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Business Address See page 4

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1914.

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THE WAR NOTE ISSUE.

Advocated by Industrial Unionism. To Maintain Public Works. The Example of the British Government.

During the week the discussion on the advisableness of a note issue to relieve the financial tension has been continued. Professor Meredith Atkinson has revived the Yankee expression "gold bug" as applying to those who bow down and worship the gold as a sole medium of exchange. The general secretary (Mr. Claude Thompson) has continued the discussion in the press, his remarks being freely quoted, as those who read the daily papers will know. In this issue appears a speech from the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, setting forth the steps that have been taken in England to issue £1 and 10/- notes. "These notes," says the "Daily Mail" of 8th August, "are being printed for circulation in millions. The Bank Act is to be suspended to enable the Bank of England to increase its note issue to any extent it is deemed expedient. These £1 notes will be legal tender and equivalent to sovereigns, and no one may refuse them when they are tendered for payment." If a note issue is sound enough for Britain it is sound enough for Australasia. No suggestions have been brought forward to pull the country out of the quagmire into which it has been allowed to descend. The Government seem content to rely upon what the Federal Government intends to do. Mr. Holman is like the musician with the one-string fiddle. It will be all right if the string stands the strain, but if it breaks—

MR. KAVANAGH'S SUGGESTION.
 Our first vice-president (Mr. V. G. Kavanagh) came out with a helpful suggestion during the week. As it is known, silver is a legal tender to the extent of 40/-, and copper is a legal tender to the extent of 5/-, Mr. Kavanagh's idea is to increase the amount for which silver and copper are legal tender. This is a modification of the pet idea of the by-metalists. The suggestion is well worthy of consideration, for at the present time, in view of the appalling scarcity of gold, something must be done to relieve the financial tension. The bankers and those associated with them will not allow (if they can help it) credit to be extended unless there is an appropriate gold return to back it up. It has been well pointed out in dozens of cases that the solvency of a note issue, depends not so much on the gold, but upon the credit of the firm or person behind the note or cheque. And do we take cheques?

We take a cheque from a man whom we know to be financially sound. We decline a cheque from a man of straw. Professor Meredith Atkinson deserves the thanks of the community for the efforts he has made to popularise the note issue. The daily papers have offered nothing but destructive criticism, the financial editors of the "Sydney Morning Herald" and "Daily Telegraph" are whales upon the alleged dangers of an unconvertible note issue, pointing at the green-backs of America which, owing to the reckless manner in which they were issued, were from the first almost irredeemable. Another who has lent weight to the discussion is Mr. W. Rosser, secretary of the Labor Federation of Australasia, who broke a lance with the editor of the "Daily Telegraph." The salient portions of Mr. Rosser's voluminous reply are printed in another part of the "Co-operator." Readers of the "Co-operator" who have any suggestions to offer should write in on this matter. It concerns their welfare; it concerns the welfare of every man in this State, and every inhabitant of the Commonwealth. Although the business of the country seems to be going along on an even keel those who have studied the question know that unless drastic measures are taken almost immediately the financial condition of the country will be in a parlous state. The Industrial Unions have a definite scheme. They suggest that there should be a note issue of £20,000,000 to be redeemed in 20 years by retiring £1,000,000 worth of notes each year. No other union or organisation has any scheme whatsoever. Their scheme is to sit down wringing their hands and praying that the good Lord may send a shower of gold. Mr. G. S. Beeby has suggested something on the same lines as the Industrial Unions Committee, only he has worked out the details to a greater extent. Every branch of the P.L.L., every union and every progressive organisation in the State has been circled with the view of supporting the Industrial Unions Committee idea; and you, reader, are asked to use your influence with your local members of Parliament to secure their adherence to the scheme. Ordinary loans are very difficult to float at the present time, and, if floated, instead of getting them for about 31 per cent at '97, we shall be compelled to pay 5 1/2 per cent. at about '92 and '93. It is a fair assumption

that with underwriting charges and low prices the State will have to pay on an average nearly 6 per cent. for its money. Public works cannot be properly constructed if money is so dear. It is impossible at the present juncture to expect cheap money. Under the Industrial Unions Committee idea there will be no interest to pay, and no dangers. The appalling picture of printing presses being kept going night and day printing notes which had become little more than waste paper is untrue, and is only drawn in the interests of those who control the stores of gold.

MR. ROSSER'S VIEWS.
 The secretary of the Labor Federation of Australasia, Mr. W. Rosser, in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph," expressed some sound views in terse form:—

"The proposals of the Industrial Unions Committee are that, owing to the great dislocation of the trade and commerce of Australia through the present war, and the consequent unemployment resulting therefrom, it is imperative that both Federal and State Governments should at once seek remedies that will meet the situation, and this Federation urges the starting of public works of utility on a large scale, which will serve to temporarily fill the gap which has been created by loss of trade and commerce. It is not proposed to scatter notes about the country "as thick as autumn leaves in Vallombrosa"; on the contrary, the committee lays it down clearly that notes issued for the payment of workmen upon such works shall have their value created before they leave the Treasury. Suppose, for instance, the Federal Government decided to at once commence the work of constructing a uniform railway gauge between Brisbane and Adelaide, and proceeded to pay its workmen with 5s., 10s., and £1 notes. It would not give those notes to the workmen before they did the work, but after, the same as is done when they get paid in gold. Every workman, whether he be working for the Government or for a private employer, must create value before he can be paid; if it were otherwise, the arguments against a note issue would be sound. The committee recommends that such note issue shall be redeemed by rates and taxes, and by making provision for a certain number to be withdrawn from circulation each year, the period of, say, 10 years, or as may be agreed upon,

to withdraw the whole. I have been diligently searching through the press, the reports of parliamentary debates, and I have not yet seen one proposal suggested that would meet the situation, nor have I seen any criticism that has shown that the note issue was unsound. On the contrary, there seems to be a general desire by politicians to avoid mentioning such proposals. Yet, something must be done immediately. I will quote from the "White Book" what Sir Edward Grey, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons on August 3 last: "We are going to suffer, I am afraid, terribly in this war, whether we are in it or whether we stand aside. Foreign trade is going to stop, not because the trade routes are closed, but because there is no trade at the other end. Continental nations engaged in war—all their populations, all their energies, all their wealth engaged in desperate struggle—they cannot carry on the trade with us that they are carrying on in times of peace, whether we are parties to the war or whether we are not."

WHO IS GOING TO SUFFER?
 The working people. They are acutely suffering to-day in Australia, and they have just grievances against the State Parliament, and against the Federal Parliament if it does not move a little faster than at present. Therefore, the industrial organisations, faced as they are with unemployment of its members, must take a hand, and put forward proposals that will save their members from misery and semi-starvation; and let it be plainly understood that the workers here in Australia are not going to calmly sit down and allow their wives and children and themselves suffer hunger whilst means are at hand to overcome the difficulty.

**BRITAIN'S METHOD.
 £1 BANK NOTES ISSUED.**
 In the City (says the "London Daily Mail" of 8th August) the news of Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany was welcomed as a relief from the terrible uncertainty of the previous few days.
 England's participation in a great European war puts the financial community and, indeed, the whole financial system in a position of the utmost difficulty, but the situation has been faced with courage and alertness by the Government and the great bankers. On Saturday a royal (Continued on Page 7.)

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Local Secretaries will kindly furnish time and place of meetings, and notify any errors appearing with respect to table below.

Table with columns: BRANCH, SECRETARY, ADDRESS, PLACE OF MEETING. Lists various branches across NSW like Albany, Almidale, Ardgen, etc., with their respective secretaries and meeting locations.

BRANCH MEETINGS.

NEWCASTLE No. 10.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above for Traffic was held at Maitland-road, Islington, on Sunday, October 25th, 1914. Mr. Wm. Sadler occupied the chair and presided over a fair attendance of members.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

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Board and Residence, Room for Service Men with old Employee, good cuisine.

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Staff Changes and Promotions

TRAMWAYS. WEEK ENDED 24.10.14. APPOINTMENTS. Permanent Way Branch.—Fetters: William R. Adams, Moree-Inverell; Albert Emerton, Narrabri; Bellata; George H. Bakewell; Mount George. Traffic Branch.—Porters: Charles St. John, Scone; Frederick Fair, Grafton; Albert Callaghan, Lismore. Junior Porters: William Fairhall, Bullock Island. Gatekeepers: Sydney Taylor, Ernest Burgess, Newcastle Relieving Time Staff; Alfred Porter, Muswellbrook; Winifred Curtin, Uralla.

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1914.
Kensington - Wed, Nov. 11
Rosebery - Sat, Nov. 14

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NOTES AND SELECTIONS BY "MUSKET."

Cagou was never sighted in the Melbourne Stakes at Flemington on Saturday. The Melbourne Cup is losing its charm—at least, to Sydney sports. The V.R.C. Carnival only attracted a handful from this side this year. R. Lewis, who steered Carliita to victory in the Derby on Saturday, has now won the classic event six times. Relievo appeared to meet with interference at the half-mile pole in the Warwick Handicap on Saturday. He was shaping well at the time, and barring accidents may have won. Woorak and Mountain Knight among the other starters in the V.R.C. Derby. This knocks form into a cocked hat. Had anyone anticipated such a disaster, he could easily have obtained 100 to 1 about such an opinion. Hackers fared badly at the opening day of the V.R.C. Carnival. Three of the six winners at Flemington on Derby Day were steered by Sydney horsemen. The two big events at Flemington on Saturday were won by Sydney horses. After falling in the V.R.C. Derby, Woorak was immediately withdrawn from the Melbourne Cup. The V.R.C. Derby winner, Carliita, was sold as a yearling for 125 gns. She was bred in New Zealand. Owing to injuring herself internally, Waltz was struck out of all her V.R.C. engagements. A well-known Sydney sporting scribe is now being ridiculed on account of him in his notes saying that he could not understand why Carliita was left in the V.R.C. Derby. The scribe certainly made a big bloomer, but he deserves credit for putting his opinion into print. There are other tipsters who often get a nasty kick in the neck over their calculations, but they are not game enough to put anything very serious into print. Anyone can make a bloomer, and this writer for one does not cry down the tipster on account of the Carliita affair.

WARWICK FARM.

Winners, S.P., Riders, Post Positions. Compromise, 5 to 4 (Moore)—4. Mesal, 10 to 1 (Stone)—4. Brundee Lad, 8 to 1 (Walker)—5. Lady Truda, 6 to 1 (Whitehall)—5. Brunnhilda, 6 to 1 (Stone)—7. Yohi, 2 to 1 (Lillyman)—16.

The weather was extra warm at Warwick Farm on Saturday, but probably on account of there being no "pony" opposition, a large crowd turned up. Sport commenced with the Jumpers' Flat Race, for which Compromise opened favorite. Rubell opened at 4 to 1, but blew to teneb, while from 5 to 1 Monsieur went out to a "stinking fish" price. Benduck led at the homestead from Treasurer, with Compromise and Demand next, but at the seven furlongs Demand took charge and led to the home turn from Compromise. The latter was in charge at the distance, and coming on won nicely by a length from Demand, with Monsieur third, Cobline fourth, and Rubell next. Mesal was not supported very much in the Flying Handicap, but she led all the way and won easily from Salue in the very fast time of 1.13.4 seconds. Salue, who was always handy, finished second, and Arlanza a couple of lengths further off in third place. The favorite, Salarino, was fourth, and Malheur next. Malheur was running last at the five furlong pole. Maltasia was the elect in the Farm Stakes, but after leading into the straight she cut up badly and only finished third. The winner turned up in Brundee Lad, who took charge at the distance, and coming on won easily by six lengths from Canberra King, with the favorite a couple of lengths further off. Cacus, who led at the turn, was fourth, and Cornest next. Linace, who ran very well in the youngsters' race at Canterbury a week previous, was sent out favorite in the Nursery Stakes, but although first into the straight she failed to fill a place. Your Palm, another starter to show pace, failed in the run home, but gained second place; the winner panned out the Malster—Lady Isabel filly, Lady Truda, which took charge at the distance and went on to win nicely. Princess Martineta was well up at the turn, where she ran wide, and coming in filled third place. Relievo was the "pea" in the Warwick Handicap, but he finished nowhere. The Murillo horse, however,



VICTORIA PARK.

Winners, S.P., Riders, Post Positions. Pandour, 3 to 1 (Walsh)—1. Simmereen, 4 to 1 (Osbourne)—10. Morpeth, 4 to 5 (Walsh)—5. Lord Haven, 15 to 1 (Thompson)—12. Sunpan, 4 to 1 (Dwyer)—13. Miss Persian, 6 to 1 (Manning)—3. Lady Murillo, 7 to 1 (Townsend)—7.

The day was dull yesterday, but a big crowd made the trip to Victoria Park, where some splendid racing took place. Pandour, a heavily-backed horse, led all the way in the first division of the Flying Handicap and won nicely from Panopa, with Crimson and Black a pair third. Cable News was fourth, Stormcock fifth, and Pittsworth Gun next. McCallum and Wyalla led into the straight in the second division, but Simmereen took charge at the distance and came on to win easily from Banderoll, with McCallum third and Lord Hautboy fourth. Princess Leslie led into the straight from Sir Merv in the 14.1 Handicap, but at the half-distance Thelma C and Morpeth were in charge. A close finish resulted in the judge declaring for Morpeth by a neck from Thelma C, with Princess Leone a fair third. For the Hurdle Race Sea Lark was mostly in demand, but "big" money came for Tasha, while from 10 to 1 Backbone was backed down to half those odds. To Kahurangi led to the last hurdle, where he fell, and a good race home between Lord Haven and Speculate resulted in a head win for the former. Tasha was a fair third, and Sea Lark fourth. The Maiden Handicap went to Sunpan, who just won from Little Willie, with Haphazard third, and the fast-finishing Boree Gun next. Far led by two lengths into the straight but finished nowhere. Lady Sydney held a two-lengths lead at the home turn in the 14.2 Handicap, but finished nowhere. At the distance Orchid and Miss Persian were disputing the lead, and Miss Persian's rider, outclassing Orchid's pilot in a set to, landed the Persian Knight a winner by a neck. Brown Eyes was a fair third, Lady Sydney fourth, and Orchid next. The Victoria Park Handicap went to a race outsider in Pomprey, who won nicely from Battleship, with Swanker third. Goreach led into the straight from Scarlete Trent. The meeting wound up with the Approved Stakes, which fell to Lady

BOXING.

FIXTURES.

STADIUM.
Today, 3 p.m.—Matinee, Jimmy Holden v. Billy Molyneux; Clyde Cavanagh v. Herb. Williams; six rounds each.
Saturday, November 7.—Les Darc (N.S.W.) v. Gus Christie (U.S.A.) middleweights.
Saturday, November 14.—Hugh Mehegan v. Johnny Griffith (U.S.A.), lightweights.
Saturday, November 21.—Mick King (N.S.W.) v. Jeff Smith (U.S.A.), world's middleweight title.

OLYMPIA STADIUM.
Last night (Wednesday)—1st and 2nd rounds Olympia £1500 tourney.
Friday, November 6.—1st and 2nd rounds Olympia £1500 tourney.
Monday, November 9.—1st and 2nd rounds Olympia £1500 tourney.

Next Saturday should see a packed Stadium when Les Darcy and Gus Christie meet. Young Les has just turned his 19th birthday, and should he win, it will be a great feather in his cap. Christie is a hard hitter and dour fighter, and Les will have to go all he can to keep up the chain of Newcastle successes.

