoke—that Germany's aeroplanes were better than those produced by the Allies. Well, the ultimate test of the stew lies in the eating of it. The events of the first 10 weeks of the war show not only that the young airmen of Britain and France are better than anything in the world, but so also are the aeroplanes which they control with such success.

November 7.—British shipping losses in September were 37 ships (155,636 tons) and in October 19 ships (83,159 tons). So far, there have been no losses in November.

Although it is clear that British shipping losses have been reduced to a point that the British shipping industry can bear, it is not to be supposed that the German submarine campaign against British shipping has failed. There still are active in the Atlantic large numbers of German submarines and as a result of their operations, the feeding of Britain and the maintenance of British overseas trade is carried on under difficulties—which means considerable expense. Britain can keep on building ships as fast as Germany destroys them. Germany can keep on building submarines nearly as fast as the Allies destroy them. Therefore, the combatants can carry on this kind of war for a very long time. The British convoy system, however, seems to have provided Germany with a problem which she cannot solve.

November 8.—United States ships will resume trading with Britain and France if permitted to transfer to a foreign registry. The United States Lines applied for permission to transfer eight vessels to the Panama registry. This procedure has stirred up a sharp division of public opinion in U.S.A.

November 8.—The King of the Belgians and the Queen of the Netherlands have offered to mediate in the war, and have sent joint telegrams to Britain, France and Germany.

BOMB FOR HITLER

November 9.—On Wednesday evening, November 8, eleven minutes after Hitler had unexpectedly left the famous Beer Hall, in Munich, to catch a train for Berlin, a bomb exploded in the Beer Hall, and 9 persons were killed and about 30 injured. Apparently, the bomb was in-

tended for Hitler. The time of his speech had been advanced half an hour, because of pressure of business, and he spoke for only 50 minutes, instead of 90. A wave of fury against the perpetrators swept through Nazi Germany, and the Nazi propaganda machine worked full-time in ascribing the attempted assassination to British Secret Service agents.

November 9.—Neutral newspapers—in which it is noted that Russian newspapers are prominent—believe that the attempted assassination of Hitler was a Nazi propaganda plot, carefully designed and timed to influence neutrals and to rally the German public behind Hitler. They lay emphasis on a number of very curious features, which give the occurrence a strong resemblance to the notorious Reichstag fire.

Although civilised people do not approve of the method of assassination, regrets have been expressed everywhere that the bomb did not succeed in removing Hitler from this tortured world. Apparently, it is believed generally that the death of Hitler would mean the immediate end of the war. As a matter of fact, it probably would. There is little doubt that if Germany were under the leadership of Goering, for instance, Germany would immediately enter into negotiations with the Allies for: (1) The establishment of a system which would give some sort of guarantee to Germany's national pledges; (2) The restoration of a measure of independence to the Czechs and Poles.

November 9.—While Britain and France are closely examining the Belgian-Dutch peace proposal, little hope is held out for success. "Events have shown that the stiff-necked men, to whom Germany has handed the guidance of her destinies, will be satisfied with nothing less than the forcible attainment of their desires", commented the British Prime Minister. "Upon them must lie responsibility for the consequences. Force is the only answer to those speaking the language of force."

November 9.—American newspapers disclose that the German re-organisation of the population in the eastern portions of the existing Reich involves the greatest re-shuffle of population in modern history. A small Poland will be re-constituted under German control. The bulk of what was formerly western Poland will be annexed to Germany, and German populations which have been almost forcibly removed from the Baltic States, the Italian Tyrol and from other places will be settled there. Warsaw will not be re-built—the new capital of the re-constituted Poland will be Cracow. Ukrainians and White Russians in German Poland are being exchanged for Germans from Russian areas. All the Jews in the eastern portion of the new Reich are being gathered together and settled in a special province of the reconstituted Poland.

November 9.—German aeroplanes to-day flew over France and dropped large quantities of pamphlets appealing to the French to break away from Britain and make peace.

November 10.—The possibility of Holland being involved in the war is causing Japan to display a lively interest in the future of the Dutch East Indies.

This is an outstanding example of the vicious kind of irresponsible newspaper comment which is one of the worst features of the war—and which, owing to its confusing effect on public opinion, may possibly defeat the ultimate aims of the Allies. The screeching yellow press, dur-

ing practically all the first half of November, insisted that Holland was in daily danger of invasion, and at one period the newspapers actually had the Dutch and Germans fighting on the frontier. Actually, all that has happened is that the Dutch have very wisely taken far-reaching precautions to defend their neutrality, including the possibility of opening the dykes and flooding their low-lying country; but, beyond large concentrations of German forces in Western Germany—which may quite conceivably be directed against the Western Front—there is nothing to indicate that the Germans intend to invade Holland. The East Indies angle is mere newspaper "kite-flying". Even if Holland were directly involved in the war, it may be taken as certain that the democratic nations—and especially Britain and the United States—would see that the Colonial Empire of Holland in the Pacific was not interfered with. Japan desires—and probably will attain, ultimately—special commercial concessions in the East Indies; but the seizure of the East Indies by Japan, which has been so persistently suggested lately by the hysterical newspapers, will take place only with the consent of Britain, France and the United States.

"ALL QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT"

November 12.—There still is a complete absence of all moves of military importance on the Western Front. Indications are that the three armies—French, British and German—expect to spend the winter months immobilised in their fortified lines, and they are proceeding to make themselves as comfortable as possible. The only notable development has been a marked increase in German aerial activity over Northern France. German air forces have made reconnaissance flights in all directions.

It has been apparent, since September, that the winter campaign on the Western Front would simply be one of "stand to arms". It will, in a psychological sense, be a very difficult period, in which the intense boredom of the troops in their billets will be sharply reflected in public opinion in France, Britain and Germany. It may be expected that the authorities in Britain and France will take extraordinary measures to keep the huge, idle armies interested and cheerful. A breakdown of national morale might easily come from bored and discontented armies. One thing that may break the monotony will be full-dress rehearsals of attacks. Already there are indications that the Germans are giving their troops practice in frontal attacks on fortified lines, in which infantry co-operate closely with tanks and masses of aeroplanes. This is likely to be the technique of the really serious advances next spring—if the war lasts that long. It is likely that there will be many of these full-dress rehearsals on both sides in the winter—and that the sensation-mongering newspapers will present these incidents as "great battles on the Western Front". Those who know the Western Front know that there can be no great movements of armies there, likely to affect the course of the war, until winter is gone and the terrain has become dry enough to permit the passage of mechanised armies.

November 13.—It appears that an impasse has been reached between Russia and Finland. Russia demands territory that the Finns will not give up. Negotiations have been broken off—for the moment, at any rate—and politicians and newspapers on both sides are hurling defiance at each other.

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE 76.)



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Co. Ltd. 28	Merrillees & Co. 65

Contents

Pacific News Review	1	Native Conditions in New Guinea	31
Islands Travellers	3, 76	Fighting Pests with Parasites	32
International Affairs: Three Ugly		Papua's Early Goldfield	34
Pictures	5	Islands Luxury Liners	36
New B.S.I. Resident Commissioner	7	Another Bond-Selling Plan for Papua	38
New Caledonia Has Five Governors		New Guinea's Finances	40
in Five Months	7	The "Romantic South Seas"	41
Copra Prices Expected to Hold	7	John Williams—Missionary Autocrat	42
Gold Tax May Be Ultra Vires	7	of Raiatea	42
No Flies in Tahiti!	8	Japan's Invasion of the Philippines	45
Future of Native Labour in T.N.G.	8	Wealth in Fiji's Soil	50
War Dislocates Shipping Services	9	Rise and Fall of Polynesia	51
From Notes Made in New Guinea	9	Bulolo Co.'s Profit Over a Million	51
Tropicalities	11	Planter Murdered in New Hebrides	53
N.G. Road Plan Affected by War	12	Illuminated Address for Queen Salote	54
About Islands People	13	Bite of the Social Bee—A Sidelight	
Pacific Air Service Expected Soon	15	in Polynesia	55
Japan's Pacific Plans in Relation to		Shot-Gun Matrimony — Another	
the European War	16	Trader's Tale	56
U.S.A. Amends Neutrality Act	21	How U.S.A. Feels Towards the War	58
Dedication of New Papuan Cathedral	22	Japanese Trade Envoys in Papua	59
German Raider in the Pacific?	24	German Opinion in Samoa	61
"Yunnan" Replaces German Vessel		Islands Display at N.Z. Exhibition	62
"Friderun"	25	Another N.G. Plane Lost	64
Salaries of Tongan Officials	27	Pacific Mining News	66
Tongan Prince Addresses P.I. Club	28	Short Wave Radio Programmes	69
Scientific Expedition for the Pacific	29	Copra and Rubber Quotations	72
I Come "Angery"—The Sufferings of		Islands Produce and Exchange	73
an Islands Trader	30	Shipping Services in the Pacific	74

Miller & Co. Pty.	Pike Bros. Ltd. 22	Sparten Lacquers	Taylor & Co., A. 67
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International Affairs : Three Ugly Pictures

TRANSPORT, trade, development, administration—all the normal activities of the Pacific territories await the outcome of events in Europe. Anxiously, we watch the progress of the Hitler War: but the unreal and fantastic character of the thing, and the unprecedented complexity of international affairs generally, give the future an appearance baffling to the ordinary man.

Britain and France will not make peace with Germany until Germany renounces Hitlerism (which means unreliableness, treachery and aggressiveness in international relationships) and until a measure of independence is restored to the Poles and Czechs. The Allies are not attacking Germany—merely standing to arms along Germany's western front, while they put upon Germany's economic structure a stranglehold that grows stronger every week. That policy may, or may not, succeed.

Germany (population 90,000,000, including Czechs and Poles) has immense armies and air-fleets facing the Allies in the west; a doughty people apparently united behind Hitler; and—across the frontiers of Scandinavia, Russia, the Balkans and Italy—much of the world to be drawn upon for food supplies and raw material.

On these broad facts, it looks like stalemate. Either side could do incalculable damage to the other; but, if each remains staunch, neither can defeat the other.

It is a fact, however, that the developments of September and October have placed increasing advantages with the democracies. Germany sacrificed her two potential

Allies (Italy and Japan) to make a pact with Russia; and now her relations with Russia are increasingly cold. Russia has seized control of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, and is menacing Finland, while Germany—regarded as the natural protector of the Baltic States—stands impotent and foolish. Russia is trying to extend her influence over the Balkans, but has been virtually defied by Turkey (the ally of Britain and France); and, as Italy is equally interested in keeping Bolshevism out of the Balkans, Italy is inclined to ally herself with Turkey, and daily is moving further away from the "Rome-Berlin Axis".

Obedying the clear wish of 70 per cent. of the American people, the United States Congress swept away sufficient of the two-years-old Neutrality Act to permit the Allies to buy in America all the munitions they require. The Americans do not wish to enter another European war, but there is no doubt where their sympathies lie.

EACH week shows Nazi Germany more isolated and more friendless. In the field of diplomacy, she has made some erratic, disconnected and apparently silly moves. It is clear that, in Germany's international relationships, Hitler acts by himself and takes no advice—and Hitler, who never has been outside of Germany (except one brief visit to Rome) knows nothing of the psychology of other nations. One gets the impression that, with the now enormously powerful Allies waiting grimly in the west, and the sinister black shadow of a cruel, cynical and overwhelming Russia creeping ever nearer

in the east, the nerve of the monomaniac is breaking. The more sensational newspapers, always wishful thinkers, already picture him running around shrieking, and wringing his hands.

In the meantime, what will he do next? Realising that they are dealing with a man who has no regard for treaties or promises or frontiers, the small neutral nations—Holland, Belgium and Switzerland—are at full war strength, ready to repel the wild beast if he should invade their territories in a spring at Britain or France.

These are wise precautions. The possibility is there; but the probabilities are all against it. The German army chiefs will not allow their Fuhrer to sacrifice their mighty military machine—their one guarantee of security in a future time, when the monomaniac and his Nazi "government" shall have been swept away, and it will be necessary for the Germans to right-about-turn and face the eastern frontier. If Hitler were to over-run Holland, or those other neutral democracies, he would stir up against Germany the active hostility of the entire world, so that Germany inevitably would be defeated, and Western civilisation might crumble.

So far as the Hitler War is concerned, we may expect a further period of merely stand-to-arms. The Allies will await the final collapse of the Hitler nerve and the breaking of Nazi-dom; while the Nazi gangsters, for their part, will do everything that devilish ingenuity can devise to undermine the morale of the Allies, and separate France from Britain.

MEANWHILE, according to hysterical journalists, Russia remains "completely a mystery". She double-crossed Britain and France, between

March and August; she appears to have double-crossed Germany between August and November. With cold and calculated purpose, she will double-cross any other nation which enters into relations with her, so long as thereby she can weaken any unit of "the capitalistic world".

Britain and France have gone back again to Moscow, to do a little diplomatic wooing there, and maybe tighten their economic stranglehold on Germany. It is a useless waste of time. Russia's one dominating policy is to break down the Western European property-owning system, and spread Communism; and she will have no scruples in deceiving first one side, and then another, in this Hitler War, in the hope that she can weaken them all and open the way for the outward march of the Red Armies of Bolshevism. Nothing that the Western world holds dear—the sanctity of treaties, the honouring of obligations, respect of religion, cleanliness and decency in individual conduct—matters in the sight of the Bolshevik, if only his peculiar dogma can be advanced.

Long after Hitler has gone to occupy his memorial niche among the freaks of history, and Germany has taken her natural alignment with Western nations, the growing menace of Russia will make us value more highly our democratic institutions, and will force us to go everlastingly armed.

THERE is yet another factor which threatens the orderliness of our world. We who live in the Pacific must regard the present condition of Japan as a greater menace to our security than either Nazi Germany or Russia. Japan, at the moment, seems a problem insoluble; yet the future of Japan is as much our responsibility as it is that of the harassed Government in Tokio.

Japan, under a century of Occidental tuition, has become Westernised and industrialised. To-day, because of that, she must expand, or perish. She must have territory for her surplus people, new sources of raw material for her factories, sure markets for her manufactures. She was a late-comer in nineteenth century colonisation; so that, to-day, wherever she turns, she finds already the flag of another nation. Malaya, Cochin China, East Indies, East Africa, Philippines, New Guinea, Hawaii—any one of these great, rich territories would have met her immediate needs, and left her to make plough-shares rather than bayonets. As it is, her choice is a cruel one; and we, as reasoning human beings, must recognise her dilemma.

Japan, at this moment, is at a parting of the ways. Her army is bogged in China, and her economic condition is precarious. During the two years in which her militarists directed her Government, she was committed to the policy of driving Britain out of China while Britain's hands were tied

in Europe; and, although her Government is changed, and political affairs there now are completely in a state of flux, the campaign goes on. Britain will not abandon her enormous interests in China without a fight; and, if Britain fights to maintain the status quo in China or the Pacific, the United States probably will join her. In that event, nothing could save Japan from a major disaster.

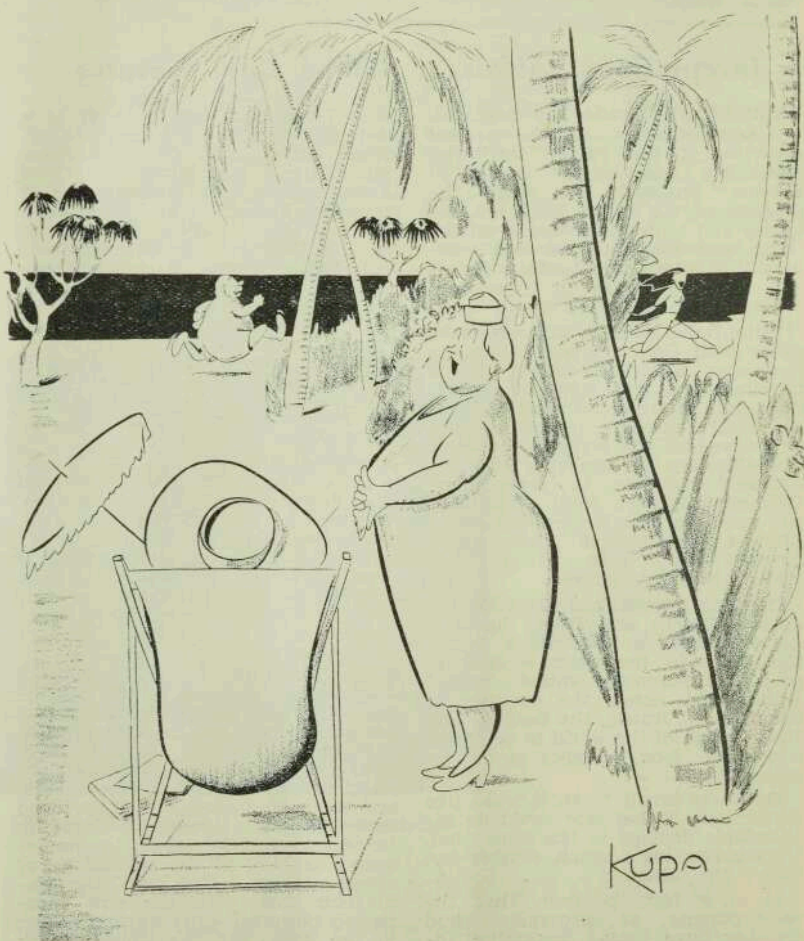
But what good would be achieved in the Pacific if the Japanese Empire were destroyed? None. The European communities in Asia and Australasia might write their own death-warrant.

Let the lesson of Versailles be applied in the Pacific and in Eastern Asia. If the Allies, in 1920-1930, had assisted in re-building the Teutonic nations in Germany and Austria, there

would have been no Hitler War to-day—and no sinister shadow creeping across Europe from the east. If the European nations, including U.S.A., in 1940-1950, will assist Japan in solving her most urgent national problems, they may prevent, in the Pacific, something far worse than the Hitler War. There is yet time for the nations to deal with this situation; but the sands are running out. The alternative is a thing too horrible to contemplate—a period of ceaseless armament and tension, and an inevitable, ruthless war of extermination between Europeans and Asiatics.

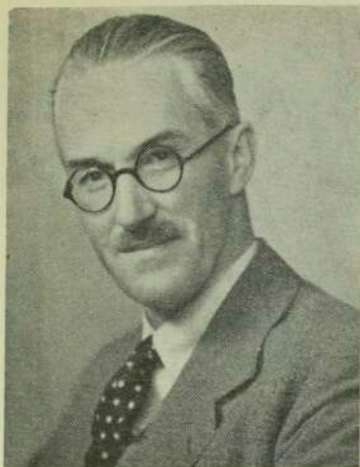
Thus, international affairs to-day present three separate and unconnected pictures of extreme ugliness—the Hitler War; Russia's determination to "Bolshevise" the world; and the desperate situation of Japan.

Off Beaten Tracks in the Pacific—VIII.



"Oswald says he can run like a hare in this climate".

NEW RESIDENT COMMISSIONER



Solomon Islands residents will like their new Resident Commissioner, Mr. W. S. Marchant, who, accompanied by his wife, passed through Sydney at the end of October, on his way to Tulagi, B.S.I. Mr. Marchant is a man of genial temperament, well read and much-travelled, who is keenly interested in men and affairs. Most of his Colonial Office experience has been gained in Africa, and he was transferred to B.S.I. from Tanganyika. Mr. and Mrs. Marchant came to Sydney from East Africa, via London, United States, and Suva.

5 GOVERNORS IN 5 MONTHS

Strange Procedure in N. Caledonia

WHAT the New Caledonian newspaper once described as "the Waltz of the Governors" is still going on in the French colony.

M. Jore was Governor of New Caledonia until about the middle of 1939. In April, it was announced that M. Desanti would succeed M. Jore as Governor. On May 10 it was decreed that instead of M. Desanti, M. Pages would receive the position.

On June 17, there was an official announcement that the appointment of M. Pages had been cancelled and that M. Barthes had been appointed Governor. It was later reported that M. Barthes had arrived in Sydney by the air service and had proceeded immediately to New Caledonia, where he took up the duties of Governor about the middle of August.

Shortly afterwards—about the middle of September—it was announced that M. Barthes would retire and that M. Pelicier had been appointed Governor of New Caledonia. M. Pelicier arrived at Noumea about October 17 and at once assumed the duties of Governor of New Caledonia.

There has been no explanation of the very extraordinary fact that the Colony of New Caledonia has had five Governors—M. Jore, M. Desanti, M. Pages, M. Barthes and M. Pelicier—within five months.

COPRA

Prices Expected to Hold

COPRA is a commodity completely under the control of the British and French price-fixing authorities, and there is no free movement of the market.

The London Copra Association on October 19 announced that fixed spot prices had been suspended as from the outbreak of war.

The first price announced by the British price-fixing authority was £12/15/- per ton c.i.f. London for hot-air dried; but, within a week that price fell by 7/6 per ton.

Since then, as shown by the lists at the back of this journal, the price has remained at £12/7/6 per ton for the high grade.

There appears to be a market, at these rates, for all the copra coming forward from all the Pacific territories; and the "P.I.M." was informed in Sydney on November 9 that "we expect that the copra price will improve—certainly we do not expect it to fall".

PRODUCERS ACTIVE

The new and higher rates ruling for copra have caused a stir throughout the Eastern Papua archipelago (says our Samarai correspondent) and the industry is busy again. This may explain the re-appearance at Samarai of two well-known vessels, after long spells of inactivity—namely, the auxiliary schooner "Matoma", which has been lying at anchor for fourteen months, and the Anglican Mission vessel "Maclaren King".

HOW PRICE IS FIXED

WHEN it became known in Sydney on October 14, that the British Government had reduced the price of copra by 7/6 per ton, strong representations were made to London by the chief trading firms to the effect that, unless rates were maintained, many Pacific interests would be unable to carry the additional burdens of war costs.

The editor of the "Pacific Islands Monthly" sent a telegram to the Department of Commerce, Canberra, suggesting that representations be made through the High Commissioner for Australia to the British Government, and giving facts to show the need for maintaining the price of copra.

The Department dealt with the matter with courtesy and efficiency; and planters may be interested in this letter to the editor of the "P.I.M.", dated October 30, from the Secretary of the Department:—

"Further to my letter dated 18th October, I have been in touch with the High Commissioner's Office in London, and am informed that the Ministry of Food is the sole buyer of British and French requirements of copra. However, the price is not fixed, but is a matter of negotiation with a committee established by the copra-selling interests. This committee is the recognised selling authority in London.

"The forward price for October, November and December shipments was £10/17/6 nominal on 1st September. The price quoted on 25th October was £12/12/6. The foregoing refer to Straits sun-dried. Rabaul hot-air dried being lower by the usual differential 5/-."

NEW GUINEA PRICES

The prices ruling for copra in Rabaul, in Australian currency, on October 27 were: Rabaul hot-air, £8/14/3; Rabaul

NEW GOLD TAX

May be Ultra Vires :: Method of Collection Criticised

IT is doubtful whether the Australian Government will be permitted to continue its wartime tax upon gold produced in New Guinea.

The mandate provides that any tax collected in the Territory must be used exclusively for the service of the Territory. This new gold tax is being taken by Australia for general purposes.

The gold-producers in New Guinea also are attacking the method of collecting the tax. It certainly appears tricky and unfair.

New Guinea gold is subject to an excise tax of 5 per cent. Now, in addition, it is taxed to the extent of 50 per cent. of the value in excess of £A9 per ounce.

The Australian Government, now, deducts first the 50 per cent. of excess value, and then the 5 per cent. royalty. The producers say that, legally, the procedure should be reversed—that is, the New Guinea Administration should take its 5 per cent. first, and that the Australian Government then should take 50 per cent. of what remains to the producer in excess of £9 per ounce. It makes a difference to the producer of 4/6 per ounce, thus:—

Present Method		Per oz.
	£ s. d.	
Price of gold (Aust. currency)	10 10 0	
Deduct 50% of excess over £9	0 15 0	
	9 15 0	
Deduct 5% royalty	0 9 9	
Leaving for producer	9 5 3	
Suggested Method		
Price of gold	10 10 0	
Deduct 5% royalty	0 10 6	
	9 19 6	
Deduct 50% of excess over £9	0 9 9	
Leaving for producer	9 9 9	

As an average of over 30,000 ounces of gold per week comes out of New Guinea, it will be seen that the taxation procedure is a matter of some importance.

UP 50 PER CENT.

Pacific Cocoa in Sydney

PACIFIC ISLANDS cocoa-growers can see a rainbow over Australia.

During the month, New Guinea cocoa was sold in Australia at from £36 to £38, and, on November 10, there was a bid in Sydney of £39 per ton for a parcel from Rabaul. This is a rise of 50 per cent. since August 31.

A parcel of Samoan cocoa-beans sold in Sydney at £42 per ton.

If only New Guinea interests will seize the chance, their cocoa-planting industry will be soundly and permanently established.

sun-dried, £8/11/6; Rabaul smoked, £7/11/3. The equivalent prices in London (in Australian currency) were at that date—Rabaul hot-air, £15/9/-; sun-dried, £14/1/-; smoked, £13/15/-.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. James, Pt. Moresby, are spending furlough in Sydney, with their daughter.

NO FLIES IN TAHITI

Entomological Mystery Worthy of Investigation

From Our Own Correspondent

VISITORS from countries where the *Musca Domestica* is a tribulation to housewives and a problem to health authorities, remark on the almost total absence of this pest at Papeete. That there exists at Tahiti some enemy which destroys the house fly is attested by the following circumstances.

Some years ago, a steamer in distress came into Papeete harbour. She was loaded with wheat, which had taken fire and was smouldering. The holds were flooded and the fire extinguished. The damp wheat was unloaded and piled up on shore at Fare Ute.

From this decaying mass of grain came a plague of house flies such as the island had never known. Later, the wheat was taken to a nearby sugar plantation and used as fertiliser. The atmosphere over and adjacent to the plantation was cloudy with myriads of house flies.

This continued for, perhaps, a month and, as suddenly as they had appeared, the legions of house flies vanished.

The market places of most tropical countries (and those of temperate climes as well) are the happy hunting-grounds of un-numbered millions of house flies—especially when fish is there for sale.

At the Papeete market a house fly is a curiosity.

No one has ever taken the trouble to learn why.

EDITORIAL NOTE: This curious and interesting fact should be of value to entomologists. Is Tahiti, by any chance, the home of a parasite which, introduced to other countries, would control or wipe out one of humanity's greatest curses? The thing certainly should be worthy of investigation.

Mrs. Mabel Dexter, wife of Mr. Henry Dexter, formerly of Milne Bay, Eastern Papua, died in England on September 3, after a long illness. She was formerly Mrs. Martin Staples, and she married Mr. Dexter in England a little over a year ago.

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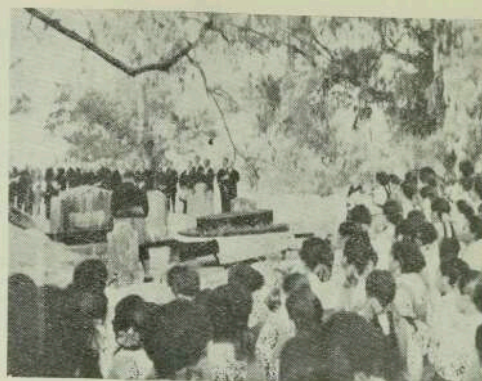
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DEATH IN TONGA OF MRS. R. C. G. PAGE

ON September 22, the remains of the late Mrs. Page, wife of Rev. R. C. G. Page, head of the Wesleyan Mission, were laid to rest in the beautiful Malae Aloa graveyard at Nukualofa, Tonga. The funeral was attended by Queen Salote, her Consort (Prince Tugi) and by all leading European and Tongan residents. Mrs. Page was loved by everyone, and news of her death caused much grief throughout Tonga.

The photograph (by Hettig) shows the burial scene in the cemetery.



FUTURE OF NATIVE LABOUR IN N. GUINEA

Commission Appointed to Investigate a Complicated Problem

THE Administrator of New Guinea has appointed, under the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance, 1927, a Commission "to inquire into all aspects of the native labour system at present in operation in the Territory and to report whether any, and if so what, alterations to that system are desirable".

The Commission consists of:—

Hon. R. Melrose, M.L.C., Director of District Services and Native Affairs (Chairman).

Hon. Gerald Hogan, M.L.C., Crown Law Officer.

Mr. W. H. Carpenter.

Mr. D. S. Hore-Lacy.

Dr. H. C. Hosking, Medical Officer.

Mr. Melrose joined the District Services in 1921 and has been for considerable periods in each District as Assistant District Officer or District Officer. For some fifteen years he was in close touch with natives and Europeans in the outstations. He was Assistant Director of District Services under Mr. Chinnery and succeeded that officer.

Mr. Hogan is one of the best known men in New Guinea—he has been in the tropical Public Services for 20 years. During that period he has held the positions of Stipendiary Special Magistrate and Deputy Supreme Court Judge in the Northern Territory and Crown Law Officer in New Guinea. He has been a close student of colonial administration—especially in relation to native labour affairs. About twelve months ago he was appointed chairman of the Mortgagors' Relief Committee.

Mr. Carpenter is Managing Director in New Guinea of Messrs. W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd. Before going to New Guinea he was a well-known merchant at Thursday Island. He is an experienced business man, with a special knowledge of native labour.

Mr. Hore-Lacy was a lieutenant in the Royal Australian Navy in the last war. In 1919 he left the Navy and has been a planter in New Guinea since about 1922. He took up land at Talasea and, by enterprise and industry, made a success there. Later, he bought land near Kokopo, and now is producing cocoa as well

as copra. He has achieved success in spite of fluctuating prices and other difficulties. He is vice-president of the Planters' Association of New Guinea.

Dr. Hosking went to New Guinea about 1924, and was for some years stationed in outstations. Although, for a number of years, he has been stationed in Rabaul, he has seen a good deal of the outback native and his conditions. Dr. Brennan (Director of Public Health) has gone on leave, and Dr. Hosking is now Acting-Director of Public Health.

The task before the Commission is a difficult and complicated one, and its work may have an important influence on the future of the Territory.

THE MARKHAM ROAD



In recent months, the New Guinea Administration has been patching up the old Markham road, built a long time ago by General Wisdom, and later allowed to fall into disrepair. It runs up the Markham Valley, from Lae, through some very good agricultural country. Photograph shows Roadmaster Hoffman and his gang putting in a concrete bridge, several miles out of Lae.

Shipping Services Dislocated

Effect of War Conditions in Pacific

THERE has been considerable dislocation of shipping services in the Pacific, during the month, but this is due more to the action of crews in refusing to go to sea without substantial increases in wages, rather than to enemy action.

Although there have been suspicions that a German pocket-battleship came round Cape Horn into the Pacific—see article elsewhere—there is absolutely no evidence, up to date, that this enemy unit is in the Pacific. All necessary and possible precautions have been taken, however.

Shipping services in the Pacific are completely in charge of the Allied Naval Command, and dispositions are made and ships sail according to the orders given from day to day by the Naval Command.

Islands residents should understand that the effect of these necessary precautions is that the regular Islands liners frequently cannot adhere strictly to their timetables—in some cases they are as much as a week late.

The costs of shipping services are steadily rising, and Pacific Islands residents may expect a further increase in fares and freights. The shipping companies say that such an increase is unavoidable. Fuel, supplies and insurance are all higher; the daily re-arrangement of ships' courses, in accordance with naval instructions, is costly; and even more costly are the crews' demands for higher wages on account of war risks.

The Burns, Philp trans-Pacific freighter "Tulagi" was held up for some days in a West American port on account of the crew's demand for higher wages. The increased rates were granted, and the ship sailed.

W. R. Carpenter and Company's vessel "Suva", which maintains a regular service between Pacific Islands ports and Western America, was delayed for several days in Rabaul owing to the demand of the crew for higher wages. She was still there a week ago; but we understand that the higher rates were granted, and that the ship has sailed.

The trans-Pacific Matson liner "Monterey", with 700 passengers for Australia and New Zealand aboard, was held up in Los Angeles for several days, in consequence of a demand by the crew for an additional wage, equal to 30 per cent. increase, on account of war risks. This threw the Matson Line's regular timetable out of gear.

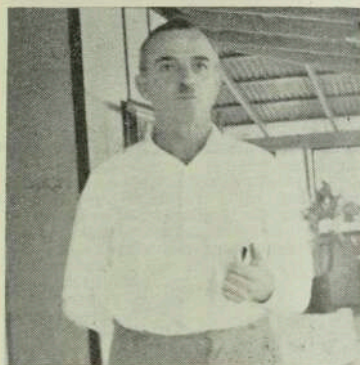
The famous old B.P. steamer "Montoro", which was reported sold to Eastern buyers, returned to Sydney recently and re-entered the service of the firm. It is not known, at this date, whether she will be used on the New Guinea or the Singapore run—but the latter is the more likely.

Mr. E. Cope, of 27 Lindsay Street, Ashgrove, Brisbane, W.3., says in a letter to the editor that he would like to exchange used Australian stamps for used stamps of the countries in which the "Pacific Islands Monthly" circulates. Persons interested should write to him.

FROM NOTES MADE IN NEW GUINEA

By R. W. Robson, Editor of "Pacific Islands Monthly"

IN the Lae Hotel I found a handsome, middle-aged man bending tensely over the radio; and, as he listened to a Berlin broadcast, his face was furrowed with anxiety. With him was a big, square-built man, with a hard-hewn face. They were two well-known "old-timers" of the goldfields—"Salty" (otherwise A. Saltweidel) and "Mick" Gunning.



"Salty", after long years in New Guinea, was planning a trip to his home in Germany; but, even as I drank beer in his pleasant company, the war-clouds were closing down on his plans. I presume he is still in New Guinea. There, at any rate, he will be among friends—he is one of the most highly-esteemed of the German community.

I PERSPIRE still at the memory of the Hotel Rabaul and the dauntless Mr. Cooper. Messrs. Nelson and Robertson, owners of the hotel, sent their trusted Sydney executive to carry out general repairs, additions and improvements; and he entered Rabaul in a whirl of energy, plans and schedules.

Not for him the dolce far niente of the tropics—the conservation of health which demands the cessation of rude labour at 3.30. Soon after dawn, the hammers and axes of Mr. Cooper's drilled labourers drowned the chirrupings of the hotel's countless cockerels; tireless, in the noon humidity, he hunted gardeners to their jobs and kept a fierce eye on resentful painters; and as I rested gratefully on a large lounge-chair in the dusk, I still could hear his challenging Pidgin and the rasp of a busy saw.

The result was that, in an incredibly short time, the Hotel Rabaul took upon itself a new bloom—a worthy setting for the regime of the new licensee, Mrs. Middleton. The latter has set out to make the Hotel Rabaul a comfortable, colourful and cultured social centre; and I think she will succeed. She has a charming personality, and the right outlook for one who has to direct public entertainment in a tropical town.

ALL hotel managers have their servant troubles; but in Rabaul their problems have frills on.

One morning, at one hotel, the place seemed strangely quiet—not a boy in sight. They had all been marched off to the local Court to answer a charge of

stealing the fowls of the man next door. The routine of the place was completely disorganised.

About 10.30, the manageress could stand it no longer. She telephoned through to the temple of law and justice and demanded that, at once, she be supplied with six native constables who could make beds, serve morning tea, and sweep.

The officials fortunately had a sense of humour; and, in a few minutes, some of the hotel servants-cum-fowl thieves were back on the job.

EMULATING the Chicago meat-packer, who boasted that everything in his yards was used, except the squeal, the Carpenter firm claims that, soon, nothing will escape from the Pondo desiccated coconut factory (north coast of New Britain), except the smell. Pondo, established seven years, has grown and prospered. At first, only the processed meat of the coconut was exported. Then they experimented with the fibre around the nut; and, to-day, the export of good-quality coir fibre, processed and baled, is steady and growing. The shells of the nuts provide the fuel which makes the engines go. That left only the coconut milk running to waste; and, now, it is proposed to use the milk in connection with the manufacture of a food for stock.

At Pondo, I found the European staff, in neat bungalows, enjoying most of life's amenities, while the native labourers are fat and sleek. Manager Evansen was



softly cursing, however, because "regulations" forbade him to sign on again time-expired native labourers who wanted to re-enter the service. Consequently, he had to take on untrained bush natives, at a cost (recruiting, etc.) of at least £10 per head. Photograph shows one of the Pondo bosses checking over a newly-arrived line of labourers.

JUST beyond Lae, carved out of luxuriant jungle in the Markham Valley, I found Mr. Carl Jacobsen's poultry-farm. He has 1,300 white Leghorns and Australorps and he markets (locally, and with ease) 4,000 eggs per week. This is a photograph of one of the pens, with its healthy, big fowls. Much of the necessary food is imported. This enterprising farmer is trying to produce his own poultry



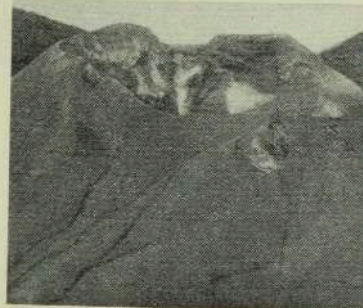
food, but climatic conditions have been against him—excessive rain interfered with his maize, and his green crops persistently go mouldy.

HERE is a glimpse of some of the buildings on the coffee plantation established on the rich river flats at Wau by Mr. C. V. L. Wilde. This infant industry is being kept alive, in spite of the



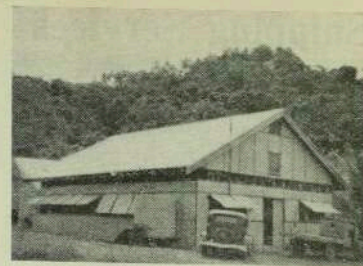
heavy cost of aerial transport, because of the exceedingly high quality of the Blue Mountain coffee that is produced. It is so good that it is used only for blending. The facts seem to suggest agricultural possibilities in the Bulolo Valley, once road transport is available. I heard that Mr. G. Loudon is going to start growing this Blue Mountain coffee at his Ellogo plantation, in Papua.

HERE is photographed Matupi, bare and yellow and ugly, as one sees it when looking down from the Carpenter mailplane. When I saw it previously, before the eruption, Matupi was



only a smoking rent in the side of a jungle-clad hill. Matupi's sister-horror, Mt. Vulcan, is similar in appearance to this, and it is a couple of miles away, across the harbour. Nowadays, both only smoke a little, and stink a great deal, but Jove's forces still move ponderously down below. A few hundred yards north of Matupi towards Rabaul, there is a weak and quivering section of the earth's surface, where seismologists go occasionally, and have nightmares.

THERE is much interest in Salamaua's only manufacturing industry, which is housed in this new building, at Kela Point. Here, two shifts of trained native labourers, operating modern machinery (a mixer, a roller, a cutter, and four ovens, heated by oil-burners) are producing an ever-increasing pro-



portion of New Guinea's trade-biscuit needs.

