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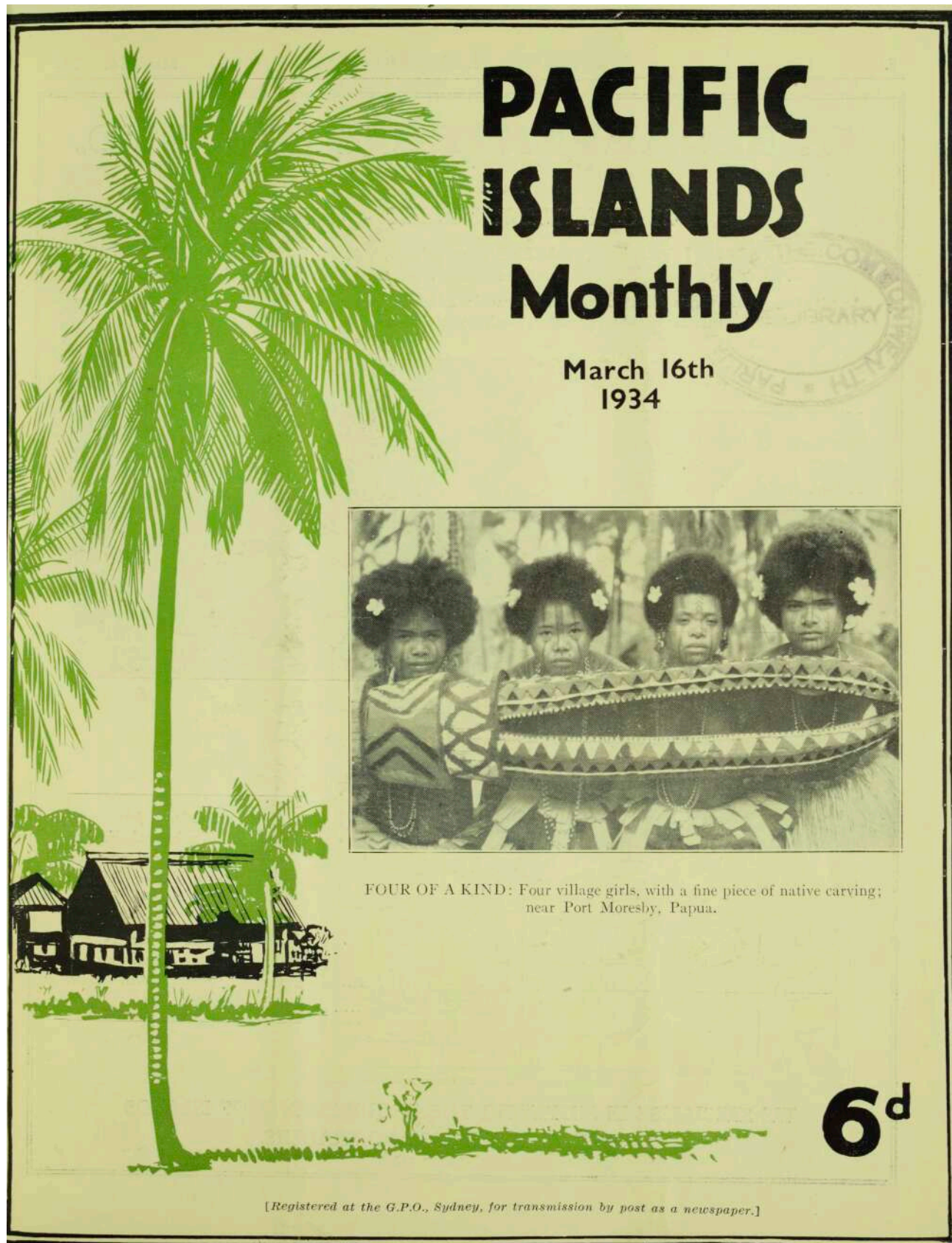
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PACIFIC ISLANDS Monthly

March 16th
1934



FOUR OF A KIND: Four village girls, with a fine piece of native carving;
near Port Moresby, Papua.

6^d

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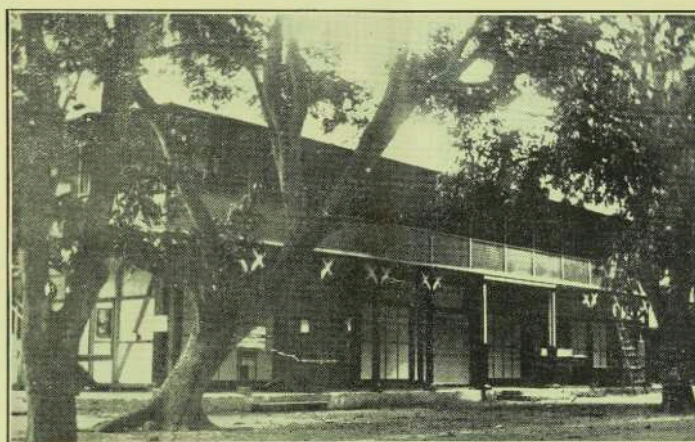
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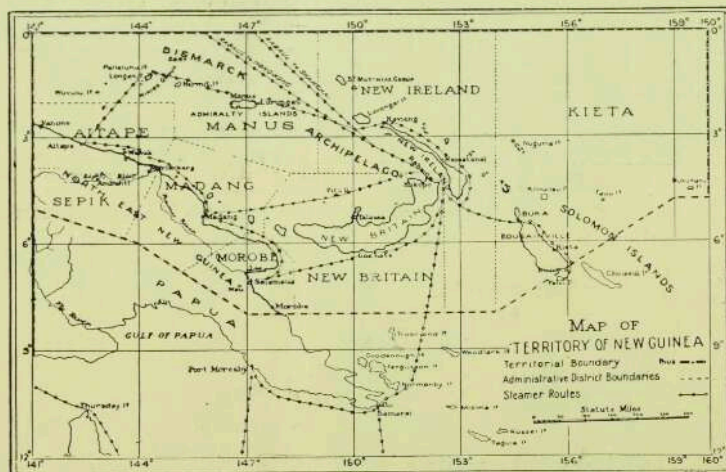
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March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

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PACIFIC ISLANDS TRAVELLERS

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PASSENGERS PER AORANGI, WHICH SAILED FROM SYDNEY FOR SUVA, FIJI, ON MARCH 1: Sir Murchison Fletcher, Captain M. Godley, Mr. G. H. Hobbs, Mr. F. Clay, Mr. A. C. E. Hill, Mrs. M. Bonamy, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wignell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rea, Misses B. and V. Rea, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Service and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Grey and child, Mrs. J. E. Toy, Mrs. C. O. Handley, Mr. J. J. Sullivan, Mr. F. W. Price, Mr. E. Dearden, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Upton, Master J. P. Upton, Miss M. Upton, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Ewins and child, Master T. Ewins, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Ewins and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Trivett, Mrs. C. R. Hedger, Miss M. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Potts and child, Mrs. A. E. Crawford, Master D. H. Crawford, Mr. A. C. Dixon, Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. T. W. Wignell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elliott, Miss M. E. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Abrahams, Mrs. R. E. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Leith, Mr. E. A. Humphries, Mr. A. Berge, Mr. J. L. Chalmers, Mr. R. Gimmell-Smith, Mr. T. F. Harricks, Mr. P. Harricks, Mr. C. Allison, Mr. E. Leape, Mr. C. E. Broadhurst, Mr. A. A. Howell, Miss E. Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. S. Coffey, Miss T. A. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wolcott, Mr. R. R. Murray, Mr. J. Rodda, Mr. G. Pinkerton, Mr. N. B. Belchambers, Mrs. J. Taylor, Mr. J. E. Williams, Miss D. Lucas, Rev. and Mrs. Meeker and two children, Mr. T. A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Williams and child, Miss Borrowdale, Mrs. M. McL. Borrowdale.

PASSENGERS PER MALAITA, WHICH SAILED FROM SYDNEY FOR SOLOMON ISLANDS AND BOUGAINVILLE PORTS ON FEBRUARY 24: Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Warbrick, Mr. and Mrs. C. Favell, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Penfold, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Leadley, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Macpherson, Rev. and Mrs. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. C. Knibbs, Mesdames B. T. Webb, M. W. Ratz, U. C. Deane, E. Pink, M. Olsen, H. Waring-Flood, Misses M. Jenkins, S. E. Flanagan; Messrs. Hon. F. N. Ashley, K. Bolton, B. R. Mann, Father Van de Walle, Father Poncellet, J. Minney, J. S. Summers, C. A. Moulston, E. P. Monkton, R. W. Crouch, V. G. Smith, G. A. West.

PASSENGERS PER NELLORE, WHICH ARRIVED IN SYDNEY FROM RABAU, NEW GUINEA, ON FEBRUARY 21: Mr. and Mrs. T. Evans and child, Mrs. E. Stephenson, Mr. D. J. Burke, Mrs. L. Thompson, Miss M. Thompson, Miss M. Brodie, Miss J. Brodie, Master K. Brodie, Miss T. Lamsley, Miss J. Lamsley, Mr. J. K. Tycross, Mrs. F. O. Moody, Mr. G. T. Bennett, Master Graham Moody, Miss Broome, Master N. V. Brerston, Mr. W. H. Hill, Mr. H. P. Wilkins, Miss E. M. Hawnt.

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PASSENGERS PER MACDHUI, WHICH SAILED FROM SYDNEY FOR PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA ON FEBRUARY 22: Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Mocatta, Mr. and Mrs. K. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lloyd, Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Stahl, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Holland, Mesdames N. G. Inlay, N. H. White, C. E. Condren, E. Dover, A. B. Barker, E. W. P. Chinnery, I. A. Bieske; Misses D. Blakeney, M. Condren, Sister M. Clarke; Messrs. A. Lauer, R. M. Youlden, R. Speedie, G. A. London, K. N. Barber, G. M. Turnbull, A. Young, G. Bowen Jones, C. B. Austin, G. O. Atkins, A. L. Jones, L. J. Higgins, W. Korn, J. Mitchell, Dr. W. M. Strong, T. Kent, E. Gibb, J. Flanagan, G. H. Ward, B. Woodman, R. Cranston, L. Gill, D. M. Edwards, G. Pearce, F. Barclay, J. Jones, D. Lawler, H. Stacy, T. J. Shepherd, A. E.

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PASSENGERS PER MORINDA, WHICH ARRIVED IN SYDNEY FROM NEW HEBRIDES, LORD HOWE AND NORFOLK ISLANDS ON FEBRUARY 26: Mrs. E. Lancon, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Baker, Miss J. Baker, Mr. P. H. W. Parsons, Dr. F. A. Weisener, Mr. E. J. Breusch, Mr. M. H. Young, Mr. T. E. Bird, Mr. A. de J. Carey, Mr. P. Cruyl, Miss E. O. Lloyd, Mrs. M. Rancland, Mr. A. J. Thomas, Mr. S. O. Martin, Mr. J. P. Wilson, Mrs. L. Anderson, Mrs. E. Archbold, Miss J. Benham, Mr. C. F. Bigg, Miss J. S. Bloomfield, Mrs. F. Brownhill, Mrs. A. Calvert, Mrs. C. Cognet, Mr. C. D. Cook, Miss A. and Miss P. Cooper, Miss Z. Davis, Miss R. M. Ditchfield, Miss G. Holder, Mrs. C. R. Innes, Miss H. H. Laird, Mr. W. H. Lucas, Mr. H. M. Mackey, Mr. A. J. McGrath, Mr. C. R. Pinney, Mrs. J. Rossiter and child, Miss M. C. Shoobridge, Miss J. Spence, Mr. W. E. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tennant and child, Mr. P. B. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. P. Whitehead, Miss B. Amos, Mrs. A. Anstey, Miss T. Barnard, Mr. S. M. Barron, Mr. K. Booth, Mrs. L. A. Brockhoff, Mr. S. W. Brown, Mr. J. Buckley, Miss Carberry, Mrs. W. J. Cox, Mr. G. Collier, Mrs. J. Craven, Miss M. Cullen, Miss E. Daly, Miss M. Dhu, Mr. A. C. Fairley, Miss Ferguson, Mr. A. Hancock, Mr. F. Harcourt, Mr. E. Harris, Mr. A. Harrison, Mrs. and Miss Hordern, Mr. P. Horniman, Mr. J. Howard, Mr. A. Hunter, Mr. C. Jackson, Mr. J. Jones, Miss P. Kidson, Miss M. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and two children, Mr. J. Merrick, Mr. R. Morris, Mr. F. Newton, Miss U. O'Brien, Mrs. Patison, Mr. H. Payten, Mr. G. Peapes, Mr. S. M. Porter, Miss M. Reilly, Miss W. Roberts, Mrs. Robertson and infant, Messrs. R. and J. Sainty, Mr. A. C. Scheiss, Mr. E. Scott, Mr. P. R. See, Miss R. Shervey, Miss M. Simpson, Mrs. Parker Smith, Mr. Solomon, Mr. A. Steward, Mr. J. Sykes, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. E. Taylor, Miss M. Thrum, Mr. R. Tomkins, Mr. S. Tuckey, Mr. and Mrs. F. Walker, Mr. N. J. Taylor.

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March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

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Sydney, March 16, 1934.

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CONCERNING MONOPOLIES

A CONDENSED report of the pro-
ceedings of the new Legislative
Council of New Guinea is published in
another column. It will be seen that the
Council adopted two motions of a drastic
character—one relating to the operations
of the Unilever combine and their effect
on the world's copra markets; and the
other to the shipping position, as it is
seen from the viewpoint of New Guinea.
Those two resolutions have a bearing
upon Pacific affairs generally, and they
should not be published to the world
without some comment and a little ex-
planation.

We dealt in our February number
with the world copra market and the
activities of Unilever. There is not much
to be added to that. The figures which
we then published, showing world pro-
duction of copra, are supported by a
special compilation made by Mr. Harrop,
of Sydney, which will be published in
next issue.

It would be unwise to underestimate
the power which Unilever exercises in
the world market. Without any doubt,

this huge international combine is taking
advantage of conditions imposed by over-
production and world depression, and the
effect of its operations is to make a sick
primary industry even more sick.

But it would be equally unwise to
overestimate the effect of Unilever
operations. Planters must recognise that
their industry, in common with all other
primary industries, is suffering from an
economic condition which is world-wide
and mysterious, and which has pushed
down the prices of all primary products
to levels seldom known before in history.
On top of that, there is another difficulty
that is peculiar to the copra industry. It
is impossible to overestimate the import-
ance of those recent scientific discoveries
which permit coarse vegetable oils and
whale oil to be purified and deodorized,
in such a manner that they become active
competitors of coconut oil in fields where
coconut oil formerly was supreme.

Then, there has been over-production.
During the boom years, all over the
tropics, coconuts were planted in a scien-
tific and efficient manner, calculated to

secure the largest possible production
per acre; and in recent years those new
plantations have been coming into bear-
ing. Planters all over the world have
resisted a shrinking income, due to re-
duced prices, by producing double and
treble the quantity of copra. In conse-
quence, there has been huge over-produc-
tion, poured on to a market which was
suffering already from a definitely re-
duced demand.

These are facts which are apparent to
any intelligent student of world affairs.
Obviously, therefore, it is wrong to lay
all the blame for the unhappy state of
the coconut industry upon the shoulders
of Unilever. The intelligent observer,
instead, should try to make a careful
survey of all these conditions, and allot
blame, respectively, to: (a) general de-
pression; (b) new scientific processes;
(c) over-production; (d) the existence
of the Unilever combine.

Although we place Unilever in the
fourth position we do not say that Uni-
lever is the least blameworthy. On the
contrary, it may be that Unilever is the
most vicious of the four factors enum-
erated; but it obviously would be wrong

to urge an international attack upon Unilever without giving due consideration and weight to the other factors referred to. If that is not done, it is perfectly clear that Unilever can escape blame for its market manipulations by sheltering itself behind a well-authenticated claim that planters are suffering from conditions with which Unilever has nothing at all to do.

The Legislative Council's resolution about shipping clearly is aimed at Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd. As everyone knows, the B.P. steamer services between Australia and New Guinea, Papua, Solomons, New Hebrides, etc., are carried on under subsidy from the Commonwealth Government. The subsidy is paid as a protection of Australian trading interests in the Pacific Islands. The B.P. steamers carry mails, provide an excellent and regular passenger service, and they hold for Australian interests a first class market for foodstuffs and manufactured goods. In recent years, two German steamers of the N.D.L. line have been running down from China to New Guinea and Solomon Islands ports on a regular schedule, picking up copra and other products, and bringing in merchandise from Europe and Asia which, on a price basis, offers very sharp competition to Australian goods and services.

In consequence, there have developed two schools of thought, in direct conflict one with the other. There are those who argue that the Pacific Islands, within the Australian zone, should be a close preserve for Australian trade and shipping, seeing that the administrative and shipping services are a heavy charge upon Australia. There are others who argue, with equal force, that it is in the best interests of the Territories that a concern like the German shipping com-

pany should be allowed to offer free competition in shipping and trading, and thereby check any evils that might arise out of the virtual monopoly enjoyed by Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd.

We have heard those two points of view argued on many occasions; and it is very difficult to say that either is wholly correct. But this may be said—that whereas there are several men in New Guinea of outstanding ability, who argue in favour of freedom of trade and the continuance of the N.D.L. service, there is seldom a word said in favour of Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd. And much may be said in its favour. It is an extraordinarily silent firm. It goes grimly along in its efficient way, providing the Islands communities with adequate shipping and trading services, and making no reply to its critics.

Because it is an Australian firm, the B.P. steamers have to be staffed and run under Australian conditions; which are the most expensive in the world. The B.P. steamers carry Australian crews. Other steamers which cut into their freight and passenger traffic are partly staffed by Asiatics. Owing to the world-condition of the copra market, most of the copra is shipped direct from the Islands to Europe and America. The B.P. steamers, which necessarily are built for two-ways freight traffic, now pick up very little copra and come down from the Islands half empty, bucking uncomfortably into the south-east trade-wind. The ships from all the world take into the Islands the cheapest goods of Asia and Europe. The B.P. steamers, being under definite obligations to Australia, are expected to carry Australian-made goods to compete with the products of Japanese factories.

As everyone knows, the B.P. firm has huge planting and trading interests in the Islands. It requires no imagination to see the heavy economic burdens with

which the firm is now faced. The fact that the firm is able to make a profit under these conditions and carry on its valuable services is not an indication that a blood-sucking monopoly exists, but rather is a tribute to the vision and efficiency with which this huge business has been conducted in the past.

We hold no brief for Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd. If a well-conducted newspaper is permitted to hate, we can say that we hate combines and monopolies in every shape and form. We subscribe to the view that the existence in the world to-day of ruthless combines and trusts of an international character is undermining the very structure of what we call Western civilisation. Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., while a very large, all-embracing organisation, is not a monopoly in the usual sense of the term. On the contrary, it is quite open to competition. Its mail-carrying and steamer contracts are obtained under a system of tender every few years. It has done more than any other firm to extend Australian influence and Australian trading activities over the Pacific Ocean. It adheres rigidly to Australian ideals and Australian industrial conditions. Above all, it is dumb.

It is for that reason that, in view of the resolution recently passed in New Guinea, we have taken it upon ourselves to present the B.P. point of view, which to an extent is the Australian point of view. The great majority of people who know anything about the Pacific Islands will understand and sympathise with the New Guinea planters in the action they have taken, and will commend their courage. But their views will go further and be treated with the great respect they deserve, if they will recognise that, when condemning so-called monopolies, they should take very full cognisance of the arguments that may be presented by the other side.

CO. TO INVESTIGATE BANKS IS. SULPHUR

A SYDNEY syndicate has decided to take steps to thoroughly investigate the extensive sulphur deposits on the Island of Vanua Lava, in the Banks Group, New Hebrides; and Messrs. D. S. Askew and R. Welch are leaving by the *Morinda* on March 20 to carry out the work. It is expected that they will be away four or five months. Their camp will be established at Port Patteson. There are only two other Europeans on this island. It is expected that the Sydney syndicate will register itself as a company at an early date.

There are huge sulphur deposits on Vanua Lava, which formerly were worked

by French interests; and there is now a steady and improving market for this commodity.

MEMORIAL NOTICE

In loving memory of our dear friend, Gladys Margaret Chivers, wife of Frank, and mother of Billy, who was "called home," 8th April, 1927, Roviana, Solomon Islands.

"She is not dead, this friend; not dead,
But on some road, which mortals tread,
Got some few trifling steps ahead,
And nearer to the end.
So that we, too, once past the bend,
Shall meet again, as face to face,
This friend we fancy dead,
She has but turned a corner."

—Inserted by L. and R.B., Melbourne.

PAPUAN PLANTATION SOLD

The well-known Mamai plantation at Port Glasgow, in Papua, was purchased outright, in February, as a going concern, by Steamships Trading Co. Ltd., of Port Moresby.

The property consists of 550 acres of full-bearing coconuts and 160 acres bearing rubber; and the purchase includes all stocks, such as 200 cattle, all plant, motor lorries, rubber machinery, etc. The new owners propose to actively continue the operation of the plantation and the former manager, Mr. Elundell, will continue with the new owners as manager.

As Captain Fitch's organisation has all the necessary equipment for carrying on this class of business—ships, stores, labour, etc.—the new development should prove profitable.

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MIDNIGHT POUNCE ON VILLAGE

How Papuan Official Took 15 Murderers and Marched Them 250 Miles

One of the most interesting feats in the history of Australian-Pacific administration was performed recently in Papua, when a patrol officer penetrated into the heart of untamed Papua, sprang into a village at midnight, seized three chiefs and 15 commoners on charges of murder and cannibalism, and marched them 250 miles into Port Moresby. This is the story.

From Our Own Correspondent

PT. MORESBY, Feb. 26.

WHEN Patrol Officer Jack Hides arrived in Port Moresby early in February, with his little band of police and fifteen prisoners, overland from the Loloipa Valley, 250 miles away in the wild interior of Papua, he brought with him a breath of primitive simplicity and strength — even though it came in shackles.

Accused of killing and eating members of a neighbouring tribe, these men showed no signs of guilt, but only a mild and wondering surprise at the unforeseen result of what they considered a commonplace procedure of their lives.

Port Moresby, to them, was a perplexity, incomprehensible. They gazed round in wonder at the motor cars, houses and white people, for it was their first introduction to civilisation. Only once had they seen a white man, and then at a distance, long ago, when a patrol made its way slowly past their valley, for the north.

On being asked what they thought of Port Moresby, their chief, Gopa, replied that he had thought and thought about all the things he saw, until he could not think any more, so bewildered he was by the Court of Justice, the white men and their ways. But before he left, under escort, on the return to his valley, he had gathered clearly that killing and eating other men were "not done" and he gave promises to the Government for himself and his people that there would be no more massacres in his district.

The Loloipa Valley, a large fertile district, lies S.E. of Mt. Strong, near the

border of New Guinea, running parallel to the Kunimaipa Valley, though more to the south. It lies among difficult country, where ranges tower one above another and torrents wind tortuously in and out through the precipitous ravines, until they meet the larger streams flowing down to the coast.

The whole area is inhabited by virile tribes, at war with one another, but gradually coming under control, as official patrols, with steady persistence, penetrate ever further among them.

Mr. Hides was on patrol in search of murderers at Kariapa, further to the east, when word reached him of the raiding at Kariarita, in the Loloipa Valley; and, as his easiest route to the district lay by the Mission Station at Mafula, inland from Yule Island, he set off with his police to attend to this matter first, deciding to visit Kariapa later, on his return journey.

He struck across country to the east, until he reached the Aurope River, near the Pole Range. Here, he climbed over steep broken limestone country, until the village of Kalibulu was reached. There, he found food prepared for his patrol by members of the injured tribe, who had sought help from the Government.

From Kalibulu, the patrol climbed to the crown of the spur, at an altitude of 7000 ft., and pushed on by scattered dwellings until they reached the village of Kariarita, the scene of the raid. From Kariarita, a magnificent view of the Loloipa Valley could be seen, stretching for mile upon mile, until it became lost to view behind limestone ridges and hills.



Some of the prisoners, as they were brought into civilisation, manacled at wrists and ankles. The chief, Gopa, who was afterwards released, is the central figure.

Here, Chief Gapelu waited, with a large crowd of natives, to escort the patrol to the village of the raiders.

On being questioned, Gapelu swore that his people had been eaten by the people of Lanivave, of the Loloipa tribe, and amongst those slain were their two chiefs, who controlled the villages of Poreta and Kariarita. He, Gapelu, after the raid, had taken their place as chief of the tribe.