If Australian business men would just take the same stand that London "Boxing" advocates for sport, things would be a lot better. Here is the extract:—
"The war has hit all branches of sport very heavily, but we should be inclined to think that boxing has received the hardest knock of all. The average boxer's life is at best a very precarious one. The top-notchers gather all the plums, and thus it is that the crumbs which fall into the lap of the preliminary pugilist are so few as to only partly assuage the financial hunger which is invariably his portion. Then what will happen to him in these parlous times if the mistaken policy of stopping sport is continued in? For ourselves, we think this stoppage is the height of folly. Just consider

ANTICIPATIONS.

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Mesal or Wyandra.
JUMPERS' FLAT RACE.
Compromise or Demand.
KOGARAH STAKES.
Collar Box or Kentales.
JUVENILE STAKES.
Westcourt or Lady Truda.
NOVEMBER HANDICAP.
Blueberry or Dion.
WELTER HANDICAP.
Secrete or Miss Mooltan.

MOOREFIELD SATURDAY

The race for the championship sculls was rowed on the Parra-matta on Saturday. The event was won by H. Green (E.R.C.) by 2 1/2 lengths from J. Hoskins (L.R.C.). Balmain was represented by Alma Cox, but he fell out of his boat soon after the start. University put up a great performance in the cricket match against Gordon on Saturday, when they scored 512 during the afternoon. Barbour hit up 181, while Gregg scored 152. Redfern defeated Paddington easily. For the winners, Goddard registered 103. Mailey bowled well for Redfern, easily. For the winners, Goddard his figures being 6 for 53. Gebe beat Middle Harbor on the first innings score. Lowe (53) and Neville (47) were the best scorers for Middle Harbor. Kellaway was in form, the Gebe man taking 5 wickets for 46. North Sydney and Balmain played a draw, and it was probably lucky for Norths that time was not extended a few minutes. North Sydney scored 328, while Balmain's total was 9 for 325 when time was called. For Balmain, Folkard hit up 98, while Radcliffe and Ward each recorded 37. Strange bowled well for Central Cumberland against Petersham, his record being 6 for 41. Central Cumberland won on the first innings by 127 runs. Jim Paddon is back in Sydney again. He wants another match with Barry, and according to his backer the Australian should have beaten the Englishman on the Thames. He reckons that steering a bad course lost Paddon the race. The Sydney Sailing Club's 18ft. Handicap on Saturday was won by H. C. Press. At the annual carnival of the South Sydney Harriers on Saturday, the One Mile Relay Championship was won by South Sydney.

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the moral effect upon the German soldier if and when they heard that Englishmen were prosecuting their sports as though the long-accepted invincibility of the German army was a mere myth. Surely such a report would give every unit of that huge army, comprising four and a-half million men, food for much earnest thought.

WE MUST FOLLOW DRAKE.

We have often been assured that confidence is half the battle, and if there be the slightest grain of truth therein, what effect, think you, would the report have upon the Germans when they heard that the men of England who had not volunteered for the front were continuing the even tenor of their everyday life quite unperturbed by all vainglorious boastings and vapourings of the Kaiser? To our minds, it would deprive them of much of their confidence. We repeat that the moral effect would be great and lasting upon men in whom had been inculcated a belief that all peoples outside their own heterogeneous race would bow the knee in fear and trembling at the mere mention that such an army had taken the field against them. Sir Francis Drake knew what he was doing when he resumed his interrupted game of bowls. Nevertheless, the fact remains that, rightly or wrongly, nearly all forms of sport have been discontinued.

"BIG BEN" STRIKES

STORBECK STOPPED IN THE 16TH.
BEN DOYLE SURPRISES THE ONLOOKERS.
(“Patrian.”)
The Storbek that fought Ben Doyle on Saturday was certainly not the Storbek that put up such a hefty scrap against Bill Lang on 8-Hour Day. Neither the speed, science, hitting power, nor heart were there, and for a man of his great height and wonderful physique his showing was a comparatively poor one. For the last few rounds he seemed to be constantly casting appealing glances at his corner for the towel, but his seconds, like the immortal Nelson, figuratively put their telescopes to their blind eyes and signalled, “Every man expects Storbek to do his duty.” Well, Storbek did it, but darned unwillingly, and finally went down a couple of times without being hit, his last offence in this way bringing disqualification in its train. At the present time it is hard to say whether Doyle will be awarded a K.O. win or just a win on a foul, it being uncertain whether Harold Baker stopped the scrap because he thought the South African had had enough, or because he saw him go down minus the necessary punch. The most logical cause for Fred's defeat is that some kind friends had told him he only had a “big, fat, old bloke” to beat, and he could beat him “one hand kneeling,” and consequently the festive Fred neglected to train properly. If he had this opinion of his opponent, Doyle's appearance in the ring must have strengthened it, as Doyle looks as unlike a 20-round boxer as it is possible to imagine. He looks more like an old-time publican, and would be great on the stage as the rotund and jovial Parish Priest in an Irish drama. He has no muscle visible to the naked eye—just fat, fat, and more fat. His “tummy” sticks out like an alderman's, and every time a punch lands there it sounds like someone throwing stones into a pond. For all that, he must have a great layer of good muscle underneath, and all the fat must be outside only, as his stamina, particularly on a sweltering night like last Saturday, was phenomenal for one of his size and build. The only other fighter this scribe has seen at all like “Big Ben” was Natty Curran, who could also go 20 rounds, although as fat as a porpoise.

When the two men shaped up it looked pounds to peanuts on the tall, shapely, and magnificently muscled boy from South Africa. He is certainly some bloke, this Storbek, but, like a lot more magnificent physical specimens, he has not got the punch or anything near it that one would credit him with, and he also has a weak stomach—and poor fellow! his heart is not too strong. For all that, he evidently thought his job would be an easy one, and he started with a confident smile on his face, and proceeded to bang many hefty left swings to Doyle's reputed weak spot. It certainly looked an easy proposition after that first round, but Ben improved in the second—by the end of the third had the audience taking notice. He pumped continuously with his left, and jabbed Storbek's head time after time, each fresh jab making the latter's smile more indistinct. Ben's weight was given at 14.1, but this scribe is willing to stake his mother-in-law against a grand piano that Ben was nearer 16 than 14, and a jab with 16 stone behind it has a demoralising effect on smiles. Ben then turned his attention to the stomach, and soon had Fred claiming loudly for founts. One punch did hit something hard, and the impact on the shield could be plainly heard. After this Storbek went all to pieces for a couple of rounds, but came back

fiercely in occasional spurts, and 16th he went down for 2 and 9 re-nounce nearly sent Doyle to the boards respectively, and after going down with a heavy left hook. Ben staggered, but came back like a hero, without a punch soon after, Doyle was acclaimed the winner, to great applause. The first preliminary was between that hard-hitting pair, Stan Lever the end in leaving his corner, and each time was almost pushed out by his seconds. His disqualification, pulled victory out of defeat, and defence, and when he came up after this time, after a great go in which a count of four in the 15th round both men were done to a turn, got everyone was surprised. If the

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1914.

APPEAL AGAINST NO. 7 BOARD AWARD

BY CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY OFFICERS ASSN.

JUDGMENT BY JUDGE EDMUNDS.

On Tuesday last the appeals of the Commissioner and the Officers Association against No. 7 Board (No. 2 Group) Award was delivered by Judge Edmunds. The appeal of the Chief Commissioner was against the form of certain clauses of the award, and, dealing with these first, his Honor said that the clauses in dispute, though they appeared in form to trench upon ground on which the board had no jurisdiction, had not, as he understood them, that effect. Their form might be made, he thought, unobjectionable and their effects at the same time preserved by the following alterations:—The first sentence of clause 27 to be omitted, and the following to be inserted in lieu thereof:—"This award is made on the understanding that all existing privileges as to sick leave, annual holidays, and railway passes shall continue during the currency of the award." Clause 28 to be omitted, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"This award is made on the understanding that, within three months after its coming into force, an appeal board is constituted by the Chief Commissioner, the chairman of any division thereof not to be an officer in the same branch as any appellant, and that officers who are aggrieved in respect of any matters concerning their classification, or arising under clauses 13, 24, 26, and 27 of this award, shall have the right of appeal to the board." In regard to the clause dealing with the eight-hour working day for officers, his Honor said he was of opinion that the board was right in its efforts to introduce the eight-hour day for night and relief officers. He did not think that £160 per annum was unreasonably high for night officers in charge of many important stations and crossing loops. He accordingly dismissed the appeal upon these grounds.

OFFICERS' APPEAL.

In regard to the railway officers' appeal, his Honor dismissed the claim for special classification for paymasters, and the inclusion under that designation of pay-clerks. He held that pay-clerks could not properly be designated paymasters. He left them to take such action as they might be advised before the Appeal Board. With regard to the classification and salary of seniors, the board struck out the special class, £460 to £500, which had previously been in force, and which still continued, in respect of the tramway clerical staff. The appellants asked for its restoration, and his Honor granted the appeal on this point, and provided that officers reaching the maximum salary in the seventh class shall, by yearly increments of the amount mentioned in clause 25 of the award, pass into class 6. He dismissed the appeal relating to the provision that five years' service in the senior clerical staff entitled an officer to the maximum salary of the seventh grade be varied by making five years' service as an adult have the same effect. He also dismissed those parts of the appeal relating to the overtime provisions of the award. With regard to work on Sundays and public holidays, he disallowed the general claim of the appeal, but the special cases of the addition of Sunday work to the ordinary week's work deserved extra remuneration at the rate of time and a half. For the purpose of a new clause, including this provision, Christmas Day and Good Friday would be treated as Sundays. He considered that the Appeal Board should be asked to inquire into the claim for a travelling allowance by day, and for a similar allowance or the concession of sleeping berth for travelling by night. He allowed the principle of the section of the claim that the increases under clause 5 should be immediately applicable, not only to officers raised to the new minimum, but also pro rata to all the officers of the class according to the stages attained by them by reason of their length of service.

SUSPENDED. ALL INCREASES GAINED UNDER THE APPEAL.

After the delivery of judgment, his Honor went on to deal with the matter of carrying his decision into effect. He remarked that during the hearing of the appeals on 4th August last war was declared, and the conditions of war had since seriously affected the business of the Chief Commissioner. The revenue had been found insufficient to keep all the employees of this department fully engaged, and, though he had not been informed of any dismissals, yet he believed that some employees had had their hours of employment reduced. The necessities of the department had a bearing upon his judgment. Mr. J. S. Carroll had stated that a compliance with the conditions of one of the clauses of the award would probably involve an increased expenditure approaching £20,000. That would not have affected his decision in normal times, but the increase at the present time would, so far as he could see, necessarily cause a further reduction of work in the department, and might even result in a reduction of employment of those officers to whom the increase was granted. The absurd result would thus be reached of an increase in pay and a consequent reduction of employment and income. He regretted that the necessities of the department and of the community should prevent the officers from receiving increases and improved conditions to which they had showed themselves entitled, and he trusted that the officers affected by his decision would take the same broad view of the situation as their comrades in the other branches had. The increases in pay, which, but for the war, they would, under his decision have received, and which were now withheld, became equivalent to contributions by the individual officers to the necessities of the State, and a safeguard against reduction of employment in the service. The matter was being discussed at the present time before Mr. Justice Heydon, and the decision of that Court would have a bearing upon the present case, and might necessitate a modification of his decision. He accordingly suspended until further order the operation of his judgment in those respects in which increases of pay would result.

WAR AND WAGES SHOULD THE BOARDS SIT?

The Industrial Court was crowded on Monday, when Mr. Justice Heydon, in compliance with his expressed determination of the previous week, entered upon his inquiry as to what should be the attitude of Wages Boards during the currency of the war. In addition to practically every union secretary in the metropolis, there were a number of lawyers and professional advocates. In opening the matter, his Honor said: "All the issues before the Court raised the same general question, namely, as to whether at the present time boards should continue their functions as far as hearing applications for increases of wages were concerned. The inquiry would not affect matters of minor importance. No decision he should give could take away the rights of the parties under the Act to approach the Court, but a considerable bearing on the result of the approach to the Court. His Honor also said the matter had not sprung out of his own brain, through some perversity of his nature. As a matter of fact, it had been forced upon the Court. His personal action had been to postpone the coming up of the question in the hope that it would ultimately arise." His Honor then inquired what appearances there were. Mr. Rolin, K.C., appeared for a number of employers; Mr. Daniel Levy for the Crystal Ice Company; Mr. Cantour for several unions; Mr. Ogilvie for the Fresh Food and Ice Co.; Mr. Conington for a number of small unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council; Mr. T. R. Bavin for the Crown. Mr. R. J. Stuart-Robertson, M.L.A., said he had been instructed to appear for the Shop Assistants and Warehouse Employees' Federation to object to their case being heard as a general matter. The Railway Workers and General Em-

ployees' Association, which had 14,000 members, had also instructed him to make similar representations to his Honor. His Honor: No decision that I might give on this general question could take away the rights of parties under the Act. But my decision might have very material bearing on the result of an application to the Court at a later stage. I consider myself quite justified in limiting the representative of this matter to one representative from each party. Mr. Claude Thompson said: I ask leave of the Court to appear on behalf of the Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Service Association. I have received a notice from the Registrar, stating that a submission by the chairman of the Railways Group No. 7 Board would be argued before the Court. His Honor: I think, Mr. Thompson, I have settled this matter by my decision in the No. 8 Board (Leather Trades) Group. Have you seen that judgment? Mr. Thompson: Yes, your Honor. His Honor: Furthermore, Mr. Beeby, the chairman, has declined to sit. Mr. Thompson: Yes. I am aware of that, your Honor; but inasmuch as any decision of this Court would override the decision of the chairman of the Group, I thought it necessary in the interests of our organization to be here. His Honor: I have already settled the general question regarding Government employees. I regard railway and tramway employees as Government employees. Nominally they are in the service of the Chief Commissioner, but they are really employees of the Government. However, I am going into the whole question as it affects the community. Mr. Thompson: What will be the position, your Honor, of pending appeals that have not yet been listed? His Honor: It depends upon the date of the Award appealed from. The matter will need very careful consideration. Mr. Thompson: There are special circumstances in connection with the employment of railway employees, especially in such a trade as engineering, which I desire to place before your Honor. His Honor: I can only allow one advocate from each side. Has there been any agreement arrived at? Further applications to appear were then made. His Honor then read the submissions from the chairman of the Wages Boards. He stated that the questions to be argued would be: (1) In the present state of the community, ought the Boards to continue their sittings? (2) Ought the Boards to continue their sittings in all cases? (3) If not in all cases, what are the exceptions? His Honor then said he would hear Mr. Conington for the unions, Mr. Rolin for the employers, and Mr. Bavin for the Crown. Mr. Thompson and the other applicants were informed by his Honor they could advise the advocates of their respective sides in reference to any special matters they would like to bring under the notice of the Court. Mr. Conington, in argument, said he thought the boards should go on, except in case of national crisis, when general sacrifice was demanded. In such case, some special tribunal, or Parliament, should then decide what course to take. He urged that the present condition of the State was far brighter than at any previous point in the history of the war, and certainly brighter than when industrial arbitration was introduced. In commercial circles the outlook was optimistic, much more so than earlier in the war. The position was not so acute as to render it inadvisable to grant increases of wages. In 1904 the railways were run at serious loss, whereas now, according to Mr. Holman's Budget, they were showing a profit. In that year Mr. Carruthers had spoken of the necessity of raising loans to carry on the services of the State, and had expressed doubt as to the possibility of that course. Wages boards in other States were proceeding with their work. He quoted from a list of unions, whose claims were being held up at present, and dealt with figures prepared from reports furnished by union officials in regard to conditions in various industries. In some branches of production—among the women workers, for example—the wages and hours were worse than those generally ruling; and the unions were in a position to prove their claim for increases. His Honor, interposing, said the broad general question was that a community found that it was the time to conserve its resources when it was faced with special conditions, and great and uncertain dangers. It was a time to reduce expenditures upon matters that wasted the wealth of the community, and a time to increase expenditure if possible on matters that created wealth and encouraged enterprise. "Take," he proceeded, "as a simple illustration the German people to-day. They are a people exceedingly powerful, most intelligent, and highly organized. They are putting a great deal of hope in an organized attack made upon the British Fleet. Suppose they succeed in that attack, where are Sydney and Melbourne? With vessels and powerful guns outside, possibly with troops landed, and it may be a demand made upon Sydney for a war indemnity of about £50,000,000, which is about what they would impose—and the