Morobe Bakery, Ltd., (R. McEwen, managing director) started producing trade biscuits in Wau; but, although the market was excellent, the cost of air-transport was embarrassing. So the biscuit department was moved to Salamaua—the Wau factory makes only bread now.

Salamaua biscuits (staple food for native labourers) are going ever further afield—even Papua is buying them now. Australian makers of trade biscuits do not like this new industry, and they cut the price from £29 to £15 per ton; but the Salamaua factory has held and is extending its trade.

ALL is grist that comes to the Guinea Airways mill—all is considered in terms of either freight or passengers. This "mary", on her way with her man to a native labour line, is being expertly weighed at Wau by Mr. Les. Far-



mer, of G.A.—she goes at freight rates. Native labourers are taken all over the Morobe goldfields in aeroplanes as cargo.

Mr. R. C. Hutchinson recently joined the staff of the Department of Agriculture in Rabaul, New Guinea, as analytical chemist. He had been lately engaged in research work in Townsville.

Rev. W. R. Castle, who carried out missionary work for some time at the Melanesian Mission's station on the south coast of New Britain, returned to New Zealand recently to do deputation work in the Dominion on behalf of the N.Z. Board of Missions. He is now residing in the Coromandel District to gain parish experience.

Jonah's Understudy In Eastern Pacific

From Our Own Correspondent

PAPEETE, Oct. 3. THIS has been a year of strangely disorderly weather. The sea has been particularly erratic.

A very high dignitary of one of the missions, a few months ago, visited Tahiti. He chartered the power schooner "Denise" to carry him on a tour of inspection to the several stations of the mission established on the Tuamotu and Austral Islands.

The "Denise" had barely cleared Tahiti before she was beset by heavy weather. Wherever she went in the Tuamotu Group she encountered squalls, high seas and tempestuous winds.

At one atoll the passage into the lagoon was so perilous that, when looking astern at the tumult of high waves and strong currents through which they had

fought their way, the passengers on the "Denise" marvelled at their escape from disaster.

Strange to relate, other schooners following approximately the same course—both ahead and behind the "Denise"—pursued their voyages through calm seas and favourable weather.

The storm kept pace with the "Denise" during her long voyage south to Tubuai, in the Australs, and on her return thence to Tahiti.

The crew—who, like all Tahitians, are well versed in the stories of the Bible—became convinced that they had on board the re-incarnation of the prophet, Jonah. It was not necessary, however, to cast him overboard to the whale; for the "Denise" returned safely at Tahiti (bringing the storm with her).

TROPICALITIES

ALTHOUGH it is more than 70 years since Queen Victoria's son, the Duke of Edinburgh, visited Tahiti—he spent a gay fortnight there in June and July, 1869—Mr. Arthur Brander, of Papeete (then six years old) can remember the junketing. His mother was one of the Pomare line, and she was one who entertained the Royal party. Many times, afterwards, in London, the Branders were entertained by the Duke. In an historical note, Mr. W. W. Bolton, of Tahiti, says:—

"Still there may be heard sung here a short couplet, with many musical variations, composed in those far-off days to welcome Victoria's son, though the singers, alas! to-day have but a hazy notion of who he was or whence he came. It follows:

"It Ora Te Arii Aferiti,
I Tona Tae Raa Mai,
Maeva Te Arii Aferiti,
I Tona Tae Raa Mai!"

To translate it is to spoil it.

ON August 8, some well-disposed person in New Guinea packed up the larva of a moth, and sent it by post to Mr. Frank H. Taylor, of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, University of Sydney. The sender failed to attach his name or address. Mr. Taylor has written to us and, in the hope that the note will reach the person responsible, has asked us to say that the larva was a most extraordinary one and that he is personally very grateful to the sender of the specimen.

THOSE glamorous days when one reached one's launch just one hop ahead of a healthy headhunter have passed, so far as Islands residents are concerned; but Mother Nature still can provide Islands residents with a thrill or two. Mrs. W. F. Paton, who returned to her home in the British Solomon Islands the other day, had a vivid story to tell of what happened when her husband's plantation at Yandina was visited by an earthquake and tidal wave a few months ago. Buildings were shaken down, wharves and launches were swept away, the plantation homestead was damaged, and even the wedding presents of the newly-married Mrs. Paton were destroyed. Every quarter-hour, after the initial shock and tidal wave, for the rest of the day and night, there were sharp earthquakes and earth rumblings. Mr. and Mrs. Paton could do nothing about it—so they went on as far as possible with the routine duties of their plantation. But she acknowledges that it was queer to realise that at any moment the two of them might be obliterated by a severe development of the earth's convulsions.

ON November 20, 1939, it will be exactly 100 years since the pioneer missionary, John Williams, was murdered on the beach of Erromanga, in the New Hebrides. The story of his life is told in an article elsewhere in this issue. It is worth noting that John Williams gave his name to an interesting series of missionary ships. The grim old missionary personally built small craft in Rarotonga and Samoa, and in the last of these he sailed on eastwards into the New Hebrides. Five years after his death the children of Britain, by subscribing pennies, formed a fund from which a mission ship, christened "John Williams", was built. The "John Williams" served for sixteen years in the Pacific and was wrecked in

1860. "John Williams II" and "John Williams III" were built at Aberdeen. "John Williams IV" was built on the Clyde; and, in 1930, the "John Williams V", which still serves the great missionary organisation in the Pacific, was launched in Scotland.

"WHEN you and I had a drink in Rabaul, beer cost us 2/- per bottle, didn't it", says a Rabaul resident, writing to the editor.

"Well, you were here a bit too soon. All the scorched beer from Carpenter's fire was sold at auction recently, and went for 36/- per case. Ninepence per bottle, my son—and it wasn't half bad either!"

SHE had just arrived at Papeete, and was discovering that French learned at Los Angeles is much like that of "Stratford Attie Bowe".

"What impresses me about this town", said this sprightly lady, "is that half the houses in the place belong to one wealthy Frenchman. I see his name everywhere on little square boards tacked to gates or front porches".

"Who can he be?" mused her friend—an old resident.

"Usually, I cannot remember French names", replied the lady, "but I have seen this one so often that it sticks in my mind. He is a Mr. A. Louer. Do you know him?"

"And another thing", she continued. "I have never seen a place so full of orphans. All over the town are big buildings with signs in front of them reading 'Refuge for children', doesn't it?"

Her gentle companion replied: "Why, no. Those signs are merely warnings to motorists to go slowly when approaching a public school. While A. Louer is not a wealthy landowner, but merely only a notice 'For Rent'".

"Oh", exclaimed the lady, "my French is a bit rusty, I know. Anyway we never came across those words in our French class at Los Angeles".

WHAT do aeroplanes live on? was a question that troubled the minds of natives in the Tarifuroro Valley, Papua, when an A.P.C. plane recently flew over their territory. Watching it, as they explained to one of the Company's officers after the machine had landed, they concluded that so huge a bird must eat a terrible lot, and there was anxious discussion as to whether it would eat men. To reduce the chance of being detailed to fill the stomach of the strange bird, they cut all the food in their gardens and stacked it near the village.

"If the bird was hungry", one of them explained, "we thought it would see the food and eat it, and would not want us. Then we went away and hid in the grass".

THERE is dismay in remote valleys in New Guinea, and lamentations among hard-boiled overseers in the Solomons. Certain mining men in distant Fiji have declared a day of mourning. For the news has gone forth that "Ethel's Bar" no longer exists in a well-known Sydney hostelry, and that Miss Ethel Paulter, a sunny-natured woman who created a unique Islands institution, has retired into private life. For years, "Ethel's Bar" has been a rendezvous for Islands men on furlough in Sydney. Almost any day, one could find there men from the Is-

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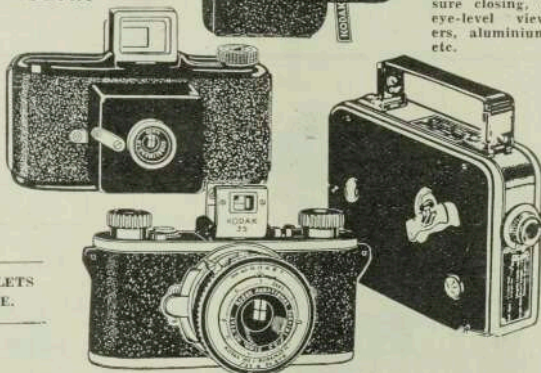
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lands—almost always divided into groups according to Territories. One went there to inquire after one's friends and acquaintances, or to get the latest news of home—"Ethel" always could be depended upon for the latest and most reliable information. One entrusted her with messages for one's friends, or left with her a few £5 notes, to provide against that inevitable sad day when one must face the homeward trail, stoney-broke. And one confided one's secret ambitions and joys and sorrows to "Ethel"—it was said of her that, if she ever talked, she would wreck all the Governments and half the homes in five Territories. To Islands men, Sydney, without "Ethel's Bar", will be merely a place like Melbourne.

NEW GUINEA ROAD

Plan Affected By War

IT is probable that when the Federal Parliament meets again on the 15th some statement will be made relating to the plan to build a road between Salamaua and Wau, in New Guinea; but, as far as can be ascertained at present, the project is moribund.

The work of the survey parties has been proceeding and it is understood that they have been instructed to lay down a final practicable route for the road. But one report says that there is a growing feeling in New Guinea that, if there is to be a road at all, it will take the longer route up the Markham Valley—with a branch road leading up into the Bulolo Valley.

The engineers are proceeding with the final survey of the short route between Salamaua and Wau, however.

But the real factor in relation to the future of the road plan is finance. It is stated that estimates in relation to the cost of the road have been upset by higher costs caused by the war; and that, in any event, the big companies trading in New Guinea, which were expected to finance the road by way of loan, are now anxious to conserve their fluid funds.

Furthermore, there is a considerable gap between the total amounts which had been promised by the big firms and the total cost of the road. It was anticipated that this difference would be made up by the New Guinea Administration or the Federal Government—probably from trust funds—but the outbreak of war has made a revision of all finances essential.

Captain H. T. Allan and his friends in the New Guinea Association are still fighting hard in Australia for the preservation of their plans, and considerable pressure has been brought to bear in Canberra; but the chances are rather against them.

The controversy over the taxation of gold has a bearing. If the new Federal tax upon gold produced in New Guinea is not constitutional, and the Federal Government cannot get any benefit from the considerably increased value of gold produced in New Guinea, it is possible that the Federal Government will say that the gold-mining community in New Guinea now can bear the whole cost of transport out of the increased price of gold.

Mr. E. Perkins, a New York mining engineer who has been on a business visit to New Caledonia, reached New Zealand from Noumea by the "Maetsuycker" in mid-October. He left several days later for the United States.

ABOUT ISLANDS PEOPLE

Mrs. A. C. Turnbull, wife of the Administrator, is patroness of the Patriotic Society of Samoa (formed to provide comforts for local troops) and the executive includes:—Mrs. J. Wallace (president); Mrs. C. E. Hall (honorary secretary); Mrs. R. G. Bruce (honorary treasurer); and a committee comprising Mrs. Ayers, Mrs. Cobcroft, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. F. Helg, Mrs. Phineas, Mrs. Bartley, Mrs. Croudace, Mrs. Greenwood, Mrs. King, Mrs. R. Tattersall, Miss M. Godinett, Miss Rea L. Rasmussen and Miss Williams.



Mrs. W. S. Paton left Sydney by the "Malaita" at the end of October for her home at Yandina, Solomon Islands, after spending a vacation with her parents at Bathurst, N.S.W., and with her husband's parents in Sydney.

Mr. Andrew Kelly, who carried on a successful law business in New Guinea, with headquarters at Rabaul, for several years, has sold his practice to Mr. S. McConnell, and sailed for Australia recently. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly intend to spend some time travelling before settling down to active work again.

Mr. Robert Nolan, of the Postal Department, Papua, agrees that queer things happen in wartime. He had been transferred from the post office at Samarai to the post office at Port Moresby, and he was guest at a complimentary dinner at Samarai on October 7, when he was wished bon voyage by about thirty residents. He left by a coastal vessel on October 9. Soon afterwards the Collector of Customs at Samarai received radio instructions to recall him and a Government launch chased the coastal vessel all the way to her anchorage at Port Glasgow. The Government launch then went on a short patrol and returned triumphantly to Samarai, with Mr. Nolan aboard, on October 14.

Mr. J. B. Sedgers, manager for Messrs. W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd., in the Morobe end of New Guinea, left Salamaua on October 21 on furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Sedgers were entertained at various social functions on the eve of their departure.

Miss Agnes Susan Armour was married in Samarai, Eastern Papua, on October 26 to Mr. Sydney Charles Mason. Many people gathered to wish the couple the best of good fortune.

Mr. John W. Cox, formerly roadmaster at Namatanai, New Ireland (New Guinea), writing from furlough in Hong

Kong to a friend in Sydney in October, said that he had just received advice from New Guinea that, as part of the retrenchment scheme now in progress there, he had been "sacked". He was a temporary employee of the Administration and, of course, the temporary employees are the first to go. Mr. Cox says that he may return to New Guinea in search of a job of some kind; but that he will accept war service if he can persuade the authorities that he is not too old. He was regimental sergeant-major in the Irish Guards and in the Great War, he won the D.C.M. and the M.M.

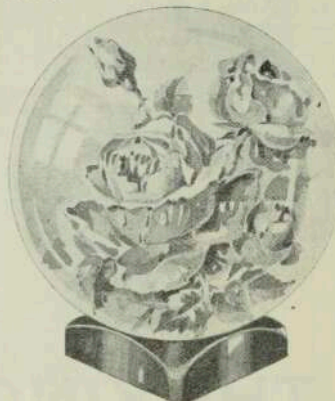
Dr. V. W. T. McGusty, Director of Medical Services in Fiji and Central Medical Authority for the Western Pacific, accompanied by Dr. C. McE. Macpherson, left Suva in October on a three months' medical survey of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. They will visit every island in the group and the survey will be the most comprehensive medical inspection ever made of the Colony.

Rev. Clifford L. Welch, of the London Missionary Society, who is stationed at Nauru, Central Pacific, is at present in Melbourne spending furlough. He will remain in Australia until January when he will visit New Zealand before returning to Nauru. When he was in Australia in January last year, Rev. Welch arranged for a church to be constructed in such a manner that the timbers could be shipped to Nauru and there be fitted together as a complete building. The sections of the church duly arrived at the island and in nine months the Nauruans had assembled and equipped the edifice with redwood furniture, concrete flooring and a Hammond electric organ—the first in any Pacific church. Constructed on the cruciform principle, the church accommodates 800 worshippers; it is un denominational and is known as the Nauru Christian Church.

Miss E. Wallace, B.A., headmistress of the Methodist Mission Girls' School at Faleula, Western Samoa, arrived in Melbourne in November by the "Mariposa", on furlough.

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IN MEMORIAM

LYALL.—Treasured memories of my dear son and our brother David, who passed away at Daru, Papua, 17th September, 1937; aged 26 years.

Not one day do we forget you,
In our hearts you are always near;
God alone knows how we miss you,
As it dawns another year.

Sadly missed by his loving Mother and Brothers, Vic, Jack and Clifford.

Miss M. Woolnough, Methodist missionary at Nakanai, New Britain, was an inmate of Namanula Hospital, Rabaul, early in November. Recently when she was filling a benzine lamp it suddenly caught fire and severely burnt her left hand and arm; she quickly recovered from the burn injuries but other symptoms supervened. Miss Woolnough at first opportunity will proceed to Australia.

Miss Grace Bakewell was married in Wau on October 28 to Mr. H. J. Stevenson. Mrs. R. Phillips, of Kila, Salamaua, was Matron of Honour.

Rev. Father J. Fotheringham, of the Samoan Marist Fathers, left Sydney for New Zealand in October by the "Monterey". He has been studying in Australia for six months and intended to spend two months in the Dominion before returning to his station at Tutuila.

SAMOAN PLANTERS' LOSS

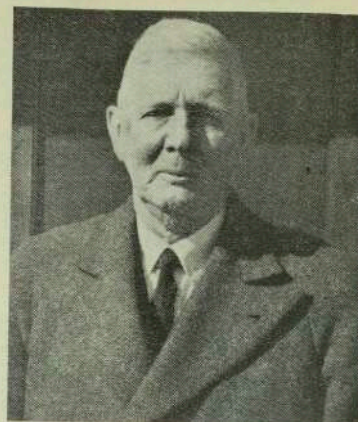
From Our Own Correspondent

APIA, Oct. 15.

THE cancellation of the October trip of the "Maui Pomare" owing to the breakdown of the engines on the last trip, means a considerable loss to banana-growers here. The usual quantities of fruit were coming forward and, of course, there is no means of preserving them—the fruit is simply thrown away. Producers of cocoa are enjoying a harvest—the prices are very good and are getting better—but the banana money, being spread throughout the community, among a large number of small growers has a quicker effect on local economic conditions.

Mr. Leslie G. Selwood recently resigned from the New Guinea Administration.

30 YEARS IN PAPUA



MR. GEORGE A. AUMULLER, who recently was appointed a member of the Legislative Council in Papua in place of the late Hon. "Gus" Neilson, M.L.C., is one of the best known men in the Territory. Most of his 30 years' residence in Papua has been spent in the service of Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd.—mainly as manager of B.P.'s large establishment at Samarai, Eastern Papua. At present, Mr. Aumuller is in charge at Port Moresby, during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. J. A. Moore.

NOTABLE OPEN BOAT VOYAGER

SUVA, Nov. 1.
A 50-ft. yawl, the "Reine-d'Arvor" arrived here recently on a voyage from the Channel Islands, Europe, to Sydney and we were interested to find among the company aboard, an old friend in Fred. Rebell, who several years ago made a very remarkable voyage in a small boat from Sydney to San Francisco.

Rebell originally came from Latvia, and he spent 25 years in Australia. Then he acquired a boat—18 feet long and 7 feet beam—and he spent months in the Sydney libraries, studying navigation. He made his own navigation instruments and bought a few maps, and one day in 1931, without saying anything to anyone and without clearance papers, he sailed out of Sydney Harbour by himself and headed out into the Pacific.

A considerable time later he found himself among the Southern Fiji Islands—he was not able to identify them because his maps were not good enough—but he eventually got into Suva. Thence, he went leisurely on to Samoa, the Northern Cooks, certain Central Pacific islands, and Honolulu. Eventually, he made his way across to San Francisco, where he arrived one year after leaving Sydney—probably one of the most remarkable open-boat voyages in the history of navigation.

He had several adventures with boats later in European waters, and attempted to sail another small boat out from Europe to Australia, but failed. He is looking forward with eagerness to his return to Australia, where he intends to settle again.

Mrs. W. H. Stuart, wife of the Chief Justice of Tonga, arrived in Suva, Fiji, from Nukualofa at the end of October to spend a short holiday before proceeding to New Zealand.

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Headmaster.

PACIFIC AIR SERVICE

American and British Plans

THERE has been considerable activity during the month, connected with plans to inaugurate a trans-Pacific air-mail service between New Zealand and San Francisco, but no date had yet been given for the inauguration of a regular service.

The long-standing difficulties between Pan American Airways and the United States Government appear to have been smoothed away, and it was announced on October 26 that Pan American Airways will receive from the United States Government an increase of about 67½ per cent. in the mail subsidy for its North Pacific service—and it is presumed that this will apply, also, to its Central and South Pacific service. It gets a further concession in that it now is allowed to retain, in addition to the subsidy, all moneys that may be paid to it for mail transportation by the Australian and New Zealand Governments.

Preparations have been afoot, in many places, in the belief that Pan American Airways will inaugurate at least a fortnightly service between San Francisco and Auckland, via Canton Island and Noumea (and, possibly, Suva) before the end of November; but no official announcement has been made.

P.A.A. SERVICE BY END OF YEAR

The commencement of the American service is confidently expected before the end of the year, however.

Pan American Airways are expected to use Boeing flying-boats—weighing 40 tons, the largest flying-boats in the world—on the South Pacific air-mail.

Meanwhile, the British company (Imperial Airways) have given no indication of their further plans, which have been completely dislocated by the war. They had three new flying-boats, each of 22 tons, practically ready to start the Sydney-Auckland service—with a probable extension to Fiji, Honolulu and the American coast—about October; but the outbreak of war meant that two of the three flying boats had to be diverted to other purposes. One flying-boat, the "Aotearoa", had arrived in Australia before the war broke out, and it made a pioneer flight between Sydney and Auckland on August 28.

Since then, the "Aotearoa" has made a number of pioneer flights between Sydney and Auckland, Auckland and Suva, and between Auckland and Tonga; and it has been unofficially reported that Imperial Airways will inaugurate shortly a fortnightly service with the "Aotearoa" between Sydney and Auckland. There is no confirmation of this, however.

The Pan American Airways trans-Pacific service may be expected at any time; but it seems unlikely that Imperial Airways will attempt anything ambitious—beyond the inauguration, perhaps, of the service between Sydney and Auckland—until the European war situation has been cleared up.

PHILATELISTS' EXCITEMENT

FRISCO, Oct. 16.

UPWARDS of 70,000 first-flight covers are piled in orderly stacks at the Ferry Street Post Office, in San Francisco, awaiting the first mail flight by



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Pan American Airways to New Zealand via Honolulu, Canton Island and New Caledonia. Allowing for covers which have been sent to the postmaster at Honolulu, to be held for this flight, it is estimated that the total number of covers now deposited for the flight is approaching the 100,000 mark.

Pan American's Philatelic Section for the past three weeks has been keeping 10 clerks busy, sorting covers and preparing them for carriage to the foreign post offices for mailing.

Although the Post Office originally advised philatelists to dispatch their covers to reach the San Francisco postmaster or Pan American Airways by September 30, the date for the flight has not yet been set and covers received up to the day prior to the flight will be handled.

Japan's Pacific Plans In Relation to the European War

To Seek Friendly Relations With U.S.A. While Awaiting "Decay" of British Empire

BY JOHN WILLIAMS, OF HONOLULU

(Being No. 6 of Series of Articles Describing Japan's Plans and Politico-Economic Network in Pacific).

HONOLULU, Oct. 19.

NOW that there is a war raging in Europe, besides the undeclared one in Asia, Australians had better "get down to tin-tacks" about the intentions of Japan in East Asia generally and in the Western Pacific in general.

The whole picture of Japanese aggres-

sion and expansion concerns Australia because, without a firm foothold in China and points to the south-west, Japan cannot very well make steady advance into those islands, such as the Philippines and the Indies, that lie as a bulwark between Japan proper and Australia.

In the past instalments of this series I have attempted, from the voluminous evidence at hand, to convey some idea of the vast Japanese penetration network that is slowly and surely moving into almost every community around the Pacific. One does not have to be anti-Japanese to see the facts.

The Japanese are convinced they have a good cause, and for good Japanese rea-

THUS Professor Roberts, overseas news commentator, in "Sydney Morning Herald" on November 4:—

The conflicting and hazy reports which have come from Tokyo show that an intense political struggle is being waged, not over participation in the European war, but over the policy to be adopted in China, and thus, inferentially, towards Western Powers in the Orient. The one section favours defiance of the West; the other, especially concerned with the fundamental export trade, maintains that Japan's very existence under wartime conditions presupposes good relationships with the Allies and the United States.

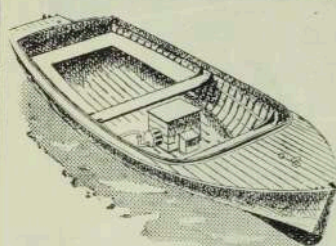
The Japanese are coming out into the open with their proposal to initiate a "Central Chinese Government" under the puppet renegade, Wang Ching-wei. This would not only provide a means of "liquidating the China episode"; it would also give Japan a buffer by means of which she could "save her face" and yet compromise with the Western Powers on such matters as the currency dispute in China. But speculation is premature. Japan is merely testing the reactions of foreign Powers to the idea of a puppet State; how that State would be used depends entirely on the outcome of the nebulous struggles in the Japanese political arena.

Pending such an outcome, the Far East remains in a state of uneasy flux. Hostilities in China are practically at a deadlock; and the Japanese are extremely concerned with the attitude of Russia.

sons. They sneer, for example, at the British Empire type of Empire because it lacks the Kodo (or Imperial way) upon which Japan's Empire ambitions are based.

AFTER waging war upon China for more than two years, Japan has entered upon the next stage of her aggressions. So far as she is concerned, Japan has conquered the Chinese. Japan possesses every Chinese port, and controls the great rivers which are the trade arteries of the vast undeveloped country. Japan, at the same time, is receiving help from British and American capitalists. American interests are selling out important mining concessions, and British interests are selling their entire outputs of coal, etc., to Japan.

After all, these capitalists are in China for only one reason—to exploit the natural resources and make profits. Now



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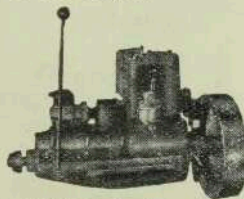
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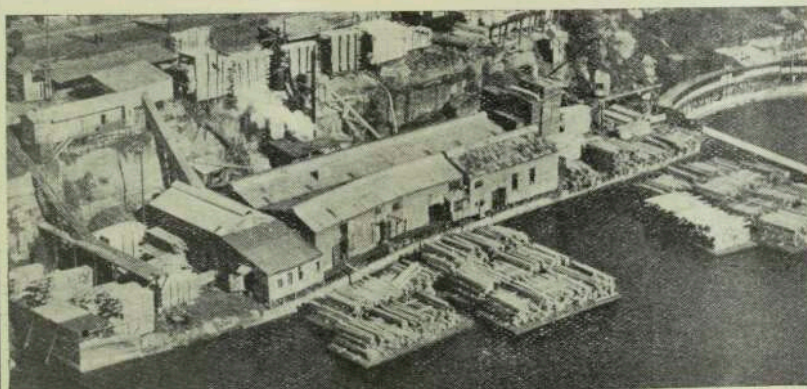
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that these interests are surrounded by Japanese guns, they are doing the only thing left to do, and trading with Japan. Otherwise, Japan would take over.

This is a slow process, and a secret process, because the vested interests keep their deals from the public; but, nevertheless, the deals are taking place. The Japanese (I could quote from dozens of Japanese resources) now are confident that this second phase of their conquest of China is well assured.

They do not expect to accomplish it in a hurry. It may take 10, 20 or even 100 years. The Japanese prophets hesitate to set a definite time limit—but all are confident of ultimate victory.

JAPAN AND GERMANY

THE war in Europe has given Japan added confidence because she is certain that, when it comes to a pinch, her

Berlin and Rome axis friends will stick to her.

Indeed, the Shanghai "Mainichi", a Japanese paper, said after the European war had been raging for a month:—

"Japan must aid Germany in defeating Britain, if Germany cannot do it alone. When the Japanese Government announced its neutrality in the European conflict, this meant that Tokyo considers intervention in Europe as secondary. But the term 'non-intervention' was used to signify that if it became necessary to intervene in Europe to settle the Sino-Japanese conflict, then Japan will plunge into the European war to pursue her aim in East Asia."

That is putting it in plain black-and-white. The paper added that Japan looks upon the British Empire as her Public Enemy No. 1, because Britain, more than any other nation, has attempted to block Japan's expansion into China.

THE general Japanese opinion, further, is agreed that the Empire is in a fast decline. Here is an opinion recently expressed by Kiyoshi Kawakami, a leading Japanese journalist, who, normally, is stationed in Washington to report upon the American scene for a network of Nippon newspapers. Writing in a series of syndicated articles which appeared in the Tokyo "Mainichi" and the Osaka "Mainichi Shimbun", this observer said:—

"... No matter how we look at it, England has begun to decline. Rather than run the risk of making an enemy of the United States, and without playing the role of destroyer of the British Empire, let us leave that to other countries (Germany, etc.). This is clear to anyone looking at the present European situation. I must repeat, therefore, to our hot-blooded, patriotic men: 'More haste, less speed'..."

NEW NAVAL BASES

TO accomplish her purpose in Asia, and to prepare herself for her ultimate war against Britain in the Western Pacific, Japan is carefully and methodically expanding on two fronts: military and economic.

On the military front, the army has its hands full in China, but the navy is having its turn on the Imperial stage now. The navy is developing important bases, new stepping stones, new springboards for Japan's next thrust southward.

Look at these new bases on your map. On the island of Formosa, which lies across the track between Hong Kong and Japan, the navy already has established an important base of men, materials and supplies.

To the west from Formosa, in Meichow Bay, in South Fukien province of the China mainland, Japan has established another base, to support the Formosa base. Meichow Bay has been declared "secret", and foreign shipping has been ordered to keep out of it.

To the south of Hong Kong lies Hainan Island, which Japan seized a year ago, and on Hainan the navy is well advanced with another base which commands the southern approaches to Hong Kong, Britain's last outpost in China.

On these three important bases surrounding Hong Kong, Japan's war machine is poised to spring, whenever the tension in Europe catches Britain off guard. That is how Japan fights.

If Japan gets away with this design, then, indeed, will Australia have to look to her outlying defence scheme, based upon Darwin, Torres Strait and New Guinea.

ATTITUDE OF U.S.A.

WASHINGTON has the Orient honeycombed with under-cover secret-service workers and, for some time, these experts have been reporting what Japan is up to. As a result, as soon as Germany invaded defenceless Poland and set Europe aflame, Washington made bold moves, but logical moves for her Pacific security.

Additional naval forces—an aircraft ship, a squadron of the latest long-range patrol bombers, and six of the latest long-range submarines—were assigned to the Western Pacific. Ostensibly, they will work in what Washington calls a "neutrality patrol". But, at the same time, Washington sent U.S. Ambassador Grew back to Tokyo, and his first public statement in Tokyo, made this week, startled

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the Japanese because it used most "un-diplomatic" words.

Mr. Grew made it plain that Japan's behaviour in China is offending U.S. public opinion, which, in these realistic days, profoundly affects Washington's diplomatic actions. Those actions, the Japanese know full well, are backed by American preparedness in the Pacific, even on new islands bases within an easy bomber's flight to Tokyo.

BOMBSHELL FOR HAWAIIANS

WASHINGTON has gone further. If you read back through the instalments of this series, you will see how Japan keeps in touch with the 150,000



Japanese Consul-General Mizusawa, and his wife, bedecked with lei, upon their departure from Honolulu for his new post in Panama.

Japanese in Hawaii by frequent calls at Hawaii ports of Japanese navy tankers, etc. These tankers, as I have revealed, carry away from Hawaii ports valuable contributions of money and materials to the Nippon expansion machine.

These Japanese navy ships are given the freedom of the Hawaii ports, as the navy ships of any nation are. However, Washington, two months ago, made a secret probe of what goes on behind the scenes during these tanker visits to Hawaii and, as a result, Washington has taken appropriate action.

On October 18, two Japanese naval training ships, the "Iwate" and "Yakumo", arrived in Honolulu for a six-days' visit. Before their arrival the Japanese Consul-General in Hawaii was advised in writing by Washington that, as the ships would be given the courtesy of Hawaii ports, the ships upon departing must not lift any of the war gifts (scrap metals, comfort bags, etc.), which the Hawaii Japanese for years have been loading into the navy tankers.

This announcement by Washington, courteously kept from the U.S. Press, was a bombshell for the watertight Hawaiian-Japanese community. It was discussed in detail at a special meeting of the Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce the day before the warships arrived. This private meeting discussed all sorts of

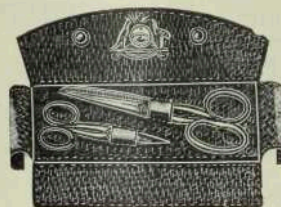
subterfuge for getting around the Washington order.

But Washington is taking no risks and trusting nobody. The warships are in

port as this is being written, and on the docks where they are tied up, U.S. customs guard and plain-clothes observers are keeping a close check upon the war-

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This latest action of Washington's is typical of America's intention to act with a firm hand, if that is the only international technique which Tokyo understands.

"BEAUTIFUL FRIENDSHIP"

JAPAN, of course, is almost over-anxious to make a "beautiful friendship" with America, because it is upon American goodwill that the other front—the economic—of Japan's expansion depends. The U.S. is a top customer of

Japan, and it is by selling abroad that Japan gets funds for her overseas purchases of vital materials for her war machine.

Japan, too, hopes that America will not carry to finality her announced intention of abrogating her treaty with Japan, but, instead, will write a new and a better treaty. The Japanese are that optimistic. But U.S. public opinion will have something to say about it.

With her armed machine, as we have seen above, poised to spring on the next move southward, Japan has donned silk

gloves on the economic front and, behind a flow of her goods in all directions across the Pacific, she is making steady advances, too.

Goods—and guns!

AND NOW—PANAMA

WE have seen in prior instalments of this series how Japan has built up a super-economic machine in Hawaii. It is regarded by experienced observers as a major stepping-stone in her invasion of the Americas.

Japan's latest advance into the Americas has been the appointment of a consular representative (for the first time) in the State of Panama, vital Central American outpost. This will give Japanese warships and nationals just another excuse to become more familiar with the Panama Canal area.

Much to the joy of the Japanese in Hawaii, Consul-General Mizusawa, who has served faithfully in Hawaii, was appointed first diplomatic representative to Panama. He left Hawaii in September.

Before he left, he was feted by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. Said he, in reply to enthusiastic congratulations:

"I have served at various places, but in no place have I seen where Japanese merchants have collectively made such progress as in Hawaii. Since, as you all know, the disposition of the Americans is to place emphasis on economic foundations and appear to negotiate on equal footing based on economic power, I believe that the enrichment of economic power is rather important. Your efficient manner of progress is being seriously viewed and respected, even in Japan."

(In the next instalment, details of how this new Japanese economic machine works will be given. They will be based upon direct quotations from Japanese documents and newspapers).

SAMOAN KILLED BY SHARK

From Our Own Correspondent

APIA, Oct. 27.
A SAMOAN fisherman, named Isaako, was recently, when fishing on the rocky coast of Savaii, near his home village of Samalaulu, attacked by a seven-foot shark and badly mangled.

At his shouts for help his father dived in to help him, and chased the shark away. Isaako was then brought ashore, when it was found that he had sustained deep wounds in his left calf and thigh. Before help could be obtained from the village, Isaako had succumbed to his injuries.

Mr. K. W. Bilston, Patrol Officer in Buin, Bougainville Island, New Guinea, arrived in Australia in October on furlough. He was accompanied by his wife and their daughter Margaret.

Mr. R. Eginton, of Cuthbert's Misima Goldmine Ltd., Eastern Papua, recently left Misima Island with his wife and their two children to make their future home at Samarai.

M. Oscar Meyer, a young Frenchman of scientific training, who has resided in Tahiti and New Guinea, and has collected for French museums in different parts of the world (for the last two years in New Guinea), arrived in Sydney in October. M. Meyer's plans are indefinite, but he probably will return to France within a few weeks.



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NEUTRALITY & "BELLIGERENCE"**U.S.A. Amends a Difficult Act**

ALTHOUGH it was apparent, from the beginning, that the legislation amending the Neutrality Act of the United States would in itself have to be amended, so as to allow U.S.A. to supply arms to belligerents and to permit American shipping lines to run without restriction to "belligerent" ports in the Pacific, they still were squabbling about it in Washington in the latter part of October—as is the way of democracies the world over.

The Senate finally decided by a very large majority that the arms embargo should be lifted and that American vessels should be permitted to carry non-military cargoes to all belligerent ports in the Atlantic southwards of New Orleans, and to all Pacific ports.

There was not the same certainty of a majority in the House of Representatives, where the "isolationists" had been very active; but the Bill was passed by the House, on November 3, by 243 to 172; and the President signed the measure the following day.

GAY AND LIVELY

From Our Own Correspondent

PT. MORESBY, Nov. 8.
PORT MORESBY with its steadily growing community of oil company employees and members of the military, naval and air forces, has become a gay and lively town compared with the somewhat dismal little backwater of 10 or 20 years ago. No less than over 200 enthusiastic spectators assembled to witness the swimming carnival in the local baths on October 27.

It is reported that the Japanese whaling fleet for the Antarctic this season will comprise six factory ships, 47 chaser ships, several store ships, and a large refrigerated vessel capable of taking 7,000 tons of whale meat. Whale meat is a popular food in Japan. Planters should note that the price of whale oil this season is expected to reach £21 per ton, compared with about £15 per ton last season. If whale oil rises 40 per cent. in value, coconut oil should not be far behind.

The Australian National Research Council has published in one volume Rev. Churchward's "Rotuman Legends", which have appeared from time to time in "Oceania". Professor A. P. Elkin, head of the Department of Anthropology, Sydney University, writes an appreciative foreword. The legends are of great value to the student of anthropology and to the linguist.

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WAR NEWS ON REMOTE ISLANDS

From Our Own Correspondent.

PAPEETE, Oct. 20.

THOSE who were in the Islands years ago, can appreciate the astonishing advance in world communication since that time.

There was no wireless apparatus on Tahiti in 1914. We learned of the beginning of the Great War from a cryptic message picked up by a steamer, equipped with wireless, which happened to be in the harbour. We knew nothing of the anxious first weeks of the war until we read of them in newspapers from abroad, long after the event.

In 1939, nearly every island of French Oceania possesses one or more radio re-

ceiving sets. Daily, the broadcasts of news from London and Paris are heard clearly. Each morning, the Department of Post and Telegraph issues a printed bulletin of news from all parts of the world. Twice weekly a digest of news, in the Tahitian language, is broadcast by the Tahiti radio station. An accurate summary of the news is printed in "Te Veia Maoh".

Inhabitants of the most remote islands of the South Sea are now as well informed as are the dwellers in the metropolitan areas of continental lands.

Mr. David Browne, the genial and popular Resident Agent of the island of Atiu (Cook Group), arrived in Rarotonga by the "Tiare Taporo" in October. He is noted for his success in handling either oranges or natives.

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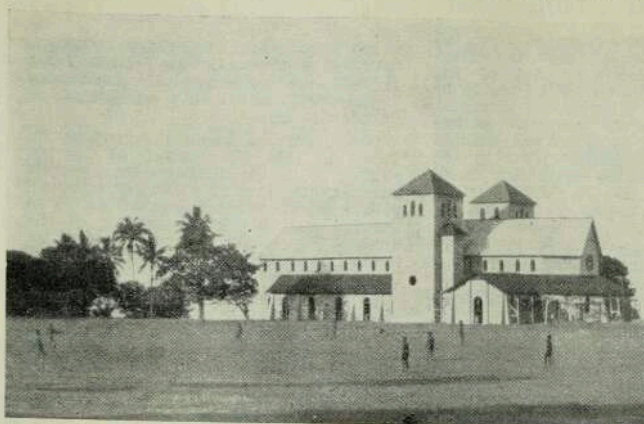
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DEDICATION OF NEW PAPUAN CATHEDRAL



The dedication of the new Cathedral of St. Paul and St. Peter at Dogura on October 29 marked another notable missionary achievement in Papua.