At once, the patrol moved off for Lanivave, accompanied by Chief Gapelu and six of his tribesmen. Towards dusk, they reached a spot where they looked down across a deep ravine onto the home of the raiders and they hid among a growth of Pandanus palm until late in the evening. Then they climbed down, and commenced the steep ascent to the village, which they reached about midnight.

The moon was high and, in its clear light, the stockade surrounding the village showed plainly. But the entrance was blocked by stout poles, driven well into the ground and lashed firmly together. These had to be removed, and at grave risk of awakening the slumbering raiders.

Chief Gapelu worked them loose, and then the patrol crawled silently through the opening. Each policeman, according to instructions, stationed himself at the barred doors of each dwelling.

Soon, as the inhabitants awakened and realised there was something unusual abroad, there was chaos and confusion. Bedlam broke loose. Spears rained from all directions. Chief Gapelu, making a desperate attempt to gain an advantage, received an arrow in his brain and died almost immediately.

The important position in the village, Chief Gopa's house, was guarded by three police, and was held well, though Gopa and his men made frantic attempts to escape through the walls and the roof. They slashed at the police with long-



The dead chief Gapelu, killed when the police entered Gopa's village, being carried back to his own village.

handled axes and threw spears from all angles, but in vain.

Eventually, Chief Gopa, finding escape impossible, gave himself up. He was handcuffed, as were also the other men whom the police found hidden in a heap of ashes beneath the floor of the house.

These were the principal men concerned in the raid; and, with their arrest, the object of the patrol was accomplished. As an old sage in the village remarked later: "It is like a snake, and you have taken the head."

Gopa, the chief, readily admitted his guilt of the raid and the killings and eatings. On being asked for the motive, he replied, through the interpreter:

"You know our fashion. We look at these people. We say it is good that we kill them. We think of this all the time and when our bellies get hot we go and kill them. That's all."

At 7 o'clock the next morning the patrol moved off again on the return journey to Kariarita, with the prisoners and the dead Chief Gopelu, carried on a pole by his tribesmen.

After examining witnesses, and a rest, Patrol Officer Hides pushed off to complete his interrupted patrol to Kariipa. From Kariipa, he made his long overland journey 250 miles from the heart of New Guinea to the coast, and Port Moresby, with his prisoners and police.

Mr. Hides, in speaking of these natives, said he had nothing but admiration for the people of the Lololo Valley, in spite of their killing and cannibalism, which must cease. He admired their courage and virility. He told how, one night, while in camp listening to their deep-throated chants ringing over the gorges and hills, it seemed to him a pity that they had at last come into contact with a civilisation which in time would swamp all their primitive customs, and the virility of their simple life.

Of the 15 men brought in by Mr. Hides, twelve were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Three chiefs are being sent home as free men. They will have an interpreter as escort.

They have seen the wonders of aeroplanes, motor cars, and numerous boats in the harbor. They now go home to spread the news of the beneficent rule of the white man. Patrol Officer Hides pleaded for Gopa, the head chief, in pursuance of the Lieutenant-Governor's scheme for peaceful penetration.

Death of Mr. E. H. Pybus of B.S.I.

From a Special Correspondent.

GIZO, February 6.

THE passing of Mr. E. H. Pybus, of Simbo, B.S.I., on January 24, removes from the Gizo district an outstanding personality. He came to this district about 25 years ago and during his island career had controlled large trading ventures.

He had at all times interested himself in public matters and was a prominent member of the Planters and Traders' Association. For some years Mr. Pybus carried on a trading station in partnership with Major Clifford Collinson, and he is faithfully portrayed by the Major in his well-known book, "Life and Laughter 'midst the Cannibals." E.H.P. had a charm entirely his own. He was an excellent host and in a reminiscent mood was more than interesting.

Our old friend crossed over at the age of 67, after a short illness in Bilus Hospital. He left behind a host of friends—and no enemies.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB IN RABAU

From Our Own Correspondent

RABAU, Feb. 25.

A MOTORISTS' association has been formed in New Guinea under the name of the Automobile Club of New Guinea, and, from the manner in which the motoring public is showing its enthusiasm, it is going to be a live concern, and an assistance to motorists.

The following officers have been elected: President, Mr. E. Featherstone Phibbs, M.L.C.; vice-presidents, Mr. E. Britten and Mr. P. Coote; hon. secretary, Mr. Gordon Thomas; hon. treasurer, Mr. Tom Ellis; hon. auditor, Mr. S. E. Costelloe; hon. solicitor, Mr. Andrew Kelly; hon. consulting engineer, Mr. P. D. Mackenzie; committee, Dr. Watch, Messrs. Bryan Phibbs, R. A. L. Brown, J. Edwards, R. D. Pye, V. A. Pratt, M.L.C., J. C. Mullaly, M.L.C., and Baden Jones.

A prize is being offered for the best design of a club car badge. The subscription is £1 ls.

RELIEF FOR COPRA PRODUCERS

From Our Own Correspondent

PT. MORESBY, Feb. 16.

THE following communication has been made by the Administration:

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor authorises the announcement that the Papuan Government hopes to be able to afford some temporary assistance to copra producers, if there is no recovery in price during the next few months. The exact form of assistance has not been worked out and it would, of course, be subject to the Minister's concurrence. Further, it could not continue for more than one year, for it would mean the expenditure of moneys saved by the Government for certain purposes during a long period.

"THE LONGING"

Sea-wanderers Seek a Care-free Land

From Our Own Correspondent.

APIA, January 16.

THE RAPUNA—which in Maori means "The Longing"—is the name of a small sailing yacht under the German flag, which reached Apia after a voyage of 37 days from Honolulu. The crew consists of two Germans, Captain G. J. Fubbern and G. Gilmen.

The two men, in a leisurely way, since August, 1930, when they left Germany, have circumnavigated the globe on the lookout for a new Eden, and carrying a new message and philosophy of life for mankind. They visited the Mediterranean, Las Palmas, the West Indies, California, Hawaii, before coming to Samoa.

Captain Fubbern, a true philosopher of the sea, has done a lot of lecturing on the way, especially in Hawaii, and before school children. He has given a successful lecture in Samoa.

The adventurous seafarers intend to cross over to New Zealand and later on will return to Hawaii, which seems to them the most attractive country they have found so far.

AMALGAMATION

The Twin Sisters Spit at Each Other

From Our Own Correspondent

RABAU, Feb. 26.

THE plan of amalgamation with Papua is not at all popular here. The Legislative Council scorned the idea, and insisted that New Guinea be left alone to develop along its own lines.

From Our Own Correspondent

PORT MORESBY, Feb. 28.

So New Guinea thinks that it would be an "insufferable indignity" to be tied to "a stagnant territory like Papua"! Let us say, in reply, that Papua has never seriously considered the idea. The constitution of the two Territories is fundamentally different. Papua has not the slightest wish to be merely a port of entry and recruiting ground for New Guinea. She would have new burdens and no advantages.

Editorial Note

This editor has not enjoyed a spectacle so much since, as a small onlooker, he took a keen interest in dog-fights!

As a matter of fact, there is nothing for those two charming sisters, Papua and New Guinea, to squabble about. There is no suggestion to amalgamate the two Territories. Such a thing is quite impracticable. All that is proposed is to amalgamate, as far as is possible, the public services of the two Territories. There are practical difficulties in the way of that, too; but the obvious advantages far outweigh the objections. The matter is now under discussion by the Pacific Administrators at Canberra, and the result of their deliberations will be interesting.

WHAT BRITAIN IS DOING

The High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (Sir Murchison Fletcher), is trying to amalgamate the public service corps of the various Territories under his control—Fiji, Solomons, Gilbert and Ellice, New Hebrides, Tonga—so that he may move his men about more freely, giving them a more valuable experience and a wider variety of climatic conditions. He already has done it with his medical service, and he hopes, before very long, that the scheme will be complete and apply to all personnel. It is expected to operate most beneficially, for both the public servants and the territories under their charge.

If the British High Commissioner can do it in respect of the widely dissimilar territories named, surely Australia can do it in connection with New Guinea, Papua, Nauru, Norfolk Island, and the Northern Territory. It is a Tropical Service Corps that is aimed at—not an amalgamation of Territories.

TAHITIAN STOWAWAYS ON ANTARCTIC SHIP

The three-master barquentine, "Bear of Oakland," one of the two supply ships used by Admiral Byrd on his Antarctic expedition, arrived in Papeete on December 12. She replenished her coal bunkers and water supply and left the following day for New Zealand.

The vessel lost some 36 hours, as she was obliged to return to Papeete to land two Tahitian stowaways, who were found aboard.

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AUSTRALIAN PACIFIC ADMINISTRATORS CONFER AT CANBERRA



General Griffiths.

The conference of Australian Pacific Administrators was formally opened at Canberra on Monday, March 12, and concluded on March 13.

THE conference was entirely a private one. The agenda was published in our February number. It is not possible to give any outline of its deliberations in this issue, but we hope to have some details of decisions made for the April issue.

The conference was attended by the following:—

The Administrator of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, Brigadier-General Thomas Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

The Lieut.-Governor of Papua, Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

The Administrator of Norfolk Island, Captain Charles Robert Pinney, M.C.

The Administrator of Nauru, Commander R. C. Garsia.

The conference was opened by the Federal Minister in charge of Islands Territories, Major the Hon. C. W. C. Marr, D.S.O., M.C.

Sir Hubert Murray was accompanied to the conference by his official secretary, Mr. Leonard Murray, and a number of other officials connected with the Territories were also in attendance.

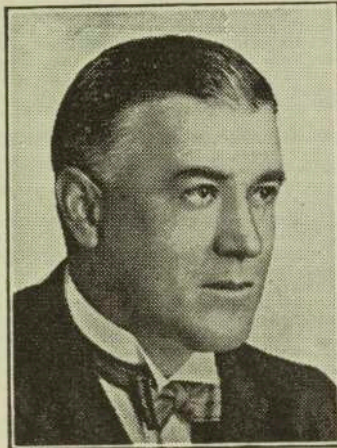
It had been hoped that the Administrators would have been able to devote at least a couple of weeks to the numerous matters brought forward for their consideration; but both Sir Hubert Murray and Brigadier-General Griffiths were anxious to return to their Territories; and General Griffiths has arranged to return by the same steamer with which he came south—namely, the Montoro, sailing from Sydney on March 15.

DECISIONS REACHED.

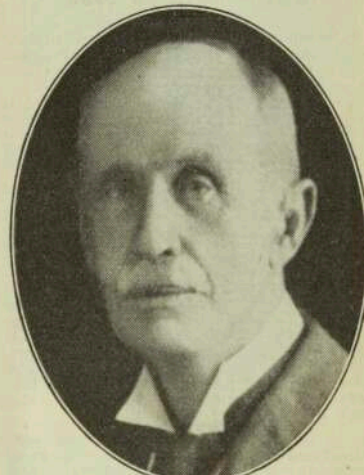
The conference is still sitting as we go to press. The following decisions are reported:

A stage of development has not yet been reached permitting amalgamation of administrative services, but closer co-operation between existing Administrations will be sought.

Each Administrator will advise his fellow Administrators, in addition to the Minister, of important administrative



Major the Hon. C. W. C. Marr.



Sir Hubert Murray.



Captain Pinney.



Commander Garsia.

acts; and administrative problems will be discussed by correspondence.

General Griffiths reported that New Guinea surveyors were already at work laying down the boundary between Papua and New Guinea, along the goldfields section, and Papua had agreed to accept this survey. It is intended to survey the whole boundary between the two territories.

To remove pension anomalies (a Papuan retired public officer receives a pension but his dependents receive nothing in the event of his death; whereas New Guinea retired men receive a smaller pension, but their dependents receive pensions in the event of the official's death) it was decided to have a superannuation scheme drafted for uniform application throughout all territories.

The services of expert officers are to be made available to all territories.

After discussion with Dr. Cumpston and Dr. Cilento (Commonwealth Health Department) it was agreed that territories should exchange information about tropical diseases and should hold conferences regarding same every two years.

The Administrators recommended the continuance of the existing prohibition against the whipping of natives.

Decisions or recommendations reached on Tuesday included a scheme by which the education of white children in the tropics would be linked with Australian standards; a plan by which Papua and New Guinea would adopt the same laws governing gold prospecting and mining; and methods for bringing the Territories into touch with Australian broadcasting stations.

TONGA'S FINANCE

Improvement on 1932

THE official accounts of the Kingdom of Tonga for the year ended December 31, 1933, show the following:

ASSETS.	
Cash	£14,733
Investments	138,042
Unallocated stores	2,503
Produce Export advance	2,037
Various	861
Total	£158,170
LIABILITIES.	
Deposit by Commissioners of Currency	£15,951
Other Deposits	1,700
Joint Colonial Fund	1,700
Excess of Assets	137,457
Total	£158,170

Details of other accounts show that the kingdom, while still suffering the full force of the economic blizzard, is showing an improved condition of internal finance. Revenue has increased by £6,848, and expenditure has fallen by £3,639—an improvement of well over £10,000 on the year's finances.

REVENUE.			
	1933		1932
Native Taxes	£11,673	..	£9,491
Customs	22,458	..	20,496
Port dues, etc.	2,483	..	2,591
Licenses, etc.	5,265	..	5,246
Court fees, etc.	7,987	..	6,369
Post Office	1,067	..	1,041
Rents and Interest	9,243	..	10,065
Miscellaneous	3,892	..	1,943
Total	£64,072	..	£57,224

EXPENDITURE.			
	1933		1932
Royal Establishment	£4,615		£4,086
Legislature	655		79
Premier	4,289		4,145
Governors	1,022		1,047
Audit	694		1,135
Treasury	1,923		1,234
Customs and P.O.	3,460		3,852
Lands	743		830
Survey	2,113		2,227
Justice	3,048		3,622
Land Court	491		681
Police	4,291		4,534
Gaols	1,108		1,287
Education	5,909		6,284
Pensions, etc.	3,116		1,810
Printing Office	1,763		1,777
Vessel	3,067		3,002
Medical	8,070		8,495
Agriculture	1,309		1,591
Telegraphs, etc.	1,540		1,958
Miscellaneous	1,410		1,432
Works	2,134		2,365
Public Works	2,484		3,593
Extraordinary Public Works	1,083		2,191
Total	£60,347		£63,986

HER THIRD ATTEMPT

The Melanesian Mission's ketch "Patterson," which twice left Sydney in January for the New Hebrides, but which was forced to return after sailing 600 miles with a disabled rudder, sailed again for Vila on March 9. She was commanded by Captain W. Delmer and had a crew of four.

The necessary repairs were carried out by Mr. Lars Halvorsen at Neutral Bay and she was thoroughly overhauled and underwent severe tests after leaving the yards. The "Patterson" was considered to be in excellent trim for her voyage.

The voyage to Vila is expected to take about two weeks and a call will be made at Noumea, New Caledonia.

Q: "What would be the proper thing to say if, in carving the duck at a picnic dinner, it should skid off the dish and into your neighbor's lap?"

A: "Be very courteous. Say, 'May I trouble you for that duck?'"

Fashion Notes for Island Women

By THERESE.

LIVING up to your clothes is essential in these days when chic is of paramount importance. Your complexion, your hands, your hair must be given the closest attention if you will achieve that well-groomed look. Your poise, the way you stand or sit, may mar the perfection of your toilette.

Sleeves have lost their exaggerated air and have become commonsensible again. Long or short, they are now only moderately full at the top, the slim straight sleeve being worn in many instances.

Shoulders matter tremendously and little epaulettes give the necessary width.

Continuing the slim look, nothing could be more svelte than the new tunic trend. In chic silk linen (it washes well, too) it is one hundred per cent. chic. This material is very popular just now and justifies its popularity in every way and, what matters most, is of negligible cost.

Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor! Buttons? But, of course! and you may be sure we add that extra one to ensure that the rich man will be our fate. Buttons are greatly in demand. We wear them with everything and the more the merrier. Even our evening frocks boast them. Adorable little diamante things that wink wickedly at the mere male.

Plaids are still in favour. A plaid blouse whose oatmeal skirt has belt and buttons of patent leather in the predominating shade is really delightful. Oatmeal linen is excellent for this scheme, as it contrasts so charmingly with vivid trimmings and accessories.

Ship ahoy! You must have at least one sailor collar of pique on your cotton frocks. You may be ambitious, and even wear two, but the lower one must be of the same shade as the frock, or a decided contrast. A pique gob cap, and you will be the pride of the navy in your nautical array. Try it in one of those lovely shades of blue, and so cool and fresh will you look that you will be a sight for tropical eyes, and, let me whisper it—"blue is man's favourite colour."

The high neckline is making another bold bid for popularity. It is, however, quite unsuitable for tropical wear, and, though we may hanker after it, the wise will avoid it altogether. Besides, there are very few among us who can wear it successfully, so its avoidance should cause few pangs.

Skirts are very straight and slim, and when fullness is required it is just knee high. Many frocks are cut on princess lines, always a winner, and they are frankly simple in design.

Red lace, with the addition of a current velvet sash, marks you as something different. The sash must be broad, with long tail ends falling from a soft bow.

The back line is of great importance on evening frocks, and cowl draperies give a graceful effect when falling softly from the shoulders of a frock that carries a plain front. Less back is seen than formerly, and backs are cut so cunningly that only glimpses of the skin are revealed here and there.

Fashion decrees that we are to glitter, so gather together your old stock of beads and transform a plain evening frock into a thing of beauty, with beaded designs. Outline the leaves and flowers of a lace frock with tiny bugle beads, in silver or opalescent, and you will have a frock fit for the fairy princess of "childish fancies." It is easy to accomplish, too; but time and patience are necessary attributes. Cultivate the latter and a feeling of intense satisfaction will be the result.

Hip length coats of plain shades are being worn with white sports frocks; and when a striped silk waistcoat is attached to the shoulder seams you are very chic indeed. Sports frocks continue plain, with either flare or pleats and in many cases are backless, hence the decided usefulness of the little jackets. A new jacket is of check, with white revers and white puritan cuffs with double button links.

Belts are an important accessory and should not be overlooked in the scheme of things. They instantly put life into a last season's frock, and are made of everything imaginable. Even curtain rings, lacquered to the desired shade, are threaded together on a belt of material or ribbon and are the cutest things. There are belts of string, of window cord, plaited together, of woven braid, and they are all delightful.

Hand-made flowers are worn with both day and evening gowns. Artificiality seems to add to their charm, and they are worn at the shoulder, high on the neck line, in the front of the bodice or at the waistline. For the very young, a garland of field flowers at the waist is adorable. Lovely life-like chrysanthemums in those beautiful cream and golden shades adorn the V-shaped back of an evening gown. Clusters of violets are tucked in the waist of an afternoon frock and achieve undeniable charm.

Posies of flowered chiffon are delightful and very easy to make. A few graduated circles of chiffon, a little wire and a few eceteras and the flowers are yours.

The mesh effect in gloves, shoes, hats, and stockings is still sought, and characterises one of the most important of this year's fashions. And why not, when they are so cool and look it?



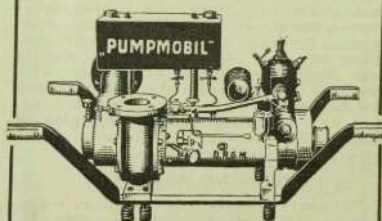
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March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

9

CLASHES WITH NEW GUINEA NATIVES

Official Police Kill 19 When Seeking Murderers in
"Uncontrolled" Areas

THERE has been a series of clashes between New Guinea administrative forces and wild bush natives in the region that lies north-west of the Morobe goldfield. One well-known mining man has been killed and, in a six hours' battle between official police and the natives, 19 natives were killed, 17 wounded and District Officer E. Taylor and three of his native police were wounded by arrows.

NORTH-WESTWARD of the Morobe goldfield is the wild, rough, partly-explored country that lies around the headwaters of three rivers—the Purari, which flows south-westward into Papua and on into the Gulf of Papua; the Ramu, which flows north-westward through New Guinea and reaches the sea far to the north of Madang; and the smaller Markham, which flows south-eastward into Huon Gulf. This region is labelled "uncontrolled" by the Administration; which means that Europeans enter it at their own risk.

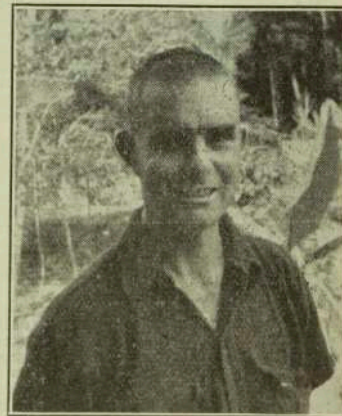
During the past couple of years Europeans have been pushing out into this country from the Morobe goldfield in increasing numbers. It is believed that there is rich gold in the watersheds of the upper Purari and upper Ramu. The country, although officially uncontrolled, has been regarded as reasonably safe. It has been penetrated by a considerable number of prospectors and, since landing-places have been cleared in various remote spots, it has been flown over to an increasing extent by the aeroplanes which carry on the goldfields transport services, and keep in touch with prospectors.

In recent months, there was formed in Melbourne a company called Purari Al-luvials (New Guinea), N.L., with head-

quarters in Melbourne. This company recently sent to New Guinea a small prospecting expedition, led by Captain Bernard McGrath, mining engineer. Captain McGrath lost no time in pushing through to the company's claim on the Dunantina River, on the Purari Divide, north-west of Morobe. He was accompanied by a miner, Mr. Robert Dugan, and at least a dozen natives. Captain McGrath, at the end of February, reported to headquarters in Melbourne that he had reached the Dunantina (otherwise called the Karumantina) River, and that he expected to commence boring operations immediately. It was reported that an option had been given to an influential company and an agreement posted.

The next development was tragic. On February 17, while Mr. Dugan and some of the native laborers were absent, Captain McGrath and the remainder of his natives were suddenly attacked by a large party of bush natives, and the leader was killed. Some of his laborers escaped.

The first news of the tragedy appears to have come from Messrs. Mick and Dan Leahy, well-known prospectors, who are leading a prospecting expedition in that region. They had found the body of Captain McGrath. It was then reported



MR. MICK LEAHY.

that Mr. Dugan was missing, and it was feared that he had been killed. Immediately thereafter Cadet T. H. Aitchison, in charge of a small patrol, met Leahy Bros.' expedition, and they jointly appear to have made some move against the hostile natives.

Immediately he got the news, District Officer E. Taylor flew from Salamaua, over the affected district. He located the camp of Mr. Aitchison and Messrs. Leahy, and communicated with them by signal, and was informed that Mr. Dugan was safe with them.

D.O. Taylor immediately organised a small expedition, consisting of himself, Cadet Black and 16 native police, and they joined the party led by Cadet Aitchison and Messrs. Leahy.

(Continued overleaf.)

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Some other miners gave assistance; and the whole party then advanced to deal with the native position as it had developed.

They appear immediately to have met with hostility, and they soon found the bush natives in a natural stronghold, to which they retreated with every indication that they intended to offer resistance.

D.O. Taylor, skillfully assisted by Messrs. Leahy and the two young Cadets, deployed his police so that he was able to confine the natives to their stronghold, and attack them there. This was on February 22—only five days after Captain McGrath was murdered.

The fight lasted for six hours. The natives used only their primitive weapons, but they were present in large numbers and they fought with great resolution. The official party, however, gradually overwhelmed them, and, finally, after suffering severe losses, the natives surrendered.

It was then found that 19 bush natives had been killed and 17 wounded. District Officer Taylor and three of his native police were wounded by arrows, but not seriously.

The bush natives then obeyed instruc-

tions to report at the Government camp; and D.O. Taylor held an official enquiry into the whole of the circumstances surrounding the murder of Captain McGrath and the subsequent fighting. It is understood that, as a result, certain natives were taken into custody.

Cadet Black, with a force of 10 native police, remained in the locality; and D.O. Taylor and his party returned to the coast.

The latest report was that the natives had returned to their villages and normal conditions prevailed.

The Minister for Territories, Major C. W. C. Marr, warmly praised the achievement of D.O. Taylor. "He is one of our most reliable and trustworthy officers," said Major Marr. "He was sent from Kokopo to take charge of the Morobe district because of his great experience, tact and ability." Mr. Marr laid emphasis on the fact that the district in which the fight occurred is officially labelled "uncontrolled," and Europeans enter it at their own risk.

Our Rabaul correspondent referring to this matter, praises the good service given to the Administration on this and other occasions, by Messrs. Leahy.

The Melbourne office of Purari Alluvials, N.L., has been advised of Captain

McGrath's death; and Mr. J. O'Neill, who was formerly associated with Captain McGrath, has been instructed to take charge of the expedition.