same on Melbourne—where are you then? That is the position the Empire finds itself in to-day, and it is a position that calls for the most serious consideration and a very careful conservation of our resources. Mr. Conington: That, your Honor, would be a national question then, and the rights and privileges of the people would have to be decided and adjusted on a scientific basis. His Honor: But money is of no value to a man unless he can put it to use. He either spends it or invests it, and I shall be obliged if you can tell me how a man can either spend or invest money without employing labor. Money saved employs labor. Of course, I recognize it might be saved very unjustly by resort to a system of oppression and sweating. That is a kind of advantage the community is far better without. If a man spends, say, £10 on taking his friends to a theatre party, and afterwards to supper, that money is absolutely lost to the community. On the other hand, if he put the £10 into the bank it would be of use, because the bank would give him interest on it. That is the advantage of thrift and economy to the community. Money spent foolishly is lost. TUESDAY. Mr. Justice Heydon continued his inquiry into the suggested suspension of wages board proceedings during the war. Mr. M. J. Conington, for the employees' organizations, proceeding with his address, contended that unemployment did not exist to an abnormal extent. There had been no general depression nor any tendency for prices to come down. On the contrary, there had been a distinct endeavor to raise prices, in some cases by 100 per cent. Attempts had been made by persons holding large stocks of commodities to take advantage of the crisis. The employees, on the other hand, went on with their work and faithfully observed their obligations. Mr. Justice Heydon remarked that he had heard there was a tendency for rents to come down—but perhaps he had only heard of exceptional cases. Mr. Conington said he could give instances of rents being raised. A fashion had grown of blaming the war for "depression." For chairman of wages boards to refuse to carry out their duties was decidedly improper. His Honor: If Sydney was being shelled, would you object to suspension of the Industrial and Arbitration Act? Mr. Conington: It cannot be supposed that trade-union secretaries would be filing claims when they were in the trenches fighting. The volume of trade was not now so large as in "boom" times, but there was much less labor to carry it on with. It would manifestly be unreasonable for workmen to demand higher wages because the market was being depleted of labor by enlistment, but even that would be no less reprehensible than the action of traders in trying to force up prices. His Honor: The Government has set up a tribunal to deal with that. If an employer must not increase his selling price of ordinary commodities, why should an employee be permitted to increase the cost of his labor? Mr. Conington argued that the principles of the Arbitration Act disputed the doctrine that if wages were low more employment would be open. Mr. Rolin, K.C., for the employers, submitted statements relating to unemployment. On August 5, when war broke out, there were 1800 persons totally or partially unemployed; on August 31 there were 14,400 so placed. In Newcastle the figures went up from 3200 to 4600; in Broken Hill from 2000 to 7200; in other country districts from 1500 to 1900. The total of the State was estimated by the Labor Department to be 8800 on August 5 and 29,200 on August 31. Surely these figures pointed to a grave state of affairs. The Labor Department's minute said that the majority of trades were feeling the effects of the crisis, and that unemployment was more dire at the end of August than at any time during the last five years. At the end of September there were 20,121 unemployed and 33,000 at the end of October. The appointment of the Necessary Commodities Commission afforded one of the best reasons why no increase in wages should be authorized. It would be manifestly unfair to permit wages to go up while the prices of commodities were being fixed. There could be no doubt that, owing to the dislocation of sea traffic, stocks were being seriously depleted. In one business which last year showed an increase of 29 per cent., there had been a decrease of 8 per cent. Though some business men were reluctant to admit the position, the real estate market was a reliable barometer. Argument will be continued on Monday next. Before you buy, ask yourself—does he advertise in our paper? If he does, tell him you appreciate it; if he doesn't, give him a reason or two why he should.

Let the Co-operator do your printing cheaper.

THE MOUNT ESTELL GERMAN CAMP.

A ROTTEN STATE OF AFFAIRS

For downright blundering and general incapacity, the present Government is getting notorious. If ever there was wanted a strong man, it is at present. If ever there was a chance for a man distinguishing himself, now is the hour. The country pants for him, but at present he has not appeared. "Give us a majority," was the election cry; "we will then put into practice what we have preached to you for years." We gave them that power, and dare to say that there is not one electorate that did so that has not already repented for doing so. Here is a case in point. There are, or were, about 85 Germans interned at the Dreadnought Farm at Mount Estell. Things were not going on too well there. The square-heads were getting saucy and inclined to be rebellious. A man was wanted, and found. An Englishman with some common sense had a disregard for conventional circumlocution where firmness and control were essentials to well-doing. The square-heads are getting good food—plenty of it,—and clothing, tents, blankets, etc., for a certain amount of work. The latter, a prescription for the prevention of mischief, a most mild one, too, such as we do not read of in the papers from over the sea. In order to test the working power of these interned loafers, the new boss set six of them to fill a 200gal. tank with water. It took them three and a-half hours to do so. So apparent was the discontent, and the laffing so preconceived, that six square-heads were given five minutes to leave the camp, and immediately 18 more refused to work. Things were not muddling. The boss was without arms of any kind, but faced the situation and endeavored to carry out what he considered administrative functions, and at once reported to the farm manager (Mr. Greer), who sent for police, and later a squad of soldiers was sent to remove them. But, lo! the man who had the pluck and determination to stamp out this discontent was not appreciated. He wanted work. The Government wanted play. The job had already cost the country £380, and according to the farm manager's report not fifty pounds' worth of work had been done. Several of these rebellious square-heads have been sent back to the farm to do a lot more loafing. This is a sample of the administrative ability displayed, and a straw shows how the wind blows. Just in the hour of the country's need we get glimpses of its inefficiency. Yet there is retrenchment in the air on every side of us. The biggest squelchers are the fattest, and the Government with a glorious majority sit down and do nothing, but play with the old playthings—political—of long ago. There is nothing new. Cut down the expenditure of public works. Put as many bread-winners out of work as they did in times gone by, smile sympathetically on the fat man, and scowl on the man who wants work. We do not look to this kind of thing from a Labor Government. Look at the rise in the tram fares. On every street corner where a member of the present Government stood, the electors got the tip that no rise in tram fares would be permitted if the Government of all Governments got office. They had not drawn their first month's fares before it was a fact that the fares had risen; and the electors will never forget the tipsters, who will never get a place in a N.S.W. Parliament again as Laborites. But we do not expect that they will ever approach the people in the garb of Labor again. Some other name will be sought to mask apostasy, and enable them to get up the "Liberal tree. We require to be up and doing. New men will have to be found that have yet to be tainted. It is a common thing in England and other places to note the rise of the "Giggites." These people were first lowly in worldly possessions, and worshipped, too, at the Low Church. But so soon as they were able to purchase a Gig, they drove by the little chapel and worshipped with their betters. There are plenty of political "Giggites" in the ranks of the present Government. One of the first steps we should take is to consider well if we cannot place two suburban constituencies. At present we have no live representatives in the House. Of windbags there are a few. Mr. Hoyle has not made good. He has promised, but not fulfilled. The war is a good peg to hang many planks on, and no doubt it has brought a strain on the old political methods, but of many non-contentious measures affecting railway men not one has yet been placed on the Macquarie-street business paper. "Promising opens the eye of expectation." So far, our visions of reforms are but ghostly mirages. For Book and Practical Questions and Answers on Railway Safe Working and Examinations, send 2s. to T. D. Richards, Hawthorn-parade, Haberfeld, Sydney.

WEEKLY TALK ON CURRENT TOPICS

(By CLAUDE THOMPSON.)

Every member of the Amalgamated should read what the "Co-operator" has to say on this issue on Paper Money. Some of our members do not seem to realize that on paper money depends the relieving of the present financial strain, and all members are asked to secure the adoption of the scheme outlined by the Industrial Unions Committee. It is a scheme full of flaws, perhaps, but yet it offers a solution of the difficulty, whereas the Government of the country wish to sit down and wait till something turns up. This seems to be a deplorable policy.

UNPOPULAR MEMBERS. Occasionally men write in to me stating that they have promised that a number of men will join if so and so (let us call him Mr. Blank in this case) were out of the union. In most cases no reason is given except that they have a dislike to Mr. Blank. Sometimes he is accused of being a crawler to the boss; other times a man who will not contribute liberally to subscription lists; and occasionally some incident in the distant misty past is raked up to his discredit. Let me say here and now that mere personal unpopularity or obnoxiousness to fellow members does not disentitle a man to the benefits of unionism, and does not constitute substantial objection to the presence of such a man in a union. Members of the Amalgamated can safeguard their own interests by not admitting as members those who are obnoxious to fit. Men who are disloyal to the Association may be dealt with under rule 91, but mere unpopularity is not sufficient reason for joining a union. Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with. I have heard objections advanced of the most frivolous character. It will be found in numerous instances, even if Mr. Blank were not a member of the Amalgamated those who object to him would find some other excuse for not joining. The most flimsy and unreasonable things are sometimes urged against a man. As an illustration I might state that Ben Tillett, the secretary of the Dockers' Union, on one occasion incurred the undying animosity of some otherwise good unionists by appearing garbed in a velvet coat. Mr. R. Semple, National Organizer for the New Zealand Labor Federation, is objected to on the ground of his fancy socks, whilst another Labor leader who had a fancy for long hair was objected to on that ground. Of course, if Ben Tillett had worn his black velvet coat, Bob Semple had left off his fancy socks, and the other Labor man gone to a barber and had been shorn of his luxuriant locks, the objectors would have found some other peg upon which to found a complaint. We must be tolerant in all things and with all persons. The Association exists for the purpose of improving the material conditions of railway and tramway men—not for individuals to vent their spleen or spite on their fellow members.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM. Jack Crampton, of the Meat Insurers' Employees' Union, whose interesting article appeared in last week's "Co-operator," is a man who is doing his level best to forward industrial as opposed to craft unionism. Advocates such as he are permeating the whole of the industrial world, so that ere long the craft or sectional idea of unionism will be as dead as the dodo. As an indication of the progress that the idea is making, the following extracts from the synopsis of a series of lectures delivered by Mr. G. D. H. Cole, B.A., author of "The World of Labor," is interesting:—

Lecture I. ("The Function of Trade Unionism"): Labor unrest, its causes and its meaning—the old unionism and the new—Trade Unions and politics—the Syndicalist criticism—do strikes fail?—types of strikes—Trade Unions and Socialism—the Trade Union attitude to nationalisation—the control of industry—the non-unionist question. Lecture II. ("Trade Union Structure"): Craft versus industrial unionism—amalgamation and federation—national strikes and all-grades programmes—conciliation and arbitration—agreements—the sympathetic strike—the General Federation of Trade Unions—the Trades Union Congress and its function—the triple alliance of miners, railway men, and transport workers—the organization of the unskilled.

Lecture III. ("Trade Union Government"): Will large unions be bureaucratic?—the problem of craft representation—centralisation versus local autonomy—the control of finance—the control of policy—the control of strikes. Lecture IV. ("Trade Unions and Education"): Ruskin College—the Central Labor College—correspondence classes—Fabian and I.L.P. classes—the W.E.A.—the tutorial class movement—the problem of working-class control—Trade Union and the W.E.A.—education and the co-operative movement—why Trade Unions should support and control education.

A FINANCIAL TANGLE. Every member of the "All Grades" should read the articles on the Note Issue which appear this week and have been appearing in the "Co-

operator" from time to time. The Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Service Association, working in conjunction with the Industrial Unions committee have been endeavoring to find a way out of the financial maze. It is true that the Premier has indulged in considerable criticism of those who have had the audacity to suggest a note issue, but he has not offered any tenable suggestion of his own. Unless money in millions is forthcoming either by way of a note issue of by a loan, the stoppage of all loan works will take place within a few weeks. The Amalgamated wants men to continue in work—wants to prevent increasing the unemployed army. The Government are doing nothing. They are drifting like the proverbial drowned ass in Carlyle's Essay. A corpse can drift with the stream, but it takes a live body to battle against the current. This is what the Amalgamated is doing. This is what the Industrial Unions Committee is doing. To further their efforts you are asked to use your influence with your local member so that we may have a note issue at once.

RETRENCHMENT RESISTED. The Amalgamated is putting up the battle of its life against retrenchment. All iniquitous proposals that have been brought forward are being resisted with all the strenuousness at our command. It has not been possible to stem the tide in every direction, but by the erection of booms and barriers the Amalgamated has succeeded in resisting somewhat the progress of the flood. This is the time when all the value of one big union; the little unions are submerged. They cannot be seen. Their inarticulate cries are lost in the babble of other noises. On the other hand, the suggestions of the Amalgamated are being listened to, and in the case of Darling Harbor, Alexandria Siding and Sydney Goods, carried into effect. It is not possible that complete success can be achieved in individual cases, but individual cases will be fought out to the bitter end by the Association, and with every prospect of success owing to a large majority of these cases. There never was an occasion when the railway and tramway men of this State should pull together with one accord more than in the course of existence of any man or woman now living which the occasion arise in which greater necessity for cohesion than half the railway and tramway servants would be working three or four days a week. When you have read this issue of the "Co-operator" pass it on so that the sceptical may learn what the union is doing.

OUR RECENT SUCCESSSES. In another part of the paper appears a long list of the successes achieved by the "All Grades" since the 17th September. On that date appeared a record of success and parallel in its completeness. Many thought then that the Amalgamated had come to the end of its tether. On the other hand, we find that so much from that being the case, the record of the Amalgamated for the last six weeks has been a veritable summary of successes. It shows that whilst you pay only 3/- per quarter in contributions you get full value and overflowing for your money. Cut out the record of successes, pin it in the workshop, in your house, the tool shed, or in the humpy if you are camping, or carry it in your pocket and show it to the doubtfuls. This is the finest answer to the complaint of the non-unionist. There is always a lot of mean, crawlsome, lick-spittles in the country who ask, "What has the Union done for me?" Show these silly creatures exactly what the Union has done. Show them in black and white the records in each case, and that will convince them (if they are to be convinced at all). Usually a non-unionist hasn't got enough brains to reason, but this should silence him at any rate. The whole of the original documents in each case mentioned are in Head Office and can be inspected by anyone having an interest in the funds.