—Photo. by courtesy of the A.B.M.

THE new cathedral of St. Paul and St. Peter at Dogura, Eastern Papua, built by native Papuans out of their own funds, was formally dedicated on October 29 by the Archbishop of Brisbane.

Dr. Wand, assisted by the Bishop of New Guinea, and the chairman of the Australian Board of Missions (Canon J. F. Needham). The Lieutenant-Governor of Papua (Sir Hubert Murray) and some of his senior officers were also present.

It has taken the natives over five years to complete this work, and most of the labour has been voluntary. The natives have worked with sacrificial zeal, under the supervision of Mr. Robert Jones.

The new cathedral is impressive in appearance and has a commanding position on the north-east coast of Papua. The total length of the building is 165 feet—10 feet longer than St. Andrew's cathedral, Sydney. The roof at its apex is 40 feet high and the two towers, called the Maclaren and the King (after the Rev. Mr. Maclaren and Rev. Copeland King, Church of England missionaries who pioneered work in this part of Papua) are each 56 feet high.

The missionary achievements in this north-east section of Papua, judged by the effect upon the character and social condition of the natives, are among the most satisfactory of the Christian church in the Pacific. The erection and final dedication of this cathedral puts a very satisfactory period to half a century of missionary work on this coast.

(From a Report in Melbourne "Argus")

Bright sunshine poured down upon the scene as a procession, headed by the Bishop of New Guinea, priests, and native priests, carrying banners, knocked on the cathedral door asking for entry. The doors swung open, and the procession entered, followed by as many of the assembly who could gain admittance. Within the cathedral the natives knelt reverently as prayers were offered to "Nevi", the Creator.

Archbishop Wand preached the sermon first in Papuan, explaining the import of the consecration, and later in English, stating that many of the natives had given 48 years of their lives to the service of the Church.

The native priests laid ornaments on the altar.

Mr. Bert Marshall, of the Government Secretary's Department in Papua, resumed duties at Port Moresby last month after spending long leave in Australia.

Mr. H. A. B. Bentley, accountant of the Treasury and Customs Department in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, recently resigned from the G. and E. Service.



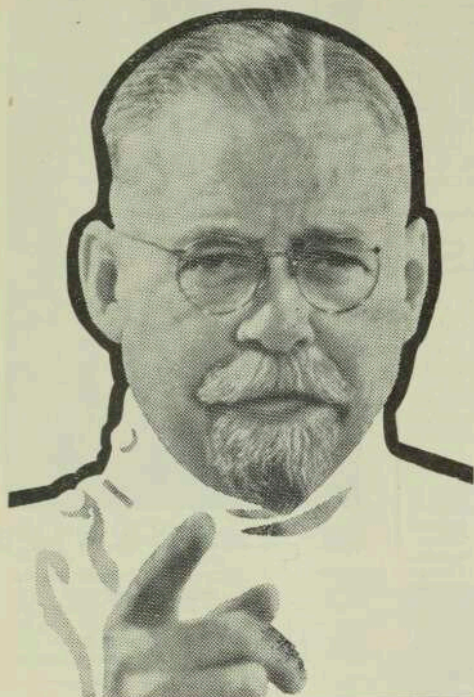
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NERVES
BRAIN-FAG
and that "Depressed Feeling"

Nine out of ten people suffer from Mineral Starvation, even on three square meals a day vital minerals are often lacking in the modern diet, causing nerves, listlessness and many other constitutional disorders. Men, women and children of all ages suffer from this diet deficiency. BIDOMAK restores vital minerals and rapidly reinvigorates the system, building up perfect strength and vitality. BIDOMAK is an easily assimilable liquid food supplement containing in concentrated form those important Mineral elements, ferrum, sodium, calcium and phosphorus which are needed for the proper nourishment of the nerve cells—BIDOMAK makes you feel better and look better. End Mineral Starvation—start on a course of BIDOMAK to-day.

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"I am writing this testimonial to you because I am so delighted with the result I have obtained from taking Bidomak.

"For some time I have suffered from nerves. The least little bit of excitement and I suffer from fatigue. I've tried all different other drugs. My husband recommended Bidomak. The first bottle I found wonderful relief.

"My daughter takes it, and she feels a different girl altogether. She had no appetite. I said to her: 'You are a different girl altogether'. It has made a wonderful improvement in her".

—(Sgd.) Mrs. C. Wellington, Carstairs, via Home Hill, Queensland.



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"The Tonic of the Century"

AT ALL LEADING ISLAND STORES

Letters Will be Received on Day Before They Are Posted!

MANY philatelists are seizing the opportunity provided by the inauguration of the Auckland-San Francisco air-mail to acquire a curiosity in covers—one which, according to the postmarks will be posted one day and received at its destination the day previously, says "New Zealand Herald".

Letters addressed to Canton Island and posted at Noumea will be postmarked at Noumea on the day of departure and on arrival at Canton the date will be stamped on the back. During the flight, however, the covers will pass over the

international date line, thereby gaining a day, so that they will be "mailed to-morrow and received to-day".

Archbishop and Mrs. Wand, on their way to Dogura, in Eastern Papua (where the Archbishop consecrated the new cathedral) were welcomed by the residents of Port Moresby at the Institute Hall, on their arrival from Brisbane. Members of St. John's Ladies Guild entertained a large gathering at afternoon tea for the occasion. Sir Hubert Murray (Lieut.-Governor), on behalf of the Territory extended a welcome to the Archbishop.



GUNS

Savage 23 Model, Sporting Magazine Rifles. 22 Cal. R.F. Model £6/2/6, 25/20 and 32/20 Models, £9/15/-. 22 Cal. Hornet Model, £10/17/6.

No. 12A Wild Fowl and Long Range Model, 12-Gauge Hammerless Shotgun by Bonehill, 30 in. and 32 in. Barrels. Both Pull Choke, for 3 in. Cartridges. Weight, 7¼ lb. to 8 lb. Price, £24.

Browning Over & Under, 12-Gauge Hammerless Gun. Price, £22/10/-. Ventilated Rib Model. Price, £24.

Used quality Firearms Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

Write for Firearm Catalogue. 600 illustrations.

Also write for Second-hand Hammerless Shotgun List.

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Both trim, seaworthy craft, the Chapman Coach-house model and the Chapman Cabin Launch are particularly suitable for island conditions.

The Coach-house model with the closed-in cabin providing ample storage space is an ideal work-boat to meet steamers, carry stores and for inter-island transport. The Cabin model is a popular cruising craft, for fishing and pleasure trips. The cabin is cool and roomy enough to sleep two.

Both craft are powered with a famous Chapman PUP Engine. Write now for details and prices.

CHAPMAN & SHERACK

26 Clara Street, Erskineville, N.S.W.

ENGINE MANUFACTURERS FOR THIRTY YEARS

TONGAN TWINS



A charming "snapshot" of two pretty young Tongan twins—Pauline and Caroline Pepa, of Nukualofa.

—Photo: Hettig.

RAIDER IN PACIFIC?

Where is German Pocket-Battleship?

A VARIETY of signs — especially the unexpected and unexplained departure of German freighters and tankers from various African and South American ports—suggested to the British Admiralty at the end of October that the German pocket-battleship "Admiral von Scheer" had left the South Atlantic. It was suspected that she had rounded Cape Horn and probably was prowling somewhere in the Pacific with a view to attacking British and French merchant shipping.

So far as is known, all the evidence that the German battleship is in the Pacific is circumstantial; but, nevertheless, due precautions are being taken.

If the "Admiral von Scheer" is loose in the Pacific, she will take some rounding-up, as only a first-class British or French battleship could deal with her.

It would appear that there was a flurry of naval operations in the North Sea about the end of September—British and German squadrons being more or less in contact—and under the cover of the prevailing mist and fogs two German pocket-battleships, the "Admiral von Scheer" and the "Deutschland", slipped away north along the Norwegian coast and thus escaped into the Atlantic.

The British naval view of the German raiders at the end of October was that "they were doing very little harm to British shipping, considering the length of time they had been at large".

ALL QUIET AT 10 P.M.**A Merciful Law in Tahiti**

AT Papeete, and on all Tahiti as well, there is a sort of curfew regulation which requires, at 10 p.m., all unseemly noises shall cease.

The palaces of pleasure along the waterfront, radio machines in private houses, and sounds of revelry by night are extinguished promptly at the appointed hour, and silence and peace descend upon the island until the rumble of market waggons and the chime whistles of motor trucks bringing passengers and provisions from the districts, herald the new day.

Our island has not always been so happily protected.

In the days when the accordion was the national instrument of music, it was the custom of a band of natives to plant themselves on some spot and sing ribald ute until far into the night. The singers would sometimes pause; but the wielder of the accordion would never by any chance interrupt the endless repetition of the monotonous ute melody. The dwellers in neighbouring houses passed the night in wide-eyed blasphemy.

However, nothing was ever done about it, because the average person on Tahiti is endowed with tolerance and surpassing patience. Besides, the ute singers never chose the same place on two successive nights.

But when the gramophone arrived and was installed in every household, something had to be done, if anyone in the island was to get any sleep. After hours of "Springtime in the Rockies" from the neighbour on the left, "The Merry Widow

Waltz" from the house on the right, and an exasperating Tahitian tune called "Papio" from the dwelling across the roadway—all blaring in simultaneous discord—it was necessary that the suffering listener should have some certain hope of respite. And so this merciful regulation was put into force.

Since then the only sounds after the evening 10 o'clock are the roar of the surf as it crashes eternally on the far-away barrier reef; the faint barking of watch-dogs that marks the passage of some wayfarer along a distant highway; and the murmur in the palm groves of the cool night breeze from the mountains. The ugly noises of civilisation have ceased.—A.C.R.

MISSIONARY'S ILLNESS

From Our Own Correspondent

RAROTONGA, Oct. 14.

THE Mother Superior of the Catholic Mission here, is dangerously ill in the Government Hospital. Little hope for her recovery is held. European and native residents of Rarotonga hold this kind and great-hearted lady in highest regard.

Solomon Islands Rubber Plantations Ltd. reports for the year ended July 31 a loss of £70, compared with a profit of £1,200 the previous year. Revenue dropped from £3,863 to £2,345. The Co. has a paid capital of £74,500 in £7,000 A preference, £7,500 preference, and £60,000 ordinary. Dividend on the A preference shares is paid to July 31, 1938. To July, 1939, there are arrears of 18/9 a share on the preference shares.

TO REPLACE THE "FRIDERUN"**Motor Vessel "Yunnan"**

IT was announced in October by Colyer, Watson (New Guinea) Ltd. that arrangements had been made by them for the motor vessel "Yunnan" (2,812 tons gross and built at Grenock in 1934) to be put on the Hong Kong-New Guinea run in place of the s.s. "Friderun" (now interned).

The "Yunnan" is a larger vessel than the N.D.L. steamer and can carry more cargo. It also has more passenger accommodation, being fitted with seven two-berth cabins and two single-berth cabins.

The "Yunnan" is one of the China Navigation Co.'s fleet, and at Hong Kong will connect with the Blue Funnel liners trading to Europe and the United Kingdom.

The "Rabaul Times" of October 20 said that the "Yunnan" had already sailed from Hong Kong on her first trip to New Guinea. She travels by way of Saigon, Sandakan, Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul, thence to the Solomon Islands, and on the return trip calls at Lorengau, Sandakan and Hong Kong. The service is expected to be about a seven-weekly one.

Mr. Victor Blanch, planter of Djaul Island, New Guinea, died recently in Kavieng Hospital. Before settling down on his property at Djaul, he served for a considerable time on Burns, Philp, and Co.'s inter-island steamer "Maiwara".

This XMAS - Give Your Home the Comfort of DELCO-LIGHT

Many hardships are difficult to remedy—but bad lighting isn't. So why be without the comfort and economy of electricity when for a small outlay, you can purchase a Delco-Light plant which will bring to you the convenience and brightness of the modern city.

Model 2B12 generates 200 watts at 12 volts and will light eight 25 watt lamps direct from the generator—or five for 10 hours from the 105 A.H. battery, when fully charged. It will run for 16 hours on one gallon of petrol.

For complete information please write to Desk P.I. Sizes range from 200 to 6,000 watts.

PRICES OF PLANTS—IN BOND, SYDNEY.

2B12 (12 volt)—£23/15/-, with 83 A.H. battery (car type)
2B12 (12 volt)—£26/15/-, with 105 A.H. battery (individual cells).
2B6 (6 volt)—£24/ 5/-, with 105 A.H. battery (individual cells).

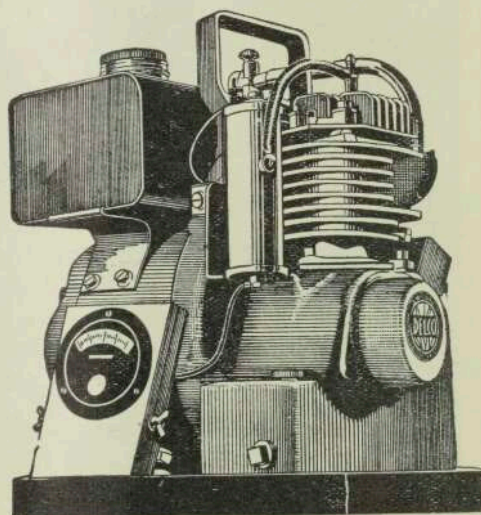
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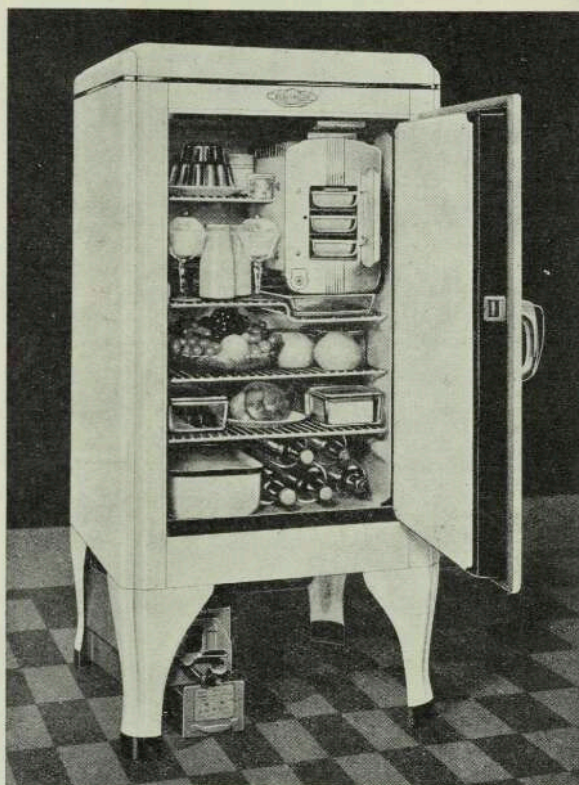
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Modern Refrigeration for the South Sea Islands
The **ELECTROLUX** KEROSENE OPERATED
REFRIGERATOR

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MIRACLE
OF
ICE
FROM
HEAT

ELECTROLUX OFFERS ECONOMICAL, MODERN AND COMPLETELY EFFICIENT REFRIGERATION FOR ISLANDS' HOMES.

FREEZES CONTINUOUSLY WHILE SMALL LAMP BURNS

Freezing controlled by simply regulating height of flame.

Uses only $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon of kerosene per week.

MOTORLESS . . . NO PARTS TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

MODEL L22

Capacity
2.2 cubic feet.

MODEL L380

(as illustrated)
Capacity 4 cubic feet.

MODEL LK550

Capacity
5.5 cubic feet.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

● Write to your Local Distributor for prices and full details.

Obtainable from
W. R. Carpenter & Company Ltd.—Sydney, and following
New Guinea Branches: Rabaul, Salamaua, Wau, Kavieng,
Madang, But and Wewak.

W. R. Carpenter & Coy. (Solomon Is.) Pty. Ltd.—Tulagi,
British Solomon Islands.
On Chong & Company Pty. Ltd.—Butaritari, Gilbert and
Ellice Islands.

Representation in Papua and New Hebrides.

TONGAN OFFICIALS' SALARIES

Comparison With Peasant Earnings

Letter to the Editor.

I HEARTILY agree with your Tongan correspondent, in your issue of August, that the question of salaries to native civil servants, and for that matter Europeans as well, "should be brought under serious review".

As, however, your correspondent's special pleading concerns only Tongans, this very brief but I trust "serious" consideration of an important subject must be confined to the limit set by your writer. The naive suggestion that, if the native officials were better paid, speculation would cease surely emanates from a Tongan mind, and betrays only a surface knowledge of past Tongan history. The ethical import of the suggestion that any class of men, Tongans or Europeans, civil servants or day labourers, should be paid over and above an agreed salary, in order to induce them to observe the Sixth Commandment, must be left to their religious instructors to deal with. I wish merely to direct attention to the economic aspect viewed from the present financial position.

It cannot possibly be accepted that "study of the numerous cases of speculation of public funds by Tongans gives rise to the conclusion that in almost every case the primary cause has been the smallness of their salaries". Who has so concluded?

Measured by Tongan standards where, as your correspondent states, labour can be hired from £1 to £2 per month, the Tongan Civil servant, from the beginner at £50 to the highest grade at £175 per annum, is at once elevated to an inequality unjust in principles and inexpedient in practice. Your correspondent's admission that even the humble labourer's £1 per month "cannot be defrayed from copra" owing to "the present low price" renders the question of how he proposes to provide the additions to existing salaries quite pertinent, for the present price of copra (the country's sole source of income—bananas are negligible) has now become stabilised. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Your correspondent's reference to "vast changes in the economic and social life of the educated (sic) Tongan", and his utter failure to discern whither these changes are tending, shows that Pope's aphorism has lost none of its pungency.

WITH regard to the alleged high cost of living: 25 years ago, copra, upon which salaries were then based, was at least double the value to-day. The cost of living was, at the least, 20 per cent. higher than at present. Living, therefore, is much cheaper to-day, or, conversely, the standard is much higher than 25 years ago.

I quote a few items in proof. Good quality beef, fresh or corned, is in daily supply at 6d. per lb., and even less. The best of bread is 3d. per loaf. Fresh milk is a fraction over 2d. per pint. Fish is plentiful and reasonably priced. Fresh eggs, during the laying season, are plentiful at 1/- per dozen. Fresh vegetables, peas, beans, cabbage, tomatoes, carrots, beetroot, etc., are procurable almost the whole year at prices lower than obtainable in Dominion or Australian cities. Native vegetables, yams, kumalas, taro,

bananas and many others, are far cheaper than the above.

Our civil servant is free of rent, rates or taxes on his dwelling, and his tax-abi (32/- per annum) will yield firewood for the cost of splitting and carting, as well as abundance of food-stuffs—in spite of our poor, under-paid, Tongan official having only one full day each week in which to cultivate.

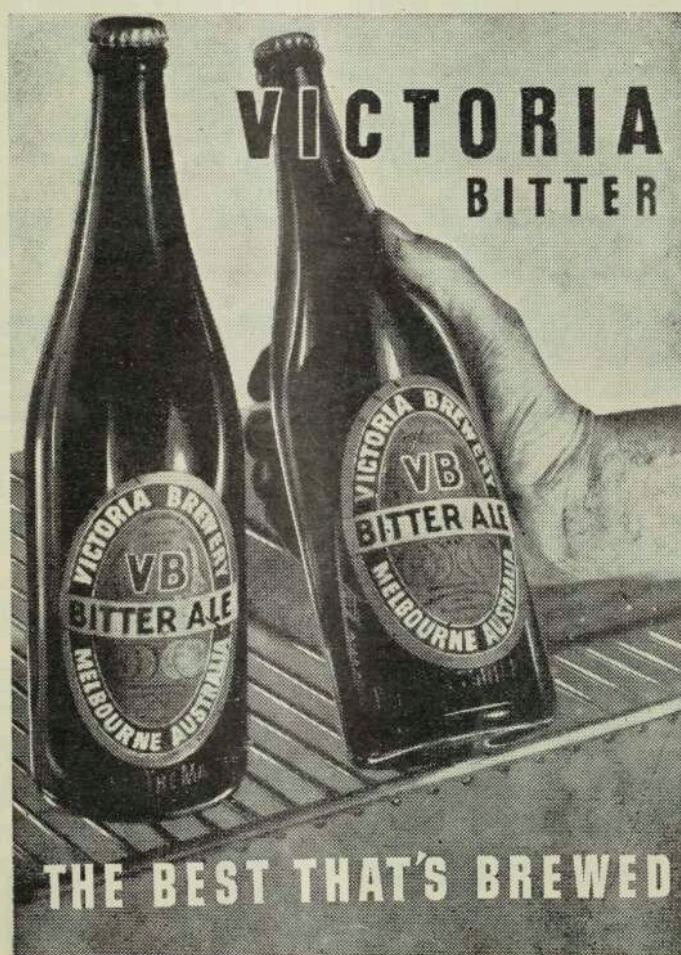
As to clothing, this entails no great expense. The native clerk, clad in a clean vala, shirt and coat, presents quite a smart appearance, at little outlay.

So much for your correspondent's "difficulty to struggle along on his small income". How about his brother Tongan, struggling along on his bit of land, whose income will not reach £10 for his year's work? Nowhere in the civilised world is there such frightful inequality as between the Tongan bureaucrat and those

who bear the cost, with copra a little over £3 per ton.

FINALLY, although the "mills of god" have been slow to move, they are now closing upon the Haapai official, who is referred to by your correspondent as holding "a £300 per year post on a first class clerk's salary of £175". Excuse another quotation from an English poet; your correspondent's statement is one of those half-truths which Tennyson tells us "is ever the basest of lies". When Haapai was a Port of Entry, a European official had charge; when it ceased to be a Port of Entry, it became of only secondary importance; the European was retired, and the position filled by a Tongan. Measured by the lessened responsibility, the Tongan was the better-paid official.

The reference to Uliti Balu as being "in sole charge" of important positions is



another half-truth. That he was allowed—through the negligence of the official who was in charge—to assume "sole charge" does not bear the interpretation your correspondent intends to convey.

I am, etc.,

A. COWLEY.

Nukualofa,
September 30, 1939.

BROWN AND JOSKE

Fiji Name to be Replaced by W. R. Carpenter and Co.

IT has been announced that the well-known mercantile firm in Fiji, which has been conducted in the past under the name of Brown & Joske, Ltd., has now been formally taken over by Messrs. W. R. Carpenter & Co., Ltd., and will be carried on under the name of the latter firm.

Messrs. W. R. Carpenter & Co., Ltd., bought a large interest in Messrs. Brown & Joske, Ltd., a few years ago; but the old name of the firm has been retained up to the present time. It is considered likely that Messrs. W. R. Carpenter & Co., Ltd., of Fiji, will enter the trading business there with greater vigour than hitherto, as part of an organisation which is being slowly but steadily created for providing freight for the company's new shipping line, which runs between the Pacific territories and European and American ports.

Captain Carbridge, skipper of Messrs. A. B. Donald's "Tiare Taporo", has relinquished his command, and Captain Andy Thompson now has charge of the vessel.

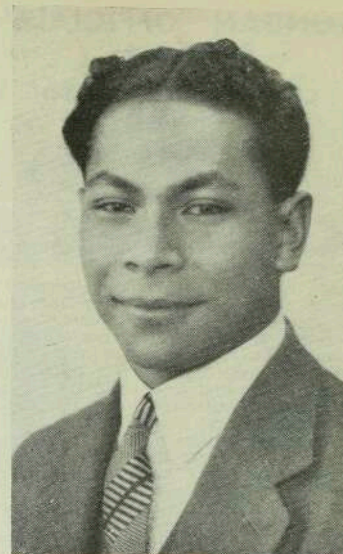
TONGAN PRINCE AT PACIFIC ISLANDS CLUB

GUEST of honour at the Pacific Islands Club meeting in Sydney on November 1 was Crown Prince Tuboutoa, of Tonga, who addressed a large gathering of members on "The Transition Period in Tonga".

He traced the evolution of the Tongan people, between 1799 and 1862, from a state of heathenism and lawlessness to their acceptance of Christianity and through the efforts of George Tubou I, the establishment of constitutional government. Present-day Tongans, he emphasised, are rapidly acquiring English ideas and culture and, as time passes, more and more young Tongans will go to Australia and New Zealand for education, later to take their place in the management of their country's affairs.

Himself a law student at Sydney University, with a fine record of scholastic and athletic achievement, Tuboutoa is a striking example of the way in which the Tongans have passed through the transition period and are assimilating Western civilisation. That an educated Tongan, clad in formal evening dress, could lecture in a soft, cultured voice for an hour and a half to an intelligent and interested European audience speaks volumes for the adaptability of Polynesian races.

Prince Tuboutoa was welcomed in traditional Maori manner by Noho Toki, who sang several Maori songs. Young Miss Marama Toki danced the poi; and Mr. Lucas Staehelin played a Tahitian vivo (flute). A score of lantern slides depicting native scenes and points of interest in the Tongan Group was shown by Mr. H. A. Rabone.



Crown Prince Tuboutoa.

Sir Hubert Murray (Lieut.-Governor of Papua) left Port Moresby on October 25 in the Government vessel "Laurabada" for Abau, Samarai and Dogura. His Excellency, who was accompanied by the Official Secretary (Hon. H. L. Murray) and the Chief Medical Officer (Dr. F. J. Williams) attended the consecration of the new cathedral at Dogura on October 29.

Coleman

The Sunshine of the night!

**500
CANDLE
POWER**

**300
CANDLE
POWER**

**SELF-HEATING
IRONS**

PORTABLE STOVES

TABLE LAMPS

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**BRIGHTER LIGHT
for
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Coleman Products can be obtained from all
Leading Firms throughout the Pacific Islands.

**Instant Lighting
Stoves & Irons**

giving maximum of
heat in minimum of
time.

**EASE OF OPERATION
combines
ECONOMY with COMFORT**

In case of difficulty in obtaining supplies
write to:—
Pearce & Co., Suva, Fiji Is.

Scientific Expeditions

One Cancelled—One to Proceed

OWING to the outbreak of war, a scientific expedition, which would have been one of the most important and interesting ever sent into the Pacific, has been cancelled.

The expedition was organised by the National Geographic Society of America, in co-operation with the University of Virginia and the United States Government. It was to have sailed from San Francisco in September in a specially-equipped turbine vessel, and it would have set up temporary observing stations on about 20 islands in the Central and Southern Pacific, and would have carried out a variety of investigations over an area of about four and a half million square miles. One of its principal objects was to explore the great depths of ocean with Sonic sounding machines, and to investigate the deepest ocean with an ingenious apparatus invented at the Carnegie Institute in Washington. With this, cores of solid mud or other material can be extracted from the ocean bottom at depths below 5,000 fathoms. Investigations were also to be made into terrestrial magnetic differences and it was planned to do other work in geophysics, geology and marine biology.

It is hoped that when peace returns the project will be reviewed and the expedition will take place.

RARE BIRDS AND SPECIMENS

Another American expedition—this one sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History and the University of Columbia—will continue with its plans and the expedition will sail from America for the Central Pacific in a three-masted schooner named "Director II" early in December. The expedition plans to collect rare birds and geological specimens and record primitive music among all the islands, from Fiji in the east right across to New Guinea in the west. The schooner will carry a light aeroplane for survey work and to assist in maintaining communications.

Members of the expedition will include Mrs. Bruce Fahnestock, a stockbroker's widow, aged 55, and her two sons, all of whom have previously been with scientific expeditions in the Pacific.

LETTERS TO GERMAN FIRMS BRING FINES

THE managers of two Indian firms in Lautoka, who evidently failed to familiarise themselves with the Defence Regulations dealing with communications with firms in enemy territory, were prosecuted in the Magistrate's Court at the end of October, and each fined £3 by the Resident Magistrate, for submitting communications to firms in Germany.

The cases were brought as a warning and both defendants pleaded guilty says the "Fiji Times".

The letters, which were ordinary business communications, were intercepted by the censors.

A graceful two-masted ketch named "Torres Herald II", which had been built in Brisbane for service in the Diocese of Carpentaria, left Brisbane on October 17 for Thursday Island, where she will be used in connection with the work of the Australian Board of Missions among the islands of Torres Strait.

ISLAND STORE MANAGER MAKES GOOD RECOVERY

COURAGE IS A GRAND THING. BUT SOMETIMES COURAGE ALONE ISN'T ENOUGH. TAKE THE CASE OF ARTHUR WEBSTER FOR INSTANCE. ONE EVENING HE WAS WALKING DOWN THE STREET WITH HIS FRIEND, BILL THOMPSON, WHEN BILL SAID:—

"Things pretty good at the store, Arthur?"

"Y-yes. We're doing all right."

But the store wasn't doing as well as it should have been. Arthur Webster was really worried. That night he had a heart to heart chat with his wife.

"Arthur darling, you worry too much—things'll be all right soon."

"I wish I didn't feel so tired all the time! I seem to wake up tired lately. I suppose I'll just have to pull myself together and do a real job for the next couple of months."

Arthur Webster tried hard but just couldn't make the grade. The final sales figures showed he was well down. One evening when he was slumped in a chair looking thoroughly despondent his wife came over to him.

"Darling, there's something really wrong with you. I know what you're going through . . . but I'm sure there's something behind this day after day tiredness of yours. Why don't you see a doctor?"

So Arthur Webster took his wife's advice and saw his doctor. After giving him a thorough examination his doctor said:—

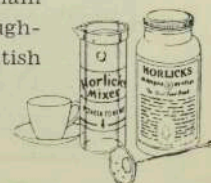
"Mr. Webster, your whole trouble is Night-Starvation. You see, all night long your heart and lungs

are using up energy. Your heart has to beat 35,000 times and your lungs make 20,000 muscular movements during your eight hours' sleep.

So you can see for yourself if energy isn't replaced during sleep you wake tired, feel run down and get behind in your work. You need Horlick's. Start drinking Horlick's every night before you go to bed."

Arthur Webster started drinking Horlick's every night before bed. Soon he lost that heavy, tired feeling and found that he could put twice as much drive into his work. His sales figures bucked up and for the first time since he had been on the Island the Head Office sat up and took some notice of him.

Do you feel tired all day? Wake tired? Find it hard to concentrate on your work? Feel dull and nervy? Then the chances are that you, too, are suffering from Night-Starvation. Remember, Horlick's guards against Night-Starvation, keeps you wonderfully fit. Ask your chemist or storekeeper to-day for a bottle of Horlick's. You can buy Horlick's in all main towns throughout the British Pacific Islands.



I Come "Angery"

The Sufferings of an Islands Trader

By E. Gold, Mangaia, Cook Islands

AT this date, the vitamins and proteins of my continued existence are at the mercy of the ninth of a series of brown female servitors, aged variously from seventeen to twenty-six.

Brief life was here the portion of some of them.

Mere, for instance (native for Mary—but, I fear, lacking in the snowy purity associated with the name). Mere was a relation of the native king, and ranked perhaps as a Lance-Duchess. As a feature of the landscape she wasn't bad—something on the Mae West pattern—but she crashed over a matter of Meum et Tuum. (Even in the Cook Islands there's a line of demarkation, faint though it may be!)

The Beefy Nordic and I were having our Saturday night spree of music—gramophone, guitar-strumming and general hilarity, plus tea-drinking. Duchess Mere was sent to get bread at the bakery of one Kake (pronounced Cock-Eh, not Cake!—but have it your way!) She went, and returned with staff-of-life aforesaid. Also, concealed on her person, she had 15/- of Kake's till-money, filched while he was getting the bread.

Strumming joyously, the Beefy Nordic and I were interrupted by a panting and agitated Kake, new-arrived from a recount of his petty cash.

Mere was sent for. Mere was third-degreed. Mere, weeping, confessed. The money was returned to Kake, and Mere to her exalted family. I was a Lance-Duchess short.

THE next incumbent, one Roi, was a lady of original ideas. Her method of

extinguishing a Primus was to blow it out. To Roi, baking powder and caustic soda were as one. Caught one day "boiling" an empty kettle on a roaring stove at full pressure, she, be-sworn, sat down by the waters of Mangaia and wept. Roi's resignation followed.

I next acquired Maina. She was a pert damsel who flattered herself as a linguist, refusing to speak anything but English (?).

Maina fell violently from grace, appearing as the co-re in a native divorce. But she expected it to make no difference to her job—what was a divorce or so among friends?

"You finish!" said I.

"Oh, no", said Maina. "I no like!"

"You no spoke!" said I. "I come angry! Nemmine you no like—you went!"—and that, so to speak, was that.

THE succeeding incumbent, one Tara, did fairly well, but lasted only six months before matrimony set in. I went to her wedding as best man (which I certainly was). All in all, it cost me about 30/-.

At present, I have Tutana as Queen of the kitchen.

Her name (Susanna in English) is, I hope, a promise of chaste constancy. The Beefy Nordic says the cakes she bakes are "not bad". This, from him, means in Hollywood-ese, Hyper-Super-Colossal.

But I am uncheerful. I hear that a party, representing parties of the second part, held conference last night with Tutana's father, view matrimony, and I wait in apprehension.

Mr. L. N. Tribolet, auditor for Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd., returned to Australia in mid-October after a business visit to Papua.

"BUCKETING ABOUT"

M.V. "Maui Pomare" Has Miserable Trip

FEW Pacific travellers will envy the 13 passengers who were on board the N.Z. Government motor-ship "Maui Pomare", when she left Apia on September 7, on an 8 days' run to Lyttelton.

The engines of this motor-ship always have been temperamental—and the engineers began to have trouble soon after the vessel left Apia. There were alternate periods of creeping along on one or two engines, and of drifting, while the engineers tried to repair the machinery; but, finally, the captain was forced to anchor his ship in the lee of one of the Kermadec Islands, about 600 miles north-east of Auckland. At this stage, the lubricating oil gave out and the captain radio'd for assistance.

Meanwhile provisions—especially fresh food—ran very low, and parties were organised to fish vigorously, so that there might be some variety of diet.

After some days the little lighthouse steamer "Matai" arrived with supplies and lubricating oil, and went on again; but, even then, the engineers could not make the engines go and the "Matai" had to be recalled by radio, and she finally towed the helpless "Maui Pomare" down to Wellington.

A trip which normally takes 8 days occupied actually 20 days.

The Auckland ketch-rigged yacht, "Seaward", owned and navigated by Mr. D. Wellington, returned to New Zealand in mid-October after a four and a half months' Islands cruise. Ports visited included Noumea, the Loyalty Group, and Lord Howe Island.

NELSON and ROBERTSON Pty. Ltd.

(ESTABLISHED, 1895.)

ISLAND MERCHANTS

All classes of merchandise purchased at wholesale prices and original invoices supplied to Island Clients.

COCOA BEANS, RUBBER, TROCAS SHELL and COPRA sold on Commission.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BEEBE ALL STEEL WINCHES, Portable, Unconditionally Guaranteed. 2, 5 and 15 ton from Stock.

LONDON SELF PRIMING PORTABLE PUMPS, Manufactured in Canada, all sizes from 1½ in. upwards. Specially suitable for prospecting and mining in all its branches.

SKANDIA ENGINES, Full diesel, semi diesel, all powers, marine and stationary.

ARCHIMEDES. Swedish Outboard Engines. Highly recommended.

UPSON BRITISH BOARD, wallboard, strong and light in weight. 6ft. to 12ft. lengths always in stock.

ANKAR INSULATING WALLBOARD, made from pure wood-fibre. The best insulating material on the market.

NELSON and ROBERTSON Pty Ltd.

—12 Spring Street, Sydney, Australia—

Telegraphic Address: "IVAN SYDNEY."

NATIVE CONDITIONS IN NEW GUINEA

Comment By An Experienced Observer

By F. W. Eggleston, who was Chairman of the Recent Committee of Inquiry on Amalgamation

I HAVE been asked to comment on the article of the Editor, in the September number, about the Mandated Territory.

With a good many of the details of this article I agree, but I do not think the main contentions of the article are proved by the facts quoted in support of them.

It is easy to allege a lack of economic or agricultural policy if you do not take into account the economic inhibitions. It does not do to assume that New Guinea has great potential riches. It is an exceedingly poor country, and the amount of good agricultural land is exceedingly limited. This fact, coupled with the low price of copra and the poor market for other crops, explains a great deal of stagnation.

It is easy, also, to criticise the lack of education policy by assuming, contrary to the facts, that other countries are doing more.

The statement as to the condition of the natives either says too much or too little. I am at a loss to know whether the writer thinks that the Native Labour Ordinance is broken in practice, and the natives are badly treated; whether he thinks that the natives are underpaid; or that the proportion of recruited labour is too high in relation to the total population; or that the period of enlistment is too long. His statement may cover a score of different matters for complaint.

The rates of pay in New Guinea and the period of enlistment are deliberately provided for in the Native Labour Ordinance and are therefore matters of policy which have been canvassed. The pay is considerably less than in Papua and in the British Colonies in the Pacific, but I have made full investigations in other colonial systems, and it is not below the rates paid for unskilled labour in several cases, and it will certainly go up as the supply diminishes.

Apart from other considerations which I shall mention later, I think the native labourer benefits from his period of service. Employers say that the labour is not cheap, even at this price. In Papua, where the pay is higher, the copra industry has been stagnant for nearly 20 years.

THE proportion of recruitment to the population is undoubtedly too high, and the Administration is getting into a serious difficulty in this aspect. Some years ago, the Mandates Commission was informed that recruitment was stopped whenever the proportion of females of child-bearing age exceeded that of adult males by over 5 per cent. This proportion is now largely exceeded, and the records show that closing of areas for recruiting always results in increased population.

The chief difficulty is that the mining industry expects a short life, and is not averse to a policy which means rapid depopulation and a drying up of the supply. The period of indenture in New Guinea is three years, as against one year or eighteen months in Papua, and this lengthy period accentuates the toll imposed by the high recruitment on the labour supply.

SO far as the treatment of the natives is concerned, I do not believe there

is much ill-treatment. I have no doubt that on lonely plantations there is a certain amount of cuffing and kicking, but I saw evidence that the native is quick to resent this. Is it suggested that native complaints are ignored or ill-treatment condoned? On these points I cannot pretend to speak with any definite first-hand knowledge, but I should say that there is nothing in the nature of enslavement or consistent ill-treatment. I never saw a native looking sullen or discontented.

I have always regarded missionaries as the unofficial protectors of the natives, and I made enquiries of practically every missionary I spoke to in New Guinea, and I never heard any complaint of Government policy or of ill-treatment. Indeed, there was generally positive approval of the way in which they were treated. Only on one or two occasions, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have missionaries complained to the Mandates Commission. The one I remember was as to a particular phase of the system, and not as to general ill-treatment.