PREVIOUS ATTACK

Writing in the Melbourne "Star" on February 21, Mr. Alan W. Dawes says:—

The exact scene of the murder of Bernard McGrath, the latest victim, is not indicated in messages from Rabaul, but it is reported that it is in the same area as that in which the prospector Eric Baum met his death in 1931, and in which the Leahy brothers were attacked about a year ago.

Baum was clubbed to death by the Kukukukus, the most savage natives in New Guinea. They felled him with stone clubs after some trifling argument about payment for food supplies—yams and taro—they were bringing to his camp. They cut off his head and opened up his body, and danced triumphantly around it. His native carriers—"boys" from distant parts—stood apart shivering with fear and surrounded by menacing Kukukukus, who, on a sudden impulse, leapt upon them also with spears and clubs. Only three of the 12 natives escaped.

The country which the intractable Kukukukus people occupy is perhaps the roughest in the world. The broken mountains are torn with bottomless gorges hidden treacherously by the calamus-bound jungle, and boiling torrents foam turbidly through crevasse-like valleys. The Kukukuku warriors roam these mountain fastnesses, garbed from head to toe in strange capes of tapa cloth and in short grass petticoats like those the women wear in more accessible parts of the Territory.

The most unaccountable feature of many of these murders at the hands of natives is their apparent motivelessness. A white man who has seemingly done no harm and threatened no harm is suddenly spitted with a black palm spear or savaged with a club, while a surging throng of natives yell their approval and delight.

The fact is that the motive is often deep-seated and logical only from the simple viewpoint of the savage. One white man is as good as another to murder when revenge for some ancient wrong is sought, and the innocent often suffers for the guilty—the recruiter who has forced unwanted labour upon a tribe, the degenerate who has not scrupled to seize a native woman, the weakling who has allowed his native servants to pillage and rape in their progress through the villages, the unscrupulous trader or planter

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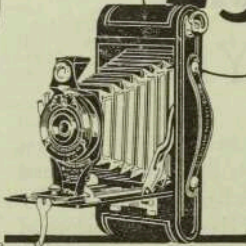
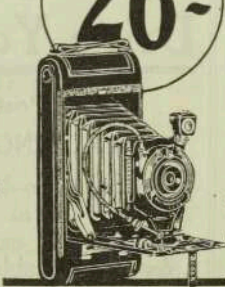
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THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

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who has swindled the native of his copra or his land. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" is still good Blackstone in the jungle.

And any eye will do, so long as it is a white man's.

Once in Madang, on the north-east coast, a missionary unwittingly endangered a district officer's life by telling newly met natives that it was a "kiap" (magistrate) who had sentenced the Saviour to be crucified. The only "kiap" they knew was the district officer, so they laid in wait for him with spears, and were only dissuaded with the greatest difficulty.

The Kukukukus range the easterly part of a tract 200 miles or more in length through the mountain heart of New Guinea. It has never been explored, and has only in recent months been visited by white men—prospectors and patrol officers—who, with the aid of the aeroplane, which is now one of civilisation's greatest instruments in these remote outposts, will doubtless succeed eventually in making it a country where murder no longer stalks at noon.

How McGrath was Killed

An account of the murder of Captain McGrath was given by M. J. Leahy in a despatch to the "Sunday Sun," which was written on February 24.

Mr. Leahy says that with his brother, Dan, and 35 native carriers, he had crossed the Ramu-Purari divide and reached the Kuramantina River, a tributary of the Purari River, 120 miles from Salamaua.

They found the tribesmen swarming in the vicinity and very excited and calling out from the hill-tops, "We have killed the master."

Messrs. Leahy hurried to McGrath's camp, and there found everything in disorder. McGrath and Dugan and their boys were missing, and there were many signs of a struggle. They found McGrath's body 300 feet away on a grass ridge. He had an arrow through his side and another through his heart, from which he was still bleeding. His body was wet from perspiration—the attack had occurred only a little time before. Beside him was a single-barrel shotgun.

Reconstructing the affair, later on, Messrs. Leahy decided that McGrath was suddenly attacked and wounded. Most of his boys fled. McGrath tried to get across to the Dunantina, where his companion Dugan was camped, but the natives closed in on him from all sides. He was inadequately armed; and he was struck down with another arrow.

Dan Leahy and five armed boys left immediately for the police post at Ramu aerodrome. Mick Leahy camped with his boys on top of the grass ridge, maintaining a double guard all night; and he attacked and scattered crowds of natives who began to come in to share in the loot.

Early next morning one of Guinea Airways Junker planes circled over the camp and dropped a note from Dan Leahy, saying that he had duly reached Ramu landing-ground; and he and Cadet Aitchison, with police boys, were on their way back. Later in the same day Mr. Ubank, who is a miner on the Ramu, arrived with a team of boys. Ubank recognised a revolver picked up in McGrath's camp as belonging to Dugan. At this time, they were sure that Dugan was killed.

That night, they saw a torch flashing and heard a shot fired. Soon afterwards another miner, Mr. Lance Peadon, arrived and Dugan was with him. Dugan explained that four of McGrath's boys had

climbed around a mountain, 7000 feet high, to get to his camp and tell him of McGrath's fate. Dugan, with McGrath's boys, marched 20 miles through the night, to Peadon's camp.

Soon afterwards, Dan Leahy with Cadet Aitchison, and a long line of police boys, arrived. That night was made hideous with the howling of the excited natives on the hill-tops, around the scene of the murder.

Next morning Dugan, who was practically exhausted, remained in camp and dug a grave for McGrath; while the rest of the party, with young Aitchison in charge, set out to deal with the native murderers. The latter had retreated to a thickly timbered hollow, 2000 feet above the camp, and they met the advancing police with showers of arrows, two police boys being wounded.

There was some fighting, and the police party returned to the camp. Then a D.H. 50 aeroplane, belonging to Holden's Airways, in charge of Pilot O'Dea, circled overhead and dropped a note, asking for signals as to whether Dugan was alive, dead or missing. Dugan answered the inquiry, in person by going out into the open and waving to District Officer Taylor, who was in the plane.

D.O. Taylor then dropped a message to say that he would be along presently, with a punitive expedition.

"Over McGrath's grave," says Mr. Leahy, "we laid a small quantity of white quartz, the mother-stone of the gold, to mark the furthest inland grave of just another prospector who had gambled with his life for gold—and lost."

A Profitable Industry Ended

Tahiti Mourns Last Load of Bootleg Whisky

From Our Own Correspondent.

PAPEETE, Feb. 22.

THE three-masted vessel "Marechal Foch," now owned by the heirs of the late Pere Rougier, but formerly belonging to Mr. Zane Grey, and then known as the "Fisherman," has just returned to Papeete after delivering the last load of whisky to the boot-leggers' mother-ship, stationed off the Mexican Coast.

It is stated that there are still more than 60,000 cases of liquor on the "Row," awaiting disposal, before the owners can relinquish the bootlegging game and get back into the regular liquor business.

Apparently, the price of liquor in America is still high enough to make

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smuggling a profitable venture, but the coastguards are said to be exceedingly active now-a-days, and the risks of landing bootleg liquor infinitely greater than they were when the American public were denied a legitimate supply, and consequently worked hand in hand with the boot-leggers in outwitting the authorities.

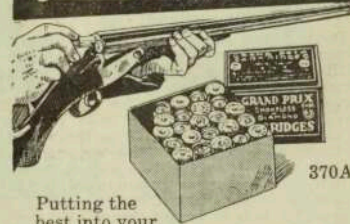
The transshipment at Papeete of French wines and Scotch and Canadian whiskies has been a considerable source of revenue for this Colony for some years past, and in spite of sensational reports to the contrary, has been quietly and efficiently carried on—just like any other business enterprise.

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TROPICALITIES

MR. GORDON SINCLAIR, the Canadian junior reporter, concerning whose libellous rubbish on Papua and New Guinea we said a few words last year, has been "Footloose in India." That is the title of a book he has written, after fully eleven days spent in the ancient Empire. He does not think very much of India or the Indians, and he is quite illiterately scornful, at their expense. He decides that the romance of the immemorial east is a "washout," and that he must "de-bunk" India; and he does it with the finest collection of American slang ever seen in one volume. It is a priceless example of puppyish journalism, lacking either use or ornament, but probably it will amuse some of the illiterate millions of North America. Perhaps the best comment on the book is provided by a photograph of the author himself. We see the young gentleman beautifully posed, hands on slim hips, open-necked shirt, a sun-helmet on his head and a holster, containing a real revolver, around his waist. He spent an hour jeering at Gandhi; and he used his revolver to take pot-shots at turtles from the top of the Taj-Mahal. "A Hoodlum in India" would be a better title.

THIS occurred recently in a town in South Queensland:

During the year the class had been given a lesson on the habits and customs of the Pacific Islands natives. On the occasion of the periodical visit of the inspector, this subject came up for question and the following information was proffered by a promising lad, much to the chagrin of the school master: "The Pacific Islander eats very little and has an empty look. When he beats on his tum-tum, it makes a hollow sound, which can be heard for miles." A bright young thing, gifted with a sense of humour, blushed and giggled.

KINDLY little letters from friends all over the world, bearing witness to the interest and value of the P.I.M., are frequently received, but are not publicly acknowledged, for obvious reasons. There is one letter to hand in the last mail, however, over which we must publicly compliment ourselves.

Mr. J. C. Barley, the newly appointed Administrator of the Gilbert and Ellice Colony, recently received congratulations on his appointment from an old friend who has been wandering in out-of-the-way places in Europe. This friend says that he learned of Mr. Barley's new move from a copy of the "Pacific Islands Monthly" which he happened to pick up in the ante-room of a German doctor's place in Berlin. Mr. Barley kindly remarks that this is somewhat startling evidence of the very considerable circulation of the P.I.M.

As a matter of fact, the P.I.M. now has a surprisingly large circulation in Great Britain, Germany, Holland, France, the Far East and the United States. Not long ago a London firm advertised a special brand of whisky for sale. Writing to us recently, they said that they thought they were advertising to secure Pacific Islands business; and they naturally were astonished to receive replies to their advertisement from residents of the western States of America. It just happened that the advertisement received publicity at the time that U.S.A. abandoned prohibition, and people in America were looking for sources from which they might secure regular whisky supplies.

ALL the civil-service superannuation schemes in Australia and M.L. have been described, at one time or another, as "actuarially unsound"; and Papua has come into the picture. During the last two financial years nearly £7000 has had

to be appropriated from general revenue to meet pensions, and if all retired who are entitled to retire another £12,000 would be required in the first year. The fund was launched in 1917. One officer paid £590 into it. He has retired on a pension of £530; and he is still a comparatively young man.—Sydney Bulletin.

IN reply to a good deal that has appeared in Australian newspapers lately on the subject of refractory natives Mr. J. T. Bensted, late Director of Public Works in Papua, made an effective point. Writing to the "Sydney Morning Herald" on January 25, he said: "I think the answer to these complaints, or criticisms, may be found in the fact that the white man and his wife and children were not molested in this manner in the early days, nor was it found necessary to inflict corporal punishment upon one's servants or employees. Then there was far less 'protection'—no town patrols or European constables, and the residences were more isolated—yet there was an entire absence of the class of offence now complained of. In the opinion of many, who by experience should know, the cause of the present trouble is to be found in the conduct of many of the residents themselves, and the cure in the same direction."

There is no doubt that immeasurable harm to white prestige has been done in the Islands by "cheap whites," who adopt an attitude of easy familiarity with natives; and also by cheap politicians who try to put into practice their mad-headed notion that all men are equal, irrespective of quality, colour or education.

IRRESPONSIBLE makers of talkies have joined irresponsible journalists in libelling the Pacific Islands. An American mass producer of travel pictures, Mr. Fitzpatrick, has given us a film on Papua; and Sydney audiences have recently been informed in cinema fashion that, except for a strip along the coast, Papua is inhabited by headhunters and cannibals. The other day Sir Hubert Murray, Lieut.-Governor of Papua, who may fairly claim that a white man armed with a walking stick can walk in safety from one end of the Territory to the other, was in the audience and heard the fruity American gentleman "advertise" Papua. His Excellency is a philosopher, and therefore merely looked pained. If he had been an ordinary Australian, he would have used language likely to cast aspersions upon the picture-producers' parentage—and no one would have blamed him.

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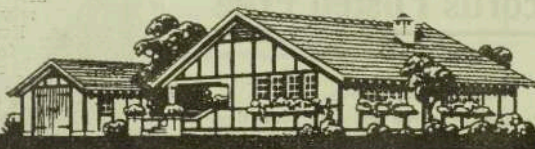


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THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

13

ON SUNNY NORFOLK ISLAND

Macdhui Shows Them How — Some Distinguished Visitors —
and a Perfect Yacht

From Our Own Correspondent

NORFOLK ISLAND, Jan. 10.
"AS idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean," the B.P. motor vessel Macdhui, diverted from her usual run for a tourist cruise, lay off our shores for 36 hours at New Year.

This is the first time that a visitor of such calibre has dared risk a night at anchor in our open waters, where weather conditions change as swiftly as woman's mind and it is necessary to keep steam up and be ready to shift seaward at a moment's notice. But Captain Rothery, commanding, and Captain Perry, serving for this special trip as chief officer, are familiar with local peculiarities, and were thus able to take risks that other companies would not dare.

Not only did they allow their passengers to stay ashore for a most democratic dance at the Rawson Hall—attended by a large party from Government House and also by a muster of cooks, stewards and members of the crew of the Macdhui—but all night long, under a brilliant moon, over the sleeping sea, the dancers were transported to and fro without a splash to mar the splendour of fragile frocks and immaculate dress suits.

Laughter and song echoed over the water and strangely conjured up before the mental vision of the thoughtful onlooker, pictures of other passengers coming ashore a hundred years ago; rowing in over the same reef, coming alongside the same stone jetty. Gaunt, hollow-eyed, wolfish convicts, shot with broad arrows, clanking with chains; landing never to sail again, but to work like driven beasts as long as life might last under these alien skies and to die at last uncared for and unmourned—in many, many cases, upon the gallows that their own hands had helped to rear.

NOTABLE VISITORS

Among the visitors were the Premier of New South Wales and his family, snatching a hasty holiday, and they were entertained at Government House, where Sir Hubert and Lady Murray were spending a few weeks in a climate a good deal more enjoyable than that of Papua at this time of year.

Sir Hubert has been quartering the island with our own Administrator and has shown the keenest interest in the problems that beset Captain Finney and his able staff. It must be intriguing for Sir Hubert to compare the bold, immense canvas of Papua, splashed in sheer black and white with the small intricate sampler that is Norfolk—picked out in shades of varying green, patterned with pine trees and dotted with obstinate little human figures defying change and challenging every innovation.

He will have realised that at this particular stage of our development it may well be a more difficult task to take cautious stitches in a sampler without disturbing the balance and values of the whole design, than to make the sweeping gesture that introduces another shining band of white among the prevailing darkness of his own territory.

NEW ZEALAND YACHT

For ten days past the little auxiliary yacht Morewa, just off the stocks in Auckland, and built for cruising among

the Pacific Islands, has been lying in turn off every anchorage around Norfolk. She really ran down here merely to try out her engines and to secure her ocean-going ticket—if that is what you call it; but her owners, Mr. and Mrs. Macarthur, are having such a good time on the island exchanging hospitalities with New Zealanders resident here that they cannot persuade each other to leave.

Everybody interested in yachts or strangers has been welcome aboard and has come ashore again deeply envious and dissatisfied with their own drab lot. Not only is the vessel herself a beautiful job—comparable, in the opinion of a resident yachtsman of world wide experience, to the best of her size and class anywhere in English or American waters—a credit

to her builders, the Wilde Brothers, of Auckland—but her internal fittings are wonderful. There are electric stoves and refrigeration, a powerful wireless set, both for sending and receiving, a comprehensive library, and a baby cinema installation for the projection of pictures taken by Mrs. Macarthur as they wander about.

One can imagine no more agreeable lotus life than idling perpetually upon the deck of the Morewa while she sails in and out and round about the beautiful isles and islets of the blue Pacific.

To us, left sorting beans and grading bananas in exchange—as often as not—for debit notes, it is a picture calculated to turn us Bolshevik and Direct Actionists in a body.

Mr. M. Harper, a well-known trader and recruiter of Mandoliana, Solomon Islands, has purchased the A. V. Trader, a twin-screw vessel of 15 tons register, for use in connection with his work. As he now owns three small ships, he is known in his part of the Group as "Inch-cape the Second." Mr. Harper was in Sydney last year undergoing medical treatment, and appears to have made a complete recovery.

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N.S.W.

PAPUAN NEWS

From Our Own Correspondent

PORT MORESBY, January 19.

THE Port Moresby Golf Club held its annual dinner on December 15, when the various cups won during the season were presented by the president. The Gore Cup was won by Mr. C. N. Perry, the Guttridge and Fitch Cups both fell to the prowess of Mr. Roy Field, while the Club Championship trophy went to Mr. E. B. Bignold.

The nine-hole course is improving very rapidly, and has been in good playing condition during the whole of the season. The grass greens promise to be a great success, and already are a vast improvement on the stony surfaces which were responsible for so much poetic fervour two years ago.

INSECT COLLECTOR

Miss L. E. Cheeseman, who for the last eight months has been making a collection of insects in the eastern parts of Papua for the British Museum, has completed her work at that end of the Territory, and went west by the "Papuan Chief" on December 2 to investigate the extensive coastal flats in the Gulf and Western Divisions.

EXPLORER LEAVES PAPUA

Mr. J. W. Vandercook returned from his trip through the Purari Delta early in December, and left for the Solomon Islands via Rabaul. Mr. Vandercook, who was accompanied by his wife, secured a large number of unique photographs and expressed his satisfaction at having examined what he declares to be a unique district. After seeing most of the delta systems of the world, Mr. Vandercook declares that there is nothing that can be compared with the Purari Delta in extent, in interest, or in the vast number of its navigable waterways.

He hopes to return to Papua after visiting the Solomons.

NATIVE VILLAGE DESTROYED

The native village of Aluguni, near Huia, some sixty miles south-east of Port Moresby, was completely destroyed by fire. No loss of life is reported, but many rare old carved timbers were destroyed, of a kind that is not produced in modern times.

ON MT. ALBERT EDWARD

Messrs. R. Archbold (mammalogist), A. L. Rand (ornithologist) and L. J. Brass (botanist) have returned from their three weeks' sojourn on the summit of Mount Albert Edward and have gone west to search for new specimens in the mainland round the region of the Fly River. New specimens were found by each of these scientists on Mount Albert Edward, and the party were delighted by the climate and surroundings.

At an elevation of over 13,000 ft. they experienced frost practically every night, and found the scenery unique in its variety and beauty.

WHITTEN BROS., LTD.

Port Moresby Store Sold

From Our Own Correspondent

PORT MORESBY, Jan. 19.

IT was with genuine regret that the older inhabitants of Port Moresby learned that the local branch of Whitten Brothers Limited has changed hands, and that the well-known name is to be withdrawn from the business premises which have known it for so many years.

William Whitten came out on the "Governor Blackall" with Sir Peter Scratchley, first Administrator of Papua, in 1885. He soon left the Government service, attracted by trading prospects to the east, and sailed his own schooner among the islands and along the coast of the mainland round and beyond Samarai. As trade and settlement progressed, William Whitten established a store at Samarai and was joined by his brother, R. F. Whitten, the present manager of the business, about 1893.

The Whittens were intimately concerned with the development of the Yodda goldfield. For many years they undertook the greater part of the transport between the Yodda and the coast, recruited labourers for work on the field, and established branch stores first at Buna on the coast, and later on the Yodda itself. They were always the friends of the miners, and have helped and grubstaked many a man who was at the end of his tether; and the firm has more acts of generosity to its credit than any other business concern in the history of the Territory.

William Whitten died some 20 years ago, since when the whole of the firm's interests, which are extensive, have been cared for by R. F. Whitten, a popular and trusted figure whom Port Moresby residents will be sincerely sorry to lose.

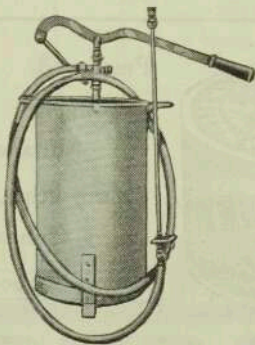
Mr. Whitten will carry on his Samarai business, which he has not sold.

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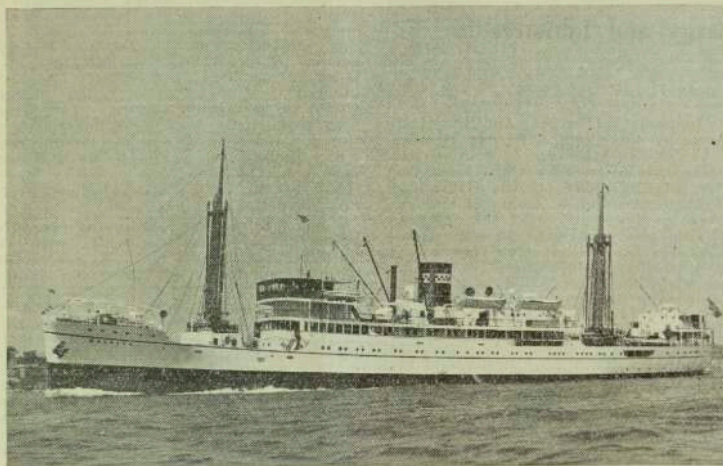
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M.V. MALAITA ON SYDNEY-SOLOMONS-RABAU RUN DEVELOPMENTS IN PAPUA



THE advent of the new B.P. motor-vessel Malaita has been the one bright spot experienced by Solomons Islands residents in recent months. The Malaita represents a new development of comfortable tropical travel.

The Malaita was built by Barclay Curie & Co., at their Clydeholm Yard, Whitehead, Glasgow, for Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., and was launched there on August 21, 1933. Her length is 325 ft., breadth moulded 47 ft.; depth, moulded, 23 ft. 6 ins.; load draught, 20 ft. 9 ins.; dead-weight 3400 tons; tonnage (approx.), 3500 gross, 2160 nett; service speed, 12 knots.

Accommodation for passengers comprises 101 saloon, and 8 steerage berths,

and it has been designed specially for the tropics. The whole of the accommodation is ventilated on the Termotank system, providing fresh air to all parts.

There are five hatches, served by 10 electric winches, and 15 derricks, and there is one 20-ton heavy-lift derrick.

The total cargo capacity exclusive of stores is 160,000 cub. feet.

The engine is thus described: 8-cylinder, 2-stroke, trunk piston, single-acting type, Burmeister & Wain, built by J. G. Kincaid, Glasgow, under license from Harland and Wolff, Bore, 500 mm; stroke 900 mm.; B.H.P. 1740, at 110 revs. per minute, and I.H.P., about 200.

This graceful white vessel is now away in the north, making her initial run in the newly-arranged Sydney-Solomons-Bougainville-Rabaul service.

Two more developmental schemes have been placed before the Administration of Papua for its consideration.

One is a plan for supplying electric light and power to Port Moresby, and the other is a far-reaching proposal for growing sisal hemp in Papua on an extensive scale. The latter plan is favoured by the Government, as providing an alternative to the precarious rubber and the sick and sorry copra industry.



Packed for the Tropics

This is a dainty, plain biscuit, with a flavour that appeals to all. Baked by Joyce, the Marie is prepared especially for the Tropics, and is packed in hygienic sealed tins. Marie Biscuits reach you in perfect condition just as they leave the oven.

There are dozens of Joyce varieties. Ask for Joyce Milk Arrowroot, Creamy Crackers, Wheatmeal, Selected Afternoon Tea, etc.

JOYCE BISCUITS

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FPL-14

Religious Difficulties in Solomons

Letter to the Editor.
MEDICAL men and anthropologists are beginning to wonder whether the teachings of the Seventh Day Adventists' Mission are not becoming a danger to the physical well-being of the native races in this group who have become their converts.

Without criticising the religious beliefs of that body, I will say that it is becoming evident that the tabus and prohibitions on native foods are resulting in a decline in the stamina of the natives. Pork, possum and all meats are prohibited, as are also fish, tobacco and betel nut. There is no incentive now for hunting and fishing parties. Men loaf around the villages and the women look after the gardens.

In our district the S.D.A. have gone a step further. Marys are now compelled to wear "bloomers" (made of soreleg calico) under their lavas. Apart from the prudery and absurdity, can anything be less hygienic than this? A singlet worn by a native usually stays on the body until it rots off.

In the Mandated Territory, any clothing other than a lava is prohibited. A wise law, that should be enforced throughout Me'anesia.