THE VICTIMISATION OF VIGILANT COMMITTEE MEMBERS AT INDUSTRIAL CENTRES. There are indications, in some cases absolute proofs, that members of the Vigilance Committees at industrial centres are being victimised. The general practice appears to be racking the Vigilante by divers forms of persecution devised by the bosses to get level with the man elected by his mates to see that awards and general abuses are remedied. In some countries the Vigilantes exercised great powers. If the Legislature did not grant the power, they took it, and many of the types of persecutors we see before the Appeal Court have been attended to by Judge Lynch. At Newcastle, a few weeks ago, we had

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

VACANCIES FOR CLERKS IN THE COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVICE.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for appointment as Clerk in the Commonwealth Public Service will be held in New South Wales on the 4th and 5th days of March, 1915. The examination is open to males who on the 4th March, 1915, will be not less than 15 years of age, nor have reached their 22nd birthday. The commencing salary is £60 per annum, Irrespective of increments, an officer, upon attaining the age of 21 years, will be paid £126 per annum, and annual additions to salary up to £156 per annum, further increments being payable upon completion of the prescribed period of service. A successful candidate appointed away from his home will be paid an allowance to bring his salary to £78 per annum, until his salary exceeds that amount by annual increments. Applications to attend the examination must be lodged with the Secretary to the Commonwealth Public Service Commissioner, Melbourne, not later than 16th JANUARY, 1915. Application forms and full particulars regarding the examination may be obtained from the Commonwealth Public Service Inspector, The Banking House, 228 Pitt-street, Sydney. D. C. McLACHLAN, Commissioner. W. J. CLEMENS, Secretary.

a striking manifestation of the tyranny and devious methods that were applied to a Vigilante. He was subjected to the most specious system of espionage. The imaginary and inventive faculties of the subalterns were called into requisition. Faults were manufactured that did not exist. Insidious things were reported and said of the man who was the chosen of the depot for the very purpose of creating goodwill and peace amidst the workers and their officers. If the man chosen is the right kind of man, and the shop as a rule knows their comrades, he is a peacemaker, and the very fact of him being the mouth-piece of the men, now that Unionism has been controlled by awards and the Legislature of the country, is sufficient to bring him a certain amount of respect, even amidst the bosses, who may think him a superfluous pest. It seems strange that it is necessary to appoint such overseers of the men's common interest, since the Legislature has provided awards to govern their conditions, but the very fact of it being necessary to do so is proof that there are a lot of dishonest managers who use every endeavor to rob the men of the benefits created by the awards. All forms of the most puerile quibbling occupy their thoughts. The success of an award undoubtedly brings all the human antagonism to the surface of most of our depot managers. Whether it is because that, in the thrashing out of the evidence on which the award is based the littleness and the shortcomings of those managers have been exposed, we cannot prove, but there is every reason to suspect that it is the cause of the bitterness that comes into play after an award has been brought into force. Herein we submit is the cause of the Vigilante appointments. They have been made a necessity because of some of these things, and he, therefore, is expected to checkmate this base desire, and see that the men get proper measure. It does seem a pity that men are so little and play it low down on the toilers. No one denies the right of good management, but it should go with justice. Vigilance Committees will live whilst this spirit is working against Unionism. Every case that gets publicity will strengthen it. Men who seek by provocative designs to injure the prestige of a Vigilante will be hoist by their own petard. We want all the facts. The "Co-operator" will use every endeavor to stop the practice by giving every case the fullest publicity. Send us the facts, Vigilantes!

THE HECKLING OF HOYLE.

The newspapers report that the Assistant Treasurer was heckled at the Eight-hour demonstration at Newcastle. We expected that he would be, and should be punctured a bit. So far he has not come into the collar he has worked in for many years. We do not say that he is so sore shouldered—Labor shouldered—yet, because so far he has not pulled any of the load he undertook to pull into Macquarie-street for the edification of many wrongs and reforms he gibbered orated upon when on the hustings. We are making note of Hoyle's gibbing tendency, and will take his advice and punish the political gibbers at the next poll taken. We don't like too much oil; it figures in our imagination since we got our first dose of castor in the nursery; but the taste of it is nothing to our old abhorrence of political oil, or oily gammon. We've really tried to take it. But Harry, dear, we can't! So, surely you can make it Little sweeter—No! We shan't! It's really too audacious. And though we are capacious. For anything like Labor. D—m it! No, we can't!

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS EPITOMISED.

THE ALLIED HOSTS OF ENGLAND

(By W. A. Cuneco.)

Old England's braves are off to fight,
 And grapple with a foe
 Whose Eagles gleam in lurid light,
 Whose wings wing justice bows to might;
 Fair Belgium's darkest, blackest night
 Will mark his overthrow;
 And Britain's dames will mourn and pray
 For avenging sons gone forth to slay.

And France? A nation like sparkling wine,
 Now drenched in human gore,
 Will avenge her wrongs, since her emblem vine
 With the Shamrock, Rose, and Thistle entwine,
 A martial strain, whose warriors shine
 Through histories of yore.
 Though Gaul is draped, her hopes are high—
 Her enemy's rout is drawing nigh.

But what shall we write of the Spartan race,
 Who subdues barred the gate;
 When historians print, and soldiers trace,
 Where valor stemmed the Legions' pace,
 And scorned the Teuton's bloody embrace,
 Defying death and warring hate?
 How this heart-gashed Nation for justice fought,
 Will be sung by poets, and its lessons taught.

Oh! The clashing of sabres rounded far,
 And cannon boomed on every sea;
 And Warriors' ghosts, for ghosts there are,
 Sped 'er the globe in a War God's car,
 To the home of the Wattle and Waratah,
 And whispered the woes of Liberty,
 Then the Cubs of Britala would not restrain—
 They roared for a place in the fiery train.

The lovers of sport—even "pitch and toss"—
 Shouldered their guns and went,
 From the sunlit plains of the Southern Cross,
 To prove to the world their King was boss,
 To flash their swords in the vandals' gross,
 On the battlefields of Ghent,
 Where the Waybacks charged, where our troopers died,
 Is our Nation's shrine and an Austral pride.

How Western sons from an icebound shore
 Emerged at the bugle's call,
 And joined in the allied battle's roar,
 And "fought as their fathers fought before,"
 Where hellish portholes belch and roar,
 And ghoulish harvests fall,
 But Teutonic trenches and barbed redoubts
 Were stormed and riven by Canada's scouts.

From out his Northern snow-strewn lair,
 Where Russia's mighty legions are,
 We hear the thud of the armored Bear;
 From Carpathia's peaks machine guns flare,
 And the wreckage of Nations is lying there,
 Wrought by the mighty Czar.
 Yet a war-mad monarch idly boasts
 He'll conquer England and her allied hosts.

From Africa's lakes and blood-stained veldt
 We see the trail of a traitor's doom,
 For Botha's band for the front had left,
 And the rebel raiders and robbers deft,
 By the General's trusty sword was cleft,
 Which nipped Rebellion's boom.
 Thus Africa proves that the Kaiser's ghosts
 Espouse the cause of the allied hosts.

From the Eastern gem of our circlet crown,
 Fair India's tribute safely sped,
 And her Princes lead her warriors brown,
 Who on Belgian fields have won renown,
 Have struck old England's foemen down,
 For honor, too, have bled.
 Ah! The test of strength and of Loyalty
 Was never might, but always Right and Liberty.

TPE WAR SPREADING.

Although the fighting along the main front of the Allies continues to be a great series of stubborn combats in which the German, as usual, get the worst end of the stick, there have been many interesting developments elsewhere, notably in South Africa, Egypt, and Turkey. The Russians appear to be inflicting great damage in Poland, in the vicinity of Warsaw, and the German army has been forced to give ground after suffering terrific losses. Now that winter time is coming on the position is getting troops at present there were rush-most serious for the Germans and Austrians in this locality, as the ed across from the French and Belgian fighting lines some weeks back and are not equipped for a campaign amongst the bitter snow and cold of their present scene of activity. Many Germans were found thinly clad and half frozen in the trenches, whilst, on the other hand, the Russians were warmly clad in sheep-skin jackets, and found little trouble in driving the Germans out of the trenches once they get close enough to use the bayonet and nullify the effects of machine-gun fire. Many of those captured by the Russians were elderly men of the various Landsturm regiments and young lads of 16 and 17.

Russia is bound before long to prove a sore thorn in the Kaiser's side, and he will live to regret his disregard for advice of his erstwhile fieldmarshal and wisehead minister Bismarck "never to engage in war with France and Russia at the same time," in other words, not to "bite off more than he could chew" and bring trouble on both frontiers at once.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Following quickly on top of the Maritz rebellion and its suppression and destruction at Kákaáman came the news of a more serious rising fomented by Christian De Wet and General Beyers, and almost simultaneously came the news of its suppression also by the active and quick thinking Premier Botha.

One can readily understand a man like Maritz who was purely and openly an adventurer—an avowed soldier of fortune whose sword was for sale to the highest bidder—embarking on such a foolish undertaking and leading such a forlorn hope, but it is hard to reconcile oneself to the conduct of De Wet, who for many years now has been Minister for Agriculture in the Transvaal, and of Beyers, who held responsible positions in the Orange River Colony. Maritz was suspected of having black blood in his veins, and was held in small regard by the majority of Boers, who bar, above all, the "touch of the tarpot" in any of their people.

De Wet and Beyers, however, were men of different stamp, and must surely have been bitten by the same bug that so upset the Kaiser's mental equilibrium and made him imagine himself some divine person for the time being. Perhaps they saw themselves the "Kaisers" of their respective colonies, and allowed their heads to be turned by spurious promises of restored freedom for their country, and emoluments for themselves. The German cajolery that induced such men to forsake honorable positions to enter on an undertaking that could only result in their own social and financial downfall, to say nothing of dying the ignominious death of a traitor that looms in the background, must surely have been of an extra strong description.

De Wet was famed in the South African campaign as a versatile leader who seemed to be gifted with extraordinary powers of mobility, and was frequently reported to have been in two or three places at the one time. Most of the Generals in Africa were on his track, and the writer of these notes spent three weary months with French's flying column, vainly trying to corner the "slim" De Wet. The real secret of his success was not so much his wonderful powers of generalship as his own personal escape. De Wet, it may be said, lost more commandoes than any other commandant in the campaign. He was like a burglar who drops his swag and runs, or a big game hunter who drops food in the way of the pursuing beast to gain time. When he found he was hopelessly cornered he would leave instructions to his commando to "stick to the ship" whilst he personally sought fresh fields and pastures new. In this way he would be many miles away whilst his former commando was putting up a good scrap under his next in command, and then taking over a fresh lot, would continue his raids on stray convoys scattered outposts and straggling troops of men. He was a great guerrilla leader, but not all he was cracked up to be.

Anyhow, he proclaimed a little republic of his own last week, calling it "Orangla"—(sounds like a new brand of marmalade!)—with Hellbrón as its capital; but before he could get properly started Botha landed on him with both feet, and once more he did his bit, leaving 300 or more men in the hands of

THE ENEMY. He will probably be heard of again in court.

TURKEY.

Right from the start of the war the attitude of Turkey has been the cause of uneasiness to the Allies. Despite the assurances of neutrality which were given from time to time by the Porte it was known that a very strong German influence existed, and that the Young Turks were anxious to participate in the struggle in the hope of regaining some of the ground last during the late Balkan struggle. When, several weeks ago, the waters of the Mediterranean became too hot for the German warship Breslau and her consort, and they made a run for Turkish ports, it was easily seen that unless Turkey was prepared to take a strong stand and dismantle the ships, she would be embroiled in the fight. And, having failed to maintain her neutrality in this respect, although she gave many assurances on the point, Turkey left the opening for her German friends to compromise her more and more, until she would be forced into the firing line. It is reported that not only were the Germans allowed to maintain their command of the battleships, but also to retain the German crews, besides which they accepted large supplies of the munitions of war, and many German soldiers, together with very heavy shipments of gold. Following all this, the two warships, nominally Turkish, actually German, made an attack upon the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and also carried out a determined bombardment of Novorossiysk and Odessa, destroying 55 oil tanks and sinking 14 transports. The Russian battleship Kumpertz repelled an attack by two torpedo boats, but the ancient Kubanez suffered heavily, as did the French steamer Portugal. On top of this, the Turks had the hide to offer an apology to the Allies, and also offered to resume neutrality on terms. The Allies' reply was short and to the point. They said that as Turkey took so much watching as a neutral Power it would be just as well to have her an open enemy.

When the first gun was fired at the opening of the Natal operations in the Boer War, the late General Joubert gave vent to the historic remark, "There goes the independence of the Transvaal." There is a fine opening now for a philosophical Turkish General to say "Our Turkey is cooked."

GERMAN DUPLICITY.

Saturday brought the amazing

news, on good authority, that Germany, through influential commercial and diplomatic channels, had approached France with an offer of peace, if she would quit the fight and leave Britain and the others on their own. The offer embodied the giving back to France of a portion of Alsace-Lorraine and the fortress of Metz; Germany to retain Antwerp and northern Belgium. Germany was probably surprised at the curt and uncompromising refusal with which her underhand and treacherous offer was treated by a decent race that has some regard for its honor and plighted word.

All through the civilized and uncivilized world Germany is at work to stir up disension amongst the forces allied against her. Her chief aim is getting Turkey in the field to stir up an Islamic or Holy War involving the Mohammedan races in India and Egypt. German spies and agitators are scattered throughout Afghanistan and Beluchistan, but the Indians are apparently wise to the move, and so far have kept their ears closed to the insidious whispers. Some of the Soudan Arabs have got stirred up and are causing trouble along the French, Italian, and English frontiers, but they are not likely to cause much damage. Anyhow, a war more or less does not seem to matter these times.

The most amazing news of all emanates from no less a person than Teddy Roosevelt, of U.S.A., who declared in the columns of the "Daily Chronicle" that he has certain knowledge of the plans of a great Empire (presumably Germany) to capture San Francisco and New York as a step towards conquering the great American continent. "Teddy" must keep in the limelight somehow.

From statistics of recent great wars, the war seems to stop when the casualties reach 20 per cent. of the fighting strength. Putting the German army in line at 4,000,000, 20 per cent equals 800,000. They have lost 200,000 in three weeks. On this basis nine weeks should finish the war.

"When autocracy," says the New York "World," "makes war, it hesitates at nothing."

"Who would conceive of an American army's officers murdering women and mangling children by bombs hurled from an airdrop at night into a sleeping city? Who could imagine American soldiers raining death from the sky upon unsuspecting and helpless non-combatants and upon wounded prisoners in hospitals flying the Red Cross flag? Who would picture American admirals ruthlessly sowing the deep sea with mines to destroy ships and sailors of neutral nations engaged in the pursuits of peaceful commerce? Who could think of American troops grimly engaged in shooting down unarmed peasants who had tried to defend their little possessions?"

WAR NOTES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

It may be interesting at the present time to recall the words of a great German on the subject of war. "War," said Martin Luther, "is one of the greatest plagues that can afflict humanity. It destroys religion, it destroys States, it destroys families. Any scourge, in fact, is preferable to it. Famine and pestilence become as nothing in comparison with it. The least evil of the three, and 'was therefore David chose, willing rather to fall into the hands of God than into those of pitiless man."

"I read and listen to the moral

flamboyances of those who tell us that this is the last war, that from it is to date the overthrow of the military castes of Europe, that from the destruction of the Berlin War Office the peace temple at The Hague is to come into real being," says Mr. J. R. Macdonald, M.P. "It is all moonshine. Far more likely is it that this war is the beginning of a new military despotism in Europe, of new armaments, new hatreds and oppositions, new menaces and alliances, the beginning of a dark epoch, dangerous not merely to democracy, but to civilization itself. To prevent this we must work with might and main, and our success will be measured by our clearness of sight and courage in explaining to our people now how this war has come, what it really means, and how it is to be ended."

"Napoleon summed up all warfare on the eve of Borodino. In the middle of the night, unable to sleep, he summoned Rapp to his tigar skin, his head between his hands. 'Are the enemy still there?' he gasped. 'Yes, sire.' 'Shall we win to-morrow?' 'Yes, sire, but at fearful cost.' Napoleon groaned, and then said: 'What is war but a game of barbarians? The great thing is to be the strongest at a given point.'"