I FOUND, indeed, that the missionaries in Papua were averse to amalgamation because they did not want to have any change in what they called the Murray system. But I asked them if they knew anything in the New Guinea system which they were afraid of being introduced, and they were unable to give any details. The missionaries had evidently not heard of any ill-treatment or scandals.

One thing which may be said to discount the evidence of the missionaries in New Guinea is the fact that practically all the German missions are deeply involved in economic activities for which a labour supply is needed. I have not the slightest doubt that this fact affects their view on labour matters; and, indeed, I found some of them saying that the Government system was not strict

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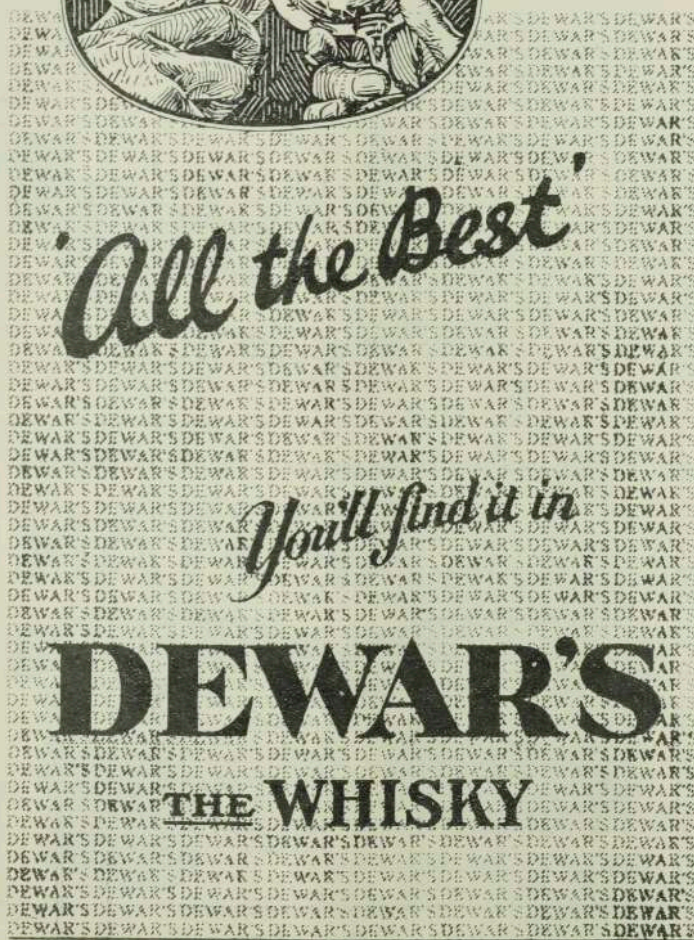

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I was shocked at the small amount paid by the Administration in New Guinea, but on checking up a large number of other Administrations I found that New Guinea was on a par with a good many others. The fact is that the problem of native education is unsolved. The best educational authorities cannot give

Nursing Sister Christine Woods arrived in England recently to spend furlough at her home, which she has not visited for 14 years. Miss Woods is a member of the Melanesian Mission staff, stationed at Kerepe Hospital, Ugi Island, in the Solomons.



Mr. W. B. Frederick, the manager of the Port Moresby branch since 1937, during whose time the property was acquired, will leave Port Moresby early in November for Australia.

BASKET BALL IS POPULAR IN TONGA



Basket ball is a favourite pastime with young Tongans, and competitions are held each season for a championship cup. The "Pop-eye" team shown above, was voted the smartest dressed combination this season and finished runner-up for the cup. The coach, J. Kiti, is standing at right.

—Photo: Hettig.

The Unique Character of Papeete

From Our Own Correspondent

PAPEETE, Oct. 4.

TRAVELLERS who have visioned Tahiti as a primitive island (so isolated in the centre of a vast ocean that little if any relationship could exist with the greater countries of the earth), are very much surprised to discover the veritable Cosmopolis our little community has become, in recent years.

Papeete is the dream city which every native on every island of Oceania hopes some day to visit. Sooner or later, they manage to get there. Little colonies of islanders from far away archipelagoes are scattered about Papeete, and are constantly growing and diminishing as visitors from the islands come and go. All Polynesia, and even distant Micronesia, are represented.

The major countries of Asia—Indo-China, India, China, Japan, Arabia—have contributed, in greater or less degree, to our population.

Europe, from the three Scandinavian nations in the north, to Spain in the south, from the British Isles in the west to Russia in the east, has one or more native son of each country residing in French Oceania.

The several countries of North and South America, of Australasia and of the French and British settlements of Africa have had some of their citizens as residents or sojourners in these islands.

The culture of France, directing and modifying the culture of Polynesia, has created in these beautiful islands a gracious charm such as exists in no other land, that has captivated men and women of all races, from the four corners of the world.

Monsieur Eugene Marin died at Kone, New Caledonia, early in October. He was 55 years of age.

Sir Harry Luke, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji, will set the foundation stone of the new Anglican cathedral at Suva on January 25.

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JAPANESE SHIPS IN PACIFIC

NOW that the Pacific tension has eased, Japanese shipping is moving more freely about the Pacific.

"Several small Japanese schooners have been here lately from the Carolines", says a Rabaul correspondent. "They have Caroline native crews and Japanese officers. Just recently, a big 10,000 tons Japanese vessel came into Rabaul, stayed a few hours, and left—with mail for the South".

Dr. R. W. Schuch has resigned from the New Guinea Administration.

Mrs. P. K. Lewis, licensee of the hotel at Madang, New Guinea, died suddenly at the end of September.

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PAPUA'S EARLY
GOLDFIELD

Discovery of Sudest and Misima

Compiled by Mollie Lett, from the
Old Diary of a Long-Dead Miner

EARLY in 1888, a pearler named White returned to Cooktown, Queensland, with an account of an auriferous reef he had discovered while working the Louisiade Archipelago (Eastern Papua). He formed a prospecting party and, upon receiving the cutter "Juanita" from the Administrator of British New Guinea (Hon. John Douglas) who was in Cooktown at the time, he set sail with his party, on May 27, for Samarai, and for Joannet Island (150 miles south-east of Samarai).

Samarai and its surroundings were as lovely then as they are to-day, but the town did not exist—only one or two trading stores, of native material, stood along the foreshore. But here the party procured water and wood, and continued their journey.

Joannet turned out to be a fairyland of tropical loveliness, but false in its pro-

mise of gold. The reef was barren; but, nevertheless, the trip was not destined to total failure. In fact, it was this voyage of the "Juanita" into these little-known islands that laid the foundations of the Papuan gold-mining industry, and opened up a new source of supply to the world.

Sudest, a narrow island with a high central range, lay only seven miles away, and Mt. Rattlesnake, its highest point, was plainly visible to the party; and, determined to find gold, they sailed across. Prospecting the creeks and small rivers, they were rewarded with only 150 ozs. (in those days worth £550). An unsatisfactory yield for two months' work, but enough to convince them (and others, on their return) that Sudest was worthy of consideration.

Their success caused a little excitement; but, as there were few in Cooktown who could finance any undertaking, the "rush" dwindled.

Eventually 20 men formed a party. These, chartering the "Griffin", commanded by "German Harry" (otherwise, Captain Christensen) set forth early in September, 1888, after loading up with stores and provisions.

The voyage of the "Griffin" was less picturesque and pleasant than that of the "Juanita", for calms and baffling winds prolonged the journey into weeks, and the exasperated miners became rebellious. However, with cards and over-proof rum, even the captain and his mate found the time not exactly unpleasant.

But, as the monotonous weeks rolled by, "German Harry", not too sure of his position, became anxious. He was relieved at last to sight land, and to find that he recognised it. "They once tried to kill me there", he called out jubilantly, to the weary men, "so I ought to remember it". The "Griffin" was put on her course again, and in three days reached Samarai.

Four days later they made Sudest, and dropped anchor under "Griffin Point", and the miners, unloading their stores, went into camp and soon found payable gold. Before long, news of their good fortune reached Australia. In a few months the first Papuan goldfield was established, with 500 miners working the gullies and creeks below the range.

Early in October, 1889, Dr. MacGregor (afterwards Sir William) who had recently been appointed governor to the newly-established possession, arrived in H.M.S. "Swinger" to establish law and order, and there was a good deal of excitement as the man-of-war came into sight. It was expected that there would be a certain amount of ceremony over the proceedings, but Sir William arrived in miner's garb—heavy boots, blue shirt, and dungarees. Several miners, taken by surprise, mistook him for a "new chum", much to their later embarrassment.

Sir William found the miners leisurely at work fossicking the creeks, and as there was a tendency to run over the ground and waste it, he appointed a warden, J. B. Cameron, and brought the mining laws of Queensland into force. As it appeared certain that the more restless of the men would soon be seeking new grounds, he arranged to convey a party to the neighbouring islands—not only to ascertain their prospects, but to prepare the natives for an invasion.

Doubtful colours were found both at Rossel and Joannet Island, and the D'Entrecasteaux Group offered little encouragement; but at St. Aignan (Misima), the prospectors found rough colours, and shortly afterwards several returned there

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and opened up a field on which there were eventually 400 men.

By this time the climate, the work, the bad food, and, above all, ignorance of the nature and treatment of malaria, were showing their effects; and numbers of miners were dying in the camps, and on the cutters between Sudest and Cooktown. On one voyage of the "Mercury" as many as seven were buried at sea, before reaching Australia.

Still, with each fresh discovery, more miners arrived, and the numbers increased until over 700 were working the beds of creeks on Sudest and St. Aignan. But, as the claims gradually worked out, their attention was drawn to the mainland. In 1893, a mining party, bent on making new discoveries, crossed over in the "Mystery" from Cooktown; and their prospects behind Bartle Bay, and later on the Mambare River, further north, attracted attention. From then, on, both Sudest and Misima were gradually deserted—only a handful of men remaining to clean up the creeks and gullies near the deserted camps.

DONATIONS TO RED CROSS IN SOLOMONS

A BRANCH of the Australian Red Cross Society, formed by the ladies of Tulagi and district, British Solomon Islands, has been generously supported by subscriptions.

A very successful Bizarre Bazaar was held at the Tulagi Club to augment the funds. The ladies were complimented on the excellent and daintily-served supper, for which 1/- was charged. It was a "Nothing over 6d." night for all competitions and side-shows, but Mr. J. B. Hicks handled the rush for small change very effectively. The sum of £22/10/- was obtained. The Committee warmly thanked all who helped, and also the Committee of the Tulagi Club for the use of the premises and assistance of the staff. The stall-holders were:—Mrs. A. E. Osborne, Mrs. J. C. M. Scott, Mrs. W. Driver, Miss M. Cleaver, Miss M. Kennedy, Dr. N. Crichtlow, Mr. J. Beveridge, Mr. C. V. Widdy.

The Committee wish to acknowledge the following donations:—

P. E. Johnson, £2/2/-; R. Hyne, £2/2/-; A. E. Osborne, £1/1/-; A. H. Wilson, £1/1/-; J. A. Johnstone, £5; E. Sanders, £2/2/- Members' Donations, 13/6; Collection, Tulagi Church, £2/17/3; Burns Philp (S.S.) Co., Ltd., £10; R. Taylor, £1/1/-; J. C. M. Scott, £2/2/-; A. W. Glenn, £1/1/-; W. H. Driver, £1/1/-; B. A. Chapman, £1/1/-; F. G. Everett, £2/2/-; R. G. Chapman, £1/1/-; A. R. Evans, £1/1/-; G. Gaskell, £1/1/-; F. Naylor, £1/1/-; J. S. Elder, £1/1/-; W. R. Carpenter & Co., Ltd., £10; R. J. Lotze, £2/2/-; A. Judd, £1; J. E. Prince, £1; J. L. Bergelin, £1; T. H. Elkington, £1; D. Trench, £1/1/-; F. Stock, 10/-; V. Shearwin, 10/6; Major Blake, £1/1/-; Miss P. Hackett,

£1/1/-; G. Train, £1/1/-; S. Masterman, £2/2/-; J. Beveridge, £2/2/-; Miss M. Cleaver, £5/9/-; Mrs. Taylor, £1/1/-; A. Mutch, £1; J. Bernhardt, 10/6; G. White, £2/2/-; R. Horton, £1/1/-; Mrs. J. C. M. Scott, 6/-; C. V. Widdy, £1/1/-; W. G. Hobbs, £1/1/-; Dr. Weschler, £1/1/-; A. E. Voyce, 10/6; M. Neilly, 10/6; H. Dunn, 10/6; R. Laycock, £2; P. Kneen, £1/1/-; Bishop and Mrs. W. Baddeley, £10; W. Groves, £1; V. Hodgess, £2/2/-; Miss M. Kennedy, £1; H. Stronge, £1; J. Gaskell, £1/1/-; J. Weston, £1/1/-; Ah Seng, 10/6; Capt. J. W. Rawson, £2/2/-; C. N. F. Bengough, £2/2/-.

Donations by members of Native Armed Constabulary: Native Warders; and members of the S.E. Mission:

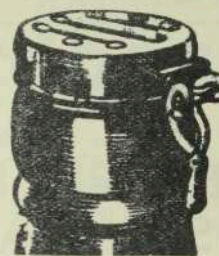
Senior S. M. Sipolo, 5/-; Q.M.S. Heman Iol, 5/-; A/c Gaoier Taa, 10/-; Sgt. Falsi, 5/-; L/c Sanafanoa, 5/-; L/c Firinao, 5/-; Gaoi Clerk Kwanairara, 5/-; Constables: Ete, 2/10; Horokou, 1/-; Waneoroa, 2/-; Pafunua, 1/-; Itea, 3/-; Chuki, 2/-; Waleni, 2/-; Sisili, 1/-; Sisikafo, 1/-; Kiruwai, 2/-; Misale, 1/-; Surufanalamo, 3/-; Konal, 2/-; Jaku, 2/-; Pasi, 2/-; Mahe, 1/-; Manui, 1/-; Meyesa, 2/-; Tagathagoa, 2/-; Toifai, 4/-; Aike, 1/-; Salana, 1/8; Bate'e, 1/-; Drummer Mania, 1/-; Drummer Rakui, 2/-; Constables: Tarias, 3/-; Teabo, 2/-; Javani, 1/-; Baithathara, 2/-; Umu, 1/-; Gito, 1/-; Lenga, 1/-; Ollomea, 1/-; Siolomaja, 1/-; Leketo, 1/-; Hoihaeori, 1/-; Wardress Elizabeth Wawae, 2/-; S.E. Mission: Unity Paronodo, 2/-; Warder Gabriel, 2/-; S.E. Mission: Rachel Iol, 1/-; Amagele, 2/-; Tual, 5/-; Obed Ongofia, 1/-; Warder Irokafa, 1/-; S.E. Mission: Jared Riri, 4/-; Rauimae, 1/-; Warders: Irosi, 1/-; Odosia, 1/-; Walau, 1/-; Pwalborai, 1/-; total, £26/4/6.

Mr. E. G. Theodore, managing director of Emperor Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and Loloma (Fiji) Gold Mines N.L., arrived in Australia from Fiji in October.

A son was born to Rev. and Mrs. C. T. J. Luxton, of Buka Passage, Bougainville, New Guinea, in September.

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Mr. H. L. Freshwater, who has been a member of the lay staff of the Melanesian Mission since 1928, has resigned. During recent years he has been stationed at the Mission's Hospital at Fauabu on Malaita Island, in the Solomons.

Nurse Hester Clark, who served for nearly 30 years among the Indians in Fiji for the Methodist Mission, has retired owing to health reasons. She now has settled down with her sister, Miss Edith Clark, at Manly, N.S.W.

Miss Jean Rogers, a member of the Overseas Department of the Methodist Mission in Sydney for 16 years, has resigned. Miss Rogers was responsible for producing the Mission's bright, illustrated monthly Islands magazine, "The Missionary Review".

Georges Champion, a Noumean boxer, who recently arrived in Australia from New Caledonia, won his first fight in Victoria on points against Ron Negus on October 25.

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LUXURY LINERS

A Pacific Islands Nightmare

OF course, I know that shipping companies have their worries; and I'm not the type to complain unduly; but when they advertise their ships as "luxury" ships—well, that is when I begin to sneer.

I admit that they do a little for the comfort of passengers, and that sort of thing. One company even announced that they intended to improve their services (a long time ago). If they want any help, I can think of a few improvements, myself.

Port-holes that would open and shut would be one of them. Yes, I know it sounds startling, but travellers would soon get used to it.

Why not have two Captains to every ship? When the people in the adjacent cabin complained to one of them, because your friends kept them awake all night with a bottle party—"and when James and Muriel were so frightfully sick, too, Captain"—then you could go and complain to the other one.

"Say, look here, Captain," you would say, "I don't know what this — service is coming to; but, really, if people must have these confounded noisy sicknesses, they might at least have some consideration for others who are trying to have a quiet little bottle party."

Then he could go and tell them off, just as the other told you off, and everyone would be quits, with no favouritism.

Another thing. I would sack all those sailors who never seem to have anything to do, between 1 a.m. and 3 a.m., but go around folding up deck-chairs. No matter what corner you creep into, there always is one of them snooping about. You can't go to her cabin, because her mother is a light sleeper, and yours is out of it, because your cabin-mate is a misogynist; and the darned ship is lit up like noon-time all over, except the top deck. And when you sneak up there, you find those blasted chair-folders!

And how about manning some of these Islands vessels with ladies? All right, smart Aleck, you know what I mean. We have business women, and women cricketers, footballers, politicians, lawyers and what-nots. But has ANY shipping company ever done anything about giving us a crew of women sailors? Not they!

Think of the happiness of the poor plantation overseers, when they found that the feminine passenger-list was made up of grandmas and marrieds (as it always is) and they could visit the crew's quarters.

"How about coming ashore for an hour or two, kiddo?" you would say to a snappy young deck-hand.

"Sorrory, Bo—can't possibly make it", would be her reply. "You see, I'm on ballet duty at seven, on the after hatch. But if you stick around about eightish, I'll meet you somewhere and teach you to splice."

Well—it might not exactly be luxury, but you must admit it would not be hard-ship, even if you didn't really want to learn splicing.

There is another thing those shipping companies should wake up to—those musicians. They seem to think that a musician's job is to supply music. That is not what I should call luxury, in these days of radio and gramophones. In my ideal ship there would be hundreds of musicians—real musicians. They would

come out on warm tropical nights dressed in a misty white veil, strumming softly on guitars and ukeleles. Decks would be illuminated by the moon and stars only; and around those decks they would wander, looking for lonely passengers. As soon as they saw one, a few would sit at his feet, crooning sweet songs, whilst one of them plucked grapes from her bunch and, with graceful swaying movements, would deftly introduce them between his smiling teeth. Others would prop him up with cushions of softest silk, and the sweetest of them would kneel beside him and listen to the story of his mis-spent life. The other musicians, being perfectly trained, would disappear at a gesture. Oh, boy! That is what I'd call luxury!

I could think of a lot of improvements, if I were encouraged—little things, like boot-stewards who would really polish your boots, and buzzers that would really buzz, and a bar that wouldn't be always shut when your tongue was clinging to the roof of your mouth. And—how about it, you Islands people?—a ship might pull in for a night, sometime, with dancing deck where the floor was half a cut ahead of a coral reef and the M.C. had taken the trouble to buy a couple of new records down South. Would you call that luxury!

Just imagine that the Captain came along and said: "Well, my friends, I know you see each other only at steamer time, and your steamer comes only every so often, and as I don't have to get into—before daylight, I've decided to put off sailing till one or two o'clock in the morning, which will allow me plenty of time. So go ahead, friends—have a dance, and enjoy yourselves, and the bar won't shut till you leave."

It would be terrible! His hospital would be full of mental cases—loons who just stared vacantly in front of them and mumbled "Yah Gah" when spoken to—as is the custom of all unfortunate people who have their minds unbalanced by great shocks. Probably, even tough old planters would collapse and copra production would suffer.

Yes, those luxury ships could be too luxurious.—J. G. McI.

New Building in Port Moresby

From Our Own Correspondent

PT. MORESBY, Oct. 16. STEAMSHIPS Trading Co. Ltd. recently have completed a new bulk store on the foreshore of Port Moresby, 64ft. x 62ft. It has been sublet as a storage depot for the Australian Petroleum Co. Ltd. The company have also completed the erection of a new residence for staff purposes, facing Port Road. The building is of modern design, suitable for tropical conditions.

Besides these undertakings, the company is installing a new 40ft. crane, capable of lifting 10 tons over a span of 24ft., at their slip at Paga Point, which will be used for the handling of heavy cargo and machinery to be imported by the oil companies operating in Papua.

A contract has also been undertaken for the erection of a two-storey building for a school for the Roman Catholic Mission, to stand at the rear of the Port Moresby Convent.

Rev. C. V. Longden, who joined the Melanesian Mission in 1938 and carried out pioneering work at Moewe Harbour, New Britain, is at present doing deputational work for the Mission in England.

POLYNESIAN CLUB

IN October the Polynesian Club, Sydney, gave a welcome to Messrs. Bruno Raymond (who was in Sydney for a brief trip from New Guinea), Ward Whaitiri (of the Ngati Poneke Club, Wellington, N.Z.), and Les Penny (of Vavau, Tonga).

Led by Ward Whaitiri and with guitar music by Les Penny, the club members demonstrated various Polynesian dances, including the action song "Ko wai tenei", eulogising Sir Apirana Ngata, the Maori Parliamentarian. In honour of the Tongan guest, the ladies performed the "ma'ulu'ulu" and "sa sa".

Among the many guests were: Madame Andriesse and Mr. Jim Andriesse (Java), Misses Ivy Buffett and Olive Quintal (Norfolk Island), Miss C. Hellesoe (Apia, Samoa), Mr. Rua Gilman (Gisborne, N.Z.), Miss H. Maher (a charming Maori girl, from Rotorua), Mr. and Mrs. Keith Strachan (Butaritari, Gilbert Islands), Mr. Colin Moore (a young Maori journalist, from Auckland), Miss Ida Everett (Norfolk Island), Mrs. Lamcraft (Nukualofa, Tonga), Mrs. Katerina Nehua Darley (Kaikohe, N.Z.).

The Polynesian Club Little Theatre Group will shortly present several plays founded on old legends. These will include the "Whaikorero of Tinirau and the Whale", "Kava of the Dead" (a story

of the Milu legend of Niue), and "Bitter Taro" (a Maui tale from Mangaia).

PURE RICE STARCH

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Another Bond-Selling Plan

This Time Based on Papuan Rubber

RESIDENTS of Papua and especially those connected with the rubber industry, will be interested in the prospectus issued by a newly-registered company—namely, British Papuan Rubber Estates, Limited, which proposes to establish a rubber plantation in the Yodda district, where a 99 years' lease over 5,200 acres was secured in 1938 by Mr. Alfred Kingsley.

The plan is based upon an old acquaintance of Papuan industries—namely, bond selling. The "Pacific Islands Monthly", after a careful examination, is bound to say that the prospectus has about it most of the features which rendered the other Islands bond-selling plans undesirable as investments.

It appears that the 5,200 acres were taken over by Mr. Kingsley, in 1938, on a 99 years' lease from the Crown; that Mr. Kingsley has already raised seedling rubber trees and planted them out in 500 acres; that seed beds are now sown for raising plants for a second area of 1,000 acres; that Mr. Kingsley has given an option over his leasehold interest in the 5,200 acres of land for £500, and has agreed to clear the land and plant and maintain rubber trees thereon on conditions that are not disclosed; that Frederick James Lett, company director, of Pitt Street, Sydney, has obtained this option and has made these agreements with Mr. Kingsley; and that, in consideration of Mr. Lett passing over these options, etc., to the newly-registered British Papuan Rubber Estates, Ltd., Mr. Lett is to receive 3,000 fully paid £1 shares in the said company—which is now offering 5,000 £1 shares to the public for sale. The total nominal capital of the company is 15,000 £1 shares. Seven thousand shares are to be held for future issue. This means that the public is being invited to buy 5,000 shares while Mr. Lett is to receive 3,000 fully paid shares for his services to the company up to date.

The company, however, is not actually to be the owner of the rubber plantation. It is proposed to divide the 5,000 acres into half-acre allotments; and these allotments are to be sold to the general public for cash, or on terms, for £30 each. Each holder of a certificate of title is to be paid 5 per cent. per annum on the value of the amount subscribed, "until the trees on his half-acre are tapped and he is able to receive the proceeds of same". It appears that £10 from each £30 subscribed is to be put aside into a special fund, and is to be handed over to the company when it has carried out its "obligations" to the title-holder. So far as can be seen from the prospectus, the company's obligations end when the rubber trees on the planted half-acre begin to produce rubber. There is no guarantee that the rubber will be profitably sold. The company is to have complete charge of all planting operations and of the management of the enterprise, and there is nothing in the prospectus to show that there is any check over this expenditure on behalf of the people who are providing the money for the enterprise—namely, the purchasers of half-acres at £30 each.

There is a great deal of "blurb" about the success of the rubber industry in Papua in general and about the fertility

CATHOLIC MISSION BAND IN THE GILBERTS.



The native band organised by the Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart at Butaritari, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific. Standing in the centre of the group is the conductor, Rev. Father J. Brestott.

—Photo: C. Kanzaki.

of the Yodda Valley in particular—and not one word of this can be challenged.

But it may be also pointed out that there is no road into this area and that the practicable means of transport between the Yodda Valley and civilisation is by air—and, up to date, the only industry in the South Seas which has been rich enough to carry on under the burden of aerial transport costs is the gold industry of New Guinea. There is not one word about this in the prospectus under review.

Another point, which cannot be too strongly emphasised is that the rubber plantations of Papua have been successful only because they represent the intensely hard work and close personal supervision of experienced men. The doubtless well-meaning and optimistic directors of British Papuan Rubber Estates, Ltd., perhaps will pardon us if we venture to express a doubt as to whether a rubber enterprise could possibly succeed under the double disadvantage of aerial transport costs and a plantation management carried on under the remote control of a board of Sydney

directors, operating for their part in the somewhat vague interests of a body of unorganised "title-holders".

During the past few years we have seen attempts made by Sydney share-selling and bond-selling speculators to establish planting enterprises in Papua and New Guinea in relation to sisal hemp, sugar, grass production for paper pulp, coffee, etc., and in every one of these cases the ignorant, trusting investor in Australia lost his money.

There is nothing wrong with growing rubber, or coffee, or any of these other things in Papua and New Guinea. On the contrary, if those industries are established and supervised by practical, hard-working men, they are almost certain to be profitable. But not one of those gilded Sydney flotations, based on such planting enterprises, has been successful. That is because the Sydney share-seller, completely ignorant of tropical conditions, loses sight of the vital factors of management and control—which are much more important in the tropics than elsewhere.

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It is delicious with hot or cold meats, and may be combined with many of your favourite meat dishes to give an exquisite flavor, and appetite appeal.

Try this mince pie:

½ lb. Mince Steak
2 Onions (Sliced)
Pepper and Salt
Holbrooks Tomato Sauce
4 Mashed Potatoes
Grated Cheese

Place mince steak, pepper and salt and sliced onions in greased pie dish. Cover with Holbrooks Tomato Sauce and then mashed potatoes. Sprinkle with grated cheese and bake in moderate oven for half an hour.

TS-2

Mr. Henry S. Nobbs, a Norfolk Islander, who has been in charge of the Melanesian Mission's ketch "Patteson" in the New Hebrides since 1935, has resigned. Mr. J. M. Reilly has taken over the "Patteson".

Hon. E. P. Holmes, Secretary of the Department of Lands, Surveys, Mines and Forests in New Guinea, arrived in Australia from Rabaul, New Guinea, in October on long furlough. He was accompanied by Mrs. Holmes.

Mr. "Tommy" O'Dea arrived in Port Moresby from Wau, T.N.G., in mid-October, to take charge of Guinea Airways' operations in Papua, relieving Mr. N. Fader.

Brother W. Siemers, of the American Lutheran Mission, Madang, returned to New Guinea early in November after spending furlough in the United States of America. He has been in the Mandated Territory as a missionary-builder for 17 years.

LOSS, £41,743

New Guinea Finances in 1938-39

HOW these Islands Administrations do hate to publish a clear statement of public accounts!

It was reported in the "Rabaul Times", after the Legislative Council meeting in September, that the Administration had completed the financial year (ended June 30) with "a surplus of £17,947". We rubbed the editorial nose in perplexity. We had calculated that the Territory, in 1938-39, was run at a substantial loss.

In mid-October we received the official "Gazette", and there are the 1938-39 figures in detail. It is apparent, at once, that the Administration did not show a surplus on the year's operations. Instead, it started the year with an accumulated surplus of £59,691, and, by June 30, the surplus had shrunk to £17,947—which meant that the Territory, in 1938-39, was run at a loss of £41,743. Which is what everyone expected.

With the figures arranged as they are in the "Gazette", we have to make some careful calculations to ascertain what actually happened last year. It is found, however, that revenue was £460,836 (down £65,000 compared with 1937-38), and expenditure was £502,579 (down £16,000 compared with 1937-38—but that year included volcanic eruption damage, £40,010).

An analysis of revenue shows that customs taxes decreased by £32,433, and postal receipts by £20,076 (they had a special issue of stamps in 1937-38, and a fortune was made out of philatelists). But revenue from all other sources actually increased. Revenue from mining rose from £116,942 to £124,378.

On the expenditure side, details are hidden under the names of departments. We can see only that the expenditure of every department except Justice, Lands, New Works and Native Welfare rose considerably—a total rise of £33,965.

In other words, although revenue was healthy (the postal revenue does not signify anything, and the fall in Customs receipts was partly offset by the rises in gold and other revenues totalling £11,602), there was an increase in ordinary expenditure of £30,289, and a net loss in Administrative operations of £41,743.

This is a bad record, in view of the fact that the gold royalty alone must be in the neighborhood of £100,000 per annum.

Some people imagine that the N.G. Administration now is short of money; but Rabaul may carry on for a long time yet. The figures, as on June 30, show that the Government on that date held:

Superannuation Fund ..	£149,790
Other Trust Funds ..	133,234

There is enough, there, to keep the wheels turning, on loans, for many long days. But no concern can be run indefinitely at a loss. The figures for the period ending December 31 will be interesting.

Mr. C. W. Cox arrived in Papua in October to take over the management of the Bank of New South Wales in Port Moresby from Mr. W. B. Frederick, who has been transferred to Australia.

Captain P. B. Park, of W. R. Carpenter and Co.'s inter-island steamer "Dur-anbah", reached Sydney from New Guinea at the end of October. He has been called up for war service. During the Great War, Captain Park took part in the Battle of Jutland.

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

The "Romantic South Seas"

BY AMEL

EVEN in these enlightened times, people cherish the delusion that life in the South Sea Islands is just one long, sweet song. Romantically-minded writers, exaggerated films and publicity blurb picture the "Islands" as a handful of small atolls, inhabited by lions, tigers, elephants, hippopotami, cannibalistic natives and perhaps an Indian or two.

They clothe the atolls with "tropical vegetation"—meaning nothing less than a perennial abundance of bananas, pine-apples, granadillas, yams, taro, paw-paw, mandarines, breadfruit, tapioca and oranges—jumbled together in glorious profusion, waiting to be picked. They transform tropical beaches into sun-kissed stretches of golden sand, strewn with he-men of the Tarzan type and lovely ladies clad in little beyond a smile and a ukulele.

They place coconut planters under two headings. They are either exalted beings with vast resources, luxurious homes and a dozen servants; or they are unshaven bounders who live with native women in mud huts, and occasionally cut a coconut for a living.

These are all figments of vivid, misguided imaginations.

ACTUALLY, the "Islands" are more imposing than mere atolls. Some are nearly 100 miles long, with a wealth of undulating hill-country, fertile plains, large, navigable rivers, and a backbone of high, craggy mountains.

There is certainly no lack of vegetation—but it is usually the sort that nobody wants! The "Islands" are not overflowing with the luscious things you read about. If you want them, you must buy them—or grow them.

In my island, except for several thousand wild pigs and a mongoose or two, there are no ferocious animals. And you cannot—as so many people imagine—whistle a monkey, and say: "Hey, Pongo! Shln up that tree and chuck me a ripe banana!" 'Tisn't possible.

Tropical beaches are seldom golden. They are brown, and very often—whisper it—muddy! He-men are practically non-existent; while the only "glamour girl" you are likely to see would probably be a decrepit old native fisherwoman, with a smelly basket on her back, and about as much sex-appeal as a whale!

AND now we come to the planters. Whilst a few are indeed loafers, taking but scant interest in themselves or their plantations, the majority are entirely different. They are neither unshaven bounders nor bloated capitalists. They are just ordinary, hard-working men, lined and careworn, maybe, with the struggle of making ends meet. In spite of their tropical environment, their lives are not unlike that of the farmer in temperate climes. For, in addition to producing copra, they plough, fence, dig drains and—prosaically enough—milk cows!

Where does all this "Romantic South Seas" stuff come from?

The truth is that the South Sea Islands are no more romantic than any other part of the world. They have, however, an indefinable fascination—a fascination that does not depend solely on coconut palms, sunshine and silvery moonlight. It goes deeper than that.

To know and appreciate it properly,

you must live at least five years in the Islands. At the end of that time, you will have shed all the illusions you once cherished. But you will love the life so much that you'll decide they weren't important, anyway!

DEATH OF CAPTAIN H. SUFFERN

THE many friends of Captain H. Suffern will hear with regret of his death on September 27, at the age of 68.

Captain Suffern was well known in the Pacific—he was engaged in the shipping trade, carrying phosphates from Nauru and Ocean Island, for 15 years. In 1930, he was appointed harbour and deep-sea mooring-master at the phosphate island of Makatea (French Oceania), where he remained until compelled by ill-health to return to his home near Melbourne, last November.

Mrs. F. M. Crawford, formerly well-known in Fiji as Miss Joan Brierly, recently joined her husband in Sarawak, British North-west Borneo, where he is employed by the S.O.L. oil concern. Previously Mr. Crawford was connected with Papua Oil Developments Limited, in the Territory of Papua.

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DURATILE

Mrs. L. Brodie, who has carried on a bakery business in Rabaul, New Guinea, for some years, arrived in Australia at the end of October. Her bakery premises were destroyed in the fire at Carpenter and Co. Ltd.'s store in August last.

Sister Holroyd-Harris, formerly of Wau, New Guinea, is now stationed at Madang Hospital. A medical clinic and new sisters' quarters were recently opened at Madang and new residences for the Medical Officer and the Medical Assistant are almost completed.

Francis Durante, aged 24, and Peter Maillie, aged 17, Torres Strait Islanders, attached to the Roman Catholic Mission on Hammond Island, have been awarded Certificates of Merit by the Royal Humane Society for rescuing two European women when a dinghy sank in rough seas a few months ago.

MISSIONARY AUTOCRAT OF RAIATEA

Centenary of the Death of John Williams

BY ERIC RAMSDEN

THE centenary of the death of Rev. John Williams, prophet of religion and ambassador of trade in the Pacific, falls this month. On November 20, 1839, Williams was killed at Erromanga, in the New Hebrides. His skull, and a few bones, were recovered by H.M.S. "Favourite", and later buried, with military honours, in Samoa.

"He was ultimately to wear a martyr's crown", an ironical American authority has written concerning the converted ironmonger, "but not before he had carried the gospel of industry, trade, and Jehovah to thousands of islanders and

had thoroughly identified business and religion in Polynesia."

Following the death of Rev. Samuel Marsden (with whom he was on exceedingly friendly terms) Williams was undoubtedly the most dominating missionary figure in what was essentially a missionary age. But, as the years have passed, and while one cannot deny his ability, his extraordinary driving force, and his great gifts, Williams' aura has dimmed somewhat. It is time that we had him in correct perspective, making every allowance, of course, for his environment and the time in which he lived. All men of such fanatical faith have their limitations.

WILLIAMS was the first great propagandist for missions in the South Seas. His "Missionary Enterprises" will always be a Pacific classic. Though important, it does not possess the value, to-day, of Ellis' "Polynesian Researches". Though these men shared a common faith, Williams saw the field ripe with corn, ready for the reaping; he wanted to convert islands overnight, and on many occasions he did so. We know now, of course, that he merely scratched the surface. The Polynesians were more interested in his trade goods than in a new brand of religion. Williams saw little or any good in the religious culture of the Polynesians.

Ellis, on the other hand, was a man of wider intellectual interests. He recorded what he saw of the old life that so rapidly was passing. While he, too, rejoiced in the destruction of the ancient gods, and other material representations of the dying culture, he was by no means so sweeping in his denunciation.

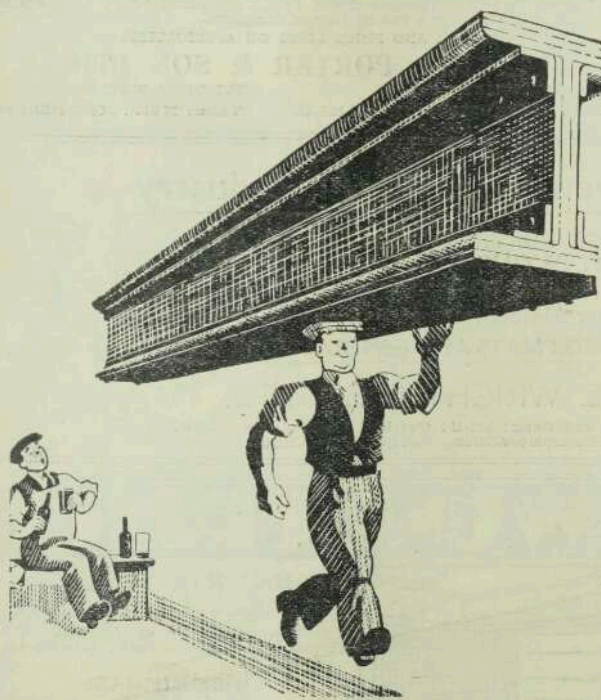
Williams' book sold in thousands. It was read with avidity by a mission-conscious British public, which was prepared to pour its gold into mission coffers. Edition after edition was printed. Williams personified romance in the South Seas—the great missionary leader carrying all before him. And, if it so happened that he introduced British goods to many a remote atoll, and thereby obtained a return for that same British interest, it detracted not at that time from his evangelical fervour.

To-day, we realise that missionaries have their place in the scheme of things—that, inevitably, they have been the buffer between primitive peoples and vested commercial interests. We know, too, that generally speaking they are trained and skilful men imbued by the highest ideals.

WILLIAMS was a pioneer. The urge to convert was insufficient for his great energies; his desire was to set the indolent Polynesians working. The former ironmonger's assistant, now the uncrowned King of Raiatea, of Rarotonga, whose influence extended even to Samoa, and whose ambition was limitless, wanted to impose the yoke of commercial Birmingham upon his subjects.