SOLOMANIAC.

B.S.I., Feb. 5, 1934.

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Solomons: Makambo, Gizo, Faisi.

New Hebrides: Vila.

Gilberts: Tarawa.

Norfolk Is. Nauru. Niue. Wallis Is. Futuna Is.

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COOL HILL STATION FOR TAHITI

Tourist Association Has Energy and Initiative

From Our Own Correspondent

PAPEETE, Feb. 4. THE annual general meeting of the Syndicate D'Initiative (Tourist Association) was held recently in the Mairie at Papeete. His Excellency Gouverneur Montagne was present by invitation. The attendance was a representative one and included the Mayor of Papeete (Mr. George Bambridge), the Commandant and Officers of the training ship Zeelee, and most of the business men of the community.

Monsieur L'Herbier, who succeeded the late Pere Rougier as President of the Association, presented a resume of operations covering the preceding twelve months. In the course of this he stated that the Tourist Bureau established on the wharf at Papeete had amply justified its expense by the good work already accomplished. Foreign tourists unacquainted with the French language were now able to secure assistance in passing their baggage through the Customs, and in other formalities of entry. They could also get reliable information as to what accommodation was available ashore.

With regard to the various Committees charged with special branches of the Association's work, the President said that these were functioning satisfactorily, and

he particularly laid stress on the results achieved by the Committee des Etrangers. Under the stimulus of propaganda, and of prizes offered by the Association and by private donors, this Committee had been successful in arousing the enthusiasm of the natives in the work of beautifying their districts. In some localities, flower gardening had become a craze, unsightly fences were being replaced with hedges of coloured plants, and flowering trees planted along the roadside. This sort of work took time and effort, and the importance of it from a tourist standpoint was not easy to bring home to the native mind. A splendid beginning had been made, the value of which would become more apparent as time went on.

At this juncture a letter was read from the Committee des Etrangers drawing attention to the mutilation of shade trees along the water front and other places in Papeete, which was stated to be necessary for extension of the telephone system and for drainage improvements. It was decided to discuss this question with the municipal authorities and endeavour to find a solution.

On the question of a suitable site for a hill station, the President said that after

several ineffectual excursions into different parts of the Island a location had been decided upon near Mount Touhi, where, at an altitude of 900 metres, there was sufficient land and water available for the carrying out of the project. The approach to this plateau would be from a point in the Punaavia district about 12 kilometres from Papeete. No bridges would be necessary and he was advised that there existed no great obstacles to the construction of an automobile road when funds were available for the purpose. In the meantime a bridle track could be cut on an easy gradient at no great expense.

Several minor matters having been disposed of, M. L'Herbier dealt with the financial situation of the Association which, considering the present economic difficulties throughout the world and the general falling off of all business, he regarded as a satisfactory one. After allocating a portion of the available funds for various purposes, there would still remain a substantial cash balance, which it was proposed to contribute towards the expense of deepening the Papeete Pass, so that large tourist vessels could enter with safety; he anticipated that the work would be completed during the coming year.

H.E. The Gouverneur, who has shown great interest in the various projects of the Association for the development of the Colony's tourist resources, made a sympathetic response on the matters which had been raised at the meeting. He said that it was intended to take up the important work of deepening the Papeete Pass at an early date, and arrangements for a bridle track to the proposed hill station were also under way.



Money Transfers Throughout the World

The Bank of New South Wales makes complete facilities available for the transaction of banking business throughout Australasia and between Australia and all other parts of the world.

The Bank establishes commercial credits by mail or by cable. It issues drafts and makes money transfers by letter or telegraph. It negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange and issues, for the convenience of travellers, Letters of Credit available all over the world. Exchange quotations direct on all countries are issued daily and trained officers of the Bank are always available to advise customers on matters relating to overseas money transactions.

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"CO-HABITING"

From Our Own Correspondent.

RAROTONGA, Jan. 27.

ANOTHER co-habiting case involving a European, was brought to court recently. This makes the third recent prosecution of the kind.

Native co-habiting cases are too numerous to mention. A choice of marriage in two weeks, or a fine, is the sentence; and, times being as they are, marriage is usually selected.

Some queer unions are being formed, which can bring nothing but trouble later on. Many of these unconventional matings happen more through necessity than affection. A youth from an outer island, say, often gets in touch with a much older woman who cooks and washes for him, quite happy in having a man about the kainga to chop wood, etc. Neither has any intention of making a lasting union—she knowing quite well that when he can afford it he will arrange a marriage with a girl of his own age and kind. Then the police arrive, and the result is a hasty wedding, in preference to facing court and a 25/- fine.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—So far as we know, the N.Z. administration in the Cook Islands is the only Pacific authority which attempts to enforce a "cohabiting" law; and to that extent the N.Z. Government is ridiculous. There would be some justification for preventing promiscuousness between Europeans and natives; but the effort to impose our ideas of Victorian morality upon the Polynesian people themselves is ludicrous. The Polynesians, all through the ages, have permitted a casual relationship between unmarried men and women, and—as residents of these islands well know—official attempts to prevent it lead only to hypocrisy and nastiness. The thing is not stopped, but is driven underground, and an evil is created thereby where none need exist.



This striking group photograph, which we publish by courtesy of "The Missionary Review," shows the fine type of young Chinese who are growing up

in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, and providing Australia with an interesting sociological and industrial problem. This is a photo-

graph of the school conducted by the Methodist Missionary Society in Rabaul. On the right is Miss Jenkins; and on the left, Mr. Yip.

REV. M. K. GILMOUR

Respected Missionary Retires

THE retirement from missionary work of the Rev. Matthew K. Gilmour, who for 33 years has served in Papua, was dealt with at the meeting of the Australian Methodist Missionary Society on February 8.

Many of the ministers referred to the value of Mr. Gilmour's work during that period, and, in agreeing to his transfer to home work, placed on record appreciation of the services rendered to the district. It was explained that Mr. Gilmour had gone to Papua in 1901.

AFFRAY ON "NAURU CHIEF"

SUVA, Feb. 14.

A VERY remarkable occurrence took place on board the steamer Nauru Chief while at the Gilbert Islands recently. For three days a native had a knife stuck in his forehead as the result of a fight with another native. He is alive to tell the tale, although the whole length of the blade penetrated his head.

When off the island of Abailan, two Gilbertese who were being returned as labourers from Ocean Island had a quarrel. One man drew his knife and lunged for his opponent, striking him in the forehead. The wounded man reached for his knife and fatally stabbed his assailant in the chest.

FIRST IN 1868 FITZROY BRAND CANNED MEATS STILL BEST IN 1933

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JAPANESE SHELL POACHERS

How Evil Has Grown In and Around Torres Straits

ANOTHER of the fast and elusive Japanese shell-poaching sampans was reported in Torres Straits on January 31. It disappeared, at high speed, when sighted.

The representative of the "Melbourne Herald," writing from Darwin in January, supplied the following summary of the position in and around the western end of Torres Straits:—

The decision of the Federal Government to station a seaplane permanently at Darwin to check the activities of foreign poachers in northern waters draws attention to the great amount of poaching that has been done in recent years.

The first attempt to poach on a big scale was detected in 1931, when a white man in Darwin applied for a licence for a pearling lugger. When his application was refused, because it was believed that he was only dummying for a Japanese diver, this diver left Darwin with the lugger for which the white man had applied for a licence, and from headquarters at the Aroe Islands, fished the Bathurst Island grounds for that season. His success was immediately followed up by a Japanese company, which fitted out at the Caroline Islands two big 30-ton luggers, twice the size of any boats operating in Darwin, and through the 1932 season joined the other Japanese in poaching at Bathurst Island.

PRICES FALL

Last year two more 30-tonners from Prahoe in the Caroline Islands appeared on the beds, and as each 30-tonner worked four divers the fleet took such a quantity of shell that there was a big fall in price when it was marketed at the same time as the shell fished by the Darwin fleet. This fleet of five was reinforced by five other boats, Dutch-owned, from the Aroe Islands, making the poaching fleet 10.

Darwin pearlers fear that this year they will be faced with competition from at least 20 poaching luggers because word has been received from divers in the Aroe Islands poaching boats that the Celebes Island Trading Company, which owns the

pearling concession at the Aroe Islands, intends to build 10 big fast luggers to fish the new rich beds recently found off Bathurst Island.

RAIDS ON CAMPS

There is also a possibility that other luggers will be built at the Caroline Islands, so in that case the poaching fleet will far outnumber the Darwin fleet. Pearling, Customs and immigration authorities in the past three years found themselves unable to check poaching because there was not available in Darwin a boat fast enough to surprise the poachers at anchorage in territorial waters and catch them before they gained the safety of the high seas.

Half a dozen raids were made on the shore camps of the poachers on Bathurst and Melville Islands, but the only success was the seizure of about six tons of shell in a poacher's camp. On all other occasions the raiding boat with officials on board was sighted and outdistanced.

TRAFFICKING IN LUBRAS

Some of these raids were made following complaints by the Roman Catholic Mission at Bathurst Island that the Japanese were openly trafficking in lubras in mission territory. These complaints were borne out when, in one raid, the police surprised the crews of Darwin boats with lubras on board. These Japanese were subsequently fined in Darwin.

Mission authorities state that it is the usual practice for both poaching and Darwin crews to fraternise with the natives when they return to their camps on Bathurst Island when the tides are too strong on the pearling grounds, and a great number have native women whom they have purchased from the tribes there.

Darwin pearlers believe that an aerial patrol will effectively put a stop to the poaching because the fear of arrest and seizure of boats found in territorial waters should be sufficient to deter poachers from venturing ashore. Without the respite of a shore camp, they doubt whether the crews will face a spell of several months at sea 200 miles from their headquarters.

much pearl-shell, both mature and immature, that the beds have been practically ruined for years to come. This development has taken place at a time when the European planters have been hard hit by the slump in copra prices and many of them were counting on a certain supply of shell to help them over the depression.

Representations of a most urgent character have been made to the Federal Government. It has been disclosed, for instance, that the well-known Manus firm of Kramer and Burrows, which held an important contract with Messrs. W. R. Carpenter & Co. Ltd., for the supply of shell, has had to inform the latter firm that it cannot carry out its contract, because Japanese poachers have been along the Manus coast and carried away all the shell that is worth while, and virtually destroyed the beds. Messrs. Kramer and Burrows, as a result, find their living gone and they are asking whether they should not look to the Mandatory (the Commonwealth Government) for compensation.

Early in March, it was reported in Rabaul that a strange seaplane had been sighted over the Witu Islands (which lie off the north coast of New Britain, some 200 miles west of Rabaul). A steamer, so far unidentified, was also cruising in the vicinity. There is little doubt that this is another Japanese poaching expedition. The Japanese are using very modern equipment and, apparently, the seaplane is used to locate the best fishing reefs.

The "Pacific Islands Monthly" has asked the Federal authorities for a statement, but none is forthcoming. We understand that discussions of an important character have been proceeding for some time with the British and Japanese Governments, and that the Commonwealth authorities do not wish to disturb their progress by making any public statements at this stage.

ZANE GREY IN TAHITI SEEKING A RECORD

From Our Own Correspondent.

PAPEETE, Jan. 29.

MR. ZANE GREY, the celebrated big game fisherman, arrived in Papeete by the S.S. "Makura" on December 30 to make another attempt to catch monstrous sword-fish which are now known to exist in these waters.

Mr. Grey made his world record here when he landed a marlin of 1040 lbs. in 1930, which measured 14 ft. 2 ins. in length, and his fishing partner, the late Captain Mitchell, hooked and lost a much larger fish which he estimated at 22 to 23 ft. long.

There are native accounts of sword-fish 30 ft. in length which are not to be lightly discarded, and this time Mr. Grey is bringing special tackle in the hope of landing one of them and thus putting up a new record.

Australian Prospectors to Search Dutch N.G.

THE London correspondent of the Sydney "Morning Herald" cabled in February that an Australian gold-mining company, which is interested in prospecting in Dutch New Guinea, has, it is understood, secured the co-operation of a committee of leading Dutch mining companies. This was necessitated by a by-law forbidding foreign prospecting on Dutch territory. The Australian negotiator is reported to be proceeding to Amsterdam.

Northern Shell Beds Ruined

THE theft of pearl-shell from Australian waters by Japanese poachers is assuming serious proportions; and is at this moment the subject of an international discussion.

So many fast, well-equipped Japanese vessels have come down from the Caroline Islands and the East Indies to the coasts of the Mandated Territory, Papua, and the Solomons, and have carried off so

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March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

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STRAIN OF GOVERNMENT IN TONGA

Letter to the Editor.

IN your issue of the 20th September (page 22) there is a half column under the heading "Tonga's Finance," from the tone of which it would appear that it is officially or semi-officially inspired. Reading this piece of news one would think that things are not so bad in Tonga; as a matter of fact they are simply awful, the first signs of barter having appeared.

It never seems to strike these pro-Government contributors that the very *raison d'être* of any Government is the happiness and prosperity of the governed. All they are concerned to show is that the Government of Tonga is financially sound so that they can keep their jobs for a while longer.

But what about the condition of the Tongan people of whom there are about 28,000, and for whom £60,000 per annum is required to "govern"? And what about the 36/- per year poll tax (increased if not paid on time to 52/-) and £1 per ton export tax that the Government takes from each taxpayer whether he has an allotment or not, and irrespective of whether his allotment can produce 36/- per annum at current price of copra?

Who is that bright individual so well versed in the science of government who contended that if all the money were taken from the Tongans they could still live, the implication being, of course, that it would be the right thing to do, so long as a bunch of parasites were kept in their jobs?

And who is that other who argued that, because the Traders were on velvet in 1919 and 1920, the civil servants should be on velvet now? Did it ever strike him that government does not mean a struggle for justice between two alien sections of a population, but rather the attainment of a comfortable and ordered existence for the

body of the people indigenous to the islands forming the Tongan group, many of whom never come within the orbit of the Government's activities except to pay the 36/- per annum?

I can hear a squeal that there is free medical attention and education provided. Yes, there is, at a cost together of £14,477; and the balance, £45,600, goes in the maintenance of the other Government departments, some of which could be scrapped for all the use they are, others reduced drastically in personnel, and adequate reductions made in salaries of those that remain, by not less than twenty-five per cent. In the present economic condition of Tonga, all Government officers are hopelessly overpaid, and the recent reductions of from 2½ per cent. to 7½ per cent. from salaries, on a sliding scale, is a Gilbertian joke that could not be perpetrated anywhere outside this Kingdom.

The Government of Tonga to-day apparently has no one with either the ability or the inclination to start on the cleaning up of the Augean stable. They are imbued with that worst spirit of officialdom, "To hell with you, Jack; I'm all right." The responsibility for the unwieldy anachronism rests upon the Tongan Cabinet and the British Council, either or both. They are quite charming people to meet individually and personally; collectively and governmentally, they are impossible. Securely ensconced behind the battlements of privilege, and protected by the moat of a packed legislative assembly, nothing, whether it be reason, appeal or decency, can shake their impenetrable complacency.

I am, Sir, etc.,

THERAN.

Nukualofa.

27th January, 1934.

AN ISLANDS ROMANCE

New Novel Has Papuan Setting

MR. G. MUNRO TURNBULL, who is well known in the Pacific, has given us another Islands romance entitled "Paradise Plumes." It is a brightly written, quick-moving story of life in Papua. The plot is on conventional lines, but the setting is most unusual and the scenes so truly limned that we get a quite exceptional story of life in Papua, written by one who knows intimately the conditions and the country.

The hero is Stephen Blake, an official of the Papuan service. He is an altogether delightful creature—physically, morally and mentally perfect—and is calculated mightily to stir the imagination of the average romantic girl. But we should like to hear the opinion of him expressed by the hard-bitten, hard-sweating magistrates and patrol officers of Papua, who have to spend their lives fighting flies and savages in this somewhat gloomy and forbidding territory. The heroine is Leslie Rowan, and she goes to Papua to marry a planter who has a secret native mistress, and whose trading associations are not all that they might be. She is the sort of visitor of whom lonely patrol officers dream, but who never materialise. She meets the

charming Stephen Blake on the steamer, and heart complications are inevitable.

Apart from the idealism with which the chief characters are painted, the novel measures up to a high standard and is well worth the attention of any discriminating fiction reader. It has exceptional value because of the faithfulness with which it portrays the industrial and social conditions in Papua in this present year of grace. Angus and Robertson, the publishers, are to be complimented upon an excellent production job.

SEAPLANE SERVICE FOR RABAU

There has been a good deal of delay in carrying out the Commonwealth Government's plan of providing the Mandated Territory with a seaplane or seaplanes for transport and patrol work.

It was announced, some time ago, that everything was ready and tenders were to be called. Difficulties, however, developed in connection with the tender form—the basis of the contract—and there had to be references to other departments and also to Rabaul, before the problem could be straightened out.

We understand, however, that everything is now in order and that tenders are to be called with the view of making a contract at an early date.



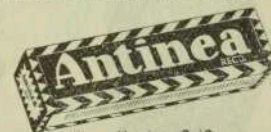
LOOK AT YOUR TOES!

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A191

WHAT NATIVE CADDIES CAN DO

From Our Own Correspondent

PT. MORESBY, Jan. 29.
Caddies' Day was held by the local golf club recently and, as usual, provided some startling play by the native caddies, whose ages range from ten to fourteen years.

A rule governing these competitions is that caddies may play only with clubs which they have made themselves. In spite of this severe handicap, the driving competition was won by a small boy of thirteen years with a drive of 180 yards, while the six holes stroke competition was won by a boy of similar age with a card of 27.

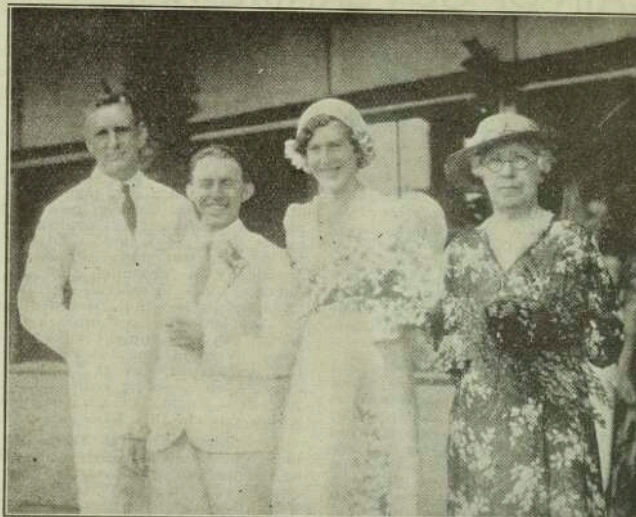
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A RECENT WEDDING IN NEW GUINEA



—Photo, by courtesy of Rev. J. W. Burton.
Mr. R. N. WAYNE is married to Miss Helen Stevens. Rev. F. G. Lewis (best man) is on the left, and Mrs. Stevens (mother of the bride) on the right.

BUYERS VERSUS GROWERS

New Phase of Old War in Cook Is.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RARATONGA, February 2.
THERE is a report that it is proposed to arrange for the sale of the Cook Island fruit by direct contract in a manner perhaps similar to that which obtains in the case of the Samoan fruit.

This would be a good thing for growers. At present, local sale is the general rule, and consignments are the exception.

The principal buyers here, in calculating the price to be paid to the growers, subtract from the sum offered from New

Zealand, 1/- per case for supercargos; this includes carting to the wharf at a price which varies from 1d to 6d, but it may be taken that in no case is the supercargo's remuneration for acting as sub-agent less than 6d a case. The principal buyers take 6d themselves for their commission and charge the New Zealand buyer 2/6 for cost of case, for a case that costs them exactly 1/10.

It is therefore obvious that there is a sum of not less than 1/8 per case underpaid locally to the grower on their accounts.

In addition to this, the broker or buyer in New Zealand requires his profit, which, judging by costs on consignments, runs approximately to 1/6 per case. So that, assuming that the buyers in New Zealand are willing to pay the same price on the contract scheme, as they do at present, there would be sum of about 3/- per case more, available for payment to the growers, less such costs as are entailed by the administering of the scheme by the Department.

Seeing that the average price has been hitherto about 2/- to 2/6 per case, this means practically doubling the growers' receipts. The proposal does not by any means meet with the approval of the local buyers.

For several years past the fruit regulations have entailed increased expense for the growers, for they have received no compensating returns. Should this scheme come into effect, it would be a balancing of benefits somewhat overdue.

Last year, in order that there should be no price competition for local purchase, the principal buyers had an ordinance passed putting a tax of £2 on each supercargo's licence and £1 on each principal buyer. The restrictions that went with the supercargo's licence delivered them over, body and soul, to the buyers.

The adoption of the aforesaid scheme will mean the loss of the licences to the Administration, but, looking to the increased purchasing power of the growers, the Customs returns should more than compensate for this small loss.



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March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

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Hon. H. Champion, C.B.E.

Fine Record of Senior Papuan Official

From Our Own Correspondent

PT. MORESBY, January 30.
ON January 1, the many friends of the Hon. H. W. Champion were delighted to learn that he had been included in the New Year's Honours List, and given the rank of Commander in the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his many years of valuable work in the Public Service of Papua.

Mr. Champion came to Port Moresby in the service of Burns, Philp and Co. in May, 1898, and abandoned his position with that firm on March 1, 1902, to join the Papuan Public Service as Government Storekeeper. In 1905 he assumed also the duties of Accountant to the Treasury, and served as Acting Treasurer from December of that year.

He is one of the original members of the Executive Council as re-constituted in September, 1906, under the provisions of the Papua Act of 1905. He was made Treasurer on January 1, 1908, and performed the duties of the Government Secretary during that officer's absence on leave in 1911. Early in May, 1914, he was transferred permanently to the Government Secretary's Department as Acting Government Secretary, and was confirmed in that position on February 12, 1916.

During the eighteen years that Mr. Champion has filled the position of Government Secretary he has also been a member of the Lands Board, and has acted temporarily as Commissioner for Lands, assuming that position permanently on July, 1933, in addition to his duties as Government Secretary.

He has also been Acting Administrator and Acting Lieutenant-Governor, for twelve separate periods, since 1915.

During his 32 years of public service, Mr. Champion has enjoyed the complete confidence of the Lieutenant-Governor, of the officers under his control, and of all residents in the Territory. As Government Secretary he has played an important part in organising the many successful patrols which have brought so much honour to the Magisterial Department of Papua. To him is due a large share of credit for the efficiency of the Native Armed Constabulary; and the general spirit of faith and loyalty which actuates the officers under his control is in great measure the result of his tactful and efficient administration of his important department.

Mr. Champion has three sons, two of whom are in the Papuan Service and carrying on its high traditions as would be expected of them. One of them, Ivan Champion, accompanied Karius on his famous patrol up the Fly River to its source and across the almost impassable tableland which forms the heart of New Guinea, down through quite unknown country to the headwaters of the Sepik River and out to the north-east coast. Taking all elements into consideration, this was one of the most successful achievements in the whole history of Australian exploration; and Ivan Champion's book on the subject has had wide sales in England and Australia.

Mr. Champion himself is still a comparatively young man, and has many years of useful work ahead of him.

In offering him their sincere congratulations on the honour accorded to him, his many friends in Papua hope that he will continue to hold for many more years his position in a Service which could ill afford to lose him.

COMBATING CRUEL RITES

Missionary's Work In New Britain

SOME barbaric customs of New Britain natives were described by Rev. V. H. Sherwin, Melanesian Missionary at Sag Sag, New Guinea, before he left Sydney in February by the "Ormonde" on his way to London on furlough.

"I found that 100 per cent. of the parents killed their first born, because they believed that, if it lived, it would become bewitched, and that all disease was due to witchcraft," he said. "So, for the sake of the children to follow, the first was sacrificed, by placing the infant in a hole and crushing its life out with a stone. Wives who lost their husbands insisted on being strangled, so that they could enter the spirit land with him."

"To-day only about 15 per cent. of the parents in the mission district slay their first born; and the other practices of suicide and head-hunting are decreasing."

Mr. Sherwin told how children, from a week old, have their heads tightly bound with tapa cloth, to produce an elongated skull—a mark of native beauty. The effect, however, was to cause malformation of the brain.

This intrepid missionary has been working 200 miles distant from the nearest District Office. The natives there never saw a white man until they saw

him. He has been their physician, health inspector, and teacher, as well as minister.

Perhaps his greatest coup was when he won over to Christianity the chief of all the territory among the 30 villages in his district. To-day the chief's son is a worker beside Mr. Sherwin, and there are hopes that this young native will become an ordained minister.