THE VIGIL.

England! where the sacred flame
 Burns before the Immost shrine,
 Where the lips that love thy name
 Consecrate their hopes and thine,
 Where the banners of the dead
 Weave their shadows overhead,
 Watch beside thine arms to-night,
 Pray that God defend the Right.

Think that when to-morrow comes
 War shall claim command of all,
 Thou must hear the roll of drums,
 Thou must hear the trumpet's call.
 Now before they silence rath,
 Commune with the voice of truth;
 England! on thy knees to-night,
 Pray that God defend the Right.

Single-hearted, unafraid,
 Hitler thy heroics came,
 On this altar's steps were laid
 Gordon's life and Outram's fame.
 England! if thy will be yet
 By their great example set,
 Here beside thine arms to-night
 Pray that God defend the Right.

So shalt thou when morning comes
 Rise to conquer or to fall,
 Joyful hear the rolling drums,
 Joyful hear the trumpet's call.
 Then let Memory tell thy heart:
 "England! what thou wert thou art!"
 Gird thee with thine ancient might,
 Forth! and God defend the Right!
 HENRY NEWBOLD

THE KINSHIP OF THE EMPIRE.

(By Edmund Milne, President N.S.W. Railway and Tramway Rifle Unions.)

Written on behalf of the thousands of my fellow Australian who have given of their best to the Empire's need, and whose kinsmen are to-day obeying gladly and gallantly the call of the spirit of our fighting forefathers.

Overhead an Australian blue sky. An amphitheatre of stunted scrub-crowned dunes; the flanks and hardy repellent grass tree tussocks predominate. The flora is hard bitied, unresponsive, resultant from a life-long struggle for existence on the arid sandy billows. Crest and slope, level and scarp, are barred and interlaced with streaks and patches of white and sun shaded sand. The effect is depressing. The horns of the crescent fall away gently towards the Kensington levels, and the homes of men. On the south west angle a rush-rimmed swag swamp, with fountains of generous, bright green reeds, soothes the eye with welcome rest from the aching forbidding glare of the ridges.

Far out to the east the cool waters of the South Pacific leave the sedimentary stone cliffs with fringe and curb, the trickling waters, suggestive of other lands, of brighter scenes, and the suggestion is very welcome.

It is nearing noon. And yet no welcome cheering inborn breeze has reached the land. In the pit of the crescent the atmosphere dances with heat mirage; casual air currents wake to languid life, rustle the dead leaves, toy with withered grass, and die away. The landscape is suggestive of strenuous efforts of warring nature, of deadly danger lurking in the tangled undergrowth. Such is the Monastery Camp of the 3rd and 4th Infantry Battalions of the First Australian Imperial Expeditionary Force. It is the training school of over two thousand soldiers, the testing grounds where the raw material of Australian manhood, of mind and muscle, freely and voluntarily offered at the shrine of the nation's honor is being taught and toughened, tempered and tried, preparatory to the long long trek.

THE CAMP.

The neatly cast lines of tents, bell and marquee, are alive with moving men, with neutral tinted khaki-clad figures. The pomp and circumstance—the glare and glamor of war—is absent. Evidence of work, solid, sustained, strenuous, is here, there, and everywhere. On the left front a company with rifles at the slope is tramping solidly over the yielding sand, raising tiny cloudlets of grit, and crashing through the stubborn shrubs; bare arms, bare throats, sinewy, virile. Farther out, perhaps eight hundred yards, a widely spaced line of skirmishers is advancing at the double, with rifles trailed; the shrill notes of an officer's whistle faintly catches the ear. The racing figures have vanished, and even a rifleman's trained eye cannot locate the sheltering fighters who, in mimic warfare, are schooling for the stern reality on the historic battle-fields of the old worlds.

Near the margin of the lagoon a military band stirs the pulses with "Rule Britannia." Close in to the outer line of tents the crisp, snappy orders of a sergeant swing to and fro; another group of dun-colored Expeditionaries, as they tramp, raising little fogs of grey dust and again more dust. From amongst the canvas shelters the skirt of the pipes vibrates, and the old war tune of "The Campbells are coming" stirs the lagging feet into quicker time. On the right, a double rank of armed men obey with machine-like precision the clean-cut orders of a young and stalwart lieutenant. Farther out long lines of tethered horses, a cog in the great wheel, are munching contentedly. Nearby another line of uniformed men is marching, wheeling, East Cape, come the throbbing order follows order. "Fix bayonets," and with a rattle of steel on steel the sunlight dances on gleaming, polished metal and the dread meaning of this game of life and death. And thus the soldiers work. Already the stamp of serious, steadfast resolve is graven on bronzed faces, the confidence drill, and still more drill, supplies, is more and more apparent. The lean, sunburnt stockman of the great western levels is there, tireless and vimful; the hardy bushman from the tablelands has claimed a place in the ranks; the stalwart axeman from the big timber ranges has shouldered his rifle; the men of the towns and cities, from counter and desks, and like the apprentice lads of London, donned the khaki; the horny-handed, muscle-hardened navy man has dropped his shovel and obeyed the call as gladly as when the gangster's "smokeho" rang through cutting or tunnel; the toiling, fearless miner, delving deep 'neath the old earth's crust, has stacked his tools and hastened to the sunlight and the flag; the round-faced, fresh-colored immigrant is there, obeying the homing cry—all these and more are there, gentle and simple, rich and poor, scholars and ignorant, banded and welded together—comrades in arms—soldiers of the Empire, asking for nothing better than a hand to hand death grip with Britain's

foe, and counting the days when Australia's soldiers will carve deeply on tablets of the world's history, that the men of the southern seas were true to the traditions of their warrior sires. This picture follows picture, moving across the screen of vision, and bringing home the stern lesson, the grim reality sheltering under the pregnant letters "A.I.E.F."

And to the watcher on the hill, the clustering of tents and armed men passed from ken. From beyond the blending of the sky-line another scene came quickly into view. Methought from out the void the Great Father of the British nation rested, portly, benevolent, smiling.

Suddenly, close at hand, an awful fog, dense, dark, terrible, lifted into deadly life, rolling with stupendous volcanic force north, south, east and west, shrouding with poisonous vapour the peaceful lands on every side—crushing, stifling, paralysing, smothering, blasting. Life and liberty, hearth and home, age and sex, all that man holds dear and sacred, blotted out—an inferno, in the which all the foul, unchanging broods of hell wreaked their will on helpless humanity.

Europe, shattered and convulsed, the world menaced. And then the poorly figured changed. Like the racing films of the cinematograph, it seemed to grow and yet to shrink—the peaceful contours vanished, and lo! speedily there appeared, stripped as for the fray, the hard, rugged, battle-scared features, the great bulging muscles, the mighty chest, the pulsing lion heart of the fighting father of British history. The blood strain of Caractacus of ancient Wales, of Harold of Hastings, the Bruce of Bannockburn, O'Neal of Tyrone, Cromwell of Marston Moor, Wellington of Waterloo, was there, and a waiting world wondered, feared, and rejoiced.

Turning east and west and south with trumpet voice the message, "Listen! ye sons of Britannia, children of my loins and children of my adoption! One hundred years ago when ye were in your cradles, I, your sire, dared the battle fog, and I fought for freedom, from the helplessness for humanity, for the welfare of unborn generations, for the honor of a British pledge. The call has come once again, my place is there; I go."

And before the echo of the clarion voice had ceased, from across the Atlantic came a great cry. Far out from the crags of the Rocky Mountains, from prairie and lake, from the ice-bound north, from British-Canadian and from French-Canadian came the answering call, swelling into a mighty chorus, "We, your first born. We are coming, father! For life or death, Canada is with you!"

And the teeming millions of the great Indian peninsula were strangely stirred—the calm of the Orient was broken as from and beyond the mighty Himalayas, from Everest's snowy crown to Adam's Peak, alike from Rajah's palace and stately Sikh, from sturdy Gurkha and untamed hill men came the battle call "Great white father, we too are coming, coming, with purse and sword, horse and lance, with fifty centuries' traditions of warrior peoples, the east is coming to the aid of the West—we will be with you!"

And from far-away New Zealand came the ringing, joyous echo from the grim North Cape to the southern Bluff, from white-skinned pakeha, and brown-skinned Maori: "Father, father! The Dominion is coming on land or sea—we too are with you, Ake! Ake! Ake!"

And from Table Bay to the Great Falls, South Africa carried on the rolling call of the Empire. "We also father, We, the new-born Union, with hardly healed battle scars, we have learned to fight, and know how to die—we are coming, hastening; for weal or woe, your African sons are with you!"

And from the great island continent—from the Gulf to the Bight, from York's Peninsula to the Leou-tasman Sea, from across the storm-tossed straits to the iron-bound South Halt! And as one man they stand, then: "Father! We of the Commonwealth, we are coming! Twenty-nine years have passed since we told a sceptic world our place is by your side, so though the seas be wide and the way be long and danger lurk al death every way; with horse and with rifle, with heart and hand, for love and for duty, Father! Father! We are coming—Australia is coming."

The vision passed. The drilling soldiers, the gleaming bayonets, the fierce reality of warlike preparation tell the tale of a dream that was true.

The band is playing the anthem of the nation; we spring to attention.

The kinship of the Empire has been tested and tried. On the pages of history stand the record till time shall be no more.

Since the above was penned the monastery camp has been deserted. The sea winds sweep over the temporary homes of our soldier laddies, and the drifting sand will shortly erase the trails. Far away the great Southern Armada is forging its way onward and northward. In the old Home Land that grand old warrior Earl Roberts is waiting eagerly with a royal welcome for our boys. As Colonel in Chief of the overseas forces, we fervently hope that once again this splendid far-seeing pair, of will lead Australia to victory.



THE THEATRE OF WAR.

THE AFFAIRS OF WOMEN

I am Always at the Disposal of our Women Readers.

IN THE past a considerable benefit has been conferred on our readers by this office undertaking city shopping on their behalf. A forward move has now been made by the engagement of the new editress who has besides her journalistic capacity, a keen knowledge of values and this she should be able to render a real service to our country friends. The "Co-operator" is sure Violetta Boyce is able to buy absolutely to the best advantage, and an invitation is extended to readers to try this service. There is no charge collected anywhere for this.

THIS PAGE is devoted exclusively to the interests of women. Those who desire advice are invited to write direct to Violetta Boyce, care of the "Co-operator," and every communication will receive prompt attention.



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WOMAN'S LETTER.

By the Editress.

My Dear Readers,—

Though the fashions at present are fairly simple, and materials are, on the whole, much cheaper than they were some years ago, still there is no denying the fact that "dress bills" become higher each year. It is really the odds and ends that run away with the money, for dainty "dress ecteters" are almost as important as the actual dresses themselves. Since the loose-fitting costumes have come into favor the home dressmaker can manage to fashion up-to-date frocks at a reasonable cost, and the amateur milliner is able to "turn out" smart little hats for a fairly low sum of money, but few amateurs can fashion "toilette ecteters." It is the dainty sashes, the smart ties, new veils, the fashionable neckwear, the smart footwear, and the numerous other dress accessories which run away with the money of the average person who tries hard not to look old-fashioned. Since the "odds and ends" consume so much money, it is almost imperative that home-dressmaking be largely practised by the girl or woman with only a small dress allowance.

It is refreshing to learn that much of the new neckwear is fashioned of organdi muslin, and that there is quite a "rush" for this inexpensive and dainty material in England. After a long period of more expensive neckwear—Bulgarian, Oriental, Irish, crepe de Chine, and hand-made lace collars—the simple organdi muslin neckwear will prove a delightful change.

Another refreshing "dress item" comes to us from England, and this is that muslin frocks turned out to be most popular in England last season. Embroidered and floral muslins will find the largest number of devotees, but any and every kind of muslin will be fancied. This is decidedly good news, for Australia invariably models its fashions to a great extent on those in vogue "at home," and no material is more suitable for wear in our summer months than soft muslin.

The craze for small hats has been instrumental in bringing sunshades and umbrellas into favor, and manufacturers appear to be vying with one another in turning out dainty and unique parasols. Perhaps the prettiest shape among the new sunshades is the pagoda one—which resembles a Japanese umbrella with well-rounded edges. These pagoda shapes may be obtained in all the fashionable shades, and the handles are enamelled in colors to match the sunshade itself. Owing to the success achieved with the recent "fancy-handled" umbrellas, innumerable novel handles are now being manufactured. Tortoise-shell is being freely used as a material for handles, and oxidised silver, agate and precious stones are to be seen on some of the newest "creations," the fashion of ornamenting the sunshade with several rows of slightly quilted ribbon is being revived, and many of the new parasols are being beautified in this manner. Judging from the samples of the new goods, this season's sunshades are designed more as dainty finishes for summer frocks than for utility purposes.

The wasp waist, after enjoying a very long period of popularity, has died, and from all appearances will not be resurrected for many a long day. One of the chief reasons for this is the fact that the medical profession has declared that wasp waists are utterly opposed to hygienic principles, and are therefore most injurious to health. Another reason is that women, as a body, believe nowadays in allowing the figure to follow more in natural lines, skilful dressmakers manage to give a suggestion of small waists to their clients' costumes by the clever arrangement of the trimming, and also by having long-line effects in the gowns. The newest corsets follow the "long-line" principle, and some of the manufacturers have recently placed some very fine makes of long corsets on the market.

VIOLETTA BOYCE

THE HEALTH OF WOMEN.

The Health of our Women is a matter of national importance, as upon it depends not only the present happiness of many homes, but the welfare of future generations. Every woman, especially those who are sufferers, should read "Women's Guide to Health," a valuable little medical book, which will be sent free to anyone sending name and address to Dept. 11A, Ladies' College of Health, 54 Oxford-street, Sydney.

THE ART OF MENDING CLOTHES.

A HELPFUL ARTICLE.

To many housewives the mending of clothes is a dreaded task, for very often they do not understand the little problems that they are faced with. When there is mending to be done, it is a good plan to mend every article thoroughly, so that it will not require mending again when it has been washed. The mending operations should commence with stockings. It is a great mistake to mend a hole with double wool, as this makes a lumpy-looking place, and consequently the stocking soon tears away from it.

It should be remembered when darning stockings that the darning wool should be of the same thickness as the stockings. The best way to mend a hole is to take two or three running stitches near the edge of the hole, and then to carry the wool across the hole to the other side, taking two or three running stitches there also. Do this first on the breadth, and repeat until a perfect lattice-work is made. Never make a knot in the wool, or pull the wool at the end with the teeth or fingers, but always cut it neatly with the scissors. For fine stockings, sewing cotton or silk thread is better than darning wool. Where a stitch has been dropped, or when the back seam of the stocking has given at any point, it is best to use thread instead of the ordinary cotton. Remember that all darning should be done on the wrong side. Mending gloves is a problem to many housewives. A fine needle should be used, and silk to match the gloves. The finger to be mended should be placed on the hand, and try to make the stitches as much like the glove seam as possible. The clothes wringer is certainly a boon to every household, but it is, nevertheless, guilty of pulling off many buttons, the latter often taking a piece of material with them. A good plan is to cut off a piece of ½-inch-wide tape, and about ½ inch long, and with the aid of the stiletto push it into the torn place between the two layers of the hem. It is an easy matter to flatten it out and get it in the right place. Then turn in the edge of the torn place, and hem it down to the tape.