Again and again he exhorted them to provide more arrowroot, more bamboos of coconut oil. He had schemes for sugar mills and coffee plantations. Williams' reports are full of such references. He was also a builder. Bigger, and still more commodious chapels had to be built. In his way he was as great, in that connection, as Laval at Mangareva. The only

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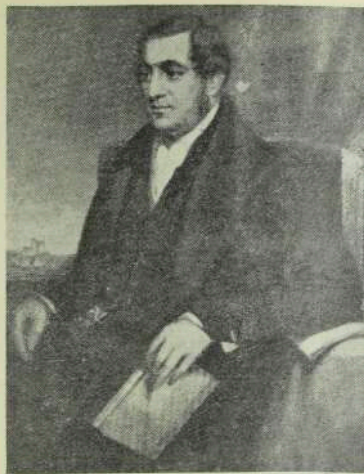
difference was that the French priest used more durable materials.

Little wonder that there were rebellions against Williams, plots against his life. On returning to Raiatea (where his authority had been unquestioned, where no native was even permitted the age-old custom of tattooing) he wrote: "I was perfectly astounded at beholding the scenes of drunkenness which prevailed in my formerly flourishing station. There were scarcely a hundred people who had not disgraced themselves, and persons who had made a consistent profession of religion for years had been drawn into the vortex!"

BUT, perhaps, the greatest disservice that Williams did to Polynesia—and he performed it with the best of intentions—was the sweeping destruction of the gods. With joy, he watched them burning. He encouraged the natives to cook food with these ancient relics. To the mainmast of his little schooner he hung them, as he sailed from island to island, exhibiting the triumph of his faith by such symbolic manifestations.

True, he saved a number, and sent them as trophies of the chase to mission museums in England. But Williams destroyed far more than he preserved. For those that have survived we are grateful. Most of them have been examined and described within recent years by Professor Peter H. Buck, of the Bishop Museum, Hawaii.

Such, indeed, was the teaching of Williams and his colleagues in Tahiti that Pomare II begged that his idols should be burned as fuel for food—no greater degradation could possibly be



A little known portrait, from an early engraving, of Rev. John Williams. It appeared in one of the later editions of his "Missionary Enterprises". He was killed at Erromanga, New Hebrides, 100 years ago—on November 20, 1839.

imagined in Polynesian eyes—rather than that they should be sent to England to "expose his folly"! To the Cook Islanders, naturally enough, Williams preached upon the folly of idolatry, emphasising the importance of the words: "With part thereof he roasteth roast, and is satisfied: and the residue thereof he maketh a god, and worshipped it, and prayeth

unto it, and saith, Deliver me, for thou art my God."

"Nothing could be better calculated to make an impression on the mind of an intelligent South Sea Islander than those inimitable verses of inspired truth", he wrote. "Indeed, the effect is likely to be far greater than that produced on the mind of an English reader."

MOST works of reference give Williams the credit for having discovered Rarotonga. Undoubtedly, he believed it himself. But an account of Goodenough's stay was published in "The Sydney Gazette" before Williams ever set foot there. It is difficult to believe that Williams had no knowledge of it (especially as it is known that he was a subscriber to that journal). Even before Goodenough's visit to the island, the "Bounty" mutineers had called there, and in all probability there were others.

But, perhaps, the worst side of Williams' work was the intolerant rule he established at Raiatea. Much blood was spilt there before he re-established his autocracy. One writer has described the island in 1831 as "a powder keg waiting for a spark". Tyerman and Bennett, who visited Raiatea in 1822, saw nothing incongruous in "two pits, fifteen feet deep, each the width of a common drawing well at the top widening downwards", which had been dug as dungeons to hold "two refractory and profligate persons till they should be brought to repentance."

The sin with which these offenders, a man and a woman, had been charged, was tattooing. After two days, the woman was so terrified by incarceration in the

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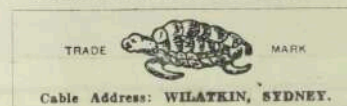
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pit that, with the assistance of friends, she escaped. But the man who had performed the operation was kept there on breadfruit and water until "he manifested satisfactory signs of contrition." To other iniquitous tattooers was meted out the punishment of hard labour on public works.

When such methods failed Williams had another idea: it was decided to scarify the tattooing to "make foul blotches where elegant devices had been pricked up".

Without doubt, Williams was inspired by the best of motives, animated by the highest ideals. He wanted the new order established, the people clothed and in their right minds, the men in trousers, and the women in hideous Mother Hubbards and equally unattractive pokebonnets. In a measure he succeeded. The

dictator missionary, in the main, had the chiefs behind him. But at what a cost: what a price the Polynesians had to pay!

The elimination of the old native standards would have come if Williams had never seen the Pacific. In the more frequented islands, disintegration had already set in. Williams merely helped that process along in many a more remote community, impelled change by his assertive personality, and then imposed the yoke of missionary autocracy. That reaction would follow was inevitable.

Neither must it be forgotten that the intolerance of Williams, and his Calvinistic colleagues, in opposing the introduction of other religions, is responsible for the fact that to-day Tahiti is French. The deportation by Pomare IV of the two French priests in 1836 gave France justification for intervention there.

£200,000 IN NEW EQUIPMENT

Going to Papua for Oil Search

THE report of Oil Search Ltd., issued on October 17, was as follows:—

Australasian Petroleum Co. Pty. Ltd. is engaged in active preparations for the drilling campaign, which is shortly to commence in Papua.

A quantity of drilling equipment, amounting to about 1,100 tons, has been shipped from the U.S.A., and is expected to arrive in Port Moresby in November. In addition, about 100 tons of equipment will arrive from the United Kingdom.

The company has bought a special shallow-draught coastal vessel to convey the drilling plant to the site. To enable the company to handle heavy lifts, cranes have recently been purchased in Sydney, with a capacity up to 10 tons.

The final cost of the drilling equipment delivered to site will be approximately £200,000 (Australian).

Although the outbreak of war may cause some dislocation regarding overseas shipments the drilling programme will be pushed ahead with all speed.

PAPEETE'S TREES

A Howl—And a Transformation

From Our Own Correspondent

PAPEETE, Oct. 10.

TREE lovers at Papeete have been, for years, torn and lacerated in spirit over what seemed to be the wanton destruction of shade-trees bordering the highways of the city. They have held lodges of sorrow and conclaves of indignation about the prone and dismembered trunks of many a stately tree, and have raised their hands in pontifical anathema and uttered dark prophecies of an uninhabitable blazing furnace, resembling Djibouti, on the Somali Coast.

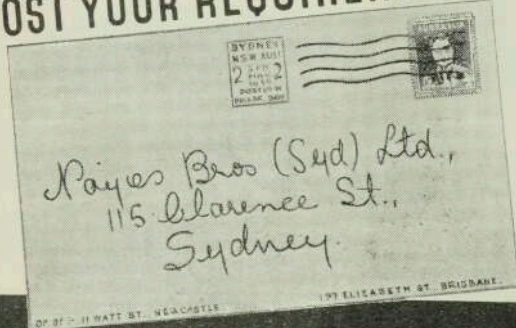
The authorities to whom these protests have been addressed have been very patient. They explained that the arboriculturists of early times planted without discrimination—mango trees, that in the fruiting season bombarded passers-by with falling missiles and cluttered the roadways; trees whose woody heart became soft and pithy at maturity and easily succumbed to dry rot; trees that sent down no tap-root, and, with age, became top heavy and a menace to surrounding property.

They led the protestants to the public gardens where they exhibited long rows of vast tubs and hogs heads in which were growing saplings of exotic species that would be suitable and lasting substitutes for the lamented trees.

But the tree-lovers refused to be comforted. Accustomed to the deliberate course of Nature in the temperate zones, they could vision the maturity of these spindling saplings only in the time of their grand-children.

Time, however, which heals many things, has healed the scars which so grievously tormented the tree-lovers. The saplings, planted in the fecund, volcanic soil, have in an amazingly short period, grown to tall, symmetrical trees, and Papeete is again destined to become a garden city, to match the charming new Papeete which is growing rapidly to the eastward of the old town.

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Japan's Invasion of Philippines

What is Happening in "Independent Commonwealth" Created by U.S.A.

THE Commonwealth of the Philippines came into being in 1935, under an arrangement by which the United States will gradually give to the Filipinos their complete independence. Prior to 1935, they were governed by U.S.A., through a Governor-General. From 1935 until 1946, they are a "Commonwealth"—or practically a republic, under the protection of U.S.A. In 1946, they become an independent republic. Manuel Quezon, in 1935, was elected president, for six years.

In the past two years, in face of Japan's aggressive spirit, leaders in the Philippines have become increasingly uneasy about their condition, in relation to Japan, and it has been suggested that the independence planned for 1946 should be indefinitely postponed. A proposal in that direction, made in the Philippines legislature in October was overwhelmingly defeated, however.

The following are extracts from an article by Edgar Snow, which was published in the October number of "Asia" (a New York journal).

JAPANESE from childhood are taught—in lessons illustrated by maps coloring the Philippines as part of the future empire—that Asia's richest archipelago by right belongs to the Emperor. They are taught, also, that not America but Japan is bringing freedom to the Filipino, and that only America thwarts the completion of the liberation.

And what a lot there is to be liberated! Scarcely scratched, the huge Philippine iron reserves would furnish at least twice as much of the metal as Japan can hope to get in all China. The world's largest chrome deposits are in these islands that indifferent America is about to cast adrift in a Pacific infested with hungry sharks. Here are far greater forests of splendid timber than in any equal area in East Asia, and the Philippine Commonwealth owns 97 per cent. of it. Luzon Island alone is producing gold worth 30,000,000 dollars every year. Oil, nickel, rubber, copra, tobacco, hemp, wonderful fruit and rice and sugar lands—what booty to lure piratical eyes along the Japanese main!

In the Philippine Paradise there is more cultivable land than in Japan proper, and two-thirds of it is still untouched. Experts estimate that its 114,000 square miles could comfortably accommodate no less than 30,000,000 Japanese—in addition to twice its present native population of 15,000,000.

Japan abhors this vacuum. She has already sent about 30,000 Japanese to the islands. (Manila alone holds 12,594.) Over 95 per cent. of them have entered since America raised its flag in the Philippines, and most of them since the Jones Bill first announced that the flag was soon coming down. Already Japan's subjects in the Philippines outnumber Americans by four to one. At the present rate of increase there will be over 50,000 Japanese to look after Nippon's interests in 1946, when America stages a full dress retreat.

Japan's propagandists and spies now inhabit every major Philippine Island, and every city. Her fishing vessels encompass the coast line of over 11,000 miles. Her Philippine trade is second only to America's, and despite her preoccupation in China she moved more ships to and from the islands in 1937 than America did. On Mindanao alone Japan has settled about 15,000 Emperor-worshippers, who already control most of the province of Davao.

IN the Philippine Legislature Japan's influence has been sufficient to quash bills inimical to the privileges her immigrants now enjoy. Behind-the-scenes pressure resulted in the suppression of a Philippine boycott of Japanese goods, while movements to eliminate Chinese merchants are officially encouraged. There is evidence that Japanese for years financed certain anti-American "independence at any cost" elements, and some Filipino politicians appear to be under obligations to Japan.

"And why not?" ask the new arrivals. "We're all Malays, all of the same blood, aren't we? Why shouldn't we lead them?"

Like most Orientals, Filipinos began to take serious notice of their island neighbours after 1905, when Japan brought vicarious pride and colour consciousness to many an eastern people by defeating Czarist Russia. Philippine independence agitators took heart, and those who did not point to America as model pointed to Japan. Subsequently Japan welcomed Filipino students and radicals to her shores, and thereby converted some into Pan-Asia enthusiasts.

Even to-day, despite Japan's performances in Manchuria, Korea, China and Mongolia, many Filipinos still vaguely fancy that Japan is leading the emanci-

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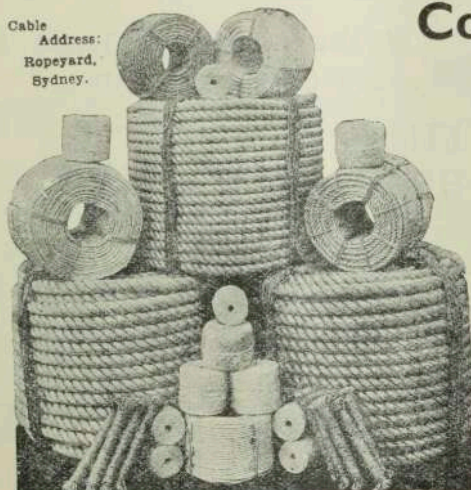
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pation of the yellow races against the baneful influence of the whites.

Japanese propaganda organs—in English, Spanish and Tagalog—echo pro-Japanese ideas every day throughout the islands. So do frequent "cultural" and trade missions that visit the Philippines in a manner similar to previous expeditions to China.

A triumph of Nipponese diplomacy was the sudden visit to Japan a year or so ago of President Quezon who was given a flattering ovation in Tokyo. On his return he called upon Philippine youth to emulate the principles of "bushido"—a proposal which, in the face of Japan's bombing forays in China, met with such a storm of criticism that he did not repeat it.

There is, of course, every diplomatic

reason why President Quezon should cultivate Japan's friendship rather than her enmity, for the Philippines face a precarious future in which he carries a heavy responsibility. This undoubtedly, together with the American Department of State's reluctance to force the issue, explains why the President and other nationalists in the machine which he so adroitly manipulates, have avoided challenging Japan's rapid colonisation of Mindanao, the island jewel of the Philippines.

SHORTLY after the inauguration of the Commonwealth and the new National Assembly, Secretary of Commerce Rodriguez actually ordered the cancellation of 120 sub-leases illegally secured by Japanese nationals from Bagobo tribesmen in Davao. Japanese simply ignored the order, and openly challenged the authority of the new Government to evict them from the land.

In response to aroused public opinion, President Quezon himself made a trip to Davao, promising to settle the matter speedily, and "once and for all".

At the height of popular agitation, the Japanese Foreign Minister (then Hirota) was reported to have authorised his Davao Consul to warn Quezon of "grave consequences" if any "indiscreet solution" were sought to the problem, which possesses

much of the political dynamite contained in Japan's former "special position" in Manchuria.

This Japanese advice, if given, seems to have been heeded. Upon his return to Manila, Quezon astonished the public by reporting that no Davao question existed—since when he has maintained official silence. The Government's order against illegal Japanese sub-leases has never been rescinded; neither has it been enforced. A dangerous precedent has thereby been established.

Nearly a hundred Japanese corporations are operating plantations in Davao, the largest being held by Furukawa, Ohta and the giant Mitsui trust of Japan. Of Davao's abaca production the Japanese own 70 per cent. Davao abaca, together with Borneo holdings, enables the Japanese to monopolise much of the world markets for hemp. Well over half of all hemp, lumber, copra and fish exported from Davao goes through Japanese, who control 95 per cent. of Davao's exports to America.

Legally and illegally, Japanese dominate much of the fishing along the Philippine coasts, but in and around Davao it is nearly a Japanese monopoly. Completely unfortified Davao Gulf, which is three times the size of Manila Bay, is a fine natural harbour and may some day make a splendid naval base. To-day the Rising Sun flies there oftener than any other flag, for Japanese merchantmen do the bulk of the carrying, usually berthing at privately-owned Japanese wharves.

Davao's best customer is Uncle Sam, but it buys only 2 per cent. of its imports from America while it takes over 80 per cent from the fatherland—Japan. This is not surprising, since the bulk of Davao's retail trade is controlled by Nipponese. They know that every bolt of Japan-made cloth imported helps to provide foreign exchange, to build battleships, to seize more markets, to provide more exchange, ad infinitum.

Japanese chain stores are spreading throughout Mindanao with amazing speed. Davao banks, factories, warehouses, transport, utilities, schools, even one-quarter of the roads, are Japanese-owned. Seventy thousand natives are said to be dependent on Japanese enterprises for their food.

Perhaps it is not surprising that the Davao Japanese Chamber of Commerce—which boasts 6,000 members and controls a payroll of several millions annually—can shape politics of the island to suit a pattern of its own.

THE Japanese got their foothold here from 1905 onward, before there was a Philippine Commonwealth. Although in 1919 the Philippine Legislature finally passed a law making it illegal for aliens to lease or buy public lands or estates in Mindanao, thousands of Japanese had already flocked to Davao. A technique of land-grab had been perfected which enabled Japanese to flout efforts to exclude them.

A Filipino forest ranger named Vincente Ceballos appears to have been the real culprit. Entrusted with the guardianship of an enormous area, he made a fortune by selling out Davao to the army of Japanese immigrants and corporations.

Conniving with them in intrigue, bribery, forgery and fraud, he fleeced the simple Bagobo tribesmen, aboriginal natives of Davao, securing land titles and leases for the Japanese at a fraction of their value. He condemned vast tracts of standing timber in tribal hunting grounds, and turned it open to invasion. Compla-

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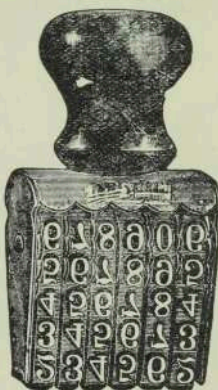
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cently falsifying his reports, he stood by while Japanese cut or burned tens of thousands of acres and claimed the land: 100,000,000 dollars was the Government Forestry Bureau's estimate of the loss in timber when the practice was finally halted.

For Ceballos was investigated at last. Charged with bribery and wholesale forgery, he was brought to Manila, but "escaped" before trial to an unknown destination—reportedly Japan. No attempt was made, however, to recover the land which he had alienated.

The value of Japanese land in Davao cannot accurately be estimated; one Japanese figure placing it at the equivalent of about 150,000,000 yen is believed to be very low.

Although since 1919 it has been illegal for foreigners to lease public lands in the Philippines, thousands of acres are nevertheless still being acquired each year. The commonest method of acquisition to-day is by Japanese marriage to Bagobo women. Being natives, Bagobos can acquire free homesteads. They can also buy preferred land, and promptly transfer it to their immigrant husbands, who frequently have, or later acquire, Japanese wives as well.

Children of such marriages also have Filipino citizenship, and can hold land in their own right. But, although the offspring are nominally Filipino, in other respects they often remain Japanese. They worship at Japanese shrines, speak Japanese, observe Japanese customs, live in Japanese houses, eat Japanese food, attend Japanese schools. Some go for higher education to Japan, and some do their term of service in the Japanese army or navy. But they return to Davao to hold land as Filipinos.

MANY Philippine-born Japanese, who have Philippine-citizenship, still report regularly to the Japanese Consulate. For all practical purposes they enjoy dual citizenship, much as do "naturalised" Japanese in Manchuria and China. This provides a convenience for Japanese banks and corporations finding it necessary to circumvent provisions in the 1935 Constitution, which requires that, in all new land and industrial enterprises formed in the islands, 60 per cent. of the stock must be controlled by Filipinos. Philippine-born Japanese and Japanese mestizos having Philippine citizenship gladly co-operate in providing a Filipino front for new Nipponese companies, aided by Filipino law firms, which specialise in the practice.

A device widely employed in Davao, where Japanese and other aliens are today forbidden to buy new lands, is typically Japanese in its ingenuity.

The Japanese sublease Bagobo tracts of timber and abaca, but by special arrangement with the tribesmen they figure officially only as labourers, whereas it is actually the Bagobos who labour on their "own" land for Japanese masters. Tipped off in advance of any investigation, the Japanese closely drill their wild men in set replies, so that the inquirers nearly always fail to uncover the facts. The report of one recent mission, for example, revealed that in several instances the investigators arrived at allegedly native-owned plantations just in time to see Japanese "labourers" moving from the owner's home into the labourers' huts.

Poor tribesmen of Davao naturally look upon the Japanese as all-powerful, and their participation in such schemes, for which they are generously rewarded, is easily forgivable. Less defensible is

somewhat similar activity by a few officials and politicians elsewhere in the islands, who are fully conscious of their treachery.

The most notorious case of this nature at present is the illegal sublease to Japanese of a vast timber tract in strategic Dingelan Bay, in East Luzon. This huge slice of coastline, a government land grant to Filipino interests, now being exploited entirely by Japanese engineers, could accommodate Japanese landing forces sufficient to launch a major attack on Manila, the only point in the islands believed impregnable—from the sea!

A SMALL-SCALE war over fishing rights near Busuanga, an island about 180 miles south-west of Manila Bay, uncovered a situation more or less typical of conditions in many Philippine atolls and islets.

Here, about 500 Japanese have established a fishing base, and practically monopolise waters which, by law, they have no right to enter, except in service of native operators. Many of them dynamite their catch—an illegal but widespread Japanese practice which has destroyed some of the best Philippine fishing preserves.

Some Philippine water police, stopping a Japanese vessel to search for dynamite, found it not only well supplied with explosives but, as often occurs, operating without a license. When they ordered the vessel to put in to shore for investigation the "insulted" Japanese attempted to throw them into the sea. Out-numbered, the Filipinos managed to reach land, but there some 250 Japanese mobilised and attacked the small native police force in a battle resulting in a number of casualties. One Japanese

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was killed. Some of the natives were tied to trees and severely beaten.

Finding it necessary to intervene, the American-commanded Constabulary ordered the arrest of over 100 Japanese, although the Japanese authorities, who were anxious to hush up the affair, made a great effort to have the search dropped.

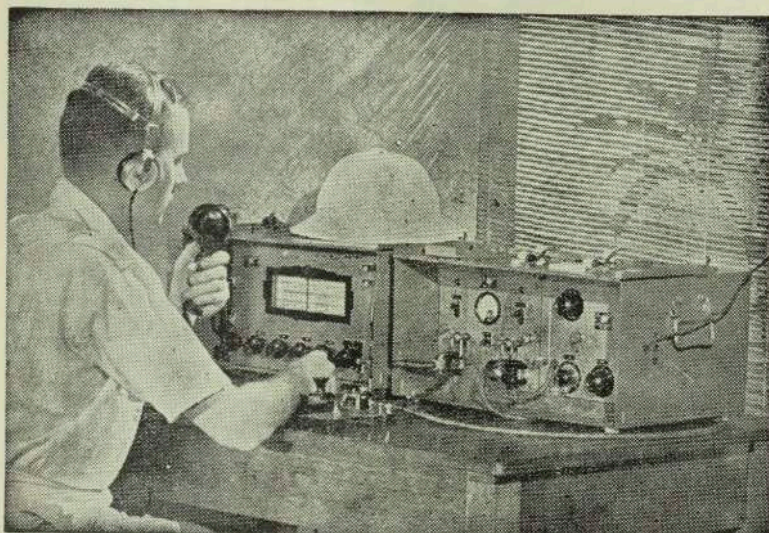
When the Japanese fishermen are equipped with fishing licenses at all, they hold them in Filipino names—by arrangement, it is alleged, with Philippine politicians. An American admiral assures me that naval patrols have frequently informed the Commonwealth Government of this, without visible effect.

JAPANESE settlers are land-owners in other islands than Mindanao. Filipinos have recently become alarmed over the growth of a Japanese colony in the

Kalinga-Layal Valley, among the Igorots, near the Baguio goldfields.

In addition to the Japanese rubber estates established in Mindanao, there are Japanese holdings on other islands in sugar, fruit, truck-farming and tobacco.

In anticipation of Philippine independence, and complete customs autonomy which may bring prohibitive tariffs on American goods, Japanese are taking an interest in light industries. Japanese corporations and branches of the great Japanese banks, in Manila, are looking for Filipino partners with vision—political as well as economic. When the huge Japanese-owned (nominally Philippine-Japanese) Balintawak Brewery opened in Manila with a three-day celebration of free food and drinks, its list of guests read like an official reception.



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MEMORIES OF PAPUA

EXTRACTS from a letter received from Mr. Henry Dexter, England—formerly of Milne Bay, Papua:

"Whom do you think I ran against the other day? No other than Jack McLaren! We had both been broadcasting, hence the meeting. I last heard of his being in the neighbourhood of Cape York.

"I think the ears of some of the old-timers must have been pretty hot about that time. McLaren was frightfully out of date as regards Papuan affairs. He supposed that there was a second pub at Port Moresby; was McCrann still there? What had become of Captain Griffin, Mr. Brammell, Algernon Storrey, and a host of others. Answers to the many questions ran into some hours of explanation.

"The long yarn brought home to me how soon one forgets tragedy. One of those about whom he questioned me had shot himself in a Japanese hotel in Singapore. Another fell off his verandah, and broke his neck; another met with his death in precisely the same way.

"Still another—Dick Roche—disappeared in Dutch New Guinea. I last heard of Dick when I was running up the coast of Java in 1925; he was then going strong.

AS I have ample spare time I've been reading every available book dealing with the Pacific. But how often books published as factual contain the most utter rubbish.

"I would like though to meet the lady who wrote this: 'I found my dream island. It is Abau. Only one European couple live on it, the Resident Magistrate and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Flint. The palm-fringed island is surrounded by peacock waters, and through these to a well-kept jetty the launch carried the visitors. From the glistening white beach, up a white pebbled path that corkscrewed to the top of the hill the party made its way. And there on the top they found a hostess and a home more like Rose Bay than the tropics. In the evening a surprise awaited the party. They were bidden to a dinner on the silver sands. A cable had been carried from the launch, and to the beach electric lights had been run. So there, with the booming of the Pacific for an orchestra, with hibiscus gleaming pink and red in a low bowl, and waited on by Papuan boys, the little group of Sydneyites ate an unforgettable meal.'

"That brought back memories of a happy time on Abau. A number of prisoners had to be usefully employed—grading paths, plaining nuts, bananas, maize; building a wharf. I too enjoyed my time on Abau."

Hon H. H. Page, who has been Government Secretary in New Guinea since 1923, arrived in Australia, with Mrs. Page, from Rabaul at the end of October, on furlough.

Dr. Ian Hogbin, who is a well-known Australian anthropologist, is the author of a new book which was published by Rutledges, in London, on October 15. It is entitled "Experiments in Civilisation", and it examines in a new and interesting way the effects of the impact of European civilisation upon primitive people, as disclosed by his researches in recent years in the Solomon Islands. This is Dr. Hogbin's second book—his first was entitled "Law and Order in Polynesia".

Big-Game Fishing in Tonga



Prince Tugl, Premier of Tonga, who is a keen big-game fisherman, caught this 14½ feet shark (350 lb.) near Nukualofa recently.

—Photo. by Hettig.

How War Came to One Pacific Outpost

ON the night of August 31 there was feverish excitement here on the island of Mangaia, southern outlier of the Cook Group.

The natives were aware that hostilities between Poland and Germany were likely to break out, as announced by the usual brief radio press on the post-office board, but the receipt of an unusually clear re-broadcast of Adolf Hitler's speech in the Reichstag, over Station KFI in the U.S.A. caused a crowd of some two hundred to assemble within hearing distance of the radio in the house of Mr. Hickling, the Resident Agent.

A favoured few Europeans were invited to sit round the radio, but of course there was no room in the Residency for as many as wished to hear the speech, so the speaker was turned up to open-air pitch for the benefit of the native audience at the gate.

It was quite a job to shove through the crowd into the Residency, and when I arrived things were just warming up.

The great event did not come on till later owing, we may suppose, to a traffic block in Berlin, that made it difficult for Der Fuehrer to get "on the stump" earlier; but when he did, he gave us of his best.

As the Fuehrer spoke in German, we should have found little satisfaction, but the interpretation was supplied in English as he went along. Abominable Adolf was first moved to describe—*planissimo* and *con amore*—how the well-meant efforts of Deutschland to woo Poland to an alliance with Nazidom had been abortive. The Poles simply wouldn't part up with Danzig and other territories, and it was just too mean of them.

Adolf went on—*lagrimose* and *andante*

cantabile—to declare that there was no other resource but to take up the sword of correction. (The interpreter here appeared a trifle out of breath.)

The Fuehrer next introduced a rising Lohengrin-like motif, swelling to a vengeful, tom-cattish-sounding climax drowned in his satellites' yells of "Heil! Heil! Heil!" The excitement was tremendous—in fact, we nearly found ourselves shouting, "Heil, Hitler!" with them.

The loud-speaker simply rattled with patriotic Teutonic fervor. And then the American announcer, his voice bubbling with excitement, "cut in" to say that a wireless from Warsaw on short-wave announced a German air-raid.

Adolf maundered somewhat, and at last was faded out by the Yankee station, to a final "Heil, Hitler" from nearly every German in Berlin by the sound of it. To an uninformed listener, the patriotic Nazi ululations sounded rather like a broadcast from Wirth's Circus at feeding-time.

All this time, the assembled native audience were listening, and they decided that now was the time for all good men to come to the aid of the British Empire.

So the crowd declared to the Curfew-cop, who finally dispersed them, their intention of putting their names down on a roll of volunteers for overseas service in the event of war involving our country.

—E.G.

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DEATH OF CAPTAIN WAINWRIGHT

From Our Own Correspondent

PAPEETE, Sept. 10.
CAPTAIN C. WAINWRIGHT died at his residence at Fariipiti, Papeete, Tahiti, on August 15.

Captain Wainwright, an old public school man and a retired officer of the British Army, had been a greatly respect-

ed member of the British Colony at Tahiti during the past 11 years.

The funeral service was conducted by H.B.M. Consul, according to the rites of the Church of England, in the presence of those who held Captain Wainwright in esteem and affection—a numerous company.

Mr. Peter Savage, churchwarden at St. Paul's, Moa Island, Torres Strait, died recently.

Wealth In Fiji's Soil

Good Work of Agricultural Department

THE comprehensive character and high quality of exhibits at the annual agricultural show held in Suva on October, caused one competent observer to write enthusiastically of the good work that is being done by the Fiji Department of Agriculture, and of the progress being made in settling the native Fijians on their own land, as peasant farmers.

It is pointed out that experiments and education are steadily expanding the crops which are being produced on the soil in Fiji. It is noted particularly that vegetables usually seen only in temperate climates—such as cabbages, cauliflowers, etc.—are now being produced in certain parts of Viti Levu. Much good work also is being done in the introduction of new and suitable grasses—an important activity, in view of the steady expansion and growing importance of the pastoral industry in Fiji.

Mr. R. B. Howard, in a letter to the Fiji newspaper, declares that these developments are of great importance because in Fiji—as in most countries—the real and permanent wealth of the people is in the first foot or two of the soil upon which they live.

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THAT RUNAWAY GERMAN PLANE

IT was stated in the "Pacific Islands Monthly" in October that the aeroplane which escaped from New Guinea early in September with two German mechanics aboard, and which made its way to Merauke, in Dutch New Guinea, was an aeroplane from the establishment of the German Catholic Mission in New Guinea.

This was an error, based on an incorrect report from New Guinea. We have been officially advised that the aeroplane was part of the establishment of the Lutheran Mission in New Guinea, with its headquarters at Finschhafen.

It will be remembered that on a number of occasions before the war there were reports of Nazi sympathies and Nazi activities on the part of the Lutheran Mission in New Guinea; and about 18 of the German missionaries from the Lutheran Mission at Finschhafen and elsewhere were brought to Australia in October and interned. There never has been a suggestion of Nazi offensiveness on the part of the German Catholic missionaries in New Guinea, however.

A net profit of £17,994 was made by Steamships Trading Co., Ltd., of Papua, in the financial year ended June 30, 1939. An interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was paid last April, and now the directors recommend 6 per cent.—making 8 per cent. for the year and leaving £4,356 to be carried forward. Last year, 10 per cent. was paid on both the preferences and ordinaries. This conservation of the liquid resources of the company is being followed, owing to the international situation. This active and successful Islands trading company is managed by a board of three—namely, Captain A. S. Fitch (chairman and managing director), Mr. E. V. Crisp and Mr. L. Tracey. The registered office is at Port Moresby.

REAL BONANZA!

New Guinea Co.'s Profit Last Year Over a Million

THE remarkable success of Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd.—the senior gold mining company in New Guinea—is well illustrated by the following figures, which show in Canadian dollars the profits for the year ended May 31, in 1938 and in 1939:—

1938	3,453,463 dollars
1939	3,874,085 dollars

The profit in 1939 was equal, in Australian currency to the remarkable total of £1,106,881. This is only slightly less than the total amount of the company's subscribed capital.

It would appear that, as each year passes, the company's rate of profit rises. It has indeed found a Bonanza in the Bulolo River flats, whose richness originally was seen by the late Cecil J. Levien.

The profit quoted is given before provision is made for amortisation. It is calculated that the life of the field may run anything from 12 to 20 years. The dredgeable gravel reserves on May 31 were calculated at 182,000,000 cubic yards, plus 20,000,000 cubic yards which will have to be handled as a hydraulic proposition.

The company now has eight dredges working. The construction of No. 7 dredge was completed early in July, and it is now operating satisfactorily; while No. 8 dredge, near the junction of the Bulolo and Watut Rivers, was expected to commence operations early this month.

Mr. Harold Gatty, N.Z. representative of Pan American Airways, left by the last "Monterey" for U.S.A.

RISE AND FALL OF POLYNESIA

Vast Confederation Which Died About 1350 A.D.

WHEN, in 1928, the Bishop Museum of Honolulu published the vast mass of material about ancient Polynesia gathered by the early missionary, J. M. Orsmond, and edited by Miss Teuira Henry, in a bulletin entitled "Ancient Tahiti", there was revealed a priceless treasure of history, tradition and polity, hitherto dimly glimpsed in fragments rescued from the failing memories of aged men on many scattered islands.

The early voyagers knew little, and cared less, concerning the history and culture of the island people.

After the manner of reception committees and civic clubs of our modern world, who conduct visitors to cocktail parties, night clubs and exhibitions of bubble dancing at the local World's Fair, rather than to the scholarly twilight of University halls—so the Polynesians of old displayed to their guests the gay orgies of the Arioi, instead of inducting them into the solemn arcana of the Fare-tara-toa (the house of all wisdom).

Islands culture was, in fact, already in a state of deterioration at the period of European discovery; for the Polynesian world had been torn asunder by tribal wars and the mounting ambition of Islands chiefs.

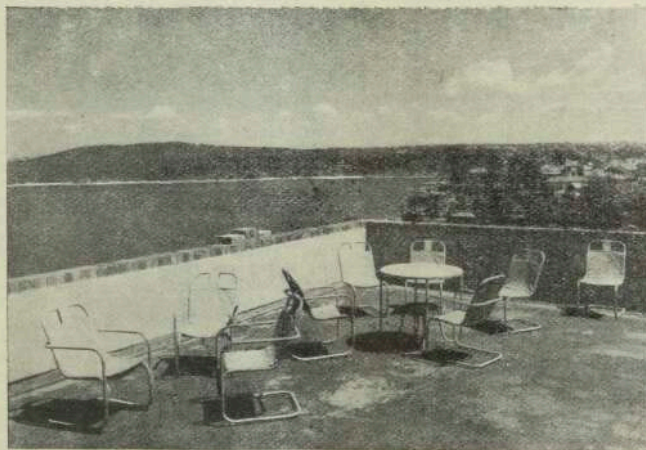
There was, however, a period, covering several centuries, when the far-flung archipelagoes of Polynesia were united in a confederation, the centre of which was the ancient temple and house of wisdom in the royal district of Opoa, on Havai'i—now known as the island of Ra'iatea.

To quote from "Ancient Tahiti":—"Havai'i was of undisputed prestige among the islands in ancient times. Formerly, as shown in pure archaic records by the ancient bards, Havai'i exercised a political and moral sway as the emporium of all the Maori tribes of Polynesia. Dividing Havai'i into two equal parts by a meridian, all the islands on its eastern side were named Te-Ao-Uri (Dark Land), those on the west Te-Ao-Tea (Light Land).

The ambassador who united and consolidated the islands of these two worlds into a close confederation was Te Fatu, a high chief who came from the distant island of Rotuma, at an early period, to Pora Pora, bearing a corner stone from the royal marae of his native island.

"And so" (records "Ancient Tahiti"), "they (Te Fatu and his son Maro-Te-Tini) continued their course, creating friendly feelings with the kindred peoples of Te-Ao-Uri and Te-Ao-Tea, of which are recorded Huahine, Tahiti and dependencies, Ma'iao, and the Australs—then named Te-Ao-Uri-o-Te-Fa'a Tauaroha (Dark Land of the Friendly Alliance); and Rotuma, Tahaa, and Pora Pora, with smaller adjacent islands, and downwards to Rarotonga, extending finally to Te-Ao-Tea-Roa, or New Zealand; which were named Te-Ao-Tea-o-Te-Fa'a Tauaroha (Light Land of the Friendly Alliance).

"All these island kingdoms formed a convention for their priests, scholars and warriors, to meet periodically at Opoa for great religious observances and inter-



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Eczema is not due to dirt, but to the fact that certain skins react badly to various forms of irritation (internal or external) and poor general health increases the liability.

Since there is a great tendency for eczema to spread and to become chronic, early local treatment is imperative, and the best salve for this purpose is DOAN'S Ointment. It penetrates to the true skin where the inflammation lies, is antiseptic and healing and quickly allays the irritation. DOAN'S Ointment is also good for other itching skin complaints and for the relief of piles. Buy a tin to-day, but, be sure you get DOAN'S.

DOAN'S OINTMENT

national deliberations. The appointed time was exactly reckoned by numbering the year, and naming the season, the lunar month, and the day of the month.

"Upon approaching the sacred passage the Te-Ava-Moa, the canoes united in procession, and out from the horizon they came in double file, each representing a separate kingdom. To the north were those of Te-Ao-Tea, to the south those of Te-Ao-Uri, approaching side by side with the sound of drums and blasts of trumpets".

The ceremonies of landing, the presentation of gifts and the solemn procession inland to the marae of Taputapuetea, are described in minute detail in the text.

"While the mystic rites were being performed that day by the priests at the marae at Opoa, no fire was kindled and no food was eaten.

"The presiding high priest and other high priests entered the inner sanctuary. There was performed the most sacred of all their sacerdotal rites, the Pa'i Atua (assembly of the gods), when it would have meant death for any of the laity to have approached or looked on".

After continuing from a remote time, the confederation was broken up and scattered sometime in the middle of the 14th century, or about 1350 A.D.

"After the dispersion of Te-Ao-Uri and Te-Ao-Tea only Ra'iatea and Tahiti continued to exchange the Taputapuetea

rites, meeting alternately at Opoa, Ra'iatea and at Tautira, Tahiti.

"An alliance was made between the little kingdoms of Tahiti, Huahine, Ra'iatea and Maupiti, called the Hau-Pahu-Nui (Government of the Great Drum), and it remained in full force until French rule was permanently established in Tahiti in 1847".

THE NAME "HAWAII"

THE name Hawai'i, with its equivalent forms, is known throughout Polynesia. Hawai'i is the name of the largest island in the Hawaiian group, and it is pronounced like the Tahitian Hawai'i. This island is known as Tahitian folklore as 'Hawai'i-a' (Burning Hawai'i), from its volcano, which was formerly always brightly burning. The island of Fakarava in the Tuamotus was once called Havaiki.