Under the missionary's guidance the natives are being taught to eat more health-giving food; to observe sanitation laws; and to give up their superstitions, some of which are dying hard. The children are also being taught the simpler elements of Christianity.

Mr. Sherwin will return to his work after furlough. He will, however, have a white companion, for the Bishop of Melanesia has laid it down that henceforth each minister must be accompanied to remote districts by a lay missionary.

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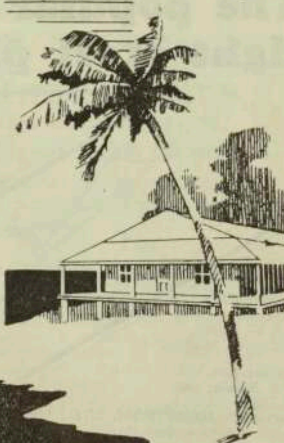
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and all other South Sea
Islands.



THEIR AMAZING LUCK!

How Four Women Were Rescued

SUVA, February 14.

IT was a lucky thing for four Fijian female fishers that Mr. Alfred Lee, of the Public Works Department, took his launch a short cut over the coral flats, en route to Waidoi, along the south coast from Suva.

When about seven miles from Suva, Mr. Lee noticed what at first looked like "horses' heads" on the main reef. These are sharp outcrops of coral. As he drew closer he saw that they were human heads. There was no sign of a boat or canoe and the tide was coming in strongly over the reef, on which the seas broke savagely.

He altered the course and soon found that four native women were standing up to their necks in water. They were taken on board, and said that they were fishing on the reef and did not notice that their boat had drifted away. They were just able to keep their heads above water, and their position was desperate, as the mainland was a considerable distance away. Mr. Lee conveyed them to safety.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN NEW HEBRIDES

French Government Anxious About Commitments

CONFIDENTIAL information to hand from the New Hebrides indicates that economic conditions in the Condominium are bad.

The group, as is well-known, depends largely for its sustenance on the products of the plantations—mostly copra and cocoa, with a fair amount of cotton—and those are the products which are suffering so badly to-day on the world's markets. In consequence, planters have suffered severely.

Furthermore, there have been complicating factors in the New Hebrides. During the boom years—and partly during the period when Britain was on the gold standard—the French were very eager to purchase plantations from the British. The prices they offered were high and many sales took place, with the natural result that French financial and commercial predominance in the group became more marked.

Not only has the price of copra and

cocoa fallen to calamitous levels, but the primary producers thus affected are suffering from the fact that, while Britain and other nations have abandoned the gold standard, France is adhering to it. Another complicating factor lies in the responsibility of the French Government for French investments in the Condominium. During the good years the Administration assisted its nationals in finance to a marked extent.

The net result of it all is that the French Government and the Bank of Indo-China have heavy obligations in the New Hebrides and, owing to the slump, there is very little prospect of their getting their money back. Practically none of the planters can pay interest, let alone principal, and, in fact, some of them have difficulty in meeting the bare cost of living.

An important official recently arrived in the New Hebrides from France to take whatever action was necessary. Our information is that he found an economic situation that caused him alarm; with the result that the steamer Bucephale was sent specially to Noumea to bring the French Governor of the Condominium to Vila. He was expected there early in March.

Some of the big French trading firms have gone into liquidation during the past three years. Others, with greater reserve strength, have survived the crisis; but one of the biggest of them is severely affected by New Hebrides conditions, and a very drastic overhaul of its internal organisation is now proceeding.

"TAGUA" IN TAHITI

From Our Own Correspondent.

PAPEETE, Jan. 7.

THE Cook Island schooner "Tagua" arrived in Papeete recently with a load of copra for shipment to London by the next Messageries steamer. The vessel is now on the slip at Fareute undergoing her periodical overhaul, after which she will proceed to Penrhyn and the Northern Islands of the Cook Group.

Our old friend, Capt. Andy Thomson, is still in command.

The Robert Bruce.

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ROBERT BRUCE, Esq.
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PLOUGHS

and
IMPLEMENTS

March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

23

WEDDING AT LAE

ON January 27, Lae, New Guinea, had its first wedding; that of Miss Ethel Clegg, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Clegg, of Townsville, and Mr. Gordon Eckhoff, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Eckhoff, of Lae.

The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Bradley, of Wau, at the future home of the bridal couple. Mr. E. A. Mustar gave away the bride, who wore crisp white embroidered organdie over palest pink and trimmed with vertical frills. Her hat was of white straw and organdie, and her bouquet a sheaf of creamy frangipani and pink roses. She was attended by Miss Berta Morris, who wore pink pique voile patterned in pastel tones and carried a Victorian posy in the same shades.

After the ceremony a reception and breakfast was held at the home of the bridegroom's parents, where Mrs. Henry Eckhoff received the guests in a gown of soft grey and blue chiffon, and carrying deep crimson roses.

The guests included most of the white population of Lae and also three visitors from the M.V. Carisso, Mr. and Mrs. R. Amon, and Mr. J. Lambert.

After the wedding breakfast the guests danced to music provided by a real Hawaiian band, composed of members of the crew of the Carisso, which made the evening a memorable one for Lae.



Photograph of Wedding Group at Lae.

NEW BRITAIN PLANTERS ORGANISE

From Our Own Correspondent

RABAU, Feb. 4.
FOR some time, the want has been felt by the planters in and around the

Rabaul district for some individual form of organisation where their interests are concerned.

In the past, the Rabaul planters relied upon the Executive Council of the Planters' Association of New Guinea to safeguard their interests; this, however, was not deemed satisfactory.

A branch has now been formed, with headquarters at Kokopo, and is known as the New Britain Planters' Association. The following officers were elected at the meeting held at the beginning of December: President, Mr. F. Cutler; vice-president, Mr. H. Rowe; secretary-treasurer, Mr. M. D. Lees; committee, Messrs. J. Duncan, Pennefather, O. Rondahl and W. Rowe.

N.G. PUBLIC SERVICE

APPOINTMENTS—PERM. STAFF.

J. McLaren, Nurse.
J. F. Dickson, Storeman.

Acting Appointments.

A. A. Roberts, Acting Assistant District Officer.
A. H. Ross, Acting Assistant District Officer.

Transfers.

N. S. Duncan, Inspector and Instructor, from Rabaul to Angoram.
R. R. McLennan, Clerk, from Rabaul to Salamaua.
C. W. Hams, Clerk, from Rabaul to Kavieng.
K. W. Nettleship, Clerk, from Salamaua to Rabaul.
J. Hepburn, Cadet, from Rabaul to Madang.
E. S. Porter, Clerk, from Kavieng to Rabaul.
A. K. Walker, Clerk, from Salamaua to Rabaul.
L. V. Wild, Senior Clerk, from Rabaul to Salamaua.
K. J. Hickey, Cadet, from Gasmata to Rabaul.
D. Day, Nurse, from Rabaul to Salamaua.
G. H. McQueen, Medical Officer, from Aitape to Rabaul.
N. V. McKenna, Medical Officer, from Salamaua to Rabaul.
B. A. Sinclair, Medical Officer, from Rabaul to Salamaua.
V. F. Garvey, Teacher, from Rabaul to Salamaua.

Temporary Appointments.

N. M. Turner, Typiste.
M. Hawnt, Typiste.
C. H. McLean, Clerk.
J. H. Hutchinson, Clerk.
D. M. Marr, Mechanic, from Rabaul to Angoram.
J. Laird, Schooner Engineer, from Manus to Rabaul.

PAPUAN PLANTERS

A Plea for Some Relief Measures

Letter to the Editor.

I TRUST you can find some little space to draw public attention to the plight of the unfortunate Coconut Planters of Papua.

When the great chaos hit us, the copra export tax was lifted, but the revenue of the Territory was so seriously affected that a primage duty of four per cent. was imposed. Economy being the order of the day, it was proposed to reduce the officials' salaries, but the primage duty saved them.

Later, Canberra suggested economy and as a gentle hint reduced the grant by £6000. Officers were then notified of a salary deduction; but it was barely enforced when the £6000 was handed back to the Territory, and the salaries were immediately restored.

During the past six months, copra on most plantations has been produced at a loss by men who have spent from 20 to 40 years in the Territory, and who now find themselves without trade or profession, and too old to start life afresh elsewhere. Despite what has been written by romantic novelists and others, these planters have opened up the country and spent what small profits they have received in the Territory.

They have also educated the native in cleanliness and sanitation and taught him generally to be a useful member of his race, though working on very unpromising material.

As the officials and natives have not suffered, surely some measure of help is due to the planters who have borne the burden of the years, and now find themselves penniless.

I am, etc.,
30 YEARS A PLANTER.
Woodlark Is., Papua.
February 9, 1934.

SPENCER NOLAN

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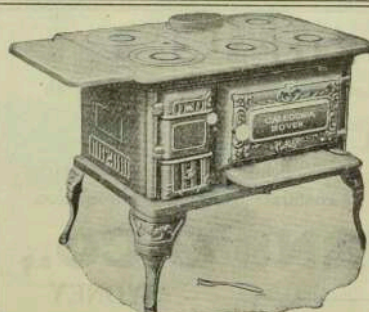
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TUNG OIL

Cultivation In America

THE present disastrous price of copra is causing Pacific Islands planters to investigate the possibilities of other crops. Further information is to hand regarding tung oil (or China wood oil, as it is better known). The main supplies come from China, where Hankow wood-oil is regarded as the world's best. The price at present is approximately £35 per ton.

According to an English trade journal, much attention is being paid to the industry in the United States. While cultivation has been carried on for some years in Florida and Louisiana, the greatest activity appears to have been in Mississippi, where on the Gulf Coast one plantation alone exceeds 10,000 acres, and is being extended. A lumber company in Louisiana has been planting its barren, unproductive land with Aleurites (Fordii) securing from a 65 acre plantation, eight tons of fruit in the fourth year, and 50 tons in the fifth. There, and in the Mississippi, it is said that the yield per acre is double that of sugar cane, while the cost of upkeep and reaping is less than one-tenth the cost of cane cultivation.

Both the Aleurites, and the Eloeococca (or Montana) flourish on waste land and rocky soil, provided there is sufficient rainfall. The trees, which grow to 30 to 40 ft. high, need very little care, although they

respond to a certain amount of cultivation by bigger yields. The process of oil extraction is fairly simple, not calling for expensive machinery, the essentials being presses and good filters. The nuts, when ripe, are split open, the seeds extracted, roasted, ground, and pressed.

The Empire Marketing Board (London) say that land suitable for cultivation of tung oil trees can be found within the Empire, whose requirements could be met if 400,000 acres were planted. The oil of the tung tree is used in the manufacture of varnish and paints. The East Indian tree, apart from its oil, provides a fine hard timber.

The question of selling the oil from Australian Territories would depend on price offered, and the quality of seeds. Freight on this product works out at about 70/9 per ton from Melbourne/Sydney to London.

Tung Oil seed at 6d per lb., requiring 25lbs. of seed to the acre, may be obtained from the Director of Agriculture, Rabaul, New Guinea.

SESAME OIL SEEDS

Here again it is a question of competing with products of India, China and East Africa. The prospects of business are not very favorable for this commodity from the Islands. Freight on this is about 63/- per ton to London. As Chinese Sesame seed, which is most in favor, is offering without success at £11 per ton, Australian Sesame seed would have to compete at a very low price in order to find any market in Europe.

HURRICANE IN N. HEBRIDES

A hurricane visited a section of the New Hebrides on January 16 and lasted for several hours. The lowest point registered by the barometer was 29.5.

A correspondent, writing from Ambrym, says that for once the hurricane did no damage at that Island—its centre appeared to have been 20 or 30 miles away.

FIJI BANANA TRADE

Australian Attitude More Reasonable

IMPORTANT conversations concerning the Fiji-Australian banana trade took place late in February, during the visit of the Governor of Fiji, Sir Murchison Fletcher, to Sydney. By a fortunate coincidence, Sir Maynard Hedstrom, of Fiji, was in Australia at the same time, on his way home from Europe, and these two made joint representations to various Australian interests which are almost certain to prove satisfactory to the Fijian growers.

The matter was discussed by the Governor and Sir Maynard Hedstrom with certain Federal Ministers in Melbourne; but real progress was made in the solution of the difficulty when the two Fijian representatives reached Sydney.

Mr. A. S. Burton, who is the representative of important Sydney exporting interests, had been in Suva a few weeks before, and there had learned something of the Fijian mercantile community's interest in this matter of Fijian-Australian trade. He had several discussions with leading business men, and formed the opinion that, unless Australia met Fiji in a reasonable fashion, Fiji unquestionably would rearrange its tariff so that it would place Australian goods at a disadvantage.

Mr. Burton thereupon communicated his views to his principals, with the result that urgent representations were made to the Sydney Chamber of Manufactures. Following on that, the Chamber was instrumental in arranging a round-table conference between Sir Murchison Fletcher and Sir Maynard Hedstrom, on the one side, and leading Sydney shippers on the other.

There was a frank discussion, in which it was shown that Fiji provides a yearly market for anything from £400,000 to £750,000 worth of Australian products and manufactured goods; whereas in the past Australia has purchased Fiji goods to the value of less than £75,000 per annum. The Governor of Fiji, speaking in plain language, said that such a position could not be contemplated with equanimity. It was the duty of the Fiji Government to see that, if Canada, for instance, bought £200,000 worth of Fiji products, Fiji should purchase her corresponding requirements in Canada rather than in other countries.

The Chamber of Manufactures was much impressed with the position as presented to them by the Fiji men, and the result is likely to be seen in strong representations to the Federal Government.

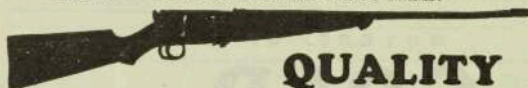
It may be said, however, that already the Federal Government has seen the light. Most of the burdens which have been placed upon the banana trade in Australia—some by the automatic operation of foolish laws, and some as the result of deliberate engineering by the banana growing interests in northern New South Wales—will be removed at an early date.

COCOA GROWERS' CONFERENCE

The British Government announced in February that it proposes to convene a conference of representatives of cocoa producing countries to discuss, among other matters, whether they should attempt to raise the world price of cocoa by a greater measure of co-operation in marketing.

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March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

25

PT. MORESBY INVADED BY AIR

Cricketers and Tennisers From Wau, T.N.G.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PT. MORESBY, Jan. 5.

ON the morning of December 30, Port Moresby was suddenly brought to life by the arrival of 15 sporting visitors from Wau. The visitors came down over the New Guinea mountains by aeroplanes, and, undismayed by the sudden change of climate from Wau to sea level, at once proceeded to give an extremely good account of themselves.

Saturday afternoon was devoted to tennis, a series of four doubles matches being played before sunset. The play was very keen and close.

Grahamslaw and O'Malley (Port Moresby) beat J. Ireland and Lockrey (Wau) 6-5, 5-6, 6-3; McGregor and McCay (Wau) beat Paul and Schafer (Port Moresby) 2-6, 6-3, 6-3; Grahamslaw and O'Malley beat McCay and McGregor 6-4, 5-6, 6-3; Ireland and Lockrey beat Paul and Schafer 6-5, 6-0.

Each team thus won two matches, and the decision went to Wau, who scored 6 sets to Port Moresby's 5, and 53 games to Port Moresby's 51.

Saturday evening was occupied by a dance given by the Port Moresby Tennis Club, and in spite of the late hour at which it ended, the two teams were fit and ready for the cricket match on Sunday morning. Play continued throughout two days, and resulted in a narrow win

for Port Moresby by three wickets, with only six minutes to spare.

Wau, 1st innings, 275 (J. Ireland 40, Moran 42, Denny 43). 2nd innings, 195 (J. Ireland 119).

Port Moresby, 1st innings, 405 for 8 wickets, declared (O'Malley 90, McKenna 143, Harris 74 n.o.). 2nd innings, 70 for 7 wickets.

Outstanding features of the game were the bowling of O'Malley for Port Moresby (10 wickets for 111), and the extremely good fielding of the Wau team, who brought off several "impossible" catches, and kept the Port Moresby batsmen thinking hard.

Sunday evening was spent at Mrs. Healy's house, where some 70 guests were entertained to welcome the New Year; and on Monday evening the Port Moresby Cricket Club provided dinner for a similar number.

The visit was a very great success from the point of view of the Port Moresby residents, and no party could have been more pleasant to entertain than the sporting and sociable visitors from Wau.

A message from Marquesas announces the arrival there, via Cape Verde Islands, Martinique and Panama, of M. Gerbault, who left Marseilles early in September, 1933, for the South Seas in the yacht Alain Gerbault. M. Gerbault is already famous for the lone-hand voyages he has made in the South Seas.

He: "Look, darling, I have something serious to tell you. I am a married man."

Sweet darling: "Heavens, how you scared me. I thought you were going to say that you were out of petrol."

Scientific Study in New Hebrides

FOUR members of the Oxford University scientific expedition to the New Hebrides, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Baker, Miss I. Baker, and Mr. T. F. Bird, arrived in Sydney on February 26 by the Morinda. Dr. and Mrs. Baker sailed by the Otranto on February 28 for England. Miss Baker and Mr. Bird intend to stay a while in Australia before returning home.

Mr. T. H. Harrison and the Australian member of the expedition, Mr. A. J. Marshall, remained in the New Hebrides.

Dr. Baker said that the geographical work of the expedition in Espiritu Santo, the largest island, had been successful. The two highest mountains in the group, Tabwemasana (6195 feet) and Santo Peak (5500 feet), had been climbed for the first time.

The largest river in the New Hebrides, the Yora, or Jordan, had been traced to its source, which was found unexpectedly on Santo Peak, and a large part of the interior of the island had been mapped. A study had also been made of the eruptive region on Gana Island.

Dr. Baker brought with him some living specimens of island fruit-bats and megapodes (brush turkeys), which he is taking home for the Oxford Zoo. A study will be made of the effect of the change of climate on breeding seasons. The expedition has made a large botanical collection for the British Museum.

Anthropological studies, chiefly directed towards the problem of depopulation, have also been undertaken. Results are not yet complete, but Dr. Baker expects that they will be interesting.

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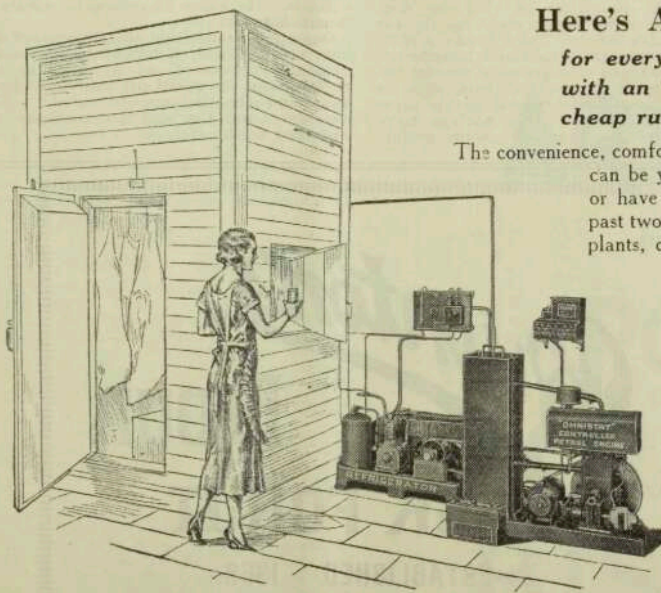
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The House of Holbrook

In the old world village of Stourport, Worcestershire, England, just at the point where the River Stour empties itself into the Severn, the House of Holbrook was founded 135 years ago.

In 1919 a factory was established in Sydney, N.S.W., to supply the requirements of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. Here are manufactured a wide variety of table delicacies, as well as Holbrook's Sauces and Pure Malt Vinegar, for which the House of Holbrook has been famous throughout the world for many generations.

There is Essence of Anchovy for fish, Tomato Sauce, made from fresh, ripe tomatoes; French and Italian Olive Oil, with a delicate, creamy taste—so nice with the salad and of such nutritious value for invalids, French Capers, Olives, in many varieties, from Spain; tiny sweet Gherkins and little White Onions, Fish and Meat Pastes, Flavouring Essences and endless other delicacies. Holbrooks' Baked Beans, with Pork and Tomato Sauce; tinned Spaghetti and Soups are also tasty and delicious.

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OTHER CROPS

Copra-growers Seeking an Alternative

NOW that it is practically impossible to produce copra at a profit, planters throughout the South Seas are urgently asking whether there are any other crops which they may profitably handle, and so assist themselves over this bad period.

Coffee is receiving a good deal of attention in Papua and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea. A good many people already are growing the low country coffee (Robusta) in both Territories and there is a market—though not a very eager one—for the product in Australia.

We have heard recently that a coffee has been grown on the high country near Wau in the goldfields area of New Guinea. Samples which have reached Sydney have pleased buyers very much. They say that it is equal to the Blue Mountain coffee of Jamaica, which is worth to the planter 1/- per lb. It is worth remembering that coffee entering Australia from countries other than Australian Territories is subject to a duty of 4d per lb. That is to say, that the coffee producer in Papua and New Guinea should receive for his product in Australia a price that will return him at least 3d per lb more than is received by the producer in other countries.

Other planters have been giving attention to cocoa, and there is some production of this commodity at present in New Guinea, and, in varying degrees, in the other groups. The world price of cocoa is low but so far as New Guinea is concerned there is a bounty of 4d per lb, paid directly by the Commonwealth Government to the producer, and this helps the planter considerably. The cocoa bounty will last until 1938, at least.

There has been attention given recently in Papua and New Guinea to rice-growing. Large quantities of rice are now imported to both Territories—mostly for feeding native labour. The Papuan A.R.M. (Mr. Austin) in the Trobriand Islands recently introduced rice-growing among the natives—mainly to provide them with an article to export which would enable them to pay their taxes. The natives have taken up the new crop with some enthu-

siasm, and it appears likely that they will grow rice presently as a means of augmenting their own food supply.

The District Officer in the Talasea district of New Britain (T.N.G.), Mr. Ellis, appears to have been very successful in his long-cherished scheme of inducing the natives there to grow rice. The industry is growing and it is reported that there is now a likelihood that the Government there will establish a rice-mill at an early date. This may become an important industry in New Guinea, which in a normal year imports rice of the value of £90,000, from India, Burma, and China.

It is worth noting that rice-growing has become an important industry in Fiji in recent years, having been taken up on a large scale by the Indian peasants.

Another industry recently promoted in New Guinea is that of tobacco-growing for the local manufacture of native twist. In a normal year New Guinea imports from £30,000 to £40,000 worth of trade tobacco, and twist tobacco is practically a currency item in the Territory. The Territory grows large quantities of native leaf and a small manufacturing company has now been formed, and has established a factory near Rabaul, where twist is being made. The main difficulty, probably, will be an adequate supply of suitable leaf. Some of the planters in that end of New Britain are now giving attention to tobacco production, with a view to keeping the factory supplied.

NAVIGATION DEVICES

The introduction of the Holmes master compass and the Chernikoff log line in the motor ship *Manoora*, which is shortly to be constructed for the Adelaide S.S. Co. Ltd., for the Australian coastal service, has been recommended by Captain T. Arundel, a construction and navigation expert. Captain Arundel came to Australia by the new Burns, Philp motor ship *Malaita* as a third party observer for the builders. He hopes to return to Australia in the *Manoora*.

Captain Arundel said the Chernikoff log line was worked electrically, and automatically registered on a chart in the engine room the speed per minute and per hour and the distance travelled. The auto-gyro and the standard compass are embodied in the Holmes.

Brunton's
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ASK FOR IT
ESTABLISHED 1868.

March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

27

ECONOMIES!

Letter to the Editor.

DESPITE the depression and the excessive low price of copra, Unilever, Ltd., still continues to make big profits, and one wonders, in view of this, why a branch of Unilever, Ltd., engaged in the production of copra should make small economies at the expense of the man on the plantation.

The latest move on the part of those in authority, is to make all their employees engaged on plantation work supply their own soap, starch and blue. Granted, it is not a great sacrifice, but will it stop at that, or will other things follow?

Of course, it is highly gratifying to feel that even in a small way one is assisting to combat the depression. Yet, every day, we see the boys throwing away their issue of maize-meal, as a protest against the change to that food from rice. Assuming that this is being done on the 22 or so estates controlled by Levers, the cost must run into many hundreds of pounds.

Surely the greatest soap manufacturers in the world can continue to supply soap to their own employees, who produce the raw material for them. "Petty economies" of this nature are absurd, taking into consideration the wastes in other directions.

1 am, etc.,

AUSSIE.

B.S.I., Feb. 6, 1934.