Children's clothes, aprons and dresses sometimes need patches, and from a point of durability there is nothing better than the hemmed patch. The worn part should be cut away in regular shape, and a piece of material to match the article should be cut a quarter of an inch wider than hole. The patch should be tacked into position, and the edges turned and hemmed all round as neatly as possible.

If these little instructions are carefully carried out, you will find that your mending will be crowned with success.

MY BEST RECIPE

APPLE AND TAPIOCA PUDDING.

Ingredients: Four to six apples, one tablespoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of tapioca, jam, and water. Method: Peel and core the apples without breaking them, put them into a pie-dish, wash the tapioca and sprinkle it around them with the sugar. Fill with cold water, and bake for three-quarters of an hour, when the apples will be soft and the tapioca like a clear jelly. Put a piece of jam on the top of each apple, and serve hot or cold.

STUFFED TOMATOES WITH RICE.

From the stem end of the tomatoes remove seeds and some of the pulp. Fill with cooked rice, in which has been chopped a sprig of parsley and a bit of raw onion. Place in a greased pan, and bake about twenty minutes.

RATAFIA PUDDING.

Ingredients: One quart of milk, four eggs, a quarter of a pound of ratafia, loaf sugar and flavoring of almonds to taste. Method: Well beat the eggs, and add them to the milk, with sugar and almond flavoring to taste. Pour into a pie-dish, and on the top drop the ratafia, right side upwards, till top is covered. Bake in a hot oven for half an hour.

TASTY MEAT BALLS.

Take any kind of cold meat left over, one onion, a small bunch of parsley, some breadcrumbs, and put all through the mincer. Salt and pepper to taste, make into little round balls, and fry a nice brown in boiling dripping.

WHEN YOUR BOY LEAVES SCHOOL.

Boys are always eager to leave school and start on their own. For a while, they generally do very well and are quite happy and contented, but after a few months the "danger" time arrives. The first novelty of going to business is bound to wear off, you see, and then it is that a boy so easily slips into bad, slack habits, loses his first place, and goes down, instead of up, in taking his second.

A mother can do a great deal to help her son over this crisis, but she must act both carefully and tactfully, for boys are the most "prickly" things on earth, and always ready to resent any kind of meddling. So "the mater" must not ask questions or give direct advice—she must only drop those light little hints, which every clever woman knows so well how to give.

For instance, from the start, she should try to take an interest in the boy's post. He will be very keen at first, and will tell wonderful tales of the kindness of his employers and of his own happiness. Well, mother should try to keep things up at this level, by never suggesting that he has been overworked or "put upon" in any way. It is a mistake to sympathise too much with a boy who, coming home tired, begins to find fault with all that has happened during the day. It is far better just to say, cheerily:

CHEER HIM UP.

And when he does feel dejected, encourage him in the more cheery view of life that he is ready to take. Never say such things as:

"I think it's a shame that they should put all the heavy jobs on you because you are the youngest," or, "I feel sure you aren't getting a fair chance to show how much in you."

But, though you do your best to keep him contented, you must not let him get too much settled down into a groove. Try all you can to encourage his ambitions by talking about the fine things he will be able to do when his salary is raised, or the glorious days of the future when he will have got right to the top of the tree and made a great fortune.

Be sure that you help him along by putting yourself out of the way to make it easy for him to study in his spare time.

I once asked a boy, who ought to have been learning shorthand in the evenings, why he never went to any classes, and he said:

"We don't have supper till eight o'clock, and by the time we have done the class is half over."

"But wouldn't your mother give you an early supper or keep something for you till you come home?" I asked.

"Oh, no! She always says that those who don't care enough for their meals to come to them at the right times may go without."

Now, there was as stupid a woman as anyone could wish to find! She was simply spoiling her son's chance in life because she had not brain enough to understand that his career was far more important than the punctuality of the family supper.

CONSIDER HIS HOBBIES.

I've heard many other boys say things like, "I can't afford to join the library. I have to take my money home, every penny of it," or "Mother says she isn't going to have the house messed up with my chemistry experiments," or "My painting," or "My carpentering," or "My collections," or whatever else it may be.

If you discourage a lad from studying or following up his hobbies just because these things cause you a certain amount of inconvenience, you will soon be sorry for it. Once let him slip into the way of lounging about listlessly in the evenings and on holidays, and you won't have very long to wait before he falls into bad company, and contracts habits which are going to make your life a perfect misery of shame and fear.

So please take a kind and cheery interest in all the boy's little plans and doings, whatever they are. Don't let him slip away from you; never let him feel that "mother's" wrapped up in the kids, but she doesn't care so much about his bigger ones." And try to keep your own interests going, so that they may be on a level with his.

Let him take you out now and again; he'll be proud to escort you, and glad to spend the last penny of his money in giving you a good time. Live up, not only to the boy he is now and the child he used to

be, but also to the clever, successful man he will be one day.

Treat him as something just a little more than he is now—give him a little more respect and consideration and responsibility than are his due, and also expect just a little more from him than most mothers expect from their boys. Then I think you will find that he rises to the occasion, and that you can with perfect truth speak of him as "the best son a woman ever had."

TAKING CARE OF THE PENCE

Don't you agree with me that it is the little "farthing economies," as I've heard them called, that make all the difference in the household expenses? There are so many possible ones that farthings mount surprisingly quickly into pennies, shillings, and pounds.

For instance, I wonder if you know that, to get the utmost wear out of a new broom, you should tie the strands together and soak them for two hours in a pail of boiling water, then dry for two hours before using? They say that "New brooms sweep clean," but yours will do so to the very end if it is treated like this directly you buy it.

Heat for cooking is always an expensive item, but you can keep your gas bill down by placing a square sheet of iron on the top of the stove. One burner will be sufficient to heat the whole sheet, with the result that several saucepans can cook their contents at the same time with only one burner going.

If your carpet is getting so shabby and dirty that you feel you must afford a new one, first try what you can do to it by rubbing it over with warm water and ammonia, with a dash of borax added. This mixture will probably brighten and freshen it so that you can make it do for another year.

IF BATHING DOESN'T SUIT YOU

Stop envying your friends their daily dip, and take a sun-bath while they dip themselves in the water. It will do you no end of good, and probably make you fit for real sea-bathing in the end.

It is undeniable that bathing disagrees with a number of people. They have tried it summer after summer, and it has always upset them. To these much-to-be-pitied folks I say, "Take to sun-bathing instead."

I did that one summer holiday after an illness, when the shock of the cold water would have been too much for me. My friends and I used to go off to a quiet sandy cove where we were sure of privacy. When we got there, we would slip on our bathing dresses, and the other girls would dash into the water for their swim. But I would let down my hair, pick out a dry patch of sand, and sit there for my sun-bath.

A SPLENDID TONIC.

I often stayed as long as half-an-hour. If the sun went in and the wind grew chilly, I would run up and down the sand, splashing through the pools with my bare feet, till I was thoroughly warmed. A good run in the fresh air when you are very scantily clothed freshens up your skin and seems to brave you up all over. And it is simply splendid for your loosened hair to blow about in the wind and drink in all the sunshine it can.

I believe that a good many people who say they cannot bathe would be able to do it towards the end of a holiday, if they took sun-baths at the beginning. It is not always the actual bathing which upsets these folk; very often it is the strangeness of the whole business; a trifle of chill, due to undressing in a damp bathing shed, or the slight physical nervousness, which makes delicate people feel "simply dreadful" in any kind of clothing to which they are not accustomed.

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KERBING, HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS and TOMBS. All patterns in Iron Railings and all other branches of the trade executed on most Reasonable Terms in any part of the State. Phone, 14 Lidcombe.

THE EPPING NURSERY COMPANY

SEEDSMEN, NURSERYMEN and FLORISTS. New Season's Flower and Vegetable Seeds for present sowing. Seedling Plants, etc. Wreaths and Wedding Bouquets a specialty.

HOTEL SYDNEY BUILDINGS, Pitt Street, HAYMARKET. Proprietors: J. H. Thomas and J. J. Johnson.

QUERIES.

SCURF.

M.S. says: "I am a mother of three children, the oldest not yet three, and run a business, so you can guess I have not much time for long beauty toilets. I give my children a bath a day, and hair wash two or three times a week. Their hair curls close to the head, and is fairly glossy, but a brown deposit of some kind keeps on forming on the scalp, especially at the crown. I apply oil and comb it away, but it seems to come again at once. Is there any treatment that would clear this away for good and all? I simply haven't time for any of the lengthy hair-beautifying processes one reads about."

I don't think anything will clear it away for "good and all." Some children have a tendency to this scurf, and you can only overcome it by persistent treatment. Try glycerine. Rub in a little with the finger-tips every night. Don't use oil. Twice a week wash the scalp with hot water in which borax has been dissolved, a level dessert-spoonful to the pint. After this washing, rinse well in warm water, and when dry rub in a little glycerine if any scurf is visible on the skin.

CANDIED ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL.

In reply to Mrs. A. W. and others.—Select 1 doz not too ripe round fruit—a thick skin is essential. Cut in halves, lengthwise, and soak for three days in brine, made of 1lb of salt and 4 qts water; then place in cool fresh water for one day. Remove the "pulp" and reject it, leaving only the peel, which now boil in fresh water until tender. Drain water away and cover peel with hot syrup made of 4 lbs of white sugar, 4 qts of water; boil till peel looks clear, which will take away about forty minutes. Drain again, making a fresh syrup of 6 lbs sugar, 3 pints water. Put the peel in the hot syrup and boil over a slow fire; watch and keep the peel moving gently until the sugar crystallises round the peel. Take out the peel when it is should crystallise instantly; if it does not, place in a cooling oven or in the sun until thoroughly dry; then put in jars and exclude the air by putting stoppers firmly on.

KITCHEN WRINKLES.

When boiling eggs, wet the shells thoroughly in cold water, and they will not crack.

Many people know how sausages burst when fried, but if they are dipped in boiling water first they will fry quite whole.

A saturated solution of Epsom Salts is a good remedy for burns. Apply as soon as possible, and keep wet continually until the pain ceases.

A good way of stiffening the bristles of hair brushes after washing is to dip them into a mixture of equal quantities of milk and water, and then dry before the fire.

Prevent a steamed pudding from becoming heavy by putting a cloth over the steamer before placing the lid on. This prevents the moisture from settling and making the pudding heavy.

To remove a fish bone from the

G.U.O.F., U.A.O.D., MONUMENTAL MASONS (The Firm that Beat the Combine). E. L. KINGSLEY & CO. Phone 303, LIDCOMBE. KERBINGS, HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS. Terms Moderate. Work Guaranteed.

William Metcalfe & Co.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers 117 Church Street, Parramatta

Telephones: 99 & 47 Parramatta

Ring up 'Phone 51, Lidcombe, for Designs of Memorials, etc., post free. THOS. ANDREWS & SONS, Manufacturers of every description of Worked Memorials. Railway-st. and East-st., Lidcombe. No order too large. — None too small.

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HOTEL SYDNEY BUILDINGS, Pitt Street, HAYMARKET. Proprietors: J. H. Thomas and J. J. Johnson.

Summer Suits for the Menfolks

POPULAR "FOY" PRICES

It was a case where an eavesdropper did hear good of himself. Two ladies were having tea in our cool Tea Rooms, and one spoke so happily that, after all, it could not be called eavesdropping. "And to think that if I hadn't in my desperation spoken to Jim about it I might even yet be worrying over what to get for Jack!"

Why, I've shopped here for years, And I never dreamed that Foy's had such a splendid Men's Wear Department. But there is. Everything a man can want. Summer Suits and Trousers, Latest Shirts, Fancy Hose, Newest Neckwear. Everything. Evidently Jim knew all about it. But many Ladies may not. Hence this list of suggestions:—

Men's Suits Men's Trousers

READY-TO-WEAR SUITS, MADE BY EXPERIENCED WORKPEOPLE IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS, EQUAL TO ORDER-MADE GARMENTS, CUT IN THE VERY LATEST STYLE, WITH SEAM AND VENT BACK, TROUSERS WITH PERMANENT TURN-UP BOTTOMS.

MEN'S FANCY WORSTED SUITS, in Greys and Browns, sizes 3 to 7, 32/6, 37/6. For stout men, 35/-, 40/-.

MEN'S GREY and Brown shades, sizes 3 to 7, 32/6. For stout men, 35/-.

MEN'S UP-TO-DATE BLUE STRIPED WORSTED SUITS, sizes 3 to 7, 32/6. For stout men, 35/-.

MEN'S TROUSERS TWO-PIECE SILK, FLANNEL SUITS, in Greys and Navies, plain or striped, the best ready-to-wear in Sydney, sizes 3 to 7, 32/6. For stout men, 35/-.

MEN'S TROUSERS made with flap hip pocket and permanent turn-up bottoms, all sizes, 21/6.

MEN'S TROUSERS made with permanent turn-up bottoms, sizes 3 to 7, 37/6, 50/6. For stout men, 40/6, 52/6.

YOUTH'S FANCY WORSTED SUITS, in Greys and Browns, all sizes, 30/-, 35/-.

YOUTH'S WORSTED SUITS, in all shades, all sizes, 42/-, 45/-, 47/6.

YOUTH'S NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS, all sizes, 30/-, 32/6, 35/-, 37/6, 48/-, 48/-, 47/6.

MEN'S TWEED TROUSERS, in Greys and Browns, sizes 3 to 7, 5/11. For stout men, 6/6.

MEN'S STRIPED WORSTED TROUSERS, in all shades, sizes 3 to 7, 7/11, 9/11, 11/6, 12/6, 14/6. For stout men, 8/6, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6, 15/6.

MEN'S GEESELOE TWEED TROUSERS, in Grey and Fawns, sizes 3 to 7, 12/6. For stout men, 14/6.

MEN'S GABINETT CRICKETING TROUSERS, made with flap hip pocket and permanent turn-up bottoms, sizes 3 to 7, 5/11.

MEN'S CREAM FLANNEL CRICKETING TROUSERS, made with flap hip pocket and permanent turn-up bottoms, sizes 3 to 7, 5/11, 11/6, 12/6.

MEN'S CREAM SERGE CRICKETING TROUSERS, made with flap hip pocket and permanent turn-up bottoms, sizes 3 to 7, 14/6, 15/11. For stout men, 15/6.

MEN'S CREAM UNSHRINKABLE 3/4 RIBBON CRICKETING TROUSERS, made with flap hip pocket and permanent turn-up bottoms, sizes 3 to 7, 14/6, 15/11.

MEN'S WHITE DRILL TROUSERS, made with permanent turn-up bottoms, sizes 3 to 7, 4/11. For stout men, 5/6.

MEN'S STRIPED AND PLAIN CHASH TROUSERS, made with permanent turn-up bottoms, sizes 3 to 7, 5/11. For stout men, 6/6.

MEN'S TISSORE SILK TROUSERS, made with turn-up bottoms, sizes 3 to 7, 15/11. For stout men, 16/6.

THE HOME OF GOOD VALUES: MARK FOY'S, LIMITED

throat, swallow a raw egg, and follow if possible, by eating plenty of mashed potatoes. The egg will carry the bone into the stomach, and the potatoes will prevent it from doing any injury there.

The more water used in boiling cabbages, greens, etc., the less objectionable will be the smell given out by them. A piece of bread, tied in muslin and boiled with cabbage, also mitigates the smell. It should, however, be removed after 15 mins, boiling and burnt.

If a room becomes filled with smoke, a towel dipped in vinegar and hot water and wrung out, then taken and thrown above one's head through the room, will remove all smoke in a few moments. A small portion of vinegar in a little water in muslin and boiled with cabbage,

REX A Woman Soon Loses the Poetry of Life

When she has to spend the half of her life in a steaming kitchen "Cooking."