"The Samoans have their Savai'i; the Marquesans and New Zealand Maoris, Havaiki; the Rarotongans, Avaiki.

"Hawai'i (Ra'iatea) was of undisputed prestige among the islands in ancient times and is still the proudest island in all the Society group.

"These names were shortened into Uri (Dark), for East Hawai'i, and Tea (Light), for West Hawai'i; and in the course of time they were blended together, and Uri-e-Tea (Dark and Light) became a new name for the whole island".

This was the name of the island given to Cook by the natives when he visited Ra'iatea in the "Endeavour", and was recorded by him as "Ullateah".

"The sea of the Society group divided by the meridian just described, was called Moana-a-Marama (sea of the moon), on the eastern side of Ra'iatea, and Moana-Urifa (sea of rank odour) on the western side. The Pacific Ocean they call Te Moana-Nui-O-Iva".—A.C.R.

THE VALUE OF TELERADIO

THE teleradio is proving of inestimable value to us in the Northern Territory", said Mr. T. A. Holt, owner of Roper Valley Station, recently.

"In the past, with a six-weekly mail service, twelve weeks elapsed between the writing of a letter and receipt of a reply; now the interval is only hours. Formerly, we used to start a mob of cattle towards the coast for sale, heading either for the Queensland border or Alice Springs. Our drover, in all probability, would meet a buyer on the road. He would wire us the price offered, but the wire was quite likely to remain at the Post Office for weeks. Now it goes to Darwin and thence through to us by radio, on our teleradio set."

One of Mr. Holt's men was badly injured. He called up Darwin at 7.15 a.m.; and, at 10 o'clock, Dr. Fenton arrived by plane. This was a vivid contrast to an occasion in pre-teleradio days, when Mr. Holt took an injured aboriginal to hospital, spending 15 hours by car in covering 90 miles, over an almost non-existent road. Once, when both the flying doctor's planes were out of action, they kept a sick piccaninny alive for five days and saved his life, by following the instructions of the chief medical officer at Darwin, as conveyed several times daily by teleradio.

Rev. W. K. Deasey, chaplain at Norfolk Island, has been appointed to Cabramatta, N.S.W. His place will be filled by Rev. H. H. Davison, formerly curate at Port Kembla, N.S.W.

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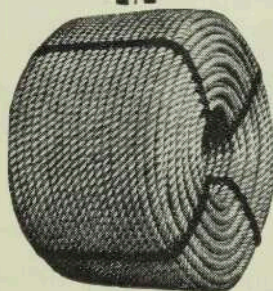
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WEDDING IN PAPUA



AT Daru, Western Papua, on October 3, Miss Eileen Luff, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Luff, of Daru, was married to Captain Norman Gordon, of Sunderland, England. Rev. H. L. Schlenker officiated and Captain Thompson of the M.V. "Potrero", acted as best man. Captain Gordon left Daru on October 6 on his way to Europe to enlist for active service.

PLANTER MURDERED

While Recruiting in N. Hebrides

A FRENCH planter, named Paul Mazoyer, who was a resident of the island of Aore—a small island which lies in the narrow strait between Santo and Malo, in the New Hebrides—was murdered by Malekula natives at the end of October.

M. Mazoyer had gone along the coast of Malekula in his cutter, on a recruiting expedition, and it appears that, while he was lying in his boat, at anchor in a sheltered bay, the natives came aboard and attacked and murdered him.

The planter's body, with five bullet wounds in it, was taken home by his native crew.

Mazoyer is the first European to be murdered by natives in the New Hebrides since 1923. A Presbyterian Missionary, Rev. William Milne, was killed by a mad native in the New Hebrides about two years ago.

NEW BOOKS

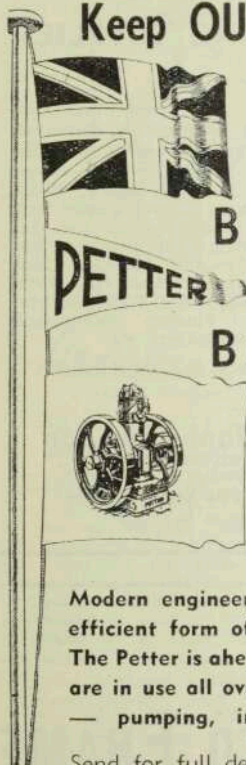
PASTORAL SYMPHONY, by J. J. Hardie (published by Angus and Robertson, Ltd., Sydney, at 7/6) is an altogether exceptional book. Two convicts, a man and a woman, ran away from the filth and brutalities of the camp on Sydney Cove 150 years ago; stole some cattle and a few supplies; and succeeded in hiding themselves away in the unknown interior, and establishing fine herds and a healthy family. Mr. Hardie does two things—he presents without fear or favour, the startling and often sickening story of how the now proud State of New South Wales had its birth; and he gives an equally dramatic account of the establishment of the pastoral industry in Australia. Both are stories which call for bold and skilful treatment, and right worthily has Mr. Hardie carried out his task. He has employed outstanding constructional ability, a high literary standard and considerable cleverness in weaving dramatic events of history into the structure of his tale, and the result is a book wholly readable, a valuable contribution to history, and likely to appeal to all readers—except, maybe, those socially ambitious New South Wales

families which conspicuously fail to display portraits of their great-grandfathers.

DUCK WILLIAMS AND HIS COBBERS, by Fred Davison (published by Angus and Robertson, Ltd., Sydney, at 6/-) is a series of sketches of Australian boy life, done with an artist's regard for truthful presentation, and with fine humour. This kind of material is the most difficult of all to handle—the author must see with the understanding mind of the boy, and describe with the gifted hand of the word-painter. Mr. Davison's book is a delightful thing to read—one chuckles continuously over the pranks of the little devils of boys, and appreciates a clever portrayal of real Australian life.

In AUSTRALIAN SCENE (Angus and Robertson Ltd., Sydney, 6/-), Hector Dinning sets out to describe Australians and Australia; but he wanders into many varied fields, and discourses pleasantly on scattered subjects. He was a soldier in 1914-18, and he made good use of his undoubted faculty of keen observation. The book's best sections are those in which the author describes the main differences between Englishmen and Australians, and then proceeds to explain the distinctions and differences.

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NEW CLUB IN TAHITI

From Our Own Correspondent

PAPEETE, Sept. 10. WHILE H.M.S. "Leander" was at Tahiti (July 28 to August 20), the British Consul, Mr. Edmunds, gave a handsome luncheon at the Pavois Club; with His Excellency the Governor of French Oceania, the officers of the "Leander", and representative members of the British Colony, as his guests.

Le Pavois is a new association inaugurated last July. It is a select club instituted to provide its members with the means to enjoy athletics in exclusive surroundings. The site is provided with a modern club-house, a concrete bathing pool and a tennis court under a vast pandanus-leaf roof; so that the game can be played at any hour of the day without danger of sunstroke. The membership dues are high—as club dues go in this part of the world.

The club premises are situated on the seashore, in the new section of Papeete, adjacent to the Blue Lagoon Hotel.

Illuminated Address for Queen Salote

Link With Old Tongan History

From a Special Correspondent

NUKUALOFA, Oct. 2. SOME months ago, the Civil Servants of Tonga appointed a Committee, comprising Mr. J. R. Land (Superintendent of Telegraphs), J. Taliauli (Registrar of the Supreme Court) and J. Hapa (Interpreter in the Police Dept.), to prepare an Illuminated Address for presentation to Queen Salote on October 11 next, the 21st anniversary of her coronation, as a mark of their respect and loyalty.

One interesting feature of the Address, which will be signed by all Government officials and employees, is its covering—an illustration of the Koka tree (bischofia javanica), embossed in gold on a red leather cover, gold and red being the dominant colours of the Tongan Royal Standard. Also printed on the cover is the phrase "Sitakafalu ki he Koka"—literally, "To turn the back to the Koka

tree". This phrase has historical significance for the present royal line—the Tui Kanokubolu, who took their title from the sacred soil of Kanokubolu in Hihifo, Tongatabu.

According to tradition, when Gata (the first Tui Kanokubolu—about 1610—and son of the Tui Ha'atakalaua, Mougatoga, and Tohu'a, a chief woman of Samoa, daughter of the chief of Safaata in Upolu) was invested with the title at the Kava Ceremony at Bagai, the sacred Mala'e (Sacrificial Ground) of the Tui Kanokubolu, he sat with his back against a Koka tree, which stood on the Mala'e. Since then it had been the custom strictly observed at every subsequent investiture of the title, for the person invested to sit with his or her back against the Koka tree at Bagai ("Sitakafalu ki he Koka") during the Kava Ceremony. Thus is the origin of the phrase which Tongan poets and orators use when they sing of the wisdom and might of the Tui Kanokubolu dynasty.

Moreover, the rise of the Tui Kanokubolu to power could be traced from the wording of the phrase. Like numerous other words in the Tongan language, "sitakafalu" ("to turn the back") was applicable only to the Tui Toga, Sacred King of all Tonga; "situ'a" is its equivalent used by chiefs and commoners. Originally, the phrase was "Situ'a ki he Koka", but when the Tui Kanokubolu assumed power as the supreme ruler of all Tonga, he also acquired the singular privilege of having special words used when spoken of. Consequently, the chiefly "sitakafalu" took the place of the common "situ'a" in the phrase.

As a matter of history, it is interesting to know that the Royal Throne of Tonga contains pieces of the original Koka tree at Bagai.

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From Our Own Correspondent

PT. MORESBY, Oct. 20. AS from the 8th inst., the rates of freight on sea-borne goods, both coastwise in the Territory's waters and between Papua and Australia, have been fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner, at a maximum of 10 per cent. above the rates ruling on August 31.

Mr. S. A. Lonergan, a well-known member of the New Guinea Public Service, was appointed Acting Government Secretary as from October 12, when Mr. Harold Page went on leave. Mr. L. C. Roberts has been appointed Acting Secretary of the Lands and Forests Department.

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BITE OF THE SOCIAL BEE

A Sidelight in Polynesia

(Contributed)

WHILE the Anopheles Gambiae and the Aedes Aegypti have been kept from invading the islands of Polynesia, another insect (whose bite, although not so fatal as that of the two mosquitoes named is nevertheless productive of much mental and bodily distress) has been introduced. Its scientific name is as forbidding as its character; but in common parlance it is known as the Social Bee.

That lay readers, in hitherto uninfected islands or in islands where the invasion has not become epidemic, may recognise the symptoms and guard the health of their communities, it may be well to cite a clinical case.

Mrs. A., a joyous young bride, comes with her husband to the Islands. The exotic atmosphere, the quaint native customs, the Aloha Oe music, the gracious hospitality of her Polynesian neighbours, the moonlight on the lagoon, fascinate her. The natural simplicity of the life about her gives promise of a tranquil existence.

After a season, Mrs. X.—a pure Nordic who has resided for several years in the island—drops in for a chat. She is very charming. There is, however, a certain undercurrent in her conversation which gives the impression that there are serpents in the Garden of Eden. She departs, leaving a faint twilight shadow on Mrs. A.'s mind.

Later Mrs. Y. (also pure Nordic) calls. Very tactfully, she gives a clue to the identity of the serpents. Mrs. X. is, she confides, affronted and outraged because the most eligible young European on the island has passed by her pure Nordic but not very glamorous daughter, and has married a handsome Euro-nesian girl.

Mrs. Y. gently but clearly indicates that the wheat is being winnowed from the chaff, and Mrs. A. is invited to afternoon tea for initiation into the Guild of Winnowers.

If Mrs. A. goes, the Social Bee will be there to bite her. She goes and is bitten, and her peace and tranquility of mind depart forever.

The fever stages are accompanied by much cerebral hyperemia. Husbands, in spite of stormy curtain lectures, will insist on meeting at the club and going on fishing expeditions with men the Guild has branded as lepers. And, what is worse, the lepers themselves appear absolutely unaware that they are lepers and are joyously contented and happy.

During this stage, Mrs. A.'s view of her surroundings becomes radically transformed. The exotic atmosphere becomes toxic; the quaint customs reprehensible departures from established usage; the Aloha Oe music exasperating cacophony; and the moonlight on the waters of the lagoon assumes the cold glitter of chromium plate.

Sweetness and light are soured and dimmed by periodic internecine wars within the Guild itself. Even crusaders are human. These are the times when husbands are compelled to hold clandestine meetings in Pubs in order to keep the flag of good-fellowship nailed at the masthead and themselves from dying of boredom.

Mrs. A. eventually drifts into a state of extreme nostalgia.

The fogs of London, the jazz bands

and cocktail parties of Los Angeles, the noisy activities of Castlereagh Street, assume the glamorous aspect of surpassing perfection in her fevered dreams. Unless she can go, she is lost; and the Social Bee has claimed another victim.

Mr. E. W. G. Dent, a solicitor in the legal office of Hon. H. B. Gibson, of Labasa, Fiji, arrived in New Zealand in October to join the Dominion military forces.

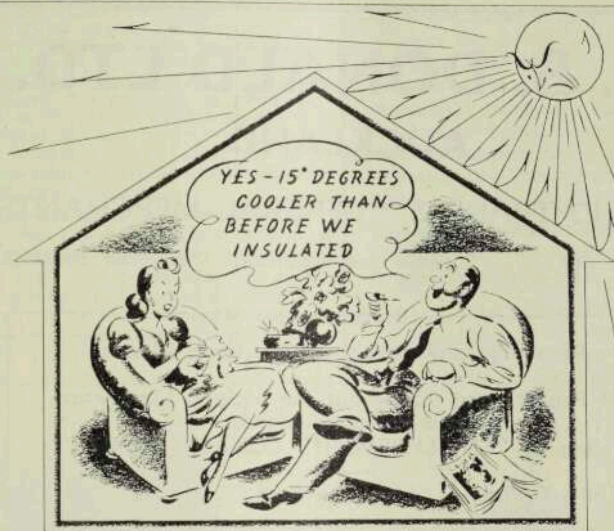
Mr. B. R. C. Nottage, who has been engaged in mission work for the Presbyterian Church at Tonga, New Hebrides, for nearly eight years, arrived in Auckland, N.Z., by the "Maetsuycker" on October 13. Mr. Nottage will spend extended furlough in the Dominion.

After many delays, the work of broadening the wharf at Samarai, Eastern Papua, by 10 ft., and lengthening it by 60 ft., is under way, and should be completed early in the New Year.

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"AREA RA!"

A UNIVERSAL and, at times, exasperating custom among Tahitians is the amiable habit of saying what they believe their listener wishes to hear. Even when a Tahitian is a messenger bearing evil tidings, he considers it necessary to modify the afflicting intelligence with a thick sugar coating of cheerful news.

The native manager of a distant plantation coming to report to its owner that a bevy of pigs have uprooted his taro patch, or a band of plunderers carried away by night a thousand coconuts, or a drove of horses eaten off the bark of the young breadfruit trees, will invariably preface his tale with a bulletin of propitious information—the abounding health of the cattle, the adequacy of the rain-

fall, the high quality of the copra in the warehouse.

The experienced proprietor will listen patiently, but with inward apprehension, for the sound of the word "Tirara" or "Area ra". If the happy report ends without the pronunciation of one or the other of these words, all is well. Their usage, in this connection, is idiomatic and cannot be literally translated. But, appearing at the end of good tidings, they are harbingers of evil and serve as heralds of the wrath to come.

Old residents always expect the worst, so are not inconvenienced by this kindly habit. It is, however, rather devastating to newcomers; for it often raises hopes which suffer a more grievous laceration by the longer fall.—A.C.R.

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Shot-Gun Matrimony!

Another Trader's Tale. by Edwin Gold, Mangaia, Cook Is.

I HAD business at the Resident Agent's Office. Not important; just a matter of Quid Pro Quo. Or, better, two "quid", ex Savings Bank, pro bono publico—in this instance, my chronically hard-up self.

Erbert Enrv was in his usual state of office-hours servitude, exacerbated by pink forms and "please explains" (relative to the Fruit Board's deficit of 4½d. during the Big Noise regime) but he found time to be affable. Disbursing, he chatted; and then was suddenly smitten with seeming lunacy. He leaped hastily to his feet.

"Rau" roared Erbert Enrv. The native office-boy sprang to attention. "Sir?"

"Bring me my coat, collar and tie." I smirked modestly. Of course, I was in a sense an old and valued customer, but Erbert Enrv usually adopted this sartorial salute only for exalted persons such as Governor-Generals. To me, it was an accolade. Only Heaven remained!

Disillusionment was rapid. H.H.H., entangled Laocoon-like in a neck-tie resembling a sawed-off rainbow, explained in gasps that as Registrar he was to perform a native wedding. My financial demand had reminded him that the nuptial hour was nigh.

It was an unusual thing. One seldom hears in Polynesia of a non-Mission knot being tied, though Resident Agents have power to officiate on request. And thereby hung this wild, weird tale:

NIA was a coy, much-vanquished village damsel; Kiri a gay, Bacchanalian buck. Morganatic ties had long existed between the pair, but nothing cramping or in any way worth the 7/-, hard-to-raise marriage fee, required for legal union.

Their arrangements had been admirable. Each party did as they pleased.

But Nia found her charms fading, as time went on, and her youngest sister became a formidable Richmond in the field. Nia decided to become respectable—in the well-worn phrase, to be made "an honest woman". Wise in her generation, she chose to promulgate her decision in orange-time, when Kiri indubitably had 7/- — and more!

Kiri, caught in Cupid's toils, surrendered to respectability. In any case, Nia could by now advance cogent reasons in favour thereof that even Kiri, artist though he was with the honeyed words that beguile the fair, could not explain away—unless by advocating vanishing cream!

On the eve of the nuptial day, Kiri met an old flame during his evening stroll. It was near the curfew hour of nine. He was prevailed on to spend a little time with her—till dawn, in fact.

And thus a basely suspicious native policeman found him. In the Cook Islands, cohabiting is against the rules and punishable. Result:

Courting on Tuesday;
Caught on Wednesday;
Court on Thursday;
Banns on Friday;
Married on Saturday (to Nia, as arranged).

"Hark to the sweet, sweet, wedding-bells; what a tale of rapture their lovely music tells!"

And Kiri, Benedict Malgre Lui, is now at work with other sinners, a convict on the road gang, expiating the sin of cohabitation.

UNAPPRECIATED

Host and Guest in Old Papua

Written by Mollie Lett, from the Diary of an Old Miner

I WAS working at McLaughlin's Creek, in 1902, and was anxious to finish up in January, and this meant working right through Christmas Day.

It was the usual custom for store-keepers, at that time, to send presents to all the miners, and on December 25 a store boy arrived with a bottle of whisky, a tinned fowl, and a tinned cake. The messenger brought these delicacies to my camp and was directed by my boy to the creek where I was working.

To find me at work on Christmas Day so disgusted the savage that he demanded the reason. "Altogether 'nother white man he no work", he declared indignantly, "he makem Christmas".

And so much did the breach of custom trouble him, that he told the store-keeper on his return to the store, that I was a "man-bush"—a term used by natives to describe a person of no class.

"Merry Christmas" was not over yet at Finnigan's Creek, when I reached there on the evening of the first day after leaving McLaughlin's. Several of the miners were enjoying themselves and, with the usual boundless hospitality of the New Guinea miner, they invited me to join their cheerful party, and "have a feed". They had a huge pot on the fire, and were cooking what they said was something special in the way of stew.

The host had a name of not being too particular about what he ate. This

caused me to hesitate about accepting the invitation; further, a large and mangy dog of the staghound breed, who appeared sick was licking all the plates on the table, acting apparently as washer-up to the camp. So, on the whole, I thought it as well to decline with thanks, giving the good old excuse of "fever". Fever stands for many things in New Guinea—whisky, sea-sickness, a broken appointment, any reason or none—in fact almost any ill of mind or body, short of a broken leg, is put down to this convenient ailment.

I left the merry party, and camped in a quiet spot by myself. But the hospitality of my friends was not so easily to be denied.

When the stew was cooked, and the banquet ready, they sent down a boy, bringing another invitation to the feast. As soon as I saw him I got into my bunk and lay there, feigning sickness, but they refused to accept the explanation, and one of the miners came down.

Thereupon I commenced to groan, and he expressed his sympathy by persuading me to sit up and try a little of the whisky that he had brought with him. On my assurance that I would try one, and go to sleep, he left me at last, and so I avoided the stew.

The dog was killed that night. Whether he was turned into stew or not, later on, I cannot say, but I have my suspicions.

Some little time before this, the host of the occasion had invited a miner to have lunch with him, offering as an inducement a meal of fresh fish. The lunch came off. The host helped his guest and,

waiting to see his friend fairly started, he served himself.

"Do you like the fish?" he asked.

"Yes, it's good", replied the guest.

"Mine goodness, then I also will have some", declared the host. "I was not know how it would go. It was not fish, it was frog."

This was too much for the guest, who bolted outside, and declined anything further for the day!

PUBLIC NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the partnership heretofore subsisting and carried on at Vella Lavella in the Solomon Islands by Leslie Francis Gill and Leslie William Tulloh under the style of The Ruravai Plantation Syndicate has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the Thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty nine.

Dated at Melbourne this Sixth day of November, One thousand nine hundred and thirty nine.

Leslie Wm. Tulloh,
Hon. Secretary.



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KILLED IN BULOLO GORGE Car Accident in New Guinea

A WELL-KNOWN and popular resident of the goldfields district of New Guinea, Mrs. Keith Murray, was killed, and her husband and another man very seriously injured, in a car accident in the Bulolo Gorge about daylight on Sunday, October 8.

They had been at a dance in Wau and were returning home through the Bulolo Gorge in a car owned by the Morobe Motor and Engineering Co. The car left the road at one of the many dangerous bends in the gorge, where there is a drop of about 300 feet into deep water. The car fell onto a ledge, about 100 feet down, and then bounced off into the river.

Some hours elapsed before help was obtained and, by that time, Mrs. Murray had completely disappeared. It is presumed that she was seriously injured, and probably killed, and that her body was carried away in the deep water. Her husband and Mr. Syd. Cook were seriously injured and Mr. M. Hawke was slightly injured. The driver of the car, Mr. Price was also severely hurt. All the injured were taken to Wau hospital.

A search for Mrs. Murray's body was continued for some days, and it was found on the following Thursday, some distance further down the river.

Mr. A. J. Carew defeated Mr. R. C. Forster in the final of the Fiji Golf Club's Championship in October, by 3 and 2, over 36 holes.

How U.S.A. Feels Towards the War

A WELL-KNOWN resident of Polynesia, who was in America when the war broke out, wrote thus to the editor of the "P.I.M." from San Francisco:—

"New York City is full of Jews and Germans. It was barely possible to move within three blocks of the overhead running news bulletins, at the corner of 42nd Street and Broadway.

"England is certainly the hero in U.S.A. We went a long way in all kinds of cities, and amongst all classes of people. There is a definite hatred and fear of Hitler and his policy—not just a dislike, but a hate. With all their American hot-air, there is a feeling that only England can take the initiative, and that only England dare.

"They now see the wisdom of Chamberlain's policy last September—especially is this so in Canada. It gave the Allies a grand rehearsal and the opportunity to overhaul their war resources. It showed their weaknesses; but, principally, it spurred on the establishment of new resources and equipment.

"The principal American squeal is 'Keep us out of the war—let them do their own fighting. If war comes to America we will fight, but we will send no soldiers overseas. Stick to the Munro doctrine'. (Munro doctrine: Putting off the evil day.)

"The wise ones know that it is inevitable that America will be drawn into the war. They know that in some unforeseen manner it is bound to happen—and they are going ahead furiously with their war arrangements.

"We found at Butte, Montana, that 15 copper mines, which had been closed, were newly opened. Lead-smelters that have been closed for years, have opened.

"The day before Germany entered Poland, the 7th U.S.A. Mechanised Cavalry Brigade rode up Fifth Avenue. There were 650 wheeled units, large and small tanks, batteries of French 75 and mortars, armoured cars, motor-cycle squads, gas cars, ambulances, baggage and supply train—20 miles of it, and travelling at 30 m.p.h. There were 2 planes overhead with radio transmitters. Each vehicle has a radio receiver. The Commander just talks in his car. The planes keep him advised of all movements.

"Everything looked new. They just bowled along. You can imagine how 20 miles of this form of traffic at midday in New York disturbed the normal traffic. It was definitely a war propaganda stunt. There was no confusion and no breakdowns. It looked grand to me."

A NEW MALIETOA

From Our Own Correspondent

APIA, Oct. 28.

THE succession to the title and estate of the late High Chief Malletoa, after a three days' fono at Mulinu'u, was decided in favour of Aiki, second son of the late High Chief. Aiki is only a youth, fresh from school in Auckland, but has shown aptitude for the position and duties of the High Chief.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Maze, Roman Catholic Bishop of Tahiti, paid a visit to Fiji in October.

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REFINING WHALE OIL IN TONGA

A new enterprise (refining whale oil for export) has been launched in Nukunalofo, Tonga, by Mr. W. A. Smith, owner of a butchery and freezer. This photograph shows the work in progress. Mr. Smith is standing on the right of the group.

—Photo.: Hettig.



JAPANESE TRADE ENVOYS

Special Ship in Papuan Ports

IN spite of wars and the echoes of wars, and the manifest distrust of all British communities in the Central and South Pacific, the Japanese continue with their programme of commercial penetration—part of their campaign to secure economic domination of the Pacific.

The Japanese vessel, "Tackachiho Maru", arrived in Samarai from Rabaul on October 25, and left again on October 28. During that brief stay the representatives of the Japanese firm, Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha, made an elaborate and impressive display of Japanese goods in the billiard room of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, in Samarai. On the evening of the 27th, they entertained the residents of Samarai with moving pictures of Japanese industries and tourist attractions.

The Japanese went on to Port Moresby and carried out practically the same programme there. They gave a free cinema entertainment, in the Institute Hall, in which they advertised Japanese industry.

TRANS-PACIFIC VOYAGERS

THE 30-ft. ketch "Volita" arrived in Sydney harbour at the end of October with two young Americans, who had built the ketch, and sailed it from the Atlantic coast of America, which they left in November, 1938.

They came through the Panama Canal into the Pacific, and they had called at Tahiti, Western Samoa, New Caledonia and New Hebrides.

Aboard the ketch were two English girls, Miss Nora and May McVean, who were on their way home to England, and who had been given a "lift" from Port Vila (New Hebrides) by the gallant Americans.

The Americans, Earle and Sherman Woodfall, had intended to tour the world in their ketch, but owing to the difficulties created by the war, they now intend to sell their boat and return home.

Mr. J. Annan, of the Public Works Department in Papua, resumed duties at Port Moresby in October after long furlough spent in Scotland and Australia.

Sister Cyril, of the Marist Convent at Levuka, Fiji, recently celebrated her Golden Jubilee of missionary work in the Colony.

Rev. H. Lawrence, an Englishman, who joined the Melanesian Mission in the Solomons recently, has been transferred to Rabaul, New Guinea, to relieve Rev. K. P. Fitzgerald, who is due for long furlough.

A CHARGE OF MURDER

A MAN well-known in the Pacific, William Baddeley, aged 67, described as retired and a resident of Duxford Street, Paddington, Sydney, has been charged with the murder of Miss Gaal, aged 34, a single woman who was found dead in her flat in October. It appears that she had been living for two years with a man named Atkinson, as his wife, and she became very seriously ill. The police suspected that she was the victim of an operation and the arrest of Baddeley took place in connection with that suspicion.

William Baddeley was for many years hospital superintendent for the Colonial Sugar Refining Company at Labasa and Lautoka, in Fiji. About 1930 he was in the Solomon Islands as a medical official, on one of Burns, Philp's steamers. He explained then that he had been employed in connection with the replacement of medical supplies on board the company's steamers, and in this particular case, as the medical officer had not turned up he

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had occupied the position of medical officer for the trip. He is described as a good type of man, and he had the reputation in the Islands of being a very capable hospital superintendent.

He is a qualified chemist but is not registered in Australia.

POLYNESIAN COLLECTIONS

Mr. V. F. Fisher, ethnologist at the Auckland War Memorial Museum, returned to New Zealand at the end of October after a year's leave of absence during which he did special work in U.S.A. under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. He spent some time at the Museum of Science, Buffalo, sorting and classifying a collection of 6,000 specimens of Polynesian and Melanesian material which the Museum had acquired in Australia. Mr. Fisher said he was much impressed by the fine Polynesian collections in the Peabody Museum, Boston, and the museum at Salem, Massachusetts. These possessed great numbers of Hawaiian, Tahitian, Marquesan and Maori objects brought back by the old New England whalers early in the 19th century.

The tobacco crop in the Madang district of New Guinea—it may not be generally known that New Guinea grows quite a large proportion of its native tobacco requirements—has this year suffered very much under continuous wet weather; and, also, this year, it has been attacked by a small insect that riddles almost the whole of the plant. The planters in the Madang district are blaming for the pest a consignment of seed which they received from Rabaul.

This photograph shows why New Guinea Goldfields Ltd. are making bigger profits. A large water race now comes out of the mountains, creeps along the steep hillsides behind Wau, and supplies water for large-scale sluicing operations in the valleys and slopes at Koranga just north of Wau. I was told that this Koranga sluicing enterprise is winning more and more gold, and there is a huge area of rich country to be treated. Once the water is there, it is cheap mining. When I took the picture, each



of these large nozzles was being tended by trained native labourers. The gold is caught in special apparatus, down below.
—R.W.R.

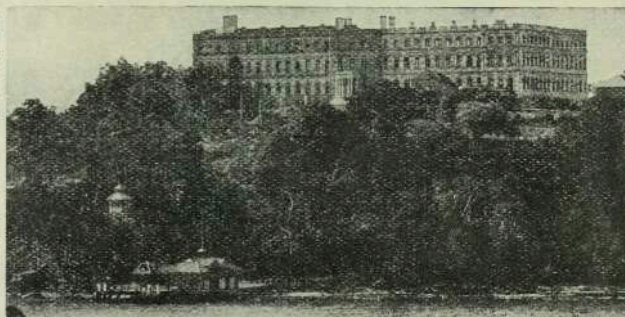
Elizabeth Phyllis, born October 8, is a new arrival at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Andrews, of the Methodist Mission, Suva, Fiji.

Miss Marjorie Whyte, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. H. Whyte, of Western Samoa, arrived in Australia at the end of October.

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GERMAN OPINION IN W. SAMOA

From a Special Correspondent

APIA, Oct. 20.
I WONDER whether it has occurred to anyone that the present is an opportune time for Britain and New Zealand to declare the Mandate over Western Samoa at an end, and to formally annex Western Samoa to the British Empire.

I can assure you that the move would be heartily supported by practically the whole of the natives, and it may interest you to know that about 90 per cent. of the Germans, and practically the whole of the half-German population, would be in favour of the move.

The Germans in Samoa generally show no disposition to apologise for their German blood; but I should say that most of them are wholly and sincerely anti-Nazi, and hope fervently for an overthrow of the Nazi power, and closer relations between the British and the Germans in the future.

SAMOA UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

From Our Own Correspondent

SAMOA under war conditions shows very little change from normal life. The uniforms of the Samoan Defence Force are more frequently seen and, the community feels the gradual increase in commodity and imported food prices—especially sugar, rice and tobacco, on which increased duties have been levied.

A complete control of benzine and kerosene consumption, of foodstuffs and food prices, and particularly of wheaten flour, has been established. Mr. D. R. Eden, general manager of the New Zealand Reparation Estates, has been appointed Food Controller, Oil Fuel Controller and Wheat Flour Controller, for the purposes of the emergency regulation now in force.

The European ladies of Apia have formed a Red Cross Society and a patriotic society—the latter (of which Mrs. Wallace is president) for the purpose of providing comforts for the permanent members of the Local Defence Force.

All except 14, out of the 41 Germans who originally were detained have been released on parole, and are following their usual occupations.

The local price of copra is 4/6 per 100 lb., and large quantities are being delivered by the natives. A splendid cocoa crop is being picked and, with the reported considerable rise in price, cocoa-planters should benefit greatly.

A small schooner, 48 ft. long, 13 ft. beam, and with a 42 h.p. engine as auxiliary, has just been completed at the boatbuilding yards of the Kwato Mission, Samarai, Eastern Papua. The vessel was designed by Mr. Arthur Swinfield, while he was technical instructor at the mission, and has been completed by native workmen trained by Mr. Swinfield.

Sheeba Options N.L., a mining company formed in Sydney in 1934 with a capital of £1,000 and registered in New Guinea early in 1935 to operate in the Morobe district, was struck off the register of N.G. companies in October at its own request.

MURDER IN SAMOA

From Our Own Correspondent

APIA, Oct. 23.
ON the afternoon of Saturday, October 21, a Niue Islander named Foupa, who was employed as labour foreman by the Apia Stevedoring Company, was mysteriously murdered while working on his taro plantation, just off the Siumu Road, south of Vailima, near Apia.

The death was caused by severe knife injuries on the neck. The murdered man was working by himself on his taro patch. No motive for the murder is known.

The Apia police have the matter in hand. This is the first murder which has occurred in the Territory for many years.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Ridgley, of Nasinu, Fiji, on October 18. Mr. Ridgley is a master at the Fiji Boys' Grammar School.

WIDOW, Australian, 57, fair complexion, wishes to correspond with tall, active man, 60 to 65. Would like to return to tropics, view to matrimony. Snaps exchanged. Write:—

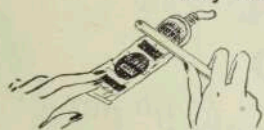
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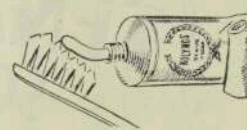
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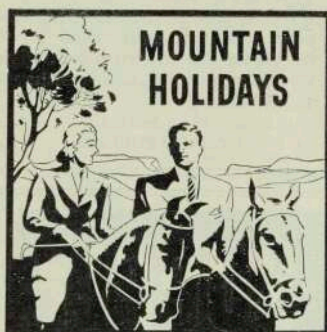
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KOLYNOS ¹/₂ INCH ON DRY BRUSH IS ENOUGH

(REGD)

Miss Alice Pigott, Melanesian Mission worker in New Britain, has returned to Australia after serving for a year at Kumbun. Her withdrawal from the mission field is the result of restricted support caused by the war.



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UNDER DISTINGUISHED MANAGEMENT

Islands Display at N.Z. Exhibition

THE Islands Territories of the Central and South Pacific are well represented at the New Zealand Centennial Exhibition, which opened in Wellington on November 8, and which will continue until April next.

This should have been a notable event in the history of the South Seas—marking, as it does, the acquisition by Great Britain of the large and fertile Dominion of New Zealand—and preparations had been made accordingly by the New Zealand Government; but war conditions have placed restrictions on overseas travel, and the exhibition now probably will be little more than a local affair.

However, there are notable displays made by the Governments of Fiji, of Western Samoa, of Cook Islands, and of Tonga.

Early in October, 50 cases of exhibits arrived in Wellington from Fiji, in the care of the supervisor of the display, Mr. D. A. Donald, of the Fiji Department of Agriculture. They included curios, native mats and cloths, photographs and mining samples. The display shows most of the aspects of the life of the Colony, and of the industries established there. They are in a large enclosure built in the form of a Fiji meeting-house, with open sides.

As Western Samoa is a Territory in New Zealand's care, it is natural that the Samoan display is large and impressive. It is laid out in a fale (or house), in charge of a party of four Samoans (Sergeant Fitiseanu, two Samoan carpenters and a kava girl, Leleaga Seumanutafa). The party brought from Samoa material for the fale, mats, a kava bowl and a case of kava roots, for preparation of the ceremonial beverage. The fale is a beautiful example of native workmanship, for which the chief carpenter, Pao Taito, has been given much praise.

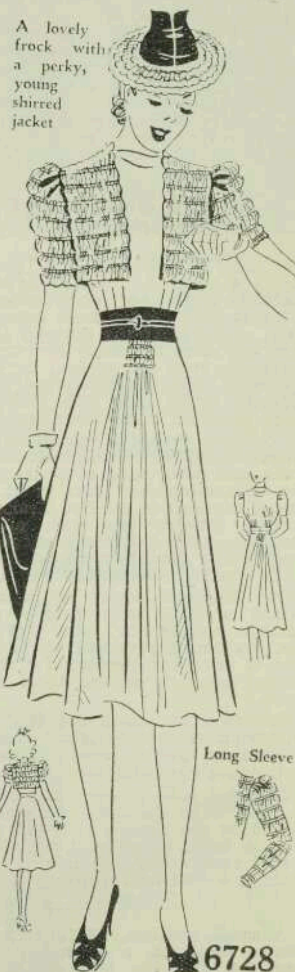
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EACH month we publish a Fashions design, patterns of which may be purchased by our readers direct from this office, post free. To obtain a pattern, print your name and address below, giving the number of the pattern and the bust size, and send to "Pattern Department", Pacific Islands Monthly, Box 3408R, G.P.O., Sydney; enclose also the price of the pattern in postal note or stamps. It will be sent by return mail.

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Miss Jessie Irene Best, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Best, of Lautoka, Fiji, was married to Mr. Charles Vincent Wardrop, formerly of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, in October.

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Fashion Hints for Islands Women

By Therese

"THE times are out of joint", as Shakespeare would have said, and we need every bit of brightness in our lives that we can find. With marvellous psychology, designers have chosen the right moment to present their little bits of absurdity, and there is ahead a summer full of colour and charm. All sorts of designs are splashed boldly on plain grounds in silks, cottons, linens and near silks and, as most things have marvellous washing propensities these days, more than half the worry of a summer wardrobe is over.

It is easy to choose clothes that will take you smartly through the summer. The choice of materials is so wide and the variations in theme of frocks for every hour of the day so delightful, that there is no room left for dullness and monotony.

There is a definitely feminine trend this season. Frills and flounces are part of fashion's caprice, and are really delightful, with the new cottons. A snow-white frill, peeping from beneath the hem of a frock, or a frill of brilliant contrasting colour is all part of the "Return to Femininity" campaign. Women take on a more fragile air, and once more become creatures of frills and laces, as in grandma's day.

EVEN casual everyday frocks are decidedly feminine. There are soft bows at the neck of brief dresses for summer lazing. Skirts of plain linen are fastened to tiny boleros with large buttons, and the accompanying blouses of crisp fresh gingham are tied with large bows at the neckline. White linen is worn with a red and white check

blouse, blue with blue and white, or you may let your fancy run riot and choose any colour combination your fancy dictates, and that fits in with your wardrobe plan.

Wear a white straw hat, white washing gloves (wash leather or fabric), and white or two-tone shoes and you will walk abroad assured of success.