PORTABLE TRANSMITTER**Operates Successfully in N.G.**

ADVICES received in February by Amalgamated Wireless Ltd. from New Guinea indicate that surprisingly good results have been achieved with the small transmitter recently manufactured by Amalgamated Wireless for use in the interior with motor power supplied by a native "boy." This transmitter has proved capable of sending spoken communications for a distance of 350 miles, the transmission having been received by the wireless operator on the "Macdhui," at sea near Kavieng.

The transmitter was developed by A.W.A. for demonstration purposes in New Guinea and Papua. The whole equipment weighs only 200 lbs. including a bicycle-like framework upon which a native "rides," thus providing the required power. It can be carried, in sections, into the roughest country and will no doubt prove valuable, not only to the Administration officials and Patrol Officers of the Territories, but also to private pioneering enterprises in search of gold or trade.

"SUNSHINE'S" SUCCESSES.

"The old order changeth, giving place to the new."

Wally Cordon, of Wau, T.N.G., whose ponies, horses and mules have carried much cargo and many passengers to Eddie Creek from Wau, has not been so cheerful lately, owing to the fact that three motor lorries now travel the historic track to the famous goldfields. Mr. Cordon tops the list of transport pioneers of New Guinea; his has been no light task.

Since Boxing Day Mr. Cordon's cheerful grin has returned. The secret? "Sunshine," one of his horses, won three out of the six cups at the initial meeting of the Morobe Turf Club at Wau.

His hand has been wrung congratulatorily so many times that it reminds one of a man in similar circumstances who remarked after it was all over that he felt like the Prince of Wales. "But," he added naively, "not so good looking."

LADY HEDSTROM, of Suva, who was formerly Miss Joyce Beauchamp, of Sydney, arrived in February in Melbourne with her husband, Sir Maynard Hedstrom, after an interesting twelve months' trip abroad. An outstanding impression of the trip, she says, was a motor tour through Sweden. Stockholm she found a delightful city and its people with a cosmopolitan outlook; England the most prosperous country she had visited, Lon-

don gay and engaging; Paris dull and dead, with its famous hotels such as the Ritz and the Mirabeau almost empty. Lady Hedstrom is looking forward to returning home to Fiji, which she describes as the housewife's paradise with no servants problems and a good cook always available. Before returning to Suva, Lady Hedstrom spent a few days in Sydney seeing old friends.

PACIFIC ISLANDS ASSOCIATION.

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Telephone: B 4971

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Assist Island Trade; Provide Information for Tourists;

and Promote the Welfare of the Native Races.

All Pacific Islands residents visiting Sydney are invited to call at Millions House and sign the Visitors' Book kept at the Association's office on the first floor.

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POPSO
CRACKER
BISCUITS

NEW PATROL OFFICER

From Our Own Correspondent.

PT. MORESBY, Feb. 2.

THE Patrol Officers of the Magisterial Department in the Public Service of Papua have a new member, in Mr. Michael J. Healy, who left recently for the Gulf Division, for the Police Camp on the Tiveri Goldfields, to relieve Patrol Officer Speedie. He will be under Capt. Zimmer, R.M., at the Government station, Kerema, further west.

From the Police Camp Mr. Healy's duties will be to visit the mining camps of the fields and patrol the villages of the neighbouring tribe. The natives of the Tiveri and Tauri have been troublesome in the past to the miners, and the Patrol Officer, with his police force, is there to keep the district in order.

Mr. Healy has already been 6½ years in the Government Service. He was educated at Mudgee College, Brisbane, and is the son of the late Michael Healy, who, at the time of his death in 1928, was head gaoler in Port Moresby and had seen 12 years' service under the Papuan Government.

GOOD AND BAD COFFEE

Chance to Assist Planters

Letter to the Editor.

THE quotations for "Islands Produce," in "The Pacific Islands Monthly" include Papuan and New Guinea coffee. At our house we use Papuan coffee every morning for breakfast, and find it good—pure, of course, without chicory. A friend of ours grows coffee in New Guinea.

This brings up the question of why Australians and New Zealanders, also English people, persist in drinking the coffee concoction they make and serve during the day. The coffee of England and Australia has been the subject of many humorous remarks by American writers and actors, based on their experience. (Until recently, I was 21 years in the United States; originally a New Zealander, and 12 years in Western Australia.)

Although some pure coffee is served in Australian homes and public eating-

places, the average drink is atrocious. It also is on British vessels. Why is chicory added to coffee and why is coffee-essence used? The latter may be classed as synthetic stuff, and, like syrup of figs, which is said to contain no fig material, contains little coffee. Chicory is not coffee, and bears no relation to it, and lacks the most important constituent of coffee—caffeine. It is the root of the cichorium intybus, which is similar in appearance to the root artichoke. Coffee is from the tree *coffea arabica*, and other species.

Coffee, as a drink, probably served without sugar and milk or cream, was introduced into London in 1652. Coffee-houses were popular meeting places. No chicory was used. The first use of chicory, with coffee, is not available. However, a well-known coffee retailer in Sydney informed me that chicory is added to cheapen coffee. Pure coffee costs up to 3/- a pound, an average being 2/6. A coffee-chicory mixture costs 2/-. The pure food law permits up to 45 per cent. chicory as an adulterant. The retailer mentioned will, on request, prepare three coffee-chicory blends, but states that as Australians become accustomed to coffee, they buy the pure, freshly roasted and ground product.

After all, the difference between 2/- for coffee plus chicory, and 2/6 or 2/9 for coffee is not much, and this will be more than balanced by the lesser amount of pure coffee needed in preparing the drink; and, what is of most importance, pure coffee is palatable, the other stuff isn't.

But, Australians are not coffee drinkers, they are naturally tea-drinkers—although strong tea diluted with water, to which a lot of sugar and milk is added, is not tea, in my opinion. Good brands of coffee, including Papuan and New Guinea, are on sale by many retail merchants throughout Australia, New Zealand, and England.

Of course, the secret of well-made coffee, provided that one has a good brand, is in the making. For public eating-places and for homes the percolator is the thing; those for the former may hold several gallons, whereas those for the home hold a pint to a gallon, or two to a dozen breakfast cups. The latter, up to about quart size, of aluminium, are on sale in the department stores of the big towns. The percolator is filled with water to just below the basket or container that holds the coffee. A level teaspoonful of coffee, not too coarsely ground, to a cup, is about right. Placed on a gas jet or electric plate, the water soon boils, and percolation should continue for five minutes or more, a period that can be judged after a little experience. The coffee can be served black, or with a little sugar and cream, not milk. Failing a supply of cream, or milk if used, condensed milk is good. If a percolator is not available, an ordinary coffee-pot or any saucepan may be placed on the gas jet, electric plate, or camp fire, and as soon as the water boils, the measured amount of coffee is added; but it is taken off the fire at once, not allowed to boil, or stew, further. The coffee grounds soon settle and a good infusion results. In effect, this method is similar to the infusion of tea.

A campaign for the use of pure coffee, and against a tasteless (as far as coffee is concerned) adulterant like chicory, should be taken up by coffee growers and merchants, and so assist the industry in the Islands.

I am, etc.,

M. W. von BERNEWITZ.

Sydney.

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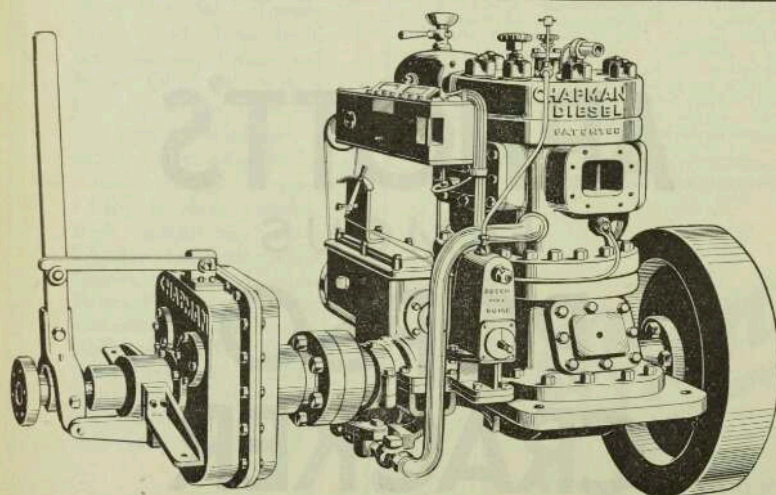
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THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

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High Commissioner for West Pacific

Deals in Sydney with Solomons' Affairs

THE various people and institutions with which he came into contact during his short visit to Australia were much impressed with the remarkable energy and enterprise of the Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (Sir Murchison Fletcher) who visited Sydney and Melbourne at the end of February.

It was no pleasure trip for the Governor. During the few days he spent in Australia he dealt with a multiplicity of matters, ranging from the trade relationship between Australia and Fiji to the administration of the Solomons and the New Hebrides.

In collaboration with Sir Maynard Hedstrom, His Excellency dealt vigorously with the problem that had arisen in connection with the Fiji banana trade, and interviewed various interests in Melbourne and in Sydney and had a conference in Sydney with Australian shippers where the discussion was, to say the least of it, pointed. This matter is referred to elsewhere.

Mr. F. N. Ashley, Resident Commissioner in the Solomon Islands, came specially to Sydney to meet his chief. There has been a certain amount of restlessness in the Solomons lately in connection with administrative and other matters, and Sir Murchison Fletcher had intended to visit that Protectorate. His time was limited, however, and he could not make satisfactory steamer connections, so, as an alternative, he requested Mr. Ashley to meet him in Sydney.

Solomon Islands affairs were dealt with thoroughly and comprehensively. There was a series of meetings held at which representatives of the various commercial firms with interests in the Solomons were invited to discuss their grievances and make any proposals they wished; and the High Commissioner, with Mr. Ashley beside him, went very thoroughly into a score of subjects which have been agitating public opinion in that group.

No official announcement has been made, but it may be taken as certain that a number of reforms sought by the Solomon Islands residents will be agreed to. These will include a reduction in the native wage rate and probably a review of the laws under which punishment is imposed upon natives guilty of assaults on Europeans.

The question of granting trading licenses to Chinese was also considered; but it appeared that the Administration has a point of view that is not exactly in accord with that of the established European traders. It is believed that a few unscrupulous traders in the past have mercilessly exploited the natives, and it is held that the existence of Chinese traders is a definite check on that sort of thing. Probably more will be heard of this matter in the future.

Mr. Ashley returned to the Solomons by the Malaita at the beginning of March.

It is understood that the High Commissioner also dealt with a number of New Hebrides matters. Some of the members of the Condominium joint court arrived in Sydney on furlough at the begin-

ning of March, but it is not known whether His Excellency met them officially.

Sir Murchison Fletcher left for Suva by the Aorangi on March 1, and Sir Maynard and Lady Hedstrom by the Monterey on March 7.

"Waiter, my bill!"

"What did you have sir?"

"I don't know."

"You don't know?"

"No. I ordered a tender steak."



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Finest Roller Flour, 150-lb. sacks	11/6 sack
Libby's Evaporated Milk—	
6-oz. tins (8 doz.)	20/- case
Selmore Sockeye Salmon—	
16-oz. tins (4 doz.)	14/9 doz., 52/- case
Rosa Jelly Crystals, pint pkts.	4½d. pkt., 4/- doz.
Rosa Custard Powder, 1-lb. tins	1/2 tin, 13/6 doz.
Tasmanian Riced Potatoes, 6-lb. tins	1/3 lb.
I.X.L. Tomato Sauce, 10-oz. bots.	7½d. bot., 7/3 doz.
Rosa Pure Laundry Soap	7½d. bar, 7/- doz.
Rosa Sand Soap, large cakes	3½d. cake, 3/- doz.
Selmore Toilet Paper, 5-oz. rolls	1/10 doz., 20/- gross

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ABOUT ISLANDS PEOPLE

Mr. E. W. P. Chinnery, who is head of the District Service in New Guinea and who has been sent to Geneva as Australia's representative before the Mandates Commission, will spend a month in the Colonial Office, London, studying the British methods of Tropical Administration, before he returns to New Guinea.

Captain F. C. Rennels, master of the auxiliary schooner *Maclaren King*, which carries mails and stores to Anglican mission stations on the north-east coast of Papua, arrived in Sydney by the *Macdhui* on February 14. Captain Rennels is accompanied by his wife, who was engaged in mission work at Samarai for several years, and his four-year-old daughter, Betsy.

Major E. B. Ayris, instructor to the Native Constabulary in Rabaul, is now on furlough in Tasmania, where he is staying with Rev. T. J. Gibson at Longford. Rev. T. J. Gibson spent most of 1933 as *locum tenens* at Rabaul, where he was much beloved and esteemed.

Sir Murchison Fletcher, Governor of Giji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, returned to Fiji from Sydney by the *Aorangi*, which sailed on March 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Isom, of the Melanesian Mission Press, Guadalcanar, British Solomon Islands, who are on furlough in Sydney, will return to the Solomon Islands by the *Malaita* on April 5. Their many friends will be delighted to learn that a daughter, Margaret Mary, was born to them on February 26, at the War Memorial Hospital, Waverley, N.S.W.

Mr. Fred. Turnbull, storekeeper from Nauru Island, who was a passenger on the *Nauru Chief*, which arrived at Port Kembla, N.S.W., on February 20, had to be taken to Sydney Hospital immediately as he was seriously ill.

Mrs. G. E. Drayton, wife of the late Pilot Drayton, of New Guinea, returned to Sydney early in February after spending seven months in New Zealand. She and her young son Peter are now living at Neutral Bay.

Captain C. R. Pinney, Administrator of Norfolk Island, arrived in Sydney by the *Morinda* on February 26.

Mr. P. Cruyl, President of the Joint Court at Vila, New Hebrides, arrived in Sydney by the *Morinda* in February on a holiday visit.

Mr. A. de J. Carey, the British Judge of the Condominium, arrived in Sydney by the *February Morinda*, on furlough.

Pastor A. G. Stewart, vice-president of the Seventh Day Union Conference for Islands Missions, leaves Sydney by this *Montero*, to spend two months in Papua and New Guinea.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Campbell, Seventh Day Adventist missionaries in the Pacific Islands, arrived in Sydney by the last *Malaita*. Mrs. Campbell will remain for several months in New Zealand while Mr. Campbell spends his furlough in an educational trip to Canada, England, Palestine and Italy.

Mr. Raymond Reye, who is a Seventh Day missionary in Samoa, arrived in Sydney recently on furlough. He was accompanied by Mrs. Reye, who is a native of New South Wales, and they will spend about twelve months in Australia. Pastor Reye is notable as being a master of three languages—English, German and Samoan.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Evans, with their three children—Yvonne, Jacqueline and Lola—arrived recently in Sydney from Rabaul, on a holiday excursion. They have taken a flat at Bondi.

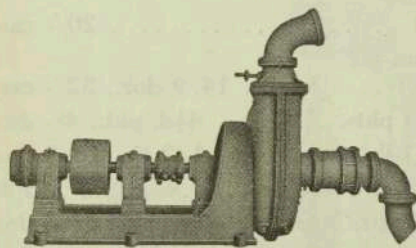
Mrs. Chatterton, of Kapsu Plantation, New Guinea, is staying with her mother, Mrs. K. Gill, who recently returned from an extended tour of Europe and is now to be found in a flat at Elizabeth Bay, Sydney.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. McNulty, of the Solomon Islands, have returned home after spending four months touring New South Wales. When staying with Mrs. McNulty's mother, Mrs. R. Steel, at Dee Why, the Island visitors enjoyed the cool surf. Up North the sea is very warm, and true to tradition, very salty.

Little Pam Aumuller, who is almost six years, is staying with her sister at "Kuyong," Moss Vale. Not many children fall in love with school at first sight, but Pam is an unusual child; so her mother left Pam with her sister, till they return to Samarai early in April.

Mrs. E. A. Oldham, of Samarai, Papua, and her two small daughters, are guests at St. Anne's, Bondi, Sydney. When Mrs. Oldham returns to the tropics her children will be left at Shirley Ladies' College.

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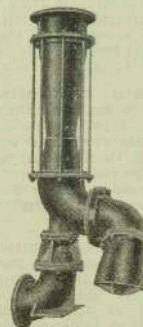
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March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

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Mrs. J. Turner, of Samarai, is also staying at St. Anne's, Bondi. She is accompanied by her son, who has just left Newington College.

Miss Margaret Mullen, of Potts Point, Sydney, sailed by the Malaita for the Solomon Islands, where she is to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ken. Dalrymple Hay for several months.

Mrs. D. Waugh, of Rabaul, will shortly leave for her home. Since last November, Mrs. Waugh and her three daughters, Phyllis, Iris and Jane, have been on furlough in Sydney. Mrs. Waugh, Mrs. Gill and Mrs. Chatterton, all from New Guinea, and Mrs. J. S. Bunney and Mrs. J. D. Sedgers, who also have their homes in the Islands, have often been seen together dining and chatting over the latest Northern news.

Captain and Mrs. "Bunny" Hammond arrived recently in Sydney from New Guinea, on three months' leave.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Whitton, whose wedding took place at St. Stephens, Phillip Street, Sydney, on March 6, will spend

some time in Sydney before returning to Samarai, New Guinea, where they will make their home. The bride was formerly Miss Belle Clark, daughter of the late Mr. P. J. Clark and Mrs. Clark, of Bannerman Street, Cremorne.

Mr. A. J. Samson, who has been a resident of New Guinea for eight years, during seven of which he was in the New Guinea Administration, has resigned from the service. He recently was married in Sydney and has bought an orchard at Kurrajong, New South Wales, where he and his wife will reside.

Mr. M. B. Allen, formerly a member of the Royal Australian Air Force, and until recently the instructor of the Perth Aero Club, is proceeding to New Guinea, where he will occupy the position of official representative of the civil aviation branch of the Defence Department, with headquarters at Lae.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. M. Scott, of Makambo, British Solomon Islands, are spending a holiday in Sydney, and are staying at Cremorne.

TREASURE SEEKERS

Well-Equipped Expedition Leaves Tahiti

From Our Own Correspondent.

PAPEETE, Feb. 22.

IN these days, the people of Tahiti are not easily worked into a state of excitement by stories of buried treasure—they have been bitten too often in the past, and seen too many wild-cat expeditions come to an ignominious end. That, and the quiet manner in which the preliminary arrangements have been made, is the reason why the latest treasure-hunting scheme has caused so little comment along the Papeete waterfront.

When Colonel Lockie's party were turning Cocos Island topsy-turvy a couple of years or so back, and fascinating (if entirely imaginary) lists of unearthed booty were being flashed by wireless to the world's principal newspapers, we recounted briefly in these notes the story of a hunt which has been going on—more or less intermittently—for the last twenty years or more.

Private yachts—not one but several—well supplied with explosives and digging implements, have entered at Papeete and sailed off to the Tuamotu Archipelago upon the same mysterious errand—to return no more. One individual spent some thirteen years on a desolate uninhabited atoll; so convinced was he that his information was authentic and that his efforts would ultimately be crowned with success.

It is believed by some people here that this treasure was lifted by one of the yachts above-mentioned; but, if that were true, the story would assuredly have leaked out long ago.

It seems an established fact that a treasure—and a big one—was taken from Peru back in the '60's of last century, and concealed upon one of the many islands in the Eastern Pacific. But that is about all the information publicly available.

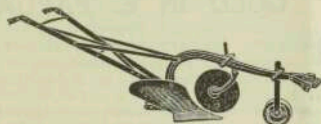
We may presume that this latest expedition—which, by the way, is all British—is in Tahiti as the result of special knowledge acquired, perhaps accidentally, but more likely as the result of intensive research work in London and elsewhere. At any rate, this is not one of those wild ventures based upon the imaginings of some young fellow bent upon a romantic adventure, but a serious enterprise in which all the chances have been weighed beforehand, and it is run on cold-blooded business lines, without unnecessary fuss and publicity.

The expedition arrived here a month ago with the highest credentials from both the French and British authorities, and the party includes a well-known Australian mining man, a chemist, a submarine engineer, and a famous journalist. It also appears to be well supplied with funds, as well as the latest metal-detecting and diving equipment.

One of the local schooners has been chartered and will leave Papeete in a few days' time for the scene of operations, wherever that may be. We wish them luck.

Rev. A. H. Voyce, who has been on furlough in New Zealand for some months, passed through Sydney in February on his way back to his Mission Station in the south-west district of Bougainville, Mandated Territory of New Guinea. He left Sydney on the Malaita.

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NEW GUINEA PERSONAL NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent

RABAU, Feb. 25.

His Honour the Administrator travels south by this Montoro, due to leave tomorrow, for the purpose of attending the Administrators' Conference at Canberra, which is opening in March. No doubt, there will be many matters of import discussed, but whatever may arise, we sincerely trust that nothing will occur to prevent General Griffiths from making a speedy return to this Territory. His services are urgently required here—at the very least, until his first term expires in June, 1935.

Mr. J. K. Twycross, inspector of the A.W.A. stations in this Territory, is holidaying South. He will be proceeding as far as Western Australia, before spending some time in Sydney.

The engagement has been announced of

Miss Dot Bradley, of Messrs. Carpenter's staff, and Mr. George Hildebrand, first officer of the S.S. Maiwara.

Dr. Ian Hogbin, a well-known anthropologist, who has travelled extensively in the British Solomons, is at present in this Territory, and is making some scientific investigations in the Aitape district.

Mrs. E. S. Stephenson, the wife of the manager of the Rabaul Hotel, has returned to Sydney for health reasons. Mrs. Stephenson had very bad health here almost from the commencement of her stay in Rabaul.

The winner of the Gilbey Cup in the golf competition for 1934 is Mr. E. K. Abraham—once again! Whether it's tennis, cricket, or golf, "Abie" invariably carries off the prizes.

A quiet wedding took place on February 5, when Mrs. Joan Ollerton was married to Mr. Marc Pinquet, of Wangaramut plantation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pinquet originally came from the East, to settle in this Territory.

Mr. Tom Skiffington, who is at present

engaged in mining on Edie, made a quick trip to Rabaul recently for the purpose of receiving medical attention to his eyes after his accident on the fields. He arrived by the Macdhui and returned via Port Moresby, flying back to the fields from there.

Mr. W. H. Taylour, father of Warden Taylour, of the Fields, was a visitor for a few days in Rabaul recently. Mr. Taylour, Senior, is also a mining expert, and was most favourably impressed with the possibilities of the Morobe district.

Mr. Ken Nettleship has been transferred from Salamaua to Rabaul. Mr. R. R. McLennan has gone to that port as relief.

Dr. H. Campion Hoskin departed by the Nankin recently for Singapore, where he will attend the conference on malaria, which is being held under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Mr. K. Cunningham, a well-known and popular sportsman, has left Rabaul, and is on a tour of the East at present. He will be proceeding to Australia after his holiday. He is attached to the Commonwealth Bank.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of the master of the Mirani, returned by the Montoro recently, after having spent some months in England. Mrs. Thompson is staying in Rabaul.

GOLD IN E. PAPUA

Letter to the Editor.

IN your January number, Mr. Garden quotes some figures that are of great interest to residents of the Milne Bay district.

May I, however, point out that he is in error in saying that the article to which he refers (in your issue of November last) was written by myself. At no time have I adversely discussed the possibilities of reef propositions in Milne Bay. My object is to discount such statements as "that a small party of local natives are banking 200 ounces of gold a week," and other equally absurd reports.

I think if I quote extracts from a letter of mine that appeared in the "N.Q. Register," and two Sydney papers, it will be seen that Mr. Garden's views and mine are not very far apart!

"Miners need stores, and, as a store-keeper, I should be only too pleased to hear of a good find of alluvial gold, but the last thing we wish to see is a lot of men attracted here by such reports as the above. It could only end in disappointment.

"Platinum and reef gold is another matter altogether. Milne Bay will, I think, be heard of a great deal in connection with the former. Platinum exists over a very large area, but not in a form that lends itself to the operations of the individual miner. Modern methods will—unless I'm much mistaken—show results that will be more than satisfactory to those who care to have a mild gamble."

I am, etc.,

H. DEXTER.

Milne Bay, Papua, 13/2/34.