No wonder the coming of summer time is looked forward to with positive dread by so many otherwise uncomplaining women.

Make up your mind to have not quite so many joints this summer, and thus cut down the work of meal-getting by about half. Getting a dinner for Hubby is only a matter of five minutes' play (we were going to say work, but it's only pastime) when you have a tin or two of

REX PORK and BEANS

stowed away in your cupboard. And they are a matchless dish.

Rex Pork and Beans come to you all ready to serve. The Beans come out of a tin nut-like and mellow, with a zesty sauce cooked in—a sauce that is specially prepared after a fine, well-tried recipe.

This is the time to try Rex Pork and Beans. Tell your Grocer to send you a tin. It will be a revelation.

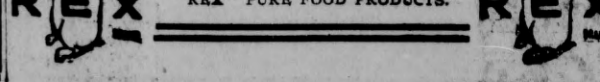
Other Rex Brand Canned Delicacies sold at all grocers are:—

- Ham Pate, 1lb. tins.
- Veal and Tongue Pate, 1lb. tins.
- Pork Brown, 1lb. tins.
- Pork Sausages, 1lb. tins.
- Pork and Beans, 1 1/2 lb. tins.
- Pigs' Feet in Jelly, 1lb. tins.
- Lunch Tongues in Jelly, 1lb. tins.
- Rex Luncheon Cheese, in decorated tins only.

And Rex Brand Lard, for cooking purposes, in 1lb. brands.

FOGGITT, JONES AND CO., LTD.

CURERS of "REX" HAMS and BACON. Packers of "REX" PURE FOOD PRODUCTS.



NON-UNIONISM.

A DRASTIC RULING.

For years past the "All Grades" has been obtaining wage increases for all branches of the Railway and Tramway Service.

The Minister understands that notwithstanding his former minute a considerable number of the wages employees of the department decline to join the trade organisation proper to their respective callings.

The Minister wishes it understood, therefore, that from October 1 all the workmen who have not become members of their respective unions shall receive only the rate of wage current before the last award obtained governing their respective industries.

The matter was further ventilated in Parliament, as the following extract shows:

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS.

Mr. M. Abbott asked the Minister for Works if he was aware that non-union employees would be in the new stores being erected by the Public Works Department.

Mr. Griffith admitted that some time ago he had given notice that it was the desire of the Minister that all workmen employed by the Government should be members of the union belonging to their calling.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: They needn't join the union, but they must join the union.

Mr. Griffith said he certainly thought it most unfair that any body of men should spend their money to improve their conditions, and then that others who had refused to contribute to the cost of securing those improvements should be allowed to come in and enjoy the increases of wages won.

Mr. Lloyd George made the following important announcement in explaining the steps taken to safeguard the financial and commercial position:

the non-unionists to join a union and thus bear their fair share of the responsibilities. The Amalgamated is the union that accomplishes results, therefore the Amalgamated is the union that service men should join.

NOTE ISSUE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

proclamation was issued for postponing the payment of bills of exchange, and the Bank rate was raised to 10 per cent. The Bank holiday was extended, and no banks opened until Friday, and meanwhile it was decided to issue £1 and 10s. bank notes.

By these measures full currency is provided for the needs of the country's industries without depleting the national gold reserves.

These £1 notes, like the existing notes for £5 and other amounts, will be legal tender and equivalent to sovereigns.

Great relief was caused in the City when these emergency measures were made known.

The relief developed into cheerfulness after the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on Wednesday reported below.

PAYMENT BY CHEQUE.

With the war actually begun and the nation's patriotism fully aroused, it is felt that the public would loyally obey the Government's exhortation to strengthen the financial position still further by refraining from withdrawing any more money, either in notes or coin, than is needed for immediate requirements.

Payments by crossed cheques do not deplete the Bank reserves; they merely involve the transfer of balances from one account to another.

Two million sovereigns deposited in the Bank of England on account of the Indian Government's reserve will be transferred to the Bank's ordinary stock of coin. This will still further strengthen the gold reserve at the Bank.

Widely divergent views are held as to the time for reopening the Stock Exchange. A good deal depends on the progress of the war.

The closing of its doors on Saturday by the National Penny Bank was an incident of minor importance.

Mr. Lloyd George made the following important announcement in explaining the steps taken to safeguard the financial and commercial position:

Government notes for £1 and 10s.

SIX WEEKS RECORD. A SUMMARY OF SUCCESSSES.

WHAT YOU GET FOR YOUR MONEY.

The following epitome of successes achieved since 17th September last shows that the GRAND OLD AMALGAMATED is the Big Union that does Big Things.

RELIEF FOR SHUNTERS.

Porter L. T. North, Mudgee, was in the habit of doing shunting work for about 6 hours each shift for porter's pay.

PUMPER RECEIVES INCREASE.

Pumper Bjorkdahl, Wee Waa, was being paid only 9/6 for working two 7 1/2 in. cylindered pumps.

GASMEN GET JUSTICE.

John Butler and A. Charlton, gasmen, Junee, were compelled to work 9-hour shifts without a meal break.

REINSTATEMENT SECURED.

Tram Fetter Dunney was ill for nearly 12 months. The department, without notifying him, caused his name to be removed from the books on the grounds that nothing had been heard of him for 8 months.

A SLUMP IN SECTIONALISM.

A sectional union claimed to have been given the control of the Tramway Picnic, and was advertising statements conveying the impression that only members of that particular union could participate in the picnic.

FIREMAN GETS INCREASE AND BACK PAY.

Fireman Beckman, Clyde Railway Laundry, was engaged firing two boilers, for which he was being paid 9/- instead of 9/3 per day.

CONCESSIONS FOR TEMPORARY MEN.

Temporary employees at Junee were not allowed to purchase tickets for the divisional picnic. The Amalgamated took up the matter with the department twice.

SUCCESS FOR LOCO. DRIVER.

Driver H. Lidden, Albury, having failed in the vision test, was reduced to the position of head cleaner.

PROMOTION FOR 88 PAINTERS.

The carriage painters at Eveleigh were being paid less than the rates which the Chief Industrial Magistrate, in a test case, held that they should receive.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR STOREMEN.

H. Wagner and J. Wolf, storemen, Murrumbidgee, were being worked shifts which allowed them very little day work, while one storeman was on all day work.

HIGHER WAGES FOR OUR MEN.

W. Turner, C. Bradley, R. G. McKeown, painters, Clyde Repair Siding, employed as wagon painters, 8/6 per day, claimed they were entitled to 9/- under variation of No. 8 Board.

INCREASE FOR LIFTERS' ASSISTANTS.

Laborers assisting lifters and other laborers employed in the Car and Wagon Branch were receiving 8/6 per day.

RETRENCHMENT RESISTED.

The new roster at Darling Harbour, whereby the men lost 12 hours per period and had to come to work at 10 o'clock in the morning, the Amalgamated took up the matter.

IMPROVED PROMOTION SYSTEM.

Tram drivers were being promoted to the position of acting shed foremen, and other drivers were being made acting ticket examiners.

£334 COMPENSATION FOR WIDOW.

William Locke was killed at the Railway Coal Stage, Bathurst. The Amalgamated took up the case, and obtained £334/0/6 compensation for his widow.

AND THERE ARE OTHERS.

The documents in all of the cases mentioned may be inspected at the Amalgamated Head Office, Bowen Buildings, Central Square, Sydney.

A GREAT RECORD.

Grand value for three shillings (3/-) a quarter.

JOIN THE "ALL GRADES."

CLAUDE THOMPSON, General Secretary.

will be issued. They will be convertible into gold at the Bank of England. At the same time he hoped they would not be converted. Three millions of these notes would be ready by the following day.

COUNCIL.

A meeting of the council of the Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Service Association was held at Head Office, Bowen Buildings, on 20th October, 1914.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The general secretary reported that in accordance with the recommendation received from the council, the executive had decided to keep financial on the books all members of the Association who had enlisted for active service in the Expeditionary Forces.

BRANCH NOTICES.

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office, Bowen Bldgs., Central-square, Sydney, 30th October, 1914.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Under Rule 78 of our Rules all branch officers, including delegates to the Annual Conference, shall be nominated at the monthly meeting in November in each year, and elected at the annual meeting in December.

RETURNS.

A number of the branches have not yet sent in their returns for the September quarter. Kindly give this matter early attention and return moneys, branch books and ticket book without delay.

EXCESSIVE POSTAGE.

Since the war began the Postal authorities, eager to obtain more revenue, carefully weigh all mail matter. During the last few weeks Head Office has had to pay a considerable amount of money in excess postage.

BRANCH MATTERS.

When members are transferred to other districts branch secretaries should send notice to Head Office so that Head Office can notify the branch secretary in the district to which the member has been transferred.

Many members fall into arrears through not receiving a reminder that their contributions are due. In sending out notices for the Annual Branch Meeting in December please notify each member what amount he owes for contributions.

LABOR NEWS FROM EVERY DIRECTION.

Secretaries of P.L.L. Branches, and Laborists generally, are invited to send in Reports of Meetings and Labor News-papers for publication in the "Co-operator." All matter should reach this office at latest on Tuesday morning each week.

The annual euchre party and dance of the above took place at the Southern Cross Hall, Castlereagh-street, on Wednesday, October 14th, and was a success socially and financially. Dancing was carried on to the strains of McBride's orchestra till 12 o'clock.

"Is Your Home Your Own?" The Very Heart of All Things Homely. is based upon the security of one's family in ownership of the Home.

Home Sites on Easy Terms. Torrens Title All Lots! Only £1 down and 10s. Monthly (including interest at 5 per cent per annum) for every £25 purchased.

Real Estate listings: BEXLEY (Arncliffe) STATION, PUNCHBOWL, LAKEMBA, LINDFIELD, AUBURN, CLYDE, GRANVILLE, EASTWOOD, etc.

Arnott's Living Pictures. ARNOTT'S FAMOUS MILK ARROWROOT BISCUITS. MAKE CHILDREN STRONG. MILLIE GRACE BOURNE, Aged 5 months.

APPEALS BOARD.

RAILWAYS ACT, No. 30, 1912, RELATING TO APPEALS SUMMARY. Sec. 87.—(1) Members, Secretary to C.C.—Chief Accountant—C.M.—Engineer...

THE BOARD.

MR. LUCY, (Chairman). MR. SPURWAY, (Chief Commissioner's Representative). MR. E. D. CAMPBELL, (Elected Representative of Whole Staff).

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1914. VINCENT LOUGHLIN CRANNEY, Second-class Night Officer, Murrumbidgee, £220 per annum. Charge: Night Officer Cranney lowered the down home signal for the passage of No. 7 North-western...

Decision of Officer: That Mr. Cranney be reduced to the grade of Third-class Night Officer at £210 per annum; 21.8.1914. Appellant pleaded guilty and asked for leniency.

Mr. Chiplin said that on 21.8.14, \$9 pick-up train arrived at Murrumbidgee at 9.45 p.m.; 22 arrived at 10.22; No. 24 at 10.25, and 95 at 10.28 p.m. The yard was crowded out for room to stow these trains away; the only room for 95 was at the south end of the yard, and part of it was put back into the ballast siding; but the train could not be locked in clear.

THE BOARD.

MR. HODGSON, (Chairman). MR. SPURWAY, (Chief Commissioner's Representative). MR. E. D. CAMPBELL, (Elected Representative of Whole Staff).

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914. WILLIAM PAYNE, Messenger, Hamilton district, 6/8 per day.

Charge: Was convicted at Petty Sessions of, in company, stealing two half cases of oranges, one dozen pumpkins, ten pineapples, and fourteen eggs, of a total value of 16/6, on 27.8.1914, and was sentenced to forfeit and pay the sum of £2, in default to be imprisoned in Maialand Gaol for one month with hard labor.

Decision of Officer: To be dismissed the Service, 23.9.1914. Appellant pleaded guilty and asked for leniency. Mr. Skater told the board that the goods in question were taken out of a truck in Hamilton Goods Yard.

HERALD HERMAN HONEMAN, Junior Porter, Richmond-Windsor, 2/9 per day.

Charge: (1) Tampered with cash in drawer in parcels office at Windsor and extracted a threepenny piece, which coin was subsequently found in his possession on his being searched by Constable Webber in the presence of Mr. Spence, S.M., and afterwards identified by Porter Kelly as having been placed in the drawer the previous night, 3.9.14. (2) Was irregularly in possession of parcels stamps which had been obliterated at Richmond.

Appellant pleaded not guilty to charge 2. Mr. Chiplin told the board that Relief Porter Kelly was at Windsor on 2.9.14. The first day there was a shortage of 2/5, the next day 1/2; another time, 6d. The S.M. found that stamps had been torn off by another way to which he usually refers them, so decided to watch matters. Appellant (Horneman) works at Richmond and Windsor, and was

LYLE WILSON ALEXANDER

BLOMFELD, Porter, Sydney Relief, 8/- per day. Charges: (1) Absenting himself from duty at Point Clare and arranged with Porter Hennessey to do duty in his stead on 2.8.14, without permission. (2) Exchanged shifts with Porter Hennessey at Point Clare on 3.8.14 without authority. (3) Left duty between 7.30 and 9 p.m. on 1.8.14 and allowed a member of the public to transact departmental business during his absence. (4) On 2.8.14 or 3.8.14 travelled from Hawkesbury River to Point Clare on his duty pass. (5) Failed to secure station premises when leaving duty on night of 1.8.14; handed keys to a member of the public to lock station, and secreted the keys for Porter Hennessey to obtain the following morning. (6) Made false statements in connection with his irregular conduct at Point Clare. (7) Refused to take up duty at Waterfall at 11 p.m. on 2.9.14, as definitely directed.

Appellant pleaded guilty to first six charges, but not guilty to No. 7. Mr. Chiplin told the board that on 2.8.14 appellant was due on duty at Point Clare from 10 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. The S.M. at Gosford found that he had not been on duty on that day but that Hennessey had worked for him. Charge 2: On 3.8.14 Bloomfield should have signed on at 6.40 a.m., but did not do so until 11 a.m., Hennessey working for him. Charge 3: A Mr. Brooks gave a statement that appellant was going to Gosford at 3 p.m. to see a doctor, and handed over the key of the station to him, and asked him to look after it. At 9 p.m. Brooks handed the cash back to the guard and got his signature, gave the right away and despatched the train. Charge 7: Appellant had been put on the relief, and was at Waterfall on 2.9.14. He was sent for to come to Sydney to give a statement. He was directed to take up duty at 11 p.m. He could go to Waterfall and have about nine hours' rest before he had to go on duty. He refused to do so, and wanted a place nearer home.

Geo. Chambers, staff clerk, said he brought Bloomfield to the staff office in order to get a statement from him. This was finished at 11 a.m. I then told him to resume at Waterfall at 11 o'clock that night. He said his domestic affairs did not permit of his being away from home. I told him I was not able to alter things at present. He came back later and declined to go unless I altered it. As far as I knew, appellant was a single man. When I told him I would not alter the arrangement he went into the outer office and brought the resignation in. This all occurred in the course of a few minutes.

Lyle Blomfield, appellant, said the reason he did not take up at Waterfall was that he could not get accommodation either there or at Sutherland. During the fortnight I was there I had to travel backwards and forwards daily. I also told Mr. Summergreen that there was an Illawarra man sent from there to Granville, where I was. I have about six years' service and have had nothing against me before. I have been on the relief staff and have tried to get off on account of my mother being in a weak state of health. Each time I spoke of this at the staff office I was apparently sent further away. There are plenty of relief men living on the Illawarra line who could take up at Waterfall.