For spectator sports frocks, uncrushable linens and cottons are the best all round bet. These, too, have their feminine fripperies. Crisp jabots are buttoned on the front of the blouse, or quaint little epaulettes of sheer materials and lace are added. The dernier cri for sports dresses is the spool silhouette—broad padded shoulders, narrow waists and skirts that flare umbrella fashion from the hips. This is gained with excellent effect in a white pique button-through frock that is definitely Dutch in design. Capacious pockets are a welcome feature, and the slimness of the waist is emphasised by a wide belt of spotted fabric. A globe-trotter bag to match is thrown over the shoulder in true sporting style, and the turban which completes the outfit matches up with bag and belt.

SEASIDE fashions are more glamorous than ever this season—a very gay season. When the modern girl goes to the sea these days she leaves her town clothes behind her. Though the shorts she dons may be a little daring, and her swim suits reminiscent of the naughty nineties, she loses none of her femininity.

Really smart women are choosing beach clothes with an eye to over-coming figure deficiencies. Big hips are hidden by wide ballooning dresses and shorts; bust

lines are helped by draped sun tops; and only the very slim wear trousers, which are usually in pastel linen or hopsack and part of well-cut suits. These slacks are very popular overseas, and are worn with loose-fitting French coats to contrast.

One of the most intriguing beach fashions this year is the "puddle suit", a sun overall with half mast slacks attached to a sun top. These are heaven-sent for those women with doubtful above-the-leg lines to whom shorts are tabu. Darling of the spectator season is the gypsy jacket in lovely colour combinations, such as rich purple, with swathed basque in pillar box red. Worn over a skirt of pillar box red it will turn the head of every male in sight. A dashing Polynesian print of red and white, in heavy cotton hopsack, goes to the making of a sleek-fitting, side-fastening, swirl-skirted success frock, with generously padded shoulders and wasp waist which again displays the spool silhouette. A lightning slip of the zip, and from it there emerges an eye-catching white satin lastex swim suit, slim and wickedly brief.

THE famous fish-net fashion is the direct result of the Polynesian influence and it is presented in a new and exciting way in a model that has set all the smart over-seas resorts agape. A well-

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UNDERLYING



Beauty

New colours and styles blended into the loveliest creations in lingerie for this season.

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fitting jacket of fish-net, in some gay colour, boasts extended shoulders and wrist-length sleeves, and when removed shows, in all its charm, an impeccably tailored sunback frock, in crease-resistant fabric of contrasting shade. A fish-net turban and fish-net sandals, with block wooden heels, add just the touch required for perfection.

There are also many attractive and useful beach accessories, including enormous bags in fabric on which the sea has no deleterious effect. They are gay and effective, and have room for those hundred and one things that are needed for the modern woman's complexion.

CINNAMOLIA

The hot weather is now approaching with its dysentery, diarrhoea, and other seasonal infectious diseases of the alimentary canal EVERY tropical home should have on hand a bottle of the above remedy—in case—so as to be ready to attack the germs as soon as the first symptoms of disease appear.

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There are beach coats, charming and original in design, mostly tailored and of varying lengths. Some have hoods attached to protect the head from a too-ardent sun, or to hide straggling curls after bathing. There are also short, swagger beach-coats of towelling, and these are topped by Japanese and Mexican straw hats or demure sunbonnets.

THE craze for peasant handkerchiefs is on the wane. They have been superseded by fish-net turbans which look really charming for any sports occasions.

The contrasts running through the whole beach and sports set up are apt to make one rather dizzy with their brilliance. Three things remain clear, however, cottons are trumps and colour and line are important. On them rests the responsibility for the success of your summer wardrobe.

News was received in Sydney by radio in mid-November of the death of **Colleen Ferris**, daughter of **Pastor David and Mrs. Ferris**, of the S.D.A. Mission on Malaita, B.S.I. Colleen was aged three years.

Mr. Geoffrey A. Warner, of Port Moresby, Papua, married **Miss Lilian Joyce Lewis**, of Colac, Vic., at St. John's Church of England, Port Moresby, on October 21.

Mr. W. H. Robinson, of the Customs Department, Samarai, Papua, has been transferred to Port Moresby. **Mr. E. H. Dettman**, of Port Moresby, has taken his place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hiscox and their three children have completed furlough in Australia, and will return shortly to Rabaul, New Guinea, where he is headmaster of the S.D.A. Mission training school at Put Put.

ANOTHER PLANE LOST

New Guinea Air Accident

A SMALL Fox Moth plane, owned by the Glasson and Parer Syndicate and piloted by William Forgan Smith, left Salamaua for Wau at 3 p.m. on Monday, November 6, and was seen to disappear into dense clouds over the Black Cat Ranges, in the direction of Wau. It did not report into Wau drome that evening and, during the two following days, November 7 and 8, search planes were out in all directions.

On November 8, **Mr. Sutcliffe**, from a Carpenter mailplane, saw the missing Moth down in the Bitoi Valley, and ground parties set out for it. They found **Mr. Smith**, uninjured. His plane crashed into a tree-top. He climbed down the tree, and started to walk to Salamaua.

The Boeing plane, recently imported to the Mandated Territory by the Glasson and Parer Syndicate, crashed in the Black Cat Ranges over a month ago and Pilot **Hugh Bond** was found near the plane after three days of search. He is still in hospital, in Wau, recovering from his injuries.

An accident occurred on October 22 near Port Moresby, Papua, when a motor truck driven by **Master Foley**, accompanied by two young friends (**Robert Mustard** and **Kenneth Sinclair**) got out of control on the main road near Koki, and ran over the embankment by the sea-front, where the three boys were thrown out on to the rocky surface. All were taken to hospital. **Foley** had a broken elbow and **Sinclair** a lacerated scalp.

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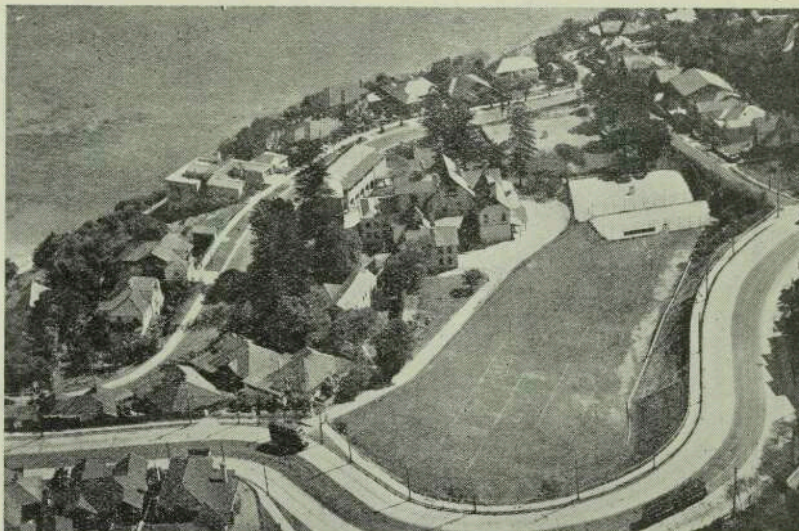
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YOUNG CHINESE IN NEW GUINEA



IN New Guinea to-day live over 1,500 Chinese — in scattered Chinatown communities at Rabaul, Kavieng, Madang, Namatanai, Kieta, Aitape and elsewhere in the Mandated Territory. Originally introduced as plantation labourers by the New Guinea Company, during the German regime, in the 80's of last century, the Asiatics have increased in numbers and status until now they earn their living as skilled carpenters and joiners, adroit storekeepers and—but very rarely—as servants to European residents. Partly responsible for this change in the social position of the Chinese are the Catholic and Methodist Missions, which have played a large part in educating and "westernising" the younger generations. In Rabaul, where there is a large Chinese community, 200 girls and boys attend the Mission schools—namely, the Overseas Chinese School, conducted by the Methodist Mission, with Mr. Thomas Mow as headmaster; and St. Theresa's

Yang Ching School, under the guidance of Roman Catholic Mission sisters and a Chinese teacher.

The above photograph (by courtesy of the "Missionary Review") shows the old scholars and present girls' relay teams at Rabaul Baseball Oval on the occasion of the recent Overseas School Sports Day. It gives a clear indication of the good, clean-cut type of young Chinese being turned out by the Mission schools.

Mr. R. Melrose has now been formally appointed to the position of Director of District Services in New Guinea in succession to Mr. E. W. P. Chinnery. The same Gazette announces that Mr. E. Taylor, who was so well and so favourably known in the Morobe district as District Officer, has been formally appointed Assistant Director of District Services. Both appointments will be popular in the Territory.

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ISLANDS MINING NEWS

From New Guinea

BULOLO GOLD DREDGING LTD.

SEPTEMBER production figures are compared with the two previous months in the following table:—

	July.	August.	Sept.
Cubic yards . . .	1,435,000	1,809,000	1,589,000
Bullion, oz. . . .	18,919	19,774	25,851
Gold, fine oz. . .	13,053	13,645	17,838

Estimated working profit for September, 9624 oz. of fine gold, allowing for the new excise duty. Estimated working profit for August, allowing for the excise duty, 7018 oz. of fine gold.

Members of the Sydney Stock Exchange were informed on October 30 that no restrictions were now imposed upon trading in shares of Placer Development Ltd. and Bulolo Gold Dredging Ltd. Under the securities regulations made recently, owners of shares expressed in Canadian currency, and registered in Australia, were prohibited from entering into any transactions affecting the shares without the permission of the Federal Treasurer. Towards the end of the month, however, the governor of the Commonwealth Bank gave permission for free trading in these shares.

NEW GUINEA GOLDFIELDS LTD.

Production figures for August are compared with June and July in the following table:—

	June.	July.	August.
Edie Creek mill—			
Ore, tons	2,973	3,182	3,008
Gold, oz. fine . .	787	903	1,179
Silver, oz. fine . .	3,751	5,280	6,832

Alluvial—

Gold, oz. fine . .	652	1,060	1,683
Silver, oz. fine . .	463	720	1,170

Golden Ridges mill—

Tons treated . . .	2,995	3,116	3,142
Gold, oz. fine . .	999	2,002	1,500
Silver, oz. fine . .	1,222	1,923	1,596

Koranga Alluvials—

Gold, oz. fine . .	—	—	1,456
Silver, oz. fine . .	—	—	935

Operating profit—

Edie Creek, £ . .	*765	1,185	3,280
Alluvial, £ . . .	*699	1,578	4,568
Golden Ridges, £	1,556	10,294	5,633
Koranga Alluv'ls, £	—	—	4,697

* Loss.

SANDY CREEK GOLD SLUICING LTD.

Revenue from mining and treatment of operations of Sandy Creek Gold Sluicing Ltd. in the past three months ended July 31 was

£5,020 and expenditure £3,226. Cash at bank at the end of the period was £14,255.

In the following table, October production is compared with the previous three months:—

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Cubic yards . . .	22,443	26,693	26,153	24,238
Gold, oz.	279	446	396	255
Per cubic yard . .	1/8½	2/4½	2/3¼	1/7
Working cost . . .	11½d	11d	10½d	11d

SUNSHINE GOLD DEVELOPMENT LTD.

Sunshine Gold Development Ltd. reported early in November that the clean-up for October yielded 574 oz. gold. This is the company's highest monthly production to date.

From Fiji

EMPEROR MINES LTD.

A DIVIDEND of 6d. a share payable on November 30, has been declared by Emperor Mines Ltd. It represents the fifth payment since the company went on the dividend list in November last year and brings total dividends to £285,000.

Production during the past four months is shown in the following table:—

	Aug 9	Sept 8	Oct 4	*Nov 1
Ore treated, tons	14,445	13,185	12,655	13,386
Head value, dwt.	6.45	7.0	6.8	7.2
Gold, oz. fine . .	4,086	4,046	3,828	4,312
Residues, dwt. . .	0.63	0.81	0.67	0.70

* In addition recovered 450 oz. from accumulated concentrates, making total production 4,762 oz.

Old mill recovered 384 oz. from treatment of accumulated concentrates, making total for October 4 period 4,122 oz.

LOLOMA (FIJI) GOLD MINES, N.L.

The directors of Loloma (Fiji) Gold Mines, N.L., have declared a dividend of 1/- a share and a bonus of 6d. a share, payable December 8. It will be the seventh dividend paid by the company, which made its first payment in May, 1938, and brings total payments to £309,375. The previous dividend was 1/- on September 8.

The output for the four weeks ended November 1 compares with the past three monthly periods as follows:—

	Aug. 9	Sept. 6	Oct. 4	Nov. 1
Tons treated . . .	2,459	2,525	2,540	2,532
Gold, oz. fine . .	3,236	3,295	3,277	3,330
Silver, oz. fine . .	572	660	674	—
Residue, dwt. . .	1.28	0.84	1.0	1.2

MOUNT KASI MINES, LTD.

Mount Kasi Mines Ltd. reports that an error was made in calculating the estimated value of 657 fine oz. produced in the four weeks ended October 4. The value stated by the company was £5,749, whereas it should have been £6,590.

Latest yields from the Mount Kasi mine at Vanua Levu are compared in the following table:—

	Aug. 9	Sept. 6	Oct. 4	Nov. 1
Ore, tons	2,719	3,069	3,547	3,520
Gold, fine oz. . .	652	716	657	707
Value, £A	5705	7,160	6,570	7,070

From Papua

PAPUAN APINAIFI PETROLEUM CO. LTD.

PAPUAN APINAIFI PETROLEUM CO. LTD. reports that the scout drilling campaign set out by the Commonwealth Oil Advisory Committee has been completed. The results disclose that all six sections penetrated over a distance of 12½ miles are petroliferous at the actual bore sites. In all the bores light to strong traces of oil were found from depths varying from 140 ft. to 1,052 ft. Petroleum gas was encountered from 60 ft. to 1,124 ft.

More than 4,000 ft. of cores were recovered, and samples forwarded to Canberra for examination by the Commonwealth Government palaeontologist, who has determined the age of the deepest strata penetrated by the scout bores as lower Pliocene, and that these sediments were deposited under shoreline conditions. Fossils, which are common in the Mio-Pliocene bed of Java have been located in these cores.

The road from the landing site to the location for the major well has been completed, and it is expected that the erection of the deep drilling plant hired to the company by the Commonwealth Government will begin shortly.

CUTHBERT'S MISIMA GOLDMINE LTD.

Figures for the October clean-up from Cuth-

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bert's mine on Misima Island, Eastern Papua, compared with the two previous yields as follows:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Mill treated, tons . . .	3,326	3,341	3,208
Bullion produced, oz. . .	3,354	3,331	3,018
Gold, fine oz.	842	839	788
Silver, fine oz.	2,436	2,407	2,170
Estimated value	£6,885	£6,856	£6,347
Value per ton of ore . .	41/5	41/	39/7

MANDATED ALLUVIALS, N.L.

Mandated Alluvials N.L. reports that the last two shipments of matte, Nos 17 and 18, have given the following results: Ore treated, oxidised 1,137 tons, sulphide 547 tons; matte produced, 129 tons, containing 593 oz. of fine gold, 1,554 oz. of silver, and 34½ tons of copper. The final figures are not yet available, but the total net value will exceed £7,000.

AUSTRALASIAN PETROLEUM CO. PTY. LTD.

Nominated Holdings Pty. Ltd., a subsidiary of Oil Search Ltd., has subscribed and has been allotted 15,000 £1 shares in Australasian Petroleum Company Pty. Ltd. This brings the total number of shares held by Nominated Holdings in Australasian Petroleum Ltd. to 150,000, equal to 23.07 per cent. of the issued capital of the latter company.

Quotations For Islands Mining Shares

	Fiji		
	Mid-May.	Mid-Aug.	Mid-Nov.
Emperor Mines . . .	b8/1	b9/11	b10/10
Loloma	b21/	s25/6	b25/3
Mt. Kasi	b4/	b2/9	b3/
Tavua Dev.	b6d	b2d	s6d

NEW GUINEA

Bulolo G.D.	b£6/7/6	b£6/4/	b£6/11/
Enterprise of N.G.	b20/	b27/6	b12/6
Guinea Gold	b12/11	b13/3	b14/3
N.G.G., Ltd.	b1/11	b1/10	b2/9
Oil Search	b4/4	s3/11	b3/11
Placer Dev.	b£3/8/	£b3/8/6	s£3/14/6
Sandy Creek	b1/4½	b1/5	b1/3
Sunshine Gold . . .	b5/1	b6/5	b9/

PAPUA

Cuthbert's	b17/6	s16/6	b18/
G.M. of Papua . . .	b1/7	b6d	b4½d
Mandated All. . . .	b2/9	b3/8	b3/8
Oriomo Oil	s9d	b5/	b4/6
Papuan Apinaipi . .	b4/9	b4/11	b5/6
Yodda Goldfields . .	b1/1	b1/3	b1/4

PRICE OF GOLD

(Australian Official Quotations)

	Fine oz.	Standard oz.
October 2, 1939 . . .	£10/11/	£9/13/5
October 9	£10/11/	£9/13/5
October 16	£10/11/	£9/13/5
October 23	£10/11/	£9/13/5
October 30	£10/11/	£9/13/5
November 6	£10/11/	£9/13/5
November 13	£10/11/	£9/13/5

A MISSIONARY RELIC

WHEN Rev. Thomas Baker was murdered by the mountain natives of Fiji in 1867, there was hanging on the wall of his home at Davuilevu, what is now an old-fashioned barometer. After Mr. Baker's tragic death, the instrument was handed over by his widow to Rev. Jesse Carey—a fellow missionary—in memory of his close and helpful association with her husband.

Mr. Carey lived to a ripe old age, and shortly before his death in 1914, he handed over the barometer to his son-in-law, Mr. J. W. Kitto, O.B.E. Mr. Kitto has had the instrument reconditioned, and now it goes back to Fiji to be hung in the Baker Memorial Hall at Davuilevu—only a few hundred yards from where it hung 80 years ago. On it is a small silver plate with the inscription: "Used by Thomas Baker and Jesse Carey, 1859."

—"Methodist Missionary Review".

OCEANIA'S WORST MOSQUITOES

From Our Own Correspondent

PAPEETE, Oct. 20.

MAIAO, also known by the name Tupuai Manu, is a small, partly volcanic, partly atoll island lying to the west of Moorea, almost due south of Huahine, and bisected by the parallel 153 degrees west longitude.

This small bit of territory, although formerly a fief of the high chiefs of Huahine, does not hold a very important place in ancient legend and history. But in modern times it holds pre-eminence among its sister islands as the worst mosquito-breeding ground in Central Polynesia.

The mosquitoes of Maiao are big and fierce and voracious. No one, except natives of the island, it is said, can live there unless enveloped by smoke from ever-burning smudges or encased in refuges of wire screens.

Wise and beneficent Nature has provided natives of Maiao with extraordinarily thick cuticle; but even they find it convenient, at times, to surround themselves with clouds of smoke to gain respite from the ceaseless torment.

Deprived of human victims, the mosquitoes attack pigs with relentless fury; and mariners affirm that the cries of the pigs of Maiao can be heard far out to sea.

Happily, these insects are not disease-carriers. There is no malaria on the island and Maiao natives are among the most healthy in French Oceania.

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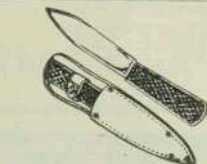
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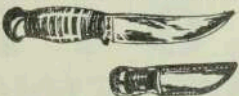
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Roulette Wheels with Betting Cloth, 22/6. Sandown Spinning Race Wheels, 55/6, 63/-, £5/5/-, £7/17/6, £17/10/-. Complete in case with betting cloths.

Heavy Duty Electric Model Motors to work off wet or dry batteries or transformers, 6 to 12 volts, 63/-, Smaller models, 12/6, 15/-.



No. 1.—Sheffield made Throwing Knife in Sheath, 5/- As Illustrated.



No. 2.—Remington, U.S.A. made, Hunting and Sporting Knives in Sheath, 10/6.



Ormond British Made Highest Grade Vernier Dials, 3 Inch Brown Bakelite or Metal, 8/6. "UTILITY" Short Wave Dials — World's Best: 12/6.



No. 1 Morse Code Practice Sets, with Switch Buzzer to Light. Use as you desire. 22/6 complete. No. 2, with Heavier Type Morse Key: 30/-. Pendograph Bug Key: 70/-, Adjustable Key (only), 12/6. High Pitched Buzzers, 4/6.

COMBINATION RADIO GRAMOPHONY IN HANDSOME POLISHED CABINET. Hook to set and plug into 240 volt Electric Supply, £9/10/-. Others with no Cabinet, 90/-, 95/-, 105/-, Comprising 240 A.C. Gramophone with Pick-up mounted.



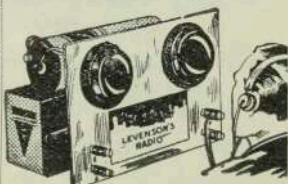
Like-a-Flash "Elimnoise" Aerial Kit for short or dual-wave sets. Aerial, Pyrex type Insulators, transposition blocks and 200 ft. aerial coil, 22/6. Eliminates unwanted aerial and hideous electrical noises from your dual-wave or short-wave sets.



Microphone units for experimenting in Mesh-front metal case, as illustrated, 7/6.



Adjustable All-way Morse Key, Long or Short Tap, 12/6. Heavier P.M.G. Type, 19/6. Learn Morse Book 1/-.



Build Little Jim's Mate, a modern two-valve battery set. Easyway charts 6d.—free with kits. Parts 31/5, batteries 11/-, phones 15/6. Built complete, £4.

SEND NOW FOR YOURS



CATALOGUE. Order your copy now, 8d. Post Free. Send for it to-day. Limited Number Only. Levenson's Wonder Book of Specialties. Radio, Coin-operated Machines, Games, Jokes, Puzzles, Hobbies, crammed full of surprises from Cover to Cover.

"Like-a-Flash" De Luxe Dual Wave 5 Valve Battery Operated Receiver.

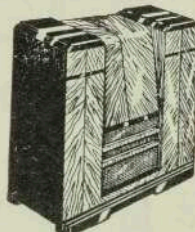
This is one of the most powerful models in the battery set series, and the Radio Frequency stage of amplification gives the set a world range on short wave channels as well as full coverage range of Australasian "A" and "B" Class Broadcasters.

The set is also specially designed to give maximum service in humid climates, such as North Queensland and Pacific Island Territories. A vital part very vulnerable to "dampness" in ordinary receivers is the "Intermediate Frequency Section". In this set our Engineers have fitted special induction tuned intermediate frequency transformers, which do not require trimmers. These units ensure correct alignment for a continuous period. An "8" Aero Dial calibrated in stations facilitates tuning. Valves used are: 2-10A, 1-KK2, 1-1K3, 1-1D4. The speaker is the latest Amplion Permagentic Model, capable of high fidelity reproduction. Battery equipment consists of extra heavy capacity units as follows:—

1 2 Volt 100 amp. Accumulator, 3 Ever-Ready Superdyne 45 Volt "B" Batteries.

1 Ever-Ready 4 1/2 in. "C" Battery. The outfit is housed in a beautifully veneered floor model Console Cabinet.

PRICE: £22/5/-.



Handsome Radio Cabinet. Latest sloping front design. Overall dimension, 28 in. x 33 in. Genuine £4/4/- value, now 39/6. Freight and packing extra.

4000 ohm. Reliable Headphones, 10/- 12/6. Ericson's British Lightweight Professional Headphones, 32/6.

"Presto". The simplest yet greatest little trick ever introduced, 2/6.

Sample Portable Gramophones, 35/- and 45/- Collapsible Frame Aerials. Swivel Base Cost, £9/9/- Now 30/- Brand New. Needs a little simple adjustment.

Coin In Slot Match and Cigarette Selling Machine, 32/6 and 37/6. Cigarette Machines, Match Machines, 37/6. Cigarette Machines for 6d. operation. Match Machine 1d. Op. Solid Wearing. Pool Proof. Everlasting Money Makers.



48/6

Just arrived from the maker in London, "Cosmocrad" De Luxe Crystal Pick-up, with Built-in Vol. Control, 48/6. Write for List of Pick-ups.

Gramophone Pick-up Heads. Goldring English Pick-up Heads. Suit and Fit all Gramophone Tone Arms. Type 44/4 Pick-up Head with Built-in Volume Control: 19/6. Type 44/5 Pick-up Head, 21/- Type 33/3 Pick-up Head, with Volume Control attached: with Highly Polished Nickel Finish: 18/6. Bakelite Cased Pick-up Head: 19/6.



Play, Talk, Sing, Joke through your Radio. Great Fun. Batteryless type Microphone for Hand Holding or Hanging, 22/6. Complete with lead, fixed in a second. Others, 12/6, 15/-, 17/6, 25/-, 28/6, 32/6. All plus 1/9 for Battery and 1/6 for 20 ft. Cord. Write for full detailed list.



B.G.E. Table Type Microphone. Highly recommended for Amateur or Professional use. Built-in Transformer and Battery with Volume Control incorporated. Just plug into pick-up terminals of any set. 39/6.

RADIO SERVICEMAN'S MANUAL FOR 1939.

Just Out! Australia's Official Radio Service Manual: 10/6 stiff cover; 7/6 limp cover.

STAMPS.—Giant Packets from London, 500 assorted Stamps, 2/6 with 1/6 Free Packet, 100 Specially Selected Stamps, 2/9, with 1/3 Free Packet, 204 Assorted Stamps from all parts of the world, 3/9, with 3/8 Free Packet.

Just Arrived. Splendid. Easy to do Tricks. The Siberian Chain Trick, 2/6. The Shy Lock Trick, 2/- The Nut and Bolt Trick, 2/- The Three Bell Trick, 1/- The Giant Cigar Novelty, 1/- The Mysterious Bottle, 2/6. 10/- the lot.

Cowboy Revolvers (just like the real thing), 7/6 each. Dart Boards, 8/6, 10/6, 25/-, 30/- Brass Competition Darts, 3/6, 4/6. Set of 3. Crown and Anchor Sets, 10/6.

LEVENSON'S RADIO

Write for Punch Board Leaflets

GAMES, NOVELTIES AND HOBBIES.
226 PITT STREET, SYDNEY
Manufacturers, Importers, and Exporters.
N.S.W., AUSTRALIA.

Write for Pin-Game, Totem and Odds and Evens Leaflets

Cable address: "Leveradioh". Goods forwarded V.P.P. or Sight Draft. Satisfaction and Service Guaranteed. We can supply by mail all General Merchandise at a Better Price. Quotations with pleasure. Please add freight and packing. Write for full list of interesting leaflets of Games, Hobbies, Novelties, and Electrical Goods. Write for full list of Radio Meters.

Australian Short Wave Broadcast

NATIONAL Short Wave Programme is broadcast daily from Lyndhurst, near Melbourne, Victoria, for listeners in the Western Pacific. Call signs: Before 10.15 a.m. VLR3; after 12.00 noon VLR. Wave lengths: Before 10.15 a.m. 25.25 metres; after 12.00 noon 31.32 metres. Frequencies: Before 10.15 a.m. 11880 Kcs.; after 12.00 noon 9580 Kcs. Power: 2 Kilowatts.

DAILY — WEEK DAYS
(Subject to Alteration Without Notice.)

a.m.
6.30 Market Reports.
6.50 News Bulletin.
7.05 Physical Exercises.
7.15 Music.
7.45 News.
8.00 Music.
9.30 Story.
10.00 Daily Devotional Service.
10.15 Close.
12.00 Time Signal and Broadcast to Schools.
p.m.
12.20 Wheat and Grain Report.
12.25 Stock Exchange Reports and London Metal Prices.
12.40 Commentary by "The Watchman."
12.55 Overseas News.
1.00 Time Signal.
1.30 News.
1.40 Afternoon Musical Programme.
4.15 Overseas News.
5.30 Children's Session.
6.15 Dinner Music.
7.00 Overseas News.
7.15 News Commentary.
7.45 Talk ("The Watchman"—Tuesdays).
9.30 Overseas News.
10.30 Parliamentary News.
11.00 Music.
11.50 Overseas News.
12.00 Close.

EVERY SATURDAY
p.m.
1.40—5.30 Description of current sporting and athletic events, interspersed with music.
12.00 Close.

EVERY SUNDAY
a.m.
6.45 Music.
6.50 News.
7.00 Music.
8.30 Brass Band Music.
9.00 News.
9.10 Sporting Session.
9.30 "In Quilres and Places Where They Sing".
10.00 Light Ensemble.
10.15 Book Reviews.
10.30 New Releases.
11.00 Divine Service.
p.m.
12.15 Operatic Excerpts.
12.55 News Session.
1.00 Luncheon Music.
1.30 Close.
3.00 Re-open—Talk.
3.15 Musical Programme.
6.45 Talk.
7.00 News.
7.15 Talk on "International Affairs".
9.30 News Service.
10.40 Readings from the Bible.
10.50 Late News.
11.00 Close.

DECEMBER 1 TO 9

Dec. 1 (Fri.)—8 p.m. National Military Band conducted by Stephen Yorke; 8.30 Jim Davidson's A.B.C. Dance Band; 9 Talk; 9.10 Light Ensemble.

Dec. 2 (Sat.)—1.40 p.m. Race Descriptions;

7.45 Music Hall Memories; 8 Mills Bros.; 8.15 Music; 11.15 Recorded Celebrities.

Dec. 3 (Sun.)—7.30 p.m. Play—"St. Joan"; 10.15 Piano Recital by Jascha Spivakovsky.

Dec. 4 (Mon.)—8 p.m. Radio Serial; 8.30 Songs of the People; 9 Jim Davidson; 9.45 Talk; 10 Band Music; 10.40 Electric Organ.

Dec. 5 (Tues.)—8 p.m. Theatre Street; 9 Harry Bloom's Band; 9.45 Symphony Hour; 11 A.B.C. Dance Band.

Dec. 6 (Wed.)—1.40 p.m. Ballarat Races; 8 Request Items; 8.30 Play; 10 Sydney String Quartet.

Dec. 7 (Thurs.)—1.40 p.m. Ballarat Races & Victorian Tennis Championships; 8 "Emma & Erbert"; 8.30 Concert Hour; 10 Modern Music; 10.40 Jim Davidson's Dandies.

Dec. 8 (Fri.)—8.30 p.m. Jim Davidson & A.B.C. Dance Band; 9 Talk; 9.10 Malvern Municipal Band; 9.45 Dance Band & Chorus; 10.15 Austral Harmonists.

Dec. 9 (Sat.)—1.40 p.m. Race & Tennis Descriptions; 7.45 Music Hall Memories; 9.45 Orchestral Concert; 11.30 Celebrity Artists.

BROADCAST OF COPRA PRICES

OWING to war conditions, A.W.A.'s world range short-wave radio station VK2ME has been closed down by the Commonwealth authorities "for the duration". During the past two

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS CLUB

Visitors from the Islands to Sydney (or those interested in Islands affairs), are advised to communicate with the honorary secretary of the above Club, which has been formed to study the history, traditions, economics, and political developments of the Pacific Islands.

Next Club Gathering, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 8 p.m., Hotel Carlton, Sydney.
Address for Correspondence:
THE PACIFIC ISLANDS CLUB,
Box 2434 MM., G.P.O., Sydney.



Just watch those children run when there's Custard for dinner—rich, delicious Foster Clark's Custard. Kiddies love every satisfying spoonful.

But there's more than lovely flavour in Foster Clark's Creamy Custard. It's four-fifths milk, so full of nourishment. And it can be used in dozens of different ways. Elizabeth Craig's Recipe Book shows you how.



Write for your FREE copy of Elizabeth Craig's Recipe Book to Foster Clark (Aust.) Ltd., Dept. R.B., Redfern, N.S.W. Enclose a penny stamp for postage.

Sold by all grocers—in 3 sizes and 4 flavours. V1738a

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DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN FOR GIRLS.

Pupils prepared for School, Music Examinations, Excellent Climate and Health Record.

Own Orchard, vegetables, poultry & dairy. Home Life and Individual Attention. Boarders taken from six years old. Prospectus on application.

MISS MEIN, Principal.

FOSTER CLARK'S

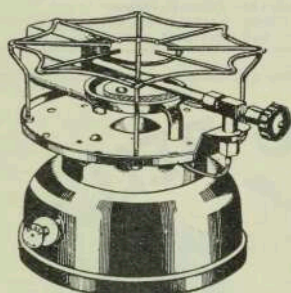
Creamy Custard

or three years South Seas produce prices (including copra) had been regularly broadcast each week on Sunday at 9 p.m. and on Monday at 1.45 a.m. (Sydney time).

STAMPS.

Wanted to buy used Pacific Island Postage Stamps. Any quantity. Best prices. Cutcliffe, 26 Nicholson Street, East Balmain, SYDNEY.

No 500 Coleman Speed-Master STOVE



- 1—Lights Instantly—No Preheating.
- 2—Instant Heat Regulation.
- 3—Safety Shut-off Valve.
- 4—Nickel-Plated—Rust-Proof.
- 5—Wind-Proof, Silent, Odorless.

**BUILT FOR A MULTITUDE
OF USES.**

Sold by all leading Firms in the
Pacific Islands.
In case of difficulty in obtaining
supplies write to:

Pearce & Co. — Suva, Fiji Islands.

OVERSEAS SHORT WAVE BROADCASTS

THE following list represents a selection of the most easily tuned short wave sessions broadcast in English from both British and foreign countries. Times are Eastern Standard; but both frequencies and times are subject to alteration. The list has been courteously supplied by George Brown and Co. Pty. Ltd., Sydney (distributors of "Ultimate" Radios):—

East. Stand. Time.	Call Sign.	Location.	Wave Length.
2.00 a.m.—GSP.		London	19.82
3.30 a.m.—GSD.		London	25.53
5.00 a.m.—GSD.		London	25.53
7.20 a.m.—YUC.		London	31.56
7.45 a.m.—GSD.		Belgrade	31.56
7.45 a.m.—GSC.		London	25.53
9.00 a.m.—WIXAL.		Boston	31.32
10.30 a.m.—GSB.		London	31.55
1.00 p.m.—TPA4.		Paris	25.6
2.00 p.m.—GSD.		London	25.53
4.15 p.m.—GSD.		London	25.53
6.00 p.m.—RNE.		Moscow	25.0
7.00 p.m.—GSB.		London	31.55
7.55 p.m.—JVVW3.		Tokio	25.6
9.00 p.m.—F.I.C.		Salmon	49.65
9.00 p.m.—TPB3.		Paris	16.80
9.15 p.m.—XGX.		Yun Nan	25.2
9.30 p.m.—GSV.		London	16.84
9.30 p.m.—GSG.		London	16.86
10.00 p.m.—ZHP.		Singapore	30.96
		San	
10.30 p.m.—KGE1.		Francisco	31.48
11.00 p.m.—WGEO.		New York	15.56
11.15 p.m.—GSV.		London	16.84
11.15 p.m.—GSG.		London	16.86

Two experts from the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, University of Sydney, left in October to investigate an outbreak of skin disease of an unusual kind among the Chinese labourers in Nauru. Many Chinese are employed under indenture in the phosphate industry on Nauru, and it is supposed that the skin disease—which causes much sickness and debility, but is seldom fatal—is caused by action of phosphate dust upon the skin.

Prosecution of N. Guinea Demands

Big Companies Asked for Financial Support

A MEETING, held in Sydney in mid-October, was attended by representatives of firms with interests in New Guinea, and it was asked to consider a proposal by Captain H. T. Allan (representing various New Guinea organisations) "that financial assistance be given by firms operating in New Guinea to enable the work of New Guinea Association to be carried on".

It was explained to the meeting that the aims of New Guinea Association were to present to the Government and press all matters which affect New Guinea as a whole, and to ensure that such representations are promptly attended to. It was stated that the following matters had been submitted to and were under consideration by the Government:—

The adequate defence of New Guinea.

The safeguarding of all stores, wharves, aerodromes, hangars, workshops, power-houses, etc.

The internment of German nationals now in New Guinea.

The revision of the gold tax recently passed.

Other objects now being considered in New Guinea, it was reported, included the question of native labour; and improved communication and transport between Australia and New Guinea.

It was pointed out that the Association was spending £50 per month on office salaries, publicity, etc., in New Guinea, and that in the past twelve months an amount of £1,200 had been spent.

It was stated that the following twelve Associations were represented at the meeting in Rabaul, when it was decided to form the New Guinea Association:

Planters and Traders' Association; Rabaul Business Men's Association; Rabaul Citizens' Association; Returned Soldiers' Association; New Guinea Mining Association; Madang Citizens and Progress Association; Miners and Citizens' Progress Association of the Sepik District; Lae Citizens' Association; A.L.P. Wau Branch; Namatanai Independents; Kavieng Amalgamated Associations; W. R. Carpenter, Ltd.

Those present at the meeting in Sydney included Mr. Kruttschnitt and Mr. T. McCulloch (New Guinea Goldfields, Ltd.); Mr. Torrington (Sunshine Gold Mining, Ltd.); Mr. L. V. Waterhouse (Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd.); Mr. Wallis (W. R. Carpenter & Co., Ltd.); and Mr. H. G. Hyde (Sandy Creek Gold Mining, Ltd.), in addition to Captain H. T. Allan and Mr. Fulton.

Most of those present commended any public movement within the Territory which would assist development and strengthen defences, and the activity of Captain Allan was praised.

The meeting reached no decision. Some of those present urged that caution be exercised in dealing with Canberra, so as to avoid giving the impression that the Federal Government is being approached over the head of the Administrator.

On November 14, Captain Allan was busy with military duties. His associates in the New Guinea organisation expected that interesting announcements about New Guinea affairs would be made when the Federal Parliament met, about November 16.

**Why no other
insect spray
has the killing-power of
FLIT**

Flit is sure death to insects because it contains a number of killing agents found in no other insect spray. Flit kills where others fail. Flit is deadly to insects but harmless to humans. Buy FLIT—refuse substitutes. Take a bottle or tin home to-day.

FLIT always KILLS!

F812

COPRA FIRE

Loss In Port Moresby

A WATERFRONT store and over 200 tons of copra, owned by Messrs. Burns Philp and Co. Ltd., were destroyed by a fire which commenced late on Friday afternoon, November 10.

All efforts to stop the fire were useless. Native police, European helpers, and a military truck unit which pumped sea water onto the fire, worked throughout the night to save the adjoining buildings—especially the B.F. machine-shop and part of the establishment of Steamships Trading Co. Ltd. At first, when there was great danger of the fire spreading, good work was done by a hastily organised bucket brigade.

ANAA ISLANDERS

History May Explain Lack of Cordiality

WHEN Te Rangi Hiroa went to the island of Anaa, in the Tuamotus, he records in his book ("Vikings of the Sunrise") that, "The people, while not exactly morose, showed none of the cordiality so characteristic of the Polynesian people."

"I found out afterwards that their lack of vocal expression was regarded by the rest of the Tuamotu as being peculiar to Anaa."