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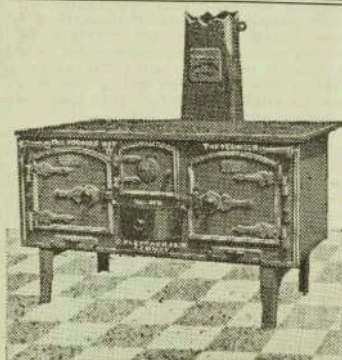
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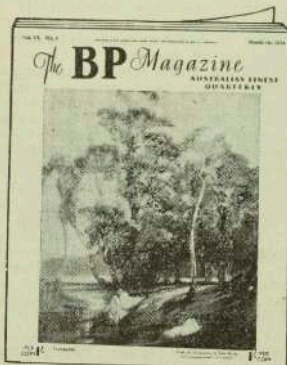
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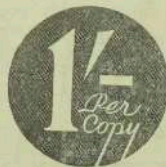
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March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

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N. GUINEA LAWS

Some Important Changes

From Our Own Correspondent.

RABAU, Feb. 17.

THE Legislative Council of New Guinea opened its second session on February 5, when all the members were present with the exception of the Government Secretary Harold Page (furlough), and non-official member A. N. McLennan (leave of absence). Director of Public Works Knox was appointed temporarily to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Page's absence.

In all, 34 bills were placed on the business paper for the session, and 32 bills were assented to. The bill relating to the Native Labor Ordinance was laid aside until the next session, and a bill to amend the Motor Traffic Ordinance 1928-33 was withdrawn.

The Customs Tariff Ordinance was amended to provide for the free export of copra when the assessed value is less than £5/15/-. This amendment was made retrospective to November 1, 1933.

The Judiciary Ordinance now provides that the Central Court shall be known as the Supreme Court; judges shall hold office until they attain the age of 65.

Other bills included legislation for deserted wives and children, legitimation of children, divorce, and an amendment to the Explosives Ordinance which enables an employer to have four approved employees' names on a permit to use explosives for the sum of £1.

Perhaps one of the most important and far-reaching bills passed was that to grant relief to mortgagors and for like purposes. This provides that no foreclosures or re-possession of lands, the subject of a mortgage, may be carried out

without the sanction of the Supreme Court, and this Court has, in the event of the mortgagor being able to show sufficient cause as to hardship and inability to pay, the right to defer such payment until such time as it deems just. This protection applies only to agricultural lands and does not apply to mining tenements or leases granted under the Mining Ordinance.

The idea, broadly, is to protect the interests of the planting community, and more especially those who hold ex-enemy properties and are financed by the big commercial firms. By this bill it is hoped that the planter may have a greater incentive to "carry on" during these hard times.

Five resolutions were carried by the Council, which are of general import, as they have a bearing on the feeling existing in the Territory.

The resolutions were moved by Mr. Mullaly, the senior non-official member, and related to the Council's opposition to the idea of an amalgamation or federation of the Territory of New Guinea with the Territory of Papua.

The Council "was strongly opposed to any action by the Commonwealth Government which may remove or interfere with the power of this Council to legislate in relation to matters affecting this Territory."

The Council was also "opposed to the Public Health Department of the Territory being removed from the control of the Administration of this Territory or placed under the supervision of an officer of the Commonwealth Department of Health."

Another resolution dealt with the matter of the Commonwealth Government requesting the British Government to institute enquiries "into the ramifications of the Unilever Combine and its subsidiary

and associated companies with the object of regulating, and if necessary, curtailing the profits of that company within reasonable limits; that this action should be taken by the Commonwealth Government in view of the undue control exercised by Unilever Associated Companies over the marketing of the world's vegetable oil products, which control has been instrumental in maintaining the price paid to producers of oil products below cost of production, thereby reducing numbers of Australian residents of this Territory, engaged in the production of copra—principally resident returned soldier purchasers

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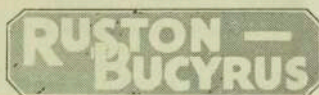
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of expropriated properties from the Commonwealth Government—to practical bankruptcy."

The last resolution dealt with shipping and read as follows:—

"That this Council protests against the placing of any unnecessary restrictions upon shipping facilities—foreign or otherwise—now or in the future likely to be made available to this Territory, either overseas or inter-island as such restrictions would be inimical to the best interests of the Territory and its future economic development."

"That it is the opinion of this Council that it is unnecessary and contrary to the interests of the Territory that the Commonwealth Government and/or this Territory in collaboration or otherwise with any other Territory should either directly or indirectly subsidise any shipping service or company operating for the purpose of carrying cargo and/or passengers to and from the Territory and Australia or any other country."

On the last day of the session, a few moments before the Council adjourned, Mr. R. L. Clark, non-official member, delivered a somewhat scathing attack on the Administration policy in respect to native welfare, making reference to

maternity homes and twilight sleep for stone-age mothers and comparing these conditions with the unhygienic conditions prevailing in villages in close proximity to Rabaul. Reference was also made to the projected trip of the Director of District Services to attend an anthropological conference to be held in London this year.

The institution of a Hansard staff at the sittings of this session was a new step, and a verbatim report of the proceedings is now available to those interested.

It is anticipated that the next session will be held on August or September.

FOR SALE

The business of general merchants and agents, known as Goldfields Supply Co., in the centre of the rich and prosperous Morobe Goldfields, New Guinea.

The premises occupy a prominent position in the principal business area of Wau town, and are near the aerodrome and District and Warden's offices.

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This is a splendid opportunity for a progressive business man or company to acquire an enterprise of great possibilities.

Owner desires to relinquish business owing to ill-health.

Apply: Manager, Goldfields Supply Company, Wau, New Guinea; or A. Thompson, "Pine View," Wau, New Guinea.

SOUTH SEAS FICTION

Letter to the Editor.

MISS GRIMSHAW—in telling me that she is the author of thirty-four books—has unfortunately missed the point of my remarks. When I said, "What is really wanted from writers of South Seas fiction?" I ought perhaps to have said, "What should authors of South Sea fiction write about?" for that is certainly what I meant. My interest was more in what ought to be written than in the financial reactions of the public.

In bombarding me quantitatively, Miss Grimshaw must not expect to have made any qualitative impression, and I still maintain that those of us who have the good fortune of living—and writing—in these often-maligned, frequently-rhapsodised-over but always fascinating parts of the world, should endeavor as far as possible to impart a flavor of reality to our work.

As an author Miss Grimshaw ought not to feel personally affronted by the impersonal criticism of one who, seeking more substantial fare, appears dissatisfied with even a thirty-four course menu, largely composed of literary eclairs.

I am, etc.,

R. JULIAN DASHWOOD.
Rakahanga, Cook Islands.
20/2/34.

MOSQUITOES CHECKED

From Our Own Correspondent.

PT. MORESBY, Feb. 27.

PORT MORESBY has been remarkably free from mosquitoes this north-west season, and the reason has been found in the untiring efforts of the Medical Officer of the Territory (Dr. E. Gibbins) to introduce the larvae-eating fish *Gambusia* into the swamps and creeks around the district of Port Moresby.

Papuan Medical Students Return

From Our Own Correspondent.

PT. MORESBY, Feb. 27.

DR. WALTER M. STRONG is expected back by the Macdhui on March 3. He has with him the twelve native medical students who have spent six months at the Sydney University, attending a course of lectures to fit them out for medical patrols throughout the Territory, without the supervision of European assistants.

Their arrival is awaited with interest. Good reports of their work at the University have come to hand; and it is expected that they will be available immediately for medical patrols.

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March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

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DREDGE PLANS IN PAPUA BANISHED FOR TEN YEARS

From Our Own Correspondent.

P.T. MORESBY, Feb. 27.

SIX applications for gold dredging leases were lodged with the Warden in Port Moresby early in February for an area totalling 1,530 acres on Fish Creek, in the Lakekamu goldfield.

The area applied for covers 11½ miles along the rivers. The applications were made by Messrs. C. F. Duchatel, F. W. Clark, A. E. Bethune, and V. P. Hides—all well-known men in the Territory.

The Lakekamu lately has been attracting attention. In 1931, the Papuan Government engaged Mr. B. Dunstan, the Government geologist from Queensland, to report on the field when it was reopened in 1930, and he reported that, apart from quite a number of gold-bearing reefs, large and small gold existed all over the watershed, and small leaders, some of which yielding quite rich prospects, shed gold on the creeks in the district. On his way up to the field he also noticed large areas of old conglomerate which he thought would be worth investigating, and he considered that the lower flats of the Tiveri were likely to produce a considerable amount of gold by dredging methods.

The Tiveri Gold Dredging Co., a new company floated in March, 1933, has started operations this year, and is situated not far from the newly acquired areas.

Payable gold was first discovered on the Lakekamu in June, 1909, when the well-known miners, Mah Crow and F. and J. Pryke made a prospecting trip across country from the Yodda fields in search of new fields.

Mr. O. F. Nelson, of Samoa, Guilty of Sedition

The Chief Court of Western Samoa, on March 1, convicted Mr. Olaf Frederick Nelson of three charges of being connected with the activities of the Mau—which is tantamount to a conviction of sedition—and he was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment on each charge (the sentences to be concurrent) and to 10 years' exile from Samoa.

This marks the end of the latest development in connection with the Mau. It is the last of a series of incidents which commenced about the middle of 1933.

In 1933, Mr. Nelson returned to Samoa from a period of banishment amounting to five years (which expired at the end of 1932); a serious attempt was made to arrange a round-table conference between the Administrator and the Mau; considerable progress was made towards this end, but a deadlock occurred when the Mau insisted on having Mr. Nelson as one of their delegates to the conference and the Administrator refused to receive him in that capacity; then, towards the end of the year it was suspected that Mr. Nelson and the Mau were engaged in certain activities with a view to overthrowing the Governmental authority, and proclamations were issued banning the Mau as a seditious and illegal organisation; several police raids were made suddenly upon the Mau headquarters, Mr.

Nelson's house, etc., and evidence was obtained showing clearly that illegal activities were under way; numerous arrests were made and a number of Mau leaders were convicted and fined or sentenced to terms of imprisonment; and, finally, in December, Mr. Nelson himself stood trial on serious charges. The trial was very protracted owing to lengthy cross-examination of witnesses. Mr. Nelson conducted his own defence, in which the Government afforded him every facility.

In pronouncing sentence the Judge said that comprehensive and overwhelming evidence proved that the true intention of Nelson's activities was to give Samoans control of the country. Following the breakdown of negotiations between the Mau and the Administration, Nelson obviously cast restraint aside and began a secret movement to organise quietly in order to gain control. Nelson himself had written, "This course is bound to result in a clash of some kind sooner or later."

In view of the fact that the evidence disclosed that the Mau chiefs, who were recently sentenced, had been deceived by Nelson, the Judge is recommending the Administration to remit the remainder of their sentences.

An application by Mr. Nelson for leave to appeal against his conviction was refused, and he was placed on board a steamer for New Zealand, where his sentence of eight months' imprisonment will be served.

"Have you ever driven a car?" the lady applicant for a license was asked.

"One hundred and twenty thousand miles," interjected her husband, bitterly, "and never had a hand on the wheel."

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We shall be glad to send you, post free, and without obligation, full particulars of any lines in which you are interested.

7-11 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY, A'LIA.

ANTI-UNILEVER

The New Guinea Campaign

THE New Guinea planters, it is reported, are pursuing vigorously their demand that there shall be a Governmental investigation of the operations of the Unilever Combine, which, they allege, is partly responsible for the present calamitous condition of the copra market. The following is from the "Rabaul Times" of February 2:

"It is a recognised fact that Unilever buys and controls the copra market of the world; its power and influence in copra-buying is greater than Incheape's is in regard to shipping, or Rockefeller's where oil is concerned. It is one of the many big modern mergers, whose activities are the greatest fillip to present-day Communism and general economic distress.

"These huge mergers of the super-capitalistic combines are bleeding the world's producers to death and any government in any country is not only entitled, but should consider it its immediate bounden duty, to step in and protect those who are unable to protect themselves against the exploitation of huge concerns, whose huge capital and immense profits make them an economic power in the land.

"With regard to Unilever it is particularly interesting to note that at the time

when the merger between Lever Bros. and the Margarine Union Limited, was mentioned by the chairman of the latter (Earl Bessborough) on December 10, 1929, the price of copra was £21/17/6, London; a year later it stood at £15/15/-, and so on down the scale until now it has reached the £8 mark. The net profits of the concern have increased and in connection with all this one must not forget the remarks of the Earl when he said:

"Though low, raw material prices constituted a direct benefit to the concern, the directors realised the necessity of a reasonable profit to native and other producers."

"The most suitable reply to that remark necessitates the adoption of an Americanism: 'Oh, yeah!'"

"COURAGEOUS GESTURE."

From a Special Correspondent.

P. T. MORESBY, Feb. 27.

Mr. R. L. Clarke's courageous gesture in the New Guinea Legislative Council, when he demanded that the Commonwealth Government take some steps towards getting other nations into line, to check the Unilever octopus, has caused delight among planters here. We are all hoping most eagerly that the Federal Government will be bold enough to make a move.

But some are doubtful. "None of the politicians have the backbone to challenge Unilever and the others," said one cynic. "This sort of thing will go on until we find a Hitler to clean them up, or until we are all driven into Bolshevism, and start chucking bombs about."

There are quite a few thinking people who can see only Communism and violence as the logical end to monstrous growths like Unilever.

Anyway, good luck to R. L. Clarke. As the Papuan Courier says: "Clarke's may be only a very small squeak in a very noisy world, but it may start something."

Mrs. L. W. S. White, wife of the District Officer at Aola, Solomon Islands, returned to Sydney by the Malaita on February 15, after eight months in the group. Her island home was about four miles from Tulagi, her nearest white neighbour being more than a mile away. In spite of the loneliness she said she enjoyed the life.

Notes from New Guinea

From Our Own Correspondent

RABAUL, Feb. 25.

THE bullion exported from the Morobe goldfields for the month of December amounted to 15,520 ounces, valued at £78,819 (Australian currency).

Preparations are already well in hand for the entertainment of the tourists due to arrive by the Orient liner "Otranto" on June 14.

Mr. E. Banks, who, for some years, was manager of the Rabaul Hotel, is taking over the management of the Hotel Pacific as from March 1.

During the month of January 7308 tons of copra were exported. Of this amount nearly 6000 tons were shipped in British bottoms, while 1367 tons were shipped in the German freighter "Fridrun." The most of the copra was consigned to France (2581 tons), Italy (1598 tons), optional ports (1358 tons), Holland (1050 tons), Germany (516 tons), and Australia (204 tons).

The radio-telegraphic and telephone service, linking up Buka Passage, will be opened for public use as from March 1.

The Morobe Turf Club is holding an Easter meeting at the Wau on March 31 and April 2. Some good races are advertised.

The Kokopo District Sports Club is holding a race meeting on April 2, at the Kinigunan racecourse. Mr. Les Corfe has been elected hon. secretary.

All exposed copra from the Territory is allowed to go out duty free when the assessed value of copra is below the price of £5/15/-. The ordinance is retrospective and dates from November 1, 1933. The assessed value represents the price paid for it in Rabaul.

Peanuts are now admitted free into Australia from New Guinea and Papua. They are, however, subject to a primage duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem.

At the annual meeting of the Rabaul Recreations, Ltd., the directors decided to distribute a five per cent. dividend. The nett profit for the year ending December 31, 1933, was £482/16/1. The authorised capital is £5000; 885 shares, however, are unallotted.

A CERTAIN

REMEDY FOR PILES

This preparation has been on the market for several months, and it has effected a Cure in every case in which it has been tried. Cases of Long Standing generally Cured within One Month, with one bottle only.

For External Use only — Transparent and Stainless. — Painless and Odourless. — Hygienic and Healing.

NO INCURABLE CASE FOUND YET. Should there be one, Money will be Refunded in Full. PRICE: 5/- PER BOTTLE. Posted, securely packed, for 6/6 per bottle. Copies of Testimonials forwarded on request.

ROBERT BRUCE

Room 7, 2nd Floor,

15 Hunter Street, Sydney



CAPSTAN
CIGARETTES
CORK-TIPPED
OR PLAIN

*Airtight
tins
keep
them
FRESH*



CAPSTAN
NAVY CUT TOBACCO
*made from the
finest
Virginian leaf*

CAPSTAN

B.P. Magazine for March

THE March issue of the always attractive B.P. Magazine is to hand. The main feature of this issue of the magazine is the series of excellently reproduced photographs of the Dutch East Indies. These beautiful illustrations give quaint and fascinating glimpses of Java and Bali and the picturesque people who dwell in those colourful isles.

There are a number of interesting travel articles, including an illustrated sketch by Mr. Harry Tighe, entitled, "Veiled Islands of the Solomon Group." The short stories are entertaining, and provide some light reading for fiction enthusiasts.

A peaceful autumn landscape, entitled "Tranquility," reproduced from John Banks' delightful oil-painting is the subject of the front cover. As usual, the quarterly is faultlessly printed, and conforms to a high literary standard.

TO PLANTERS—I am a Buyer of CASTOR OIL SEED

IN ANY QUANTITY.

Send Sample for quote, stating quantity available. Castor Seed Shellers, any capacity.

Advice and Instructions Regarding Planting, Harvesting, and Packing of Castor Oil Seeds given freely. Selected Seed for Planting available.

Note change of Address:

C. GRAHAME

4 DALLEY STREET — SYDNEY.

March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

37

Market Quotations

Range of Prices

The Pacific Islands Monthly makes a close check of the prices quoted for Islands produce; and it regularly publishes the range of prices during each month, including the last available quotation before going to press.

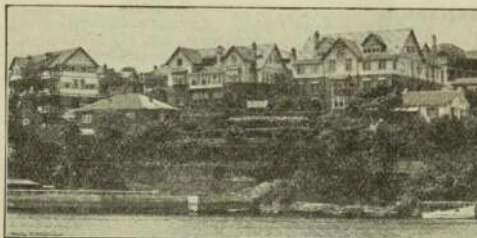
Copra

London.	South Sea, Hot-air Dried, Sun-Dried.	Plantation, Rabaul.
Price on—	Per ton c.i.f.	Per ton c.i.f.
January 16, 1931	£14 7 6	£14 12 6
February 27	£14 12 6	£14 17 6
March 27	£14 10 0	£14 12 6
April 24	£13 15 0	£13 17 6
May 29	£10 17 6	£11 0 0
June 26	£11 15 0	£11 17 6
July 31	£11 5 0	£11 7 6
August 28	£11 2 6	£11 5 0
September 25	£12 15 0	£12 15 0
October 30	£13 10 0	£13 15 0
November 6	£14 0 0	£14 5 0
November 27	£13 10 0	£13 15 0
December 4	£14 5 0	£14 10 0
December 18	£14 5 0	£14 10 0
January 1, 1932	£14 10 0	£14 15 0
January 29	£14 15 0	£15 0 0
February 12	£16 7 6	£16 10 0
February 26	£16 10 0	£16 12 6
March 11	£16 2 6	£16 5 0
March 25	£14 17 6	£15 0 0
April 1	£14 10 0	£14 15 0
April 29	£14 15 0	£14 17 6
May 20	£13 17 6	£14 0 0
May 27	£13 0 0	£13 2 6
June 3	£12 17 6	£13 0 0
June 17	£13 2 6	£13 5 0
July 1	£13 5 0	£13 7 6
July 29	£13 15 0	£13 17 6
August 12	£13 17 6	£14 0 0
August 26	£13 12 6	£13 15 0
September 2	£13 17 6	£14 0 0
September 16	£14 2 6	£14 5 0
October 7	£14 5 0	£14 7 6
October 28	£14 2 6	£14 5 0
November 11	£14 7 6	£14 10 0
November 18	£14 5 0	£14 7 6
December 16	£14 2 6	£14 5 0
December 30	£13 15 0	£13 17 6
January 6, 1933	£13 10 0	£13 12 6
January 13	£13 10 0	£13 12 6
January 20	£13 2 6	£13 5 0
January 27	£12 17 6	£13 0 0
February 3	£12 5 0	£12 7 6
February 10	£12 5 0	£12 7 6
February 17	£12 2 6	£12 5 0
February 24	£11 15 0	£11 17 6
March 3	£11 7 6	£11 10 0
March 10	£11 12 6	£11 15 0
March 17	£11 12 6	£11 15 0
March 24	£11 7 6	£11 10 0
March 31	£10 12 6	£10 15 0
April 7	£10 0 0	£10 2 6
April 14	£10 5 0	£10 7 6
April 21	£10 10 0	£10 12 6
April 28	£10 10 0	£10 12 6
May 5	£10 7 6	£10 10 0
May 12	£10 5 0	£10 7 6
May 19	£10 12 6	£10 15 0
May 26	£11 2 6	£11 5 0
June 2	£11 12 6	£11 15 0
June 9	£11 7 6	£11 10 0
June 16	£10 12 6	£10 15 0
June 23	£10 15 0	£10 17 6
June 30	£10 17 6	£11 0 0
July 7	£10 15 0	£10 17 6
July 14	£10 15 0	£10 17 6
July 21	£11 2 6	£11 5 0
July 28	£10 12 6	£10 15 0
August 4	£10 10 0	£10 12 6
August 11	£10 10 0	£10 12 6
August 18	£10 5 0	£10 7 6
August 25	£10 5 0	£10 7 6
September 1	£10 0 0	£10 2 6
September 8	£9 15 0	£9 17 6
September 15	£9 12 6	£9 17 6
September 22	£9 10 0	£9 12 6
September 29	£9 7 6	£9 10 0
October 6	£9 5 0	£9 7 6
October 13	£9 2 6	£9 10 0
October 20	£8 15 0	£9 0 0
October 27	£9 0 0	£9 2 6

Rubber

London.	Para per lb.	Plantation Smoked per lb.
Price on—		
January 1, 1932	4½d.	3 5/16d.
February 5	3¾d.	2¾d.
March 4	3¾d.	2 5/16d.
April 1	3¾d.	1¾d.
May 13	3¾d.	1 13/16d.
June 10	3¾d.	1 11/16d.
July 22	3¾d.	1 15/16d.
August 5	4d.	2¼d.
September 2	5½d.	2¾d.
October 14	5d.	2 40/100d.
November 11	5d.	2 65/100d.
December 2	5d.	2 59/100d.
January 6, 1933	4¾d.	2 43/100d.
January 27	4½d.	2 15/100d.
February 3	4¾d.	2¾d.
February 10	4¾d.	2¾d.

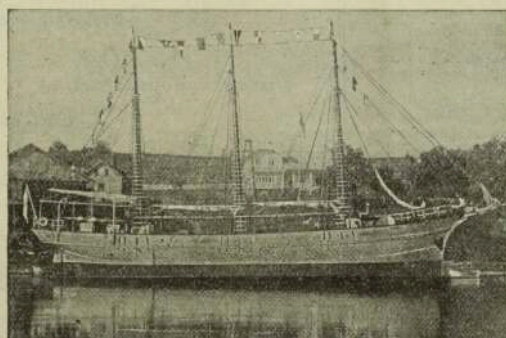
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Occupying one of the picked positions on Sydney Harbour. Quiet and secluded, only fifteen minutes by Ferry, or 8 minutes via Bridge, from G.P.O.

The Mansions are complete with Lounges, Smoking Rooms, Tennis, Bowling Green, Private Swimming Baths, Ballroom and Guests' Laundry. Noted Table.

For all information apply to— THE MANAGER, "Wallerunga Mansions," Neutral Bay, SYDNEY, N.S.W. — Phone: X 2267, X 2139.



Aux. Schooner "NIDELV,"
Designed and Built by L. Halvorsen, in Norway, 1920.

Lars Halvorsen

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KETCHES,
YACHTS,
LAUNCHES, etc.
Can also quote for
Second-hand
Craft.

Send particulars of
your requirements.

HAYES ST.,
NEUTRAL BAY,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Exchange Rates

The following exchange quotations, gathered in Sydney, show the rates existing in Sydney on March 13:

FIJI—THROUGH BANK OF N.S.W. AND BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Australia on Fiji on basis of £100 Fiji: Buying £111, selling £113/10/-.
Fiji-London on basis £100 London.

	Buying.	Selling.
Telegraphic transfer..	£110 15 0	£112 0 0
On demand	£110 12 6	£111 17 6

WESTERN SAMOA—THROUGH BANK OF N.Z.

Exchange Australia, on Western Samoa, basis £100 Samoa—selling £113/15/-, buying £110/15/-.
Exchange Samoa on London, basis £100 in London:—

	Buying.	Selling.
Telegraphic transfer..	£124 5 0	£125 5 0
On demand	124 0 0	124 17 6
30 days.. .. .	123 15 0	124 5 0
60 days.. .. .	123 10 0	124 12 6

The above is only a nominal indication. The exchange between Apia and Suva, Apia and New Zealand, Apia and Sydney, and Apia and London, is constantly altering.

NEW GUINEA AND PAPUA—THROUGH COMMONWEALTH BANK.

From Australia, on Rabaul and Pt. Moresby, £1 per cent.
From Rabaul on London, same as Australia on London—25½ per cent.