Decision: Appeal dismissed. CHARLES HERBERT TAYLOR, Junior Porter, West-Maitland, 3/4 per day. Charge: Improperly appropriated 1/- from parcels cash on 12.9.1914. Decision of Officer: To be dismissed the Service, 23.9.1914. Appellant pleaded guilty and asked for leniency of the board.

Mr. Chiplin stated that in consequence of frequent shortages in parcels cash the clerk set a trap to catch the offender. On 12.9.14 Junior Porter Francis checked the cash and handed over to Taylor. The coins were marked by the parcels clerk, and the key handed over to appellant. One hour later appellant had to hand over to Smith, the parcels clerk. The cash was checked and no surplus was on hand, and Taylor was taken before the S.M. and questioned. A marked shilling was found on him, and he said he must have taken it in mistake.

Appellant, Chas. Taylor, said he signed on at 12.30 on the date in question and checked the cash handed over by Francis. There was a shilling surplus. I changed one half sovereign and must have taken the marked coin in mistake. To Mr. Chiplin: It is correct that I was questioned by the S.M. I had the marked shilling in my pocket. I have never been the cause of any previous shortages. Decision: Appeal dismissed.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914. ALBERT EDWARD SPOONER, Second-class Shunter, Sydney, 10/6 per day. Charge: Refused to act as head shunter on 9.10.1914 and 10.10.1914 when requested. Decision of Officer: To be reduced to position of porter at 8/6 per day, 8.10.1914. Appellant pleaded no refusal, but requested time to learn the job. Mr. Chiplin told the board that

the roster issued on 3.9.1914 showed the working for the week. Spooner was rostered to take up head shunter for 9th and 10th. The department say it is unnecessary to give a second-class shunter a probationary time to learn the yard.

Thos. Pollard, yardmaster, said that on 3.9.14 the roster was issued for the week ending 12.9.14 for Sydney Yard shunters. This provision for appellant to act as head shunter. We got no word from him until the 7th (this was dated the 5th). He said he was not conversant with Bondi and Brewery sidings, and could not take up the duties of head shunter. Appellant has worked in Sydney Yards three years and has been in and out of these sidings almost continuously. By a return prepared, he had worked seventeen shifts on the side of the yard in which these sidings are, between 21.6.14 to 25.8.14. I do not consider there should be any difficulty in a man taking up head shunter's duties after 18 months' work. On the 5th September, 1914, Wilson, another shunter, wanted to get off and appellant volunteered to take the shift on the fast side. I consider the work on this side more onerous than on the Bondi siding side. It is necessary for second-class shunters to take up head shunter's duties.

To Mr. Thompson: Spooner worked all the shifts on the Bondi siding side between 21.6.14 and 25.8.14. He was acting as second-class shunter on the occasion in question. He took up head shunter's duties at McDonaldtown voluntarily. The head shunter has to carry the responsibility and the second-class man carries on the occasion in question. When he took up the duties, he had to learn the job. I consider it unreasonable for a man to have to learn the jobs, and do not think, he is pushing. On the Brewery and Bondi sidings there are four platforms and five sidings to look after. I know of cases where men have taken head shunter's jobs without time to learn. Mitchell did not have any time, hardy a week, to learn each shift.

Appellant, Albert Spooner, stated that when the roster was posted he put in a paper asking time to learn the job. Within a week previously he had asked time to learn other head shunter's duties, and it had been allowed him. The yard has been remodelled on the side in question, and it makes all the difference in the work. I am willing to try to do the duties, but have not had time to learn the head shuntering. Had I known I would get into trouble I should have taken the risk. I was given four days to learn McDonaldtown, two days to learn the fast side on the 6 to 2 shift, and two days to learn the 10 to 12 p.m. shift. The duties on the Bondi and Brewery side are very severe. Since the 9th and 10th September other men have been allowed time to learn the duties. When a man is acting as second-class shunter he has to carry out orders only. A head shunter is responsible for the marshalling of trains, getting them out in time, etc., and if he makes a mistake the consequences are serious.

Decision: Appeal dismissed (Mr. Campbell dissenting). FRANCIS RAYMOND MAYNARD, Porter, Goulburn Relief, 8/- per day. Charge: Refused to take up duty at 7 a.m. on 2.9.1914 as directed by the stationmaster, Harden. Decision of Officer: Dismissed, 13.9.1914. Appellant pleaded guilty, asking for leniency.

Mr. Chiplin stated to the board that on 1.9.14 at 6 p.m. the S.M.'s clerk issued a notice to appellant to take up duty at 7 a.m. next day. Later on in the day he (appellant) went to the N.S.M. and told him he would not sign on on the shift. It appeared that he had previously been utilised as a relief N.O. and in clerical work, and on the shift ordered there was a lot of dirty work and he felt aggrieved at being sent to do it. Mr. Humphreys advised appellant to take up the work, and if he felt aggrieved to see the S.M. next day, but he told the S.M. it was no good to him and he was not going to Grenfell by the night train. The vacancy occurred through a porter going with the Expeditionary Force.

Appellant, Francis Maynard, pleaded guilty and admitted acting in a very hasty manner. He had been on duty as a signaller and as N.O. and had previously been brought off a N.O.'s job and put on this class of work before. Decision: The board, in view of appellant's candid admissions of fault and previous good history, decided to give him another chance, and directed his reinstatement on Monday, 12.10.14.

DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, Guard, Sydney, 10/6 per day. Charge: Participated in an altercation with Assistant Guard O'Donnell whilst on duty, 15.8.1914. Decision of Officer: Fined one day's pay (10/6), 18.8.1914. Appellant pleaded fact admitted but contended that the altercation was forced upon him. Kenrick O'Donnell, Asst. Guard and Signaller, stated that on 15.8.14 he was working the 1 to 11 p.m. shift at Wollongong. I was marshalling 768 between 9 and 10 p.m. and went into the booking office about 10.25. I saw the train move away and said to Cunningham, "Nearly left behind!" to which he seemed to object. After he went to the ticket rack I asked him what he elbowed me for, and he said "I was not in the way I would not have got it. As he walked away I thought he was going to hit me, and we got into holts and struggled through into the parcels office and fell over near the 'phone instruments. I deny using any bad language, also deny hitting him. Geo. Mitchell, Relief Officer, Wollongong, said he was on duty on the day in question, and recalled the scuffle between appellant and O'Donnell. I rang the 5-minute bell at 10.30 and the train started. I gave it a red light and could not see the guard. On looking into the parcels office saw the men in holts. I separated them and asked what they meant by it. I stood between the two men and could have seen if there was any blow struck. I do not think any blow was struck after I separated them. Old Buffers' Race, employees only (55 years and over), 50yds; 1st 17/6, 2nd 7/6, 3rd 2/6.—W. Coombes, 7yds, 1; Lynham, 3yds, 2; O'Donnell, scr., 3. Won by yard. Ten starters.

One-legged Race, employees only, 50yds; 1st 15/6, 2nd 7/6, 3rd 5/6.—A. Oxley 1, H. King 2, H. Regan 3. Won by half a yard. Ten starters. Committee Race, 50yds; 1st 15/6, 2nd 7/6, 3rd 5/6.—S. Yeates, 3yds, 1; A. Debnam, scr., 2; F. Knight, 3yds, 3. Good race. Won by inches. Six starters. Relay Race, two men a side, half-mile; 1st 25/6, 2nd 10/6, 3rd 5/6.—Debnam and Graham 1, Confoy and Clewett 2, Hatley and Scott 3. Won easily. Four teams started. Single Ladies' Race, 75yds; 1st prize 20/6, 2nd 10/6, 3rd 5/6.—Miss Costello, 5yds, 1; Miss H. Scott, 1yds, 2; Miss Sainsbury, scr., 3. Won by about two feet. Sixteen starters. Bicycle Race, half-mile; 1st 30/6, 2nd 10/6, 3rd 5/6.—S. Ayllife, 75 yds, 1; M. Payne, scr., 2; J. Cameron, 100yds, 3. Other starters: E. Jones, scr.; A. Scott, 75yds; B. Chatley, 100 yds. Won easily. Stepping Contest, 100yds; 1st 20/6, 2nd 10/6.—W. Wade 1, G. Olzen 2. Won by three inches. Twenty-six competitors. Old Buffers' Race (45 years and over), 50yds; 1st 17/6, 2nd 7/6, 3rd 2/6.—P. Cahill 1, E. Kirk 2, S. Weekes 3. Good race. Won by one foot. Eleven starters. Throwing a tin Wicket; 1st 20/6, 2nd 10/6.—F. Kelly and W. Weedon divided 1 and 2. Sixty-eight competitors. Potato Race; 1st 15/6, 2nd 7/6, 3rd 2/6.—A. Debnam 1, M. Payne 2, A. Oxley 3. Good contest, Debnam winning by one potato. Six starters. Novelty Race, 150yds (run 50, carry 50, live wheelbarrow 50 yds); 1st 30/6, 2nd 15/6, 3rd 5/6.—Debnam and Payne 1, Vine and O'Rourke, 2; Holland and Oxley 3. Good race. Six teams started. 120yds Foot Race; 1st 30/6, 2nd 15/6.—B. Graham, scr., 1; F. O'Rourke, 7yds, 2; S. Ayllife, 5 yds, 3. Won by about a yard. Fifteen starters. Three-legged Race, 75yds; 1st 30/6, 2nd 15/6, 3rd 5/6.—Payne and Hatley 1, Vine and Ayllife 2, Oxley and Ahlney 3. Won by two yards. Tug-o-War, 10 men a side; 1st 50/6.—Per. Way and Loco. competed. A misunderstanding occurred in this event, Loco. entering a protest against Per. Way, and it was decided to hand the money over to the Goulburn Hospital.

Exchange WANTED. Fitter's Laborer at Penrith would like to exchange with Fitter's Laborer at Goulburn or Harden. Apply to R. Sorensen, Penrith. Fetter, at Marrar, desires exchange with any fitter in the metropolitan division. Apply—XYZ, P.O., Marrar. Wanted, Exchange with any Fetter on Metropolitan Division. For full particulars, apply to Fetter A. Johnson, Binalong, Southern Division. Ganger, Jerilderie, wishes to exchange with any ganger in the Metropolitan Division within 20 miles of Sydney on any line. Apply, "GANGER," Jerilderie. Finlay has absolutely the only Safe Cuts for Catarrh, Eczema, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, General Debility, Bronchitis, Heavy Colds, Asthma, Anaemic Bladder Troubles and Nervous Breakdown. Don't Forget Finlay's Corn Paste Cure, sold in Kewleek Work Shop. Hours: 8 to 10 a.m.; 5 to 6 p.m. Sundays before and after church. Prompt attention to Letters. Joseph Street, Lidcombe. CLUB SECRETARIES write to W. J. AMOR, MOUNTAIN STREET SYDNEY. Manufacturer of Trade Union Emblems. Contractor to Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Association. ANNUAL RAILWAY PICNIC. A RECORD CROWD. The annual picnic of the Southern District Railway Employees took place at Wingello on Monday, and proved to be a record day, both from a social and financial standpoint. The first train left Goulburn at 9.15, and consisted of ten carriages, carrying, roughly, about 1000 merry-makers. A second train of eleven carriages left about 40 minutes after with the accommodation fully taxed. On the way down passengers were packed in at every station, and when the trains arrived at their destination Wingello presented a very gay appearance. About 2300 people were on the ground. Immediately on arrival the committee were kept busy supplying the children with oranges, lollies, and milk, the arrangements for same being perfect. At 11.15 the sports programme commenced, and was kept going without a break till about 5.15 p.m. Footracing for ladies, children, men and old buffets, cycling, throwing at the wicket, and tug-o-war provided a good day's enjoyment both for young and old. Big fields were the order of the day, and some capital finishes were witnessed. There were a number of side shows on the ground, whilst the merry-go-round and ocean wave were kept fully taxed all day. Mrs. Norman had a refreshment, fruit, and cake stall, and, needless to say, did big business. The City Band was in attendance, and added to the day's enjoyment. The train arrangements were under the supervision of Inspector H. Harris, and great credit is due to him and the committee in handling so large a crowd, everything going off without a hitch. The arrangements for the day were first-class, reflecting credit on the committee, and particularly on the secretary (Mr. A. Webb), who worked zealously to ensure a successful day. The return journey was commenced at 5.30 p.m., and home was reached about 6.40 p.m., while the second division arrived about 40 minutes later. All were pleased with what was reckoned a record day. The weather was delightful for picnicking. About 2 o'clock a nice breeze came up, and was keenly appreciated by the holiday-makers. Plenty of shade was available, and at luncheon time it was a sight to see the thousands partaking of alfresco meals under the trees. The officials were as follows:—President, Alderman E. Rogers; committee, Messrs. N. Piggott, H. Jewell, W. Reece, S. Parkes, W. Coombes, G. McMillary, S. Yeates, Pumphrey, C. Channell, W. Chandler, J. Brown, R. Roberts, W. Funnell, P. Bueit, A. Debnam, W. Rooke, F. Kulegh, and Roberts; treasurer, Mr. G. Warrington; secretary, Mr. A. H. Webb. The sports officials were:—Handicappers, Messrs. E. Ison and S. Parkes; starter, Mr. A. Debnam; judges, Messrs. Roberts and Chand-

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Other toasts were "Married Men," proposed by Mr. Wilson, "Single Men," proposed by Mr. Carroll, and responded to by Messrs. Watson and Griffiths respectively.

THE TOAST OF "THE CHAIRMAN" was then proposed by Mr. Smith, and after singing "He's a jolly good fellow," and in concluding a most enjoyable evening, all the company joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

RETIREMENT OF A LOCO OFFICER.

A pleasing function took place at Works Managers' office on the 15th inst., when Mr. John Smith, Machine Shop Foreman, was presented with a gold watch, and a bracelet for Mrs. Smith, by the officers of the Loco. Department, after 45 years' service. Mr. Scouler, Loco. Works Manager, who made the presentation in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Lucy, Chief Mechanical Engineer, said that it was with great pleasure that he handed the present to Mr. Smith; and if it afforded him as much pleasure to receive it as it did those who subscribed to it he was sure they would be gratified. He wished both Mr. and Mrs. Smith long life and happiness.

Mr. J. Warren, Assistant Works Manager, said it was with some pang of regret that he had to support his chief's remarks—not that he did not support him in all he said, but that he did not like parting with old friends; and he felt that after so honorable a career of 45 years it was the least we could do to acknowledge that career in some tangible form. He then gave a few very interesting reminiscences of the earlier days of the department. Mr. Smith, on rising to respond, was received with prolonged applause, and said he was at a loss to find words to express his gratitude to his fellow officers—more especially for their thoughtfulness of his wife. He assured them that the trinket he had received for her would give her great pleasure for the rest of her life. As far as the watch was concerned, he said that it appeared to have been ordered by Providence, as he exhibited a splendid gold Albert which had just been presented to him by the men of the shop. Then followed a little dramatic incident: Mr. Smith, in removing his old watch from the chain to install the new one, suavely remarked that during his career in the department he had been called upon to scrap many machines, but he never scrapped one with more reluctance than the one he was removing from his chain; "but there," he remarked, "I suppose that it is the order of things that the old must give way to the new." He thanked the company for their generosity, and reciprocated all the compliments by wishing everyone health and prosperity.

The proceedings closed with cheers for the King. Messrs. Wales and Maxwell acted as hon. secretary and hon. treasurer respectively. Do you patronise those who help the production of your paper? This is a fair thing. Why not start right now?

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