"One of the crew said 'The torea bird makes a noise in the mornings and evenings when anybody goes near it'."

"What about it?", I asked. "Well", he replied, "there are no torea on Anaa."

In going through Doctor B. G. Corney's copious notes, the writer has come upon the following bits of history concerning this island.

At the time it was seen by the Spanish voyagers and by Cook, "Anaa was the most populous and the most productive, as well as politically the chief, island of the Tuamotu archipelago."

"It is probably identical with La Sagittaria, of Quiros, and was next seen by Lieut. Cook in H.M.S. 'Endeavor', on the 9th April, 1769, who named it 'Chain' Island."

"From what we now know, as matters of history and tradition, the Anaa people were sea-rovers, and frequently raided the smaller islands of the Tuamotu group, being strong enough and feared enough to obtain what they wished for by force, rather than by barter or peaceable commerce."

"Their pre-eminence arose mainly, no doubt, from the greater productiveness of their atoll, owing to its size and the nature of the soil on it. Hence they were better fed than most, their struggle for life was comparatively easy, they became prosperous, wealthy, ambitious, autocratic and warlike. They had also the best supply of timber, built longer and more seaworthy canoes than their neighbours and ventured farther afield, not only to Tahiti (which they once designed to conquer and did actually invade, but consented after a parley, not to molest) but even to the windward atolls of Hao, Vairaatea and Nukutavake. Possessing, with these advantages, a teeming population, leavened perhaps by a measure of inborn truculence above their neighbours, it is not surprising that the islanders of Anaa, as a community, should have gained an ascendancy over most other natives of the Tuamotu archipelago (excepting those of Fa'arava and Ra'iroa)."

—A.C.R.

A PROWLER OF THE NIGHT

A NOTE from Rarotonga:—

Women visiting the Cook Islands should provide themselves with a water pistol. Firearms are not permitted here otherwise we would advise them to come armed to the teeth. Still, the sight of a stout water pistol may be sufficient to strike terror to the breast of the gentle savage who is at present causing alarm among the European community of one island. When, on one of his nocturnal prowls, he enters a lady's bedroom in the dead of night he probably will not distinguish a water pistol from the dangerous variety, and if it is filled with ammonia the weapon should prove effective in putting a stop to his career—provided the lady is a straight shot and gets him fairly in the eye.

The guests at a hotel in the Cook Islands are fast qualifying for entrance to a mental institution, owing to the visitations of a prowling native whose intentions can only be guessed at. On each occasion, however, the woman concerned has awakened in the nick of time and emitted a series of ear-splitting shrieks. The prowler vanishes as silently as he appeared, leaving no clue to his identity.

He has been seen plainly—he has not always waited for lights to be put out before boldly entering a room—but probably he knows that it is a very difficult matter for a European woman—especially a stranger—to recognise him in a crowd, as among a population of several thousand natives there probably are hundreds who look exactly alike.

In each case, the woman concerned has been a nervous wreck for a time, especially as there is the fear of a recurrence while the lunatic remains at large. So far, however, none of his victims has received a second visit.—M.

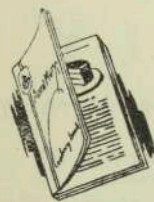
FIXED PRICES IN FIJI

PROMPT action was taken by the Fiji Government to prevent "profiteering", when economic conditions were dislocated by war on September 3. Prices generally were fixed at the rates ruling before September 1; and, as stocks are exhausted, and new shipments come in at higher rates, application must be made to the Government for permission to raise prices.

No Light can steal its Flavor.



In case of difficulty in obtaining supplies, write to Box 1861 K., G.P.O., Sydney.

DELICIOUS, TASTY FOODS
For ISLAND MEALS

AUNT MARY'S COOKERY BOOK.

There's no finer book for every home . . . 212 pages, lavishly illustrated in colour, and over 400 recipes and useful hints make it a book that every housewife will want. Send only one shilling and twopence to TILLOCK & CO. PTY. LTD., Sydney N.S.W. and get your copy of this great book NOW.

JUST TRY any of AUNT MARY'S Pure Food Products, and you will be back for more . . . delicious in themselves or with innumerable dishes.

AUNT MARY'S BAKING POWDER

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AUNT MARY'S SPAGHETTI IN TOMATO SAUCE

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AUNT MARY'S CANNED VEGETABLES

Green Peas, Cauliflower, Celery, etc.

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BLOSSOM HONEY — In Attractive Jars

Or any of the large variety of Pure Food Products specially packed for Tropical conditions, in Tillock's Hermetically Sealed 1-lb. tins. All goods are procurable from your local stores.

TILLOCK & CO. PTY. LTD. SYDNEY

Stop Kidney Poisoning To-day

If you suffer from Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuritis, Lumbago, Pains in Back, Nervousness, Dizziness, Circles under Eyes, Leg Pains, Poor Appetite and Energy, Puffy Ankles, Burning, Smarting Passages, or have frequently to Get Up Nights, etc., you should know that your system is being poisoned because germs, acids and wastes are impairing the vital functioning process of your kidneys. Take care! Ordinary medicines can't help much and you must stop these troubles by removing the cause with Cystex which starts benefit in 2 hours and is offered on generous terms—No Benefit—No Pay. Cystex—the doctor's prescription—is approved by doctors and chemists in 73 countries, and over 90,000 people have written to say how pleased they are to have found the right medicine for their troubles.

One-time Sufferers Praise This Medicine
Mr. R. T. Townsill, Queensland, recently wrote: "My joints were all stiff, I had leg pains, my back used to ache day and night. My bladder was weak. I had headaches and no appetite. The first dose of Cystex helped me and before I finished three boxes my health and strength came back."

Mrs. M. L. Z., Thompson Estate, Brisbane: "I have been taking Cystex for Kidney and Bladder trouble and it has made a different woman of me. I am feeling splendid, can do all my work, run about and walk miles although I am 63 years of age. Cystex does all you claim for it."

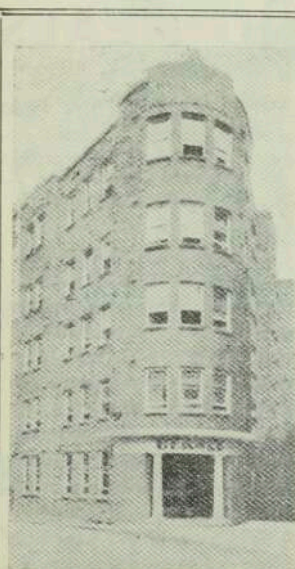
Cystex Helps Nature 3 Ways

Gets rid of health-destroying, deadly poisonous acids. Kills the germs which are infecting kidneys, bladder and urinary system. Helps nature to strengthen and reinvigorate kidneys and protects against further attack.

Guaranteed to Put You Right or Money Back

Get Cystex from your chemist today. Give it a thorough test. Cystex is guaranteed to make you feel younger, stronger, better in every way, in 24 hours and to be completely well in 1 week or your money back if you return the empty package. Act now! Now in 3 sizes—1/9, 4/-, 8/-.

This is a **GUARANTEED Cystex** Remedy for Your Kidneys, Bladder, Rheumatism



STAY AT SYDNEY'S NEW GUEST HOUSE, "BERNLY"

Delightfully situated at
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE, POTTS POINT
(4 mins. from City)

An ideal home for visitors from the
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COMFORT . . . CONVENIENCE,
PRIVACY AND GOOD SERVICE.

100 Richly Furnished Bedrooms, many with
Private Showers.

HOT & COLD WATER & TELEPHONES
IN ALL ROOMS.

BILLIARDS . . . ROOF GARDEN.
CUISINE BY FIRST-CLASS CHEF.

Tariff: From 3 gns. p.w. Inclusive—or Room only if
desired.

Proprietor: F. J. BERNE.

Market Quotations

Copra

London Price on—	South Sea, Sun-dried to London Per ton, c.i.f.	Plantation, Hot-air Dried, Rabaul Per ton, c.i.f.
January 1, 1932 ..	£14 0 0	£14 15 0
June 17 ..	£13 2 6	£13 5 0
December 16 ..	£14 2 6	£14 5 0
January 6, 1933 ..	£13 0 0	£13 12 6
March 3 ..	£11 7 6	£11 10 0
June 30 ..	£10 17 6	£11 0 0
September 29 ..	£9 7 6	£9 10 0
December 1 ..	£8 12 6	£9 0 0
January 5, 1934 ..	£8 0 0	£8 7 6
March 30 ..	£7 7 6	£8 0 0
June 15 ..	£8 0 0	£8 12 6
September 7 ..	£7 12 6	£8 15 0
December 28 ..	£9 0 0	£9 12 6
January 4, 1935 ..	£9 5 0	£10 5 0
March 1 ..	£12 2 6	£12 15 0
June 7 ..	£11 15 0	£12 7 6
September 6 ..	£9 17 6	£10 17 6
December 6 ..	£12 17 6	£14 0 0

London Price on—	South Sea, Smoked, to Genoa and Marseilles Per ton, c.i.f.	South Sea, Sun-Dried to London Per ton, c.i.f.	Plantation, Hot-air Dried, Rabaul Per ton, c.i.f.
Jan. 3, '36 ..	£13 2 6	£13 15 0	£14 0 0
Mar. 6 ..	£11 15 0	£12 15 0	£13 0 0
June 5 ..	£11 10 0	£12 0 0	£12 17 6
Sept. 4 ..	£13 2 6	£13 10 0	£14 12 6
Dec. 4 ..	£19 7 6	£19 7 6	£20 7 6
Jan. 8, '37 ..	£22 12 6	£22 12 6	£23 12 6
Mar. 5 ..	£19 0 0	£19 5 0	£20 0 0
June 4 ..	£15 15 0	£15 12 6	£16 12 6
Sept. 3 ..	£13 5 0	£13 5 0	£14 0 0
Dec. 3 ..	£12 10 0	£12 12 6	£13 7 6
Jan. 7, '38 ..	£12 12 6	£12 15 0	£13 12 6
Feb. 4 ..	£11 2 6	£11 10 0	£12 7 6
Mar. 4 ..	£10 17 6	£11 0 0	£12 0 0
Apr. 1 ..	£10 10 0	£10 12 6	£11 10 0
May 6 ..	£10 17 6	£10 17 6	£11 17 6
June 3 ..	£9 15 0	£9 15 0	£10 12 6
July 1 ..	£9 17 6	£9 17 6	£10 17 6
Aug. 5 ..	£9 15 0	£9 15 0	£10 15 0
Sept. 2 ..	£9 10 0	£9 10 0	£10 10 0
Oct. 7 ..	£9 2 6	£9 2 6	£10 2 6
Nov. 4 ..	£8 12 6	£8 12 6	£9 10 0
Dec. 2 ..	£9 5 0	£9 5 0	£10 2 6
Jan. 6, '39 ..	£9 12 6	£9 15 0	£10 10 0
Jan. 13 ..	£9 10 0	£9 12 6	£10 7 6
Jan. 20 ..	£9 7 6	£9 10 0	£10 5 0
Jan. 27 ..	£9 7 6	£9 10 0	£10 5 0
Feb. 3 ..	£9 10 0	£9 12 6	£10 10 0
Feb. 10 ..	£9 7 6	£9 10 0	£10 10 0
Feb. 17 ..	£9 15 0	£10 0 0	£10 17 6
Feb. 24 ..	£9 17 6	£10 2 6	£11 0 0
Mar. 3 ..	£10 0 0	£10 2 6	£11 0 0

Mar. 10 ..	£9 17 6	£10 2 6	£11 0 0
Mar. 17 ..	£9 15 0	£9 17 6	£10 17 6
Mar. 24 ..	£9 15 0	£9 17 6	£10 17 6
Mar. 31 ..	£9 12 6	£9 15 0	£10 15 0
April 6 ..	£9 12 6	£9 15 0	£10 15 0
April 14 ..	£9 10 0	£9 12 6	£10 12 6
April 21 ..	£9 10 0	£9 12 6	£10 12 6
April 28 ..	£9 17 6	£10 0 0	£11 0 0
May 5 ..	£10 0 0	£10 5 0	£11 0 0
May 12 ..	£10 5 0	£10 10 0	£11 5 0
May 19 ..	£10 5 0	£10 7 6	£11 2 6
May 26 ..	£10 7 6	£10 10 0	£11 7 6
June 2 ..	£10 7 6	£10 10 0	£11 7 6
June 9 ..	£10 5 0	£10 10 0	£11 7 6
June 16 ..	£9 15 0	£10 0 0	£10 17 6
June 23 ..	£9 10 0	£9 15 0	£10 15 0
June 30 ..	£9 5 0	£9 7 6	£10 7 6
July 7 ..	£9 2 6	£9 7 6	£10 5 0
July 14 ..	£9 0 0	£9 5 0	£10 0 0
July 21 ..	£8 15 0	£9 17 6	£9 12 6
July 28 ..	£9 0 0	£9 2 6	£10 0 0
Aug. 4 ..	£9 2 6	£9 5 0	£10 5 0
Aug. 11 ..	£9 2 6	£9 5 0	£10 5 0
Aug. 18 ..	£9 0 0	£9 2 6	£10 2 6
Aug. 25 ..	£9 5 0	£9 7 6	£10 7 6
Sept. 1 ..	£9 10 0	£9 12 6	£10 12 6
Sept. 8 ..	Not quoted—outbreak of War.		
Sept. 15 ..	[not quoted]		
Sept. 22 ..	[not quoted]		
Oct. 6 ..	£11 15 0	[unquoted]	£12 15 0

Oct. 12—Fixed price, until further notice, based on £12/7/6 per ton, c.i.f., London, for plantation hot-air dried.

Rubber

London Price on—	Para. per lb.	Plantation Smoked. per lb.
January 6, 1933 ..	4½d.	2.43d.
July 7 ..	5½d.	3.71d.
December 8 ..	4½d.	4.0½d.
January 5, 1934 ..	4½d.	4.28d.
July 6 ..	5½d.	7.06d.
December 28 ..	5d.	6½d.
January 4, 1935 ..	5d.	6½d.
July 5 ..	5d.	7½d.
December 6 ..	6½d.	6½d.
January 3, 1936 ..	6½d.	6½d.
June 5 ..	9d.	7½d.
December 4 ..	1½	9 1-16d.
January 8, 1937 ..	1½	10½d.
June 4 ..	11d.	9 5-8d.
December 3 ..	7½d.	7½d.
January 7, 1938 ..	7½d.	7d.
March 4 ..	8d.	7½d.
July 1 ..	6½d.	7½d.
October 7 ..	8d.	8½d.
December 2 ..	7½d.	8d.
January 6, 1939 ..	7d.	8½d.
February 3 ..	6½d.	7½d.
March 3 ..	7½d.	8 5-16d.
April 6 ..	7d.	8d.
May 5 ..	7½d.	7 15-16d.
May 12 ..	7½d.	7 31-32d.
June 2 ..	7½d.	8 5-16d.
July 7 ..	7½d.	8½d.
July 14 ..	7½d.	8½d.
July 21 ..	7½d.	8½d.
July 28 ..	7½d.	8½d.
August 4 ..	7½d.	8½d.
August 11 ..	7½d.	8½d.
August 18 ..	7½d.	8½d.
August 25 ..	8½d.	7½d.
September 1 ..	[not quoted]	
September 8 ..	9½d.	9½d.-10d.
September 15 ..	[not quoted]	
September 22 ..	[not quoted]	
September 29 ..	11d.	9½d.
October 6 ..	11d.	9 9-16d.
October 13 ..	11d.	10½d.
October 20 ..	11d.	10½d.
October 27 ..	11d.	10 13-16d.
November 3 ..	11d.	10½d.
November 10 ..	11½d.	11 3-16d.

Even in remote parts of the Empire, like the island of Misima, in Eastern Papua, British residents are recognising their individual responsibility for making a united effort in the war. Mrs. A. Rentoul, wife of the Resident Magistrate, is president of the War Workers' Guild in Misima. A woman's auxiliary of the Misima sub-branch of the Australian Returned Soldiers' League also has been formed to carry out war work, and the members holding office are: President, Mrs. S. H. Lee; treasurer, Miss C. Brown; and secretary, Miss E. E. Lee.

ISLANDS PRODUCE

THE following quotations were obtained in Sydney in mid-November:—

Coffee

Robusta, f.a.q., imported from Java on firm conversion of exchange, c.i.f., prompt shipment, Sydney: Quote No. 1: 20/-† per cwt. Quote No. 2: 19/- per cwt.

Kenya, f.a.q., immediate shipment, c.i.f., Sydney, per cwt. Quote No. 1: Grade "A", —; grade "B", Nov.-Dec. shipment, 72/-; grade "C", —. Quote No. 2: Grade "B", 68/-; grade "C", 65/-.

Mysore, f.a.q., c.i.f., Sydney, per cwt., No. 1 quotations: Grade "A" 69/-; grade "B", 66/-; No. 2 quotations: Grade "A" 72/- (Prompt Shipment); grade "B" 75/- (Prompt Shipment).

Arabian (Aden) Hodeidah, f.a.q., c.i.f., Sydney —No. 1 quotation, 83/- stg. per cwt. No. 2 quotation, 90/- per cwt.†

†Purely nominal, as sterling rates of exchange have been fluctuating widely.

Note: Importers of coffee from Java, etc., pay the following additional charges: Exchange, duty (4d. lb.), primage (10 per cent.), landing costs (1/- per cwt.). Coffee from Papua and New Guinea escapes most of these charges.

Kapak

Based on firm conversion of exchange, the c.i.f. prices for kapok in mid-November were: Average Java, 5 3/16d. per lb., and Prime Japara, 5 1/4d. per lb.

Ivory Nuts

No. 1 quotation: £7 per ton, f.o.b.
No. 2 quotation: £7 per ton, f.o.b., Sydney.
Quotations nominal.

Cocoa

Quote No. 1: New Guinea cocoa, £36-£38 per ton.

Quote No. 2: New Guinea cocoa beans, £39 per ton.

Quote No. 3: Accra, good fermented £27 stg. per ton, c. and f., Sydney.

Rice

Rangoon rice, packed in 100 lb. bags, 16/6 per cwt.; 200 lb. sacks, 16/- per cwt.

Australian table rice, packed in 56 lb. bags, £20 per ton.

Trochus Shell

Owing to Japan's restrictions on overseas credits, there have been no sales for some time.

The following are nominal quotations from three Sydney sources:—

	£	£	£
No. 1 grade	73	71	75
No. 2 grade	63	61	65
No. 3 grade	50	47	52

All quotes are f.o.b., and on the Australian £.

Green Snail Shell

Green snail shell, quoted nominally by Sydney buyers:—Quote No. 1: £40; No. 2: £49.

Exchange Rates

THE following exchange quotations, gathered in Sydney, show the rates existing in mid-November:—

FIJI—THROUGH BANK OF N.S.W. AND BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Australia on Fiji on basis of £100 Fiji: Buying £A111/2/6, selling £A113.

Fiji-London on basis £100 London:—

	Buying.	Selling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Telegraphic transfer .. .	110 15 0	112 0 0
On demand .. .	110 12 6	111 17 6

NEW CALEDONIA—THROUGH FRENCH BANK

Drafts, Sydney-Noumea and Noumea-Sydney, are on basis of current rate of exchange on Paris, less ¼ per cent. (approx.) either way.

As quoted by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, in Sydney, and the Banque de l'Indo-China, Noumea: On November 14, when the Australian £ was nominally worth 138.50 francs, £100 Australian would purchase a draft in Noumea of 13,700. (Subject to Exchange Control Regulations.)

DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER SELLING RATES

Quoted by
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES
in Australia.

Australia on Papeete

	Francs to £ Australian.
Average for week ended 16/10/39 .. .	138.27
Average for week ended 23/10/39 .. .	138.27
Average for week ended 30/10/39 .. .	138.27
Average for week ended 6/11/39 .. .	138.27
Average for week ended 13/11/39 .. .	138.27

Australia on Noumea

	Francs to £ Australian.
Average for week ended 16/10/39 .. .	137.77
Average for week ended 23/10/39 .. .	137.77
Average for week ended 30/10/39 .. .	137.77
Average for week ended 6/11/39 .. .	137.77
Average for week ended 13/11/39 .. .	137.77

The above are nominal only—no business has been transacted on that basis.

NEW GUINEA AND PAPUA—THROUGH COMMONWEALTH BANK

From Australia, Port Moresby, 10/- per cent.; on Rabaul, 10/- per cent.—Other Papua and New Guinea districts, £1 per cent.

From Rabaul on London, same as Australia on London:—

Buying: T.T. £A125 equals £stg. 100.
Selling: T.T. £A125/10/- equals £stg. 100.

THROUGH BANK OF N.S.W.

Australia on Papua 10/- per cent. premium each way, equivalent to commission of 10/- per cent.; Australia on Rabaul 10/- per cent. premium.

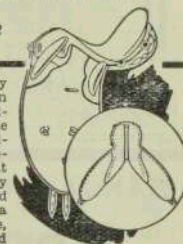
Papua and New Guinea on London: Same as Australia on London and vice versa.

WESTERN SAMOA—THROUGH BANK OF N.Z.

Exchange, Australia on Western Samoa, basis £100 Samoa—buying. £A99/12/6; selling, £A100/2/8.

Exchange, Samoa on London, basis £100 in London:—

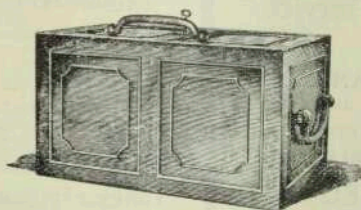
	Buying.	Selling.
Telegraphic transfer .. .	£122 18 9	£125 10 6
On Demand .. .	122 8 9	125 7 6
30 days .. .	122 8 9	125 2 6
60 days .. .	121 18 9	124 17 6
90 days .. .	121 8 9	124 12 6
120 days .. .	120 18 9	—

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THE BANK'S
"STRONG SECURE CHEST"
OF 1817

In July, 1817, the Bank of New South Wales procured a "strong secure chest", to hold its cash and valuables. It is recorded that the President placed therein the Bank's assets, then totalling £8,751/8/8. Cash consisted of 3,008 Spanish Dollars, 725 Dumps, 6 Bank of England Tokens, 3 English Shillings, 1 Quarter Dollar, and 13 Coppers.

In its last balance sheet the Bank's assets were over £120,000,000. This record of expansion is symbolic of the remarkable progress which the Australian nation has made during its short history.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

482A. 1939.

Pastor G. F. Jones, of the S.D.A. mission, will leave Sydney shortly on a visit to New Caledonia. He is well-known in the South Seas having visited most of the Islands territories during his 35 years of missionary work. Pastor Jones recently returned from a visit to Niue Island.

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SHIPPING SERVICES IN THE PACIFIC

THE shipping timetables which, presented in these pages, have been a feature of the "Pacific Islands Monthly" for nearly 10 years, may not, for obvious reasons, be published while Britain and France are at war. We regret the inconvenience to Islands residents; but war-time regulations must be complied with. Publication of the timetables will be resumed as soon as it is possible and practicable.)

SYDNEY-PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

The motor-ships "Maedhu" and "Malaita", owned and operated by Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge St., Sydney, maintain a regular service.

PAPUA INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The M.V. "Nusa" and S.S. "Papuan Chief" (Steamships Trading Co. Ltd., Port Moresby, Papua) and the M.V. "Lakatoi" (Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd.) carry on coastal and inter-island services.

NEW GUINEA INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The S.S. "Maiwara" and M.V. "Mullama" (Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd.) and the S.S. "Coombar", M.V. "Desikoko", M.V. "Duranbah", and S.S. "Mako" (W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd., 19 O'Connell St., Sydney) maintain inter-island services in the Mandated Territory.

HONG KONG—NEW GUINEA

The M.V. "Yunnan", operating for Colyer, Watson (New Guinea) Ltd., of Rabaul, carries on a regular service between Hong Kong and New Guinea. At Hong Kong, the vessel connects with the Blue Funnel liners running to Europe and the United Kingdom.

SYDNEY-PAPUA-N.G.-HONG KONG

The M.V. "Neptuna", owned and operated by Burns, Philp and Co., carries on a service.

SYDNEY-T.L.-DARWIN-SINGAPORE

The vessels "Marella" and "Merkur", owned and operated by Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd., carry on a regular service.

SAIGON-JAVA-SOUTH SEAS-N.Z.-SYDNEY

The vessels "Maetsuycker" and "Tasman", owned and operated by the Royal Packet Navigation Co. Ltd., 255 George St., Sydney, maintain a regular service.

SYDNEY-RABAUH-HONG KONG

The vessels "Nellore", "Tanda", and "Nankin", owned and operated by the E. and A. Steamship Co. Ltd., 37 Pitt St., Sydney, carry on a regular service.

SYDNEY-PAPUA-B.S.I.-NEW GUINEA

The M.V. "Malaita", owned and operated by Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd., maintains a regular service.

SOLOMON ISLANDS INTER-ISLAND SERVICE

The A.S. "Mamutu" (Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd.) operates among the Islands of the Group, on a regular schedule.

SYDNEY-NORFOLK ISLAND-NEW HEBRIDES-B.S.I.

The S.S. "Morinda", owned and operated by Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd., carries on a regular service.

NEW HEBRIDES INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The S.S. "Mirani" (Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd.) and M.V. "Polynesian" (Messageries Maritimes Co., 36 Grosvenor St., Sydney) carry on services among the islands of the Group.

SYDNEY-NOUMEA-NEW HEBRIDES-INDOCHINA

The vessel "Pierre Loti", owned and operated by Messageries Maritimes Co., maintains a service.

NOUMEA-AUSTRALIA

The S.S. "Neo Hebridaïs" (Societe Maritime et Miniere Hagen, Noumea, New Caledonia) and the "Cap Tarifa", "Capitaine Illiaquer", and "Notou" (Societe Le Nickel, Noumea, New Caledonia), carry on services.

NEW CALEDONIA INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The M.V. "La Phoque" (Societe des Iles Loyalty, Noumea, New Caledonia) maintains connection with the coastal ports of New Caledonia and with the islands of the Loyalty Group.

GILBERT AND ELLICE INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The M.V. "Moamoa" (Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd.) and M.V. "John Bolton" (W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd.) connect with all islands in the Group.

SYDNEY-N.Z.-FIJI-SAMOA-HAWAII

The liners "Mariposa" and "Monterey", owned and operated by the Matson Navigation Co., 12 Bridge St., Sydney, maintain a service.

SYDNEY-N.Z.-FIJI-HAWAII

The liners "Aorangi" and "Niagara", owned and operated by the Union Steam Ship Co. of N.Z. Ltd., 247 George St., Sydney, maintain a service.

FIJI INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The M.V. "Matafele" and M.V. "Yanawai" (Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd.) and the M.V. "Tui Cakau", M.S. "Adi Rewa", and M.S. "Tui Kauvaru" (Morris, Hedstrom Ltd., Suva, Fiji) carry on services among the islands of the Group.

CENTRAL PACIFIC SERVICES

The M.V. "Matua", owned and operated by the Union Steam Ship Co. of N.Z. Ltd., maintains a service between New Zealand, Cook Is., Tonga, Samoa, and Fiji. The Co. also runs a cargo service from Sydney to Nth. America, via Fiji and Tahiti.

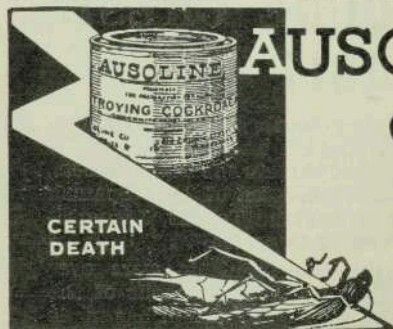
NEW ZEALAND-SAMOA-NIUE

The M.V. "Maui Pomare", owned and operated by the New Zealand Government, maintains a service. Apply for details to the Department of External Affairs, Wellington, N.Z.

AUSTRALIA-NAURU-OCEAN ISLAND

Vessels are despatched fairly regularly from Australia and from New Zealand to Nauru and Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commission, Henty House, Little Collins St., Melbourne.

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SYDNEY-NOUMEA-TAHITI

A service between Sydney and Tahiti is maintained by Messageries Maritimes Co., passengers connecting with the M.M. liners "Eridan", "Sagittaire", "Ville d'Amiens", and "Commissaire Ramel" at Noumea (New Caledonia) per the "Pierre Loti" from Sydney (see Sydney-Noumea-New Hebrides service). The big M.M. liners carry on a service between France and New Caledonia.

FRENCH OCEANIA INTER-ISLAND SERVICE

The small vessel "Hiro" maintains a service between Tahiti and the Leeward Group.

SAMOAN INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The Apia customs launch connects regularly with the Matson liners "Monterey" and "Mariposa" at Pago Pago (American Samoa); and the small vessel "Tutulia" makes regular trips between the two Territories, operating from Pago Pago.

AUSTRALIA-CENTRAL PACIFIC-MEXICO

The M.V. "Tulagi", owned and operated by Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd., makes voyages from Australia to Mexico, via Fiji, Tonga, and other Central Pacific ports.

EUROPE-SUVA-N.Z.-SYDNEY-NEW GUINEA

The M.V. "Rabaul", M.V. "Salamaua", and S.S. "Suva", owned and operated by W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd., carry on services between Europe and Australia, via South Sea Islands.

U.S.A.-SOUTH SEAS

A service between the Pacific coast of America and the main South Sea Islands is maintained by the Pacific Transport Line (U.S.A.), using the motor-ships "Thor I" and "Velox". Timetables can be obtained from the Australasian agents, Birt & Co., Ltd., 4 Bridge Street, Sydney, or any of their branch offices.

JAPAN-N.G.-NOUMEA-NEW ZEALAND

The M.V. "Canberra Maru", M.V. "Sydney Maru", and M.V. "Tokyo Maru" (Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line, Osaka, Japan) and the S.S. "Naniwa Maru" and S.S. "Muko Maru" (Yamashita Kisen Kaisha Line, Osaka, Japan) maintain regular services from Japan to New Zealand and Australia, via Pacific Islands ports. Timetable particulars are available on personal application to the Australasian agents, Birt and Co. Ltd., 4 Bridge St., Sydney, or any of their branch offices and agents.

SYDNEY-PAPUA-N.G. AIR SERVICE

Regular air mail services between Australia and Papua and New Guinea are maintained by W.R.C. Airlines Ltd., 19 O'Connell St., Sydney, with De Havilland airliners. Timetable details can be obtained from any branch of the firm.

N.G. GOLDFIELDS AIR SERVICES

Aeroplane services between Salamaua and Lae (the N.G. mainland ports) and Wau and other centres on the Morobe Goldfield are conducted by Guinea Airways Ltd., Mandated Airlines Ltd., and other aerial transport companies. The aerial services are the only means of communication.

WAU-PORT MORESBY AIR SERVICE

Aeroplane services between the New Guinea goldfields (Morobe, etc.) and Port Moresby, Papua, are maintained by Guinea Airways Ltd., of Lae, and Mandated Airlines Ltd., of Salamaua. Schedule details available on personal application to any branch of the firms, from the pursers of the Burns, Philp mail steamers, or branches of W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd.

Mr. W. Harding, of Madang, New Guinea, recently married Miss Ruby Blanchard, of New Zealand, at Salamaua. Rev. V. H. Sherwin, of the Anglican Mission, performed the ceremony.

Miss Doris Downing, formerly a teacher in the Victorian Education Department and who now is a missionary for the A.B.M. at Boianai, Papua, is at present spending furlough in Melbourne.

Major F. Hewitt, general manager of Lever's Pacific Plantations Ltd., paid a visit to Samarai, Papua, at the end of October and returned to Sydney by the "Macdhui" in November.

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Pacific Islands Monthly.
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Australian Teacher.
University Medical Journal.
Australian Zoologist,
Etc.

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Islands Fares and Freights Reduced

PASSENGER fares and cargo freights on the Burns, Philp passenger vessels, running between Australia and Western Pacific Territories, have been fixed, as from November 1, at the ordinary pre-war rate, plus 10 per cent.

This represents a considerable reduction. Soon after war broke out, and insurance and other costs soared, fares and freights were fixed at pre-war rates, plus 20 per cent.

Fares and freights will be reviewed again on November 30.

PACIFIC TRAVELLERS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.)

PER AIRLINER FOR PAPUA AND N.G.: Messrs. Quinton, Hoppen, Arnold, Bell, Ormsby Smith. Rev. N. Goodall. Mrs. Patcher. Miss Patcher.

PER AIRLINER FROM N.G. & PAPUA: Messrs. Roberts, Braun, Meek. Mrs. Meek. Misses Mackey, Burston.

PER AIRLINER TO PAPUA & N.G.: Messrs. Horton, Whittle, Sherington, McDonald Richardson. Mrs. McKelvie. Misses Lewis, Bakewell.

PER AIRLINER FROM PAPUA & N.G.: Messrs. Lane, Tribolet, Sedgers, Perriman. Mrs. Sedgers.

PER AIRLINER TO N.G. & PAPUA: Messrs. Brodie, Muller, Maynard, Gray, Butcher, Parnell.

PER AIRLINER FROM N.G. & PAPUA: Messrs. Zabattaro, Higgs, Gallagher, Saunders. Mesdames Townsend and Bashford.

PER AIRLINER TO N.G. & PAPUA: Messrs. Till, Blackman, Bell, Forgan-Smith, Broadbent. Mrs. Pyke.

PER AIRLINER FROM N.G. & PAPUA: Messrs. Kelly, Edmonds, Davidson, Richardson, Boettcher. Mrs. Boettcher, Miss James.

PRECAUTIONS IN N. GUINEA

Rabaul Port Closed at Night

ALTHOUGH emphasising that, in the existing international situation, the danger of an attack by an enemy upon the Territory of New Guinea appears to be remote, the Administration of New Guinea has deemed it wise to take certain precautionary measures; and in a formal announcement published on November 8, the Administration advised residents of New Guinea of steps that have been taken to provide for an emergency.

Assembly points have been fixed in Rabaul for the combatant personnel; and an organisation has been created for the quick removal from Rabaul of all non-combatants.

This latter organisation has been placed in the charge of Chief Judge Phillips who, it will be remembered, was decorated for the fine work he did in evacuating the population of Rabaul, without loss of life, during the eruption, in May, 1937.

It has been deemed wise, also, to close the port of Rabaul, between sunset and sunrise, for an indefinite period.

As from November 13 no vessel may enter the port between sunset and sunrise, and all navigation lights have been extinguished accordingly; but vessels may, in special circumstances, be permitted to leave Rabaul during the forbidden hours.

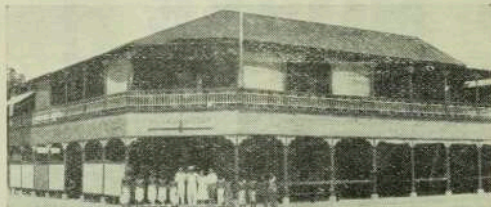
It is apparent that the night closing of this important port will cause a good deal of inconvenience to shipowners; but it is equally apparent that, so long as there is a possibility of German raiders being loose in the Pacific, precautions of this kind have to be taken.

Mr. William Dennis, father of Mrs. C. C. Judd, of Wau, New Guinea, and of Mrs. H. O. Townsend, of Rabaul, died at Oxley, Queensland, on November 6, aged 86. He was a pioneer pastoralist of Central Queensland, where he arrived 65 years ago.

Mr. Gordon Higgs, who has been manager of the Rabaul branch of W. R. Carpenter & Co. Ltd., has been transferred to the head office staff in Sydney. Mr. C. E. Parker (who has been inspector in the Morobe area for some time) has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Higgs' transfer.

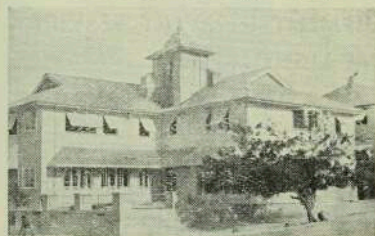
Miss Geraldine Hogan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hogan, of Rabaul, is to marry Mr. Kevin Borthwick in Melbourne on December 23.

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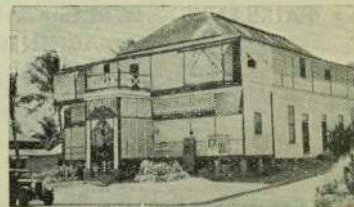
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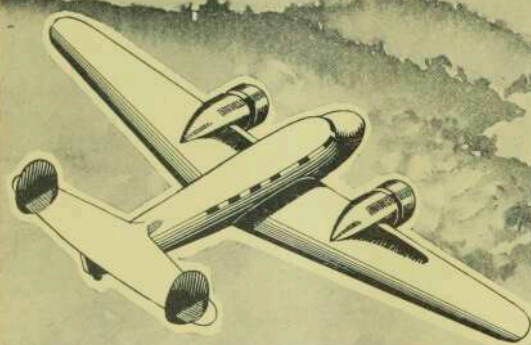


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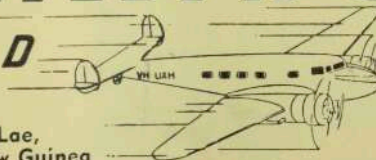
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Mandated Territory of New Guinea



BRANCH OFFICES AND AGENTS AT WAU—SALAMAUA—PORT MORESBY AND SYDNEY.

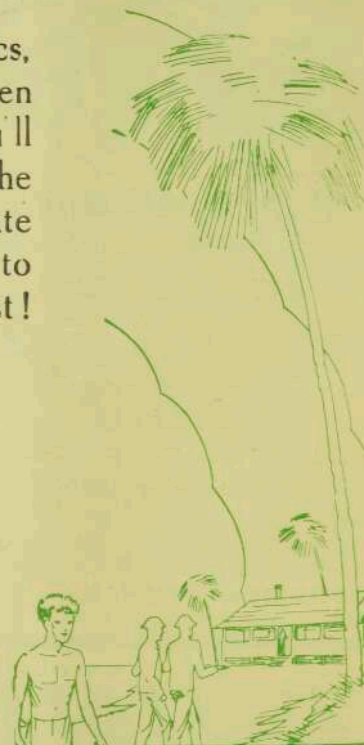
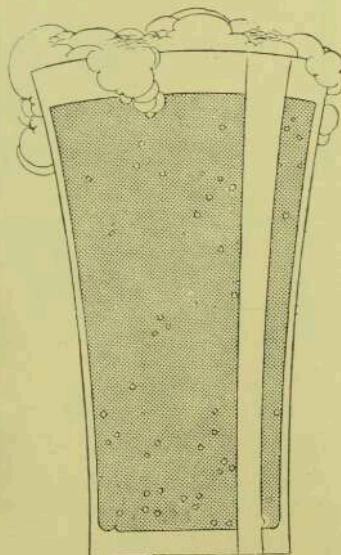
Pacific Islands Monthly—November 15, 1939

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