THROUGH BANK OF N.S.W.

Australia, on Papua and New Guinea, £1 per cent, premium each way, equivalent to commission of £1 per cent.

Papua and New Guinea, on London: Same as Australia on London, and vice versa.

DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER. SELLING RATES.

Quoted by
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES
in Australia.

Australia on Papeete.

	Francs to £	Australian
Average for week ended 19/2/34	60.83	
Average for week ended 26/2/34	61.07	
Average for week ended 5/3/34	60.63	
Average for week ended 12/3/34	60.34	

Australia on Noumea.

	Francs to £	Australian
Average for week ended 19/2/34	60.63	
Average for week ended 26/2/34	60.87	
Average for week ended 5/3/34	60.43	
Average for week ended 12/3/34	60.34	

NEW CALEDONIA—THROUGH FRENCH BANK.

Drafts, Sydney-Noumea and Noumea-Sydney, are on the basis of current rate of exchange on Paris, less 1 per cent. either way. As quoted by the Comptoir National, in Sydney, and the Bank of Indo-Chine, Noumea:—

On March 13, when the Australian £ was nominally worth 60.5 francs, £100 Australian would purchase a credit in Noumea of 6,050 francs.

The rates between Sydney and Noumea are not made direct, but depend mostly on the Paris-London telegraphic rate, which fluctuates constantly. It is usually much cheaper to transfer a large sum than a small sum between Sydney and Noumea, as the large sum can be made the subject of a cable to Paris, and its transfer arranged at a fixed price, while the small sum takes the chance of the market; and the banks, of course, guard themselves against loss.

POST OFFICE ORDERS.

The following are the rates for transfer of money between Sydney and Pacific Groups through the General Post Office. All such transfers are limited in amount.

Papua, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, Fiji, New Caledonia—rate 3d. for each £ or fraction, with minimum charge of 6d.; remittances strictly restricted to small amounts for business purposes, at absolute discretion of post office authorities.

Norfolk Island—6d. for £5 or fraction; no restriction; same as Interstate.

Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Tonga.—No actual restriction, but an implied one; rate, 4d. for each £ or fraction for first £6; and 3d. for each additional £, with minimum charge of 9d. Post office orders issued at discretion of post office authorities.

New Hebrides and Tahiti.—No money order issued through post office.

Western Samoa and Cook Islands.—Transfers can be effected by Australian Post Office through New Zealand Post Office; but amounts are limited to £100 per week per remitter.

ISLANDS PRODUCE

Coffee

The following quotations were obtained on March 14:

Robusta, f.a.q., imported from Java on firm conversion of exchange, c.i.f., prompt shipment Sydney, per cwt., 43/7; Robusta, as above, based on 9 gulden to Australian £, fluctuations at date of shipment on buyers' account; shipment July-Dec., 1934, 36/6.

Arabian (Aden), Hodeidah No. 1 (pure), c.i.f. Sydney, April shipment, per cwt., 71/-.

Longberry Harrar, April shipment No. 1, 64/9. Importers of Robusta coffee from Java pay the following charges:—As above, per cwt., 43/7; remitting 25¼ per cent. exchange, 10/10; duty, 4d. per lb., 37/4; primage, 10 per cent., 4/4; landing charges, 1/-; total, 97/1 per cwt., equal to 10½d. per lb., landed cost. Coffee imported from Papua and New Guinea is free from exchange and duty equal to 47/2 per cwt.

Kapok

Based on an exchange conversion of 9 gulden to the Australian £, the Australian c.i.f. prices current during March were: Prime Samarang, 4 13-16d. per lb; Prime Japara, 5½d. per lb.

Cocoa

Price quoted for cocoa beans in Sydney on March 14 was £25 to £32 per ton.

Ivory Nuts

Ivory Nuts were quoted on March 13 at £6/5/- per ton, L.o.b., Sydney.

Trocas Shell

Quotations for trocas shell obtained in Sydney from two different sources on March 14 were:

(a) Trocas shell, No. 1 grade	£91
Trocas shell, No. 2 grade	£77
Trocas shell, No. 3 grade	£63
(b) Trocas shell, No. 1 grade	£92
Trocas shell, No. 2 grade	£78
Trocas shell, No. 3 grade	£63

All quotes are f.o.b., and on the Australian £.

Green Snail Shell

Good quality green snail shell was quoted in Sydney in mid-March at £25 per ton.

Cotton

The London c.i.f. prices of cotton as quoted in the Sydney Morning Herald during the past month were: February 16, 6.34d. per lb., March shipment; February 23, 6.34d. per lb., March shipment; March 2, 6.28d. per lb., April shipment; March 9, 6.3d. per lb., April shipment.

Rice

Rangoon rice, packed in 100lb. or 200lb. bags, £10/10/- per ton, f.o.b. Sydney.

Australian table rice, packed in 56lb. bags, £15/10/- per ton.

Value of English Currency

The following is the quotation for English currency, obtained in Sydney just before this issue went to press:—

COMMONWEALTH BANK.

	Aust. money.
Each English Sovereign	£1/19/3
Each English Paper £1	£1/4/9
Each English £1 in silver	Par

PROFESSIONAL MONEY-CHANGERS.

	Aust. money.
Each English Sovereign	£1/19/4
Each English paper £1	£1/4/10
Each English £1 in silver	£1/3/-

FIJI PINEAPPLES

SUVA, Feb. 23.

A representative of Auckland investing interests, Mr. Brose, arrived in February to investigate the possibilities of the pineapple industry here. There are two pineapple centres here—one in Ovalau and one in the west. He did not take long to make up his mind that, under existing conditions, he could not recommend investment in this infant Fiji industry. He has gone on to Hawaii, looking for something more promising there.

Skandia FULL DIESEL Engines

MARINE and STATIONARY

Instantaneous starting from cold—no hot bulb—low fuel and oil consumption.

MANUFACTURED IN SLOW AND HIGH SPEED TYPES

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:

NELSON & ROBERTSON

12 Spring Street, Sydney.

Cables: Ivan, Sydney.

March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

39

Shipping Services in the Pacific

Sydney—Papua—New Guinea Service.

	Montoro
Sydney	Mar 15
Brisbane	Mar 17
Townsville	Mar 20
Cairns	Mar 21
Pt. Moresby	Mar 22
Yule Is.	Mar 24
Samarai	Mar 26
Woodlark Is.	Mar 28-29
Lindenhafen	Mar 30-31
Pondo	Mar 30-31
Kavieng	Apr 1
Lombrum	Apr 2
Lorengau	Apr 3
Borom	Apr 2
Murnass	Apr 3
Madang	Apr 4-5
Salamaua	Apr 4-5
Lae	Apr 4-5
Finschhafen	Apr 4-5
Madang	Apr 4-5
Alexis	Apr 4-5
Witu	Apr 4-5
Pondo	Apr 4-5
Kavieng	Apr 7
Rabaul	Apr 9
Salamaua	Apr 9
Samarai	Apr 10
Pt. Moresby	Apr 12
Cairns	Apr 12
Townsville	Apr 15
Brisbane	Apr 17

Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., Agents

Sydney—Rabaul—Hongkong

	Nellore	Tanda	Nanking
Yokohama	Apr 21	May 21	June 13
Nagoya	Apr 22	May 22	June 19
Kobe	Apr 26	May 25	June 22
Moji	Apr 27	May 26	June 23
Hongkong	May 4	June 2	June 30
Manila	May 7	June 5	July 3
Rabaul	May 15	June 13	July 11
Brisbane	May 21	June 19	July 17
Sydney	May 23	June 21	July 19
Melbourne	My 28-Jn 2	Jn 25-Jy 4	Jy 25-A 1
Hobart	June 4	July 6	Aug 3
Newcastle	June 7	July 9	Aug 6
Sydney	June 13	July 14	Aug 11
Brisbane	June 15	July 16	Aug 13
Townsville	June 18	July 19	Aug 16
Rabaul	June 23	July 24	Aug 21
Manila	July 1	Aug 1	Sept 1
Hongkong	July 4	Aug 4	Sept 6
Shanghai	July 12	Aug 12	Sept 9
Moji	July 13	Aug 13	Sept 10
Kobe	July 15	Aug 15	Sept 12
Osaka	July 16	Aug 16	Sept 13
Nagoya	July 18	Aug 18	Sept 15
Yokohama	July 18	Aug 18	Sept 15

E. & A. STEAMSHIP CO. LTD., Agents.

Papuan Inter-Island Services

S.S. Papuan Chief (Steamships Trading Co. Ltd.) makes regular round trips from Port Moresby to Kapa Kapa, Abau, Baihara, Samarai, and back by same route; then Port Moresby to Hissu, Yule Island, Kukipi, Orokololo, Kikori, Daru and back via Orokololo, Yule Island, and Hissu—full trip occupying about one month.

The M.V. Nusa (Steamships Trading Co. Ltd.) holds the Papuan Government's contract for carrying mails and passengers on the north-east coast of Papua. The Nusa connects with all southern mail steamers at Samarai.

N.G. Goldfields' Service

Aeroplanes conducted by Guinea Airways Ltd., Holden's Air Transport Services Ltd., and other companies, leave Salamaua and Lae two and three times daily for Wau, and other centres on the Murohe Goldfield. The aerial services are the only means of communication.

New Guinea Inter-Island Service

S.S. Maiwara (Burns, Philp & Co.) makes regular round trips from Rabaul to New Ireland and Bougainville ports.

S.S. Mirani (Burns, Philp & Co.) makes regular round trips from Rabaul to New Guinea mainland ports.

S.S. Duris, s.s. Durour, m.v. John Bolton (W. R. Carpenter & Co. Ltd.) make sailings from Rabaul every two or three weeks to various ports in the Territory.

Sydney—Norfolk Island—New Hebrides

	Per S.S. Morinda.
Sydney	Mar 20
Lord Howe	Mar 22
Norfolk Island	Mar 24-25
Vila	Mar 28
Bushman's Bay	Mar 29
Malu	Mar 29
Tangoa	Mar 29
Segond	Mar 30
Acba	Mar 31
Vila	Apr 3
Norfolk Island	Apr 3
Lord Howe	Apr 5
Sydney	Apr 7

BURNS, PHILP & CO. LTD., Agents.

Owing to Commonwealth Government not yet having approved of timetables, we are unable to show sailings of Burns, Philp steamers beyond end of March.

Hongkong—New Guinea—Solomon Islands Service

	Friderun
Hongkong	Mar 28
Madang	Apr 10
Salamaua	Apr 12
Rabaul	Apr 14
Kavieng	Apr 17
Manus	Apr 20
Tulagi	Apr 20
Gizo	Apr 20
Kieta	Apr 20
Madang	Apr 20
Rabaul	May 10
Hongkong	May 24

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Agents.

Sydney—Fiji—Tonga Service

The Waipahi will leave Sydney for Fiji and Tonga on Wednesday, April 11. She will call at Lautoka (arr Apr. 19), Suva (arr-dep Apr. 21), Nukunono (dep Apr. 23), Suva (arr Apr. 25, dep Apr. 26), Auckland (arr May 1), and return to Sydney direct.

UNION S.S. CO. LTD., Agents.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Service

M.V. Ralum, 368 tons (Burns, Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd.), operates from Tarawa (Gilbert Islands), and connects regularly with all Islands in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups.

French Eastern Pacific Service

By ships running between Dunkirk and Noumea, via West Indies and Panama Canal.

	Esperance	Strasbourg	Verdun
Papeete	May 12-14	July 7-9	Sept 1-3
Raiatea	May 15	July 10	Sept 4
Vila	May 25	July 20	Sept 14
Noumea, arr. May 27	July 22	Sept 16	
To Panama			
Noumea, dep. June 3	July 31	Sept 25	
Vila	June 9	Aug 4	Sept 29
Raiatea (opt.) June 17	Aug 12	Oct 7	
Papeete	June 18-20	Aug 13-15	Oct 8-10

Solomons Inter-Island Service

S.S. Mitiaro (Burns, Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd.) maintains a regular service. The inter-island vessels of Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd. and W. R. Carpenter & Co. occasionally run down from New Guinea.

New Hebrides Inter-Island

S.S. Makambo (Burns, Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd.) connects every 6 weeks at Vila with s.s. Morinda from Sydney, then proceeds on southern trip, calling at the islands of Efate, Erromanga, Tanna, Anietyum, and returns to Vila—trip occupying 7 or 8 days. After 2 or 3 days at Vila, departs on northern trip, calling at the islands of Efate, Mai, Tongoa, Ept. Paama, Ambrym, Malekula, Abba, Mafo, Santo, and returns to Vila—trip occupying 25 to 28 days. Vessel extends to Banks Group every second trip, equivalent to about every six weeks.

S.S. "Bucephale," Messageries Maritimes inter-island service steamer, makes regular trips to Tanna every two months, connecting at Vila with the "Laperouse." She visits Banks Group every six weeks.

Solomon Islands—N.G. Service.

	M.V. Malaita.	
Sydney	Feb 24	
Brisbane	Feb 26	
Makambo	Mar 24	
Tulagi	Mar 24	
Gavutu	Mar 5	
Kaukau	Mar 5	
Rere	Mar 6	
Aola	Mar 6	
Rere	Mar 6	
Teneru	Mar 6	
Kooloom	Mar 6	
Lunga	Mar 6	
Mamara	Mar 7	
Domma	Mar 7	
Aruligo	Mar 7	
Lavoro	Mar 7	
Yandina	Mar 8	
Banika	Mar 8	
Laevie	Mar 8	
Lingatu	Mar 8	
Ufa	Mar 8	
Faiami	Mar 9	
Younger	Mar 9	
Pepesale	Mar 9	
Kaylan	Mar 10-11	
Meringe	Mar 10-11	
West Bay	Mar 10-11	
Samata	Mar 10-11	
Rendova	Mar 12	
Stannmore	Mar 12	
Vila	Mar 12	
Hathorn	Mar 12	
Giza	Mar 12	
Faisi	Mar 12	
Kieta	Mar 14	
Arigua	Mar 14	
Teopasio	Mar 14	
Numa	Mar 15	
Rabaul	Mar 16-17	
Soraken	Mar 18-19	
Kieta	Mar 20	
Faisi	Mar 21	
Gizo	Mar 21	
Tetipari	Mar 22-23	
Russell Group	Mar 22-23	
Tulagi	Mar 24	
Brisbane	Mar 28	
Sydney	Mar 30	

Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., Agents

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

Hongkong, New Guinea, British Solomon Islands Service.

REGULAR SAILINGS BY

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C. A. M. ADELSKOLD, N.D.L. Agents, Rabaul.

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GILCHRIST, WATT & SANDERSON, LTD., N.D.L. Agents, Sydney.

New Zealand-Samoa

N.Z. Government steamer Maui Pomare (mails, passengers and cargo) carries on a regular service between New Zealand ports and Western Samoa. There are also regular services between Apia (Samoa) and Suva (Fiji).

Samoa Inter-Island Services

A.S. Makoa, 250 tons (Burns, Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd.). Operates from Apia and connects regularly with Pago Pago, also Tokelau, Swain, Nasau, Puka-Puka and Phoenix Groups.

Sydney—N.Z.—Fiji—Samoa—Hawaii

	Monterey	Mariposa	Monterey
Honolulu	Apr 9	May 7	June 4
Pago Pago	Apr 14	May 12	June 9
Suva	Apr 17	May 15	June 12
Auckland	Apr 20	May 18	June 15
Sydney	Apr 23	May 21	June 18
Melbourne	Apr 27	May 25	June 22
Sydney, dep. ..	May 2	May 30	June 27
Auckland	May 5	June 2	June 30
Suva	May 8	June 5	July 3
Pago Pago	May 9	June 6	July 4
Honolulu	May 14	June 11	July 9

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO., MATSON LINE, Agents.

Sydney—N.Z.—Cook Is.—Tahiti

	Makura	Maunganui	Makura
Papeete	Apr 21	May 19	July 14
Rarotonga	Apr 24	May 22	July 17
Wellington	Apr 30	May 28	July 23
Sydney	May 3	June 2	July 28
Sydney	May 10	June 7	Aug 2
Wellington	May 15	June 12	Aug 7
Rarotonga	May 19	June 16	Aug 11
Papeete	May 21	June 18	Aug 13

UNION S.S. CO. LTD., Agents.

* At Wellington, on June 12, the Maunganui will be replaced by the Makura for this trip only. The Maunganui will enter the service again at Wellington on July 10.

Saigon—Java—Noumea Line

	Per S.S. Van Rees.	
Saigon	May 15	Aug 7
Batavia	May 19-21	Aug 11-13
Samarang	May 22	Aug 14
Port Moresby ..	May 31	Aug 23
Samarai	June 2	Aug 25
Rabaul	June 4-5	Aug 27-28
Vila	June 11	Sept 3
Noumea	June 13-15	Sept 5-7
Sydney	June 19-21	Sept 12-14
Port Moresby ..	June 27	Sept 31
Batavia	July 1-Aug 1	Oct 2-4
Saigon	Aug 6	Oct 8

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Sydney—N.Z.—Fiji—Hawaii

	Aurangi	Niagara	Aurangi
Honolulu	Apr 4	May 2	May 30
Suva	Apr 13	May 11	June 8
Auckland	Apr 16	May 14	June 11
Sydney	Apr 21	May 19	June 16
Sydney, dep. ..	Apr 26	May 24	June 21
Auckland	May 1	May 29	June 26
Suva	May 4	June 1	June 29
Honolulu	May 11	June 8	July 6

Sydney—N. Hebrides—Noumea

	PER S.S. LAPEROUSE	
Sydney	Mar 27	Apr 26
Noumea	Mar 31-Apr 3	
Tanna		
Vila	Apr 5	May 4
Epi	Apr 6	
Luganville	Apr 7	May 5
Le Dart	Apr 8	May 6
Surenda	Apr 9	
Hog Harbour ..	Apr 10	
Hongkong		May 21-22
Haiphong		May 24-27
Saigon		May 30-June 1
Santo		June 17
Pt. Sandwich ..	Apr 11	
Vila	Apr 12	June 18
Noumea	Apr 14-16	June 20-23
Kembla		June 27
Sydney	Apr 20	June 28

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO., Agents.

Fiji Inter-Island Service

S.S. Malake, 736 tons (Burns, Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd.), under contract with Fiji Government. Regular four-weekly itinerary comprises: Two trips each Suva to Levuka, Savu Savu, Taveuni, Buca Bay and Rabi, returning by same route to Suva—trip occupying 8 days. Two trips each Suva to Lautoka, returning to Suva direct or via Ellington—trip occupying 3 or 4 days.

M.S. Sir John Forrest (Fiji Shipping Co., Ltd.),

makes regular trips from Suva to Levuka, Savu Savu, Nabouwalu, Baulalai, Lekutu, Dreketi, Raduri Labassa, and return by the same route, round trip occupying about 9 days.

M.S. Adi Rewa (Fiji Shipping Co., Ltd.) makes regular trips from Suva to Ba and Lautoka, round voyage occupying four days.

Ocean Island-Nauru Service

British Phosphate Commission, 16 Spring St., Sydney, sends boats irregularly from Melbourne.

- ☞ If you are a planter or trader in New Guinea we can do your buying or selling in a large or small way.
- ☞ If you reside elsewhere and want something in New Guinea: write to us. If it is obtainable we'll get it for you.
- ☞ Our twenty-odd years' experience in this Territory is the foundation of our business.

G. THOMAS & COMPANY, Rabaul

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Samarai

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AGENCIES:—At Port Moresby: Coral Sea Insurance Co.; Phoenix Insurance Co.; Delta Sawmills, Ltd.; Acme Bakery Co.; Vacuum Oil Co. Pty., Ltd. At Samarai: Royal Packet Nav. Co.; Yorkshire Insurance Co.; Coral Sea Insurance Co.; Papuan Rubber and Copra Co.; Delta Sawmills, Ltd.

BRANCHES:—In Papua: Hanauabada, Sivitoli, Aroma, Koki, Hula, Ela Beach.

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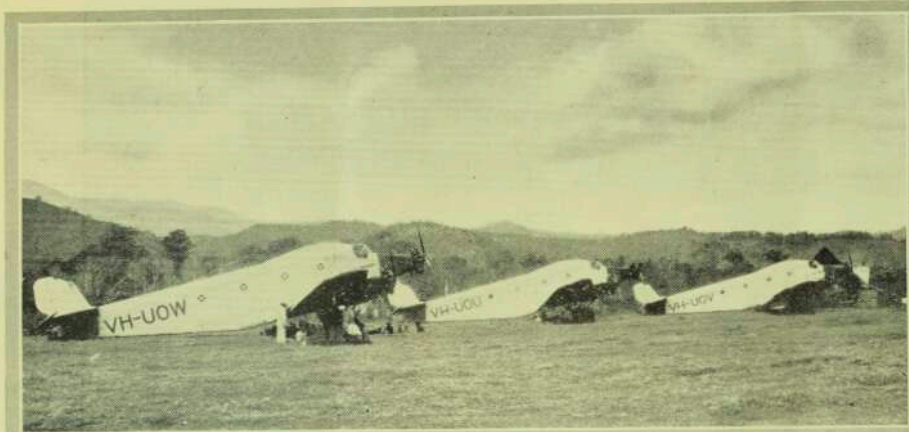
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March 16, 1934.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

iii.

A Unique Aerial Transport Service



Three of the Large Tri-motored Aeroplanes, operated by Guinea Airways Ltd., on Bulolo Aerodrome, in the heart of the New Guinea Mountains.

BELOW: Giant wheel with a diameter of over 6½ feet for one of the Bulolo Gold Dredging Company's dredges. It is bolted securely inside the cabin of a G31 tri-motored Junker for transport to the goldfields. The balance of the load was made up with hundred pound bags of rice.

AERIAL Transport made possible the development of the great Gold Industry of New Guinea. The presence of Rich Gold was proved in 1926, but the Problem was Communication. Morobe was guarded by dense jungle and precipitous mountains. A road could not be built, except at enormous, crippling cost.

Guinea Airways Ltd. launched its unique aerial service seven years ago, with one machine and a handful of men. To-day, it operates a fleet of modern aeroplanes, and employs large European and native staffs. Its machines, running on regular schedules, have carried men, machinery, dredges, building material, foodstuffs, motor-trucks, livestock, over the mountains of New Guinea, without accident and without delay.

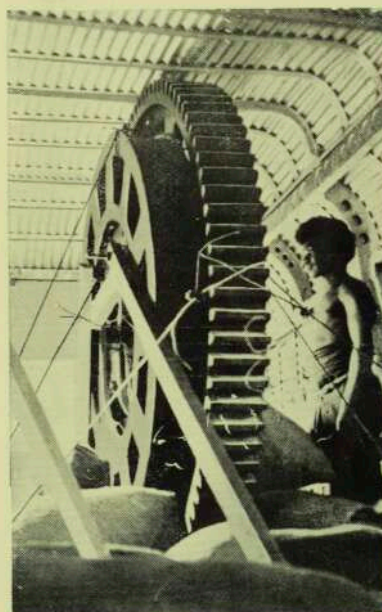
31 Aerodromes

BABUAP	MARAWASSA
BAPI	NADZAB
BULOLO	PORT
BULWA	MORESBY*
GABANZIZ	PURARI
GARINA	RAMU
JUNI	SALAMAUA
KAJABIT	SANGAN
KIDJURA	SUNSHINE
KOKODA*	SURPRISE CK.
KABUNA*	UP. WATUT
LAE	WAGAU
MT. HAGEN	WAHGI
MARILINAN	WAMPIT
MENYAMYA	WAU
	ZENAG
	WARONA

* In Papua.

Two years ago, there were not a dozen landing-grounds on the goldfields. To-day, there are over 30. Prospectors are constantly opening new country. New enterprises are being launched. No sooner is a new camp established, than a new landing-ground is cleared, and Guinea Airways machines provide communication.

Travellers may leave the steamer at Port Moresby, fly across to Morobe (time of journey, 1h. 45min.) and spend 9 days in the Goldfield centres before rejoining steamer at Lae for Rabaul. Or, after visiting Rabaul, they may disembark at Salamaua or Lae, spend several days on the Goldfield, and fly to Pt. Moresby to rejoin the steamer. All information from Pursers on the Steamers.



GUINEA AIRWAYS LTD

LAE - SALAMAUA

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY, March 16, 1934.

IT'S KB...*that's why he smiles!*



He knows that as a thirst-
quencher and an appetiser
nothing is so good as a
glass of Tooth's K.B.

TOOTH'S

KB

LAGER

IN QUART BOTTLES
AND HALF BOTTLES