

Zealand, while within a short distance of our shores were hundreds of millions of Amistacs. There was no use in taking up a position such as this unless the people of Australia and New Zealand were ready to give effect to it by force, if necessary. A successful invasion was a terrible thing to contemplate, but we should be prepared for contingencies by bringing about satisfactory physical development as the result of universal training. The matter should be looked upon in a spirit of citizenship, and not a spirit of militarism. If that were done, New Zealanders of the future would be worthy of even greater admiration than New Zealanders of the past. He urged the people of the Dominion to take up the scheme heartily from a physical, mental, and moral point of view. (Applause.)

Colonel Bell and Mr. Greenalade, M.P., also addressed the meeting.

AN APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

General Godley said he wished to remove some erroneous impressions which existed regarding the territorial movement. The report that the territorial movement was antagonistic to rifle clubs was a fallacy. The idea was that rifle clubs should form themselves into a rifle reserve for the military forces, and carry out such musketry as is laid down by the military authorities. All that was required was that rifle clubs should make themselves efficient from a military point of view. He thought the objection of employers and employees to the general scheme could be easily got over by common-sense measures with reference to training, and that the scheme as a whole would not be as formidable as it looked on paper. He appealed to the public to support the movement, reminding them that he and his staff were here at the invitation of the Government to carry out the wishes of the people as expressed by them, and he appealed to them to accord their generous support, and thus assist the movement that they had inaugurated. (Applause.)

A New Zealander in Mexico.

An old Taranaki boy at present in the United States, writing to relatives in New Zealand under date 12th March last, says, inter alia: "Stirred with the wrongs of the Mexican rebels, I went down to throw in my lot with them in their fight for their rights. I went to the border at San Diego and crossed into Tia Juera, lower California. Here the rebel element was very strong, but a week's residence dispelled my illusions. I gathered from old residents that the rebellion was an impossible cause, as outside capital (from the United States in particular) would never allow the success of the rebel arms. Most of the rebels were fighting for the loot in prospect, and not for the principles at stake, and provided they were allowed success, would be as tyrannical as Diaz is to day. I also found that those recruiting in the rebel interest would not enlist whites unless they were well-known sympathisers. This was with the object of guarding against the introduction of spies. When I realised just how things were I recrossed the border to U.S.A. soil again."

Librarians' Conference.

The Librarians' Conference held at the Auckland City Council Chambers on Easter Saturday and Monday, and attended by delegates from most of the affiliated institutions, discussed a number of questions of interest in the administration of libraries. "Undesirable books," and what should be done with them, was one of the most important, and pending other action being taken the matter of censorship was left to the librarians, who will exchange lists of rejected publications. Consideration was also given to a proposal to throw the Parliamentary library at Wellington open for the use of the public, and it was decided to make representation to the Government on the matter. A suggestion of particular interest to country libraries was contained in a remit urging the appointment of a Home agent to advise on books on the market and books in the press and arrange for supplies. Country delegates complained bitterly that the selection of books for country libraries was limited and the price excessive. The matter was referred to the executive, delegates recognising that there was need for devising some scheme to overcome the present difficulties.

Alleged Murder.

A native named Tabi Kaka has been arrested at Kaikohe on a charge of having murdered a gumdigger named John Freeman. Freeman has been missing from his whare at Puhupuhi, near Whangarei, since April 5, and at the time of the disappearance he was in possession of a considerable sum of money. Kaka was the last man seen in Freeman's company, and subsequently had been spending money freely. The body of the murdered man was found in a deep gorge to which the prisoner directed the police. Accused has made certain statements from which it appears that he demanded money from Freeman, and wanted to fight. Freeman made a sweep at Kaka with his gum spear, but missed him, and stumbled, whereupon Kaka hit him a violent blow on the head with a broom handle, and as the old man attempted to defend himself, Kaka struck him again smashing the base of his skull. Kaka then, it is alleged, abstracted the sum of £40 odd from Freeman's pocket, and proceeded to spend money lavishly, which led to suspicion and to his arrest.

Industrial Warfare.

At a social function in Christchurch, held in connection with the Trades and Labour Conference, Mr. E. Tregear, ex-Secretary for Labour, was presented with an illuminated address, and for Mrs. Tregear a purse of sovereigns. Mr. Reardon (president of the conference), in making the presentation, said that the sentiment which had actuated them all in regard to the present gathering was a knowledge that behind the cold hand of the official was the great heart of the humanitarian. (Applause.) It was that knowledge which had endeared Mr. Tregear to them. They had also the knowledge that Mr. Tregear was now a free man, and able to

come out and take up work which he could not previously take up.

Mr. Tregear, who received a great demonstration, expressed his thanks for the kind words the chairman had said. He would value the address all his life, and the gift of money was also a very precious one. It came to him sanctified by having passed through the hands of working men and women. He would not accept it if he did not hope to be able to do something with it for the generous people who had given it to him. He had a high opinion of the worker of New Zealand, and he knew that what New Zealand did to-day, the world did to-morrow. (Applause.)

Continuing, Mr. Tregear said that some bitter attacks had been made on the Conciliation and Arbitration Acts. The arbitration system did not belong to the past, but to the future. What, he asked, had they to propose in place of military war? International arbitration must be the higher law. (Applause.) The industrial war was ten thousand times more deadly than military warfare. In the mines of Great Britain a man was killed every few hours, and a man was maimed every 40 seconds. It had been stated that out of the total number of men employed on the Greymouth Wharf 67 per cent. were injured. The industrial war was less fair than a military war, as the killed and wounded were all on one side. The machinery of arbitration had been put into the hands of human beings to carry out. Was it any wonder therefore that there were disappointments and heartburns? He had said in a rather famous report that it was sent into any enemy's country like a single regiment without reserves or supports. Sister Acts were not brought on afterward, Acts dealing with injustices such as unearned increments and undue profits.

Speaking on unionism, Mr. Tregear said that it gave men a training which fitted them for public life, and gave them a valuable educational training. Workers had to be formed into unions, unions into national brigades, and national brigades into international armies of peace—(Applause)—armies which loved mercy, but which were determined on equity. (Applause.) He believed that the wickedness and greed of the present system would bring down a war of the most devastating character. The promoters of the labour movement believed in the ultimate victory of light over darkness. He could see Labour sane and alert. At last, Labour's hands were going to be strong, to give the worker the full reward of his work. The horrors of industrial war would be trampled down to hell, from whence they came.

Steamer Boveric Saved.

News received by the s.s. Tofua, which arrived at Auckland last week, states that the Weir line steamer Boveric, which was aground on a reef at the entrance of Nukunofu harbour, steamed off on Tuesday, April 11, and anchored in the harbour. The Boveric ran on to the reef on March 29, and two days later the steamer Knight of St. George made several unsuccessful attempts to get her off. It was found that the boat was

held fast by the horns, while the greater part of her was afloat in deep water. The Knight of St. George proceeded on to Auckland, and the crew of the stranded steamer set to work to lighten the forepart, by jettisoning the coal in the foreholds. Some 300 tons were taken up by the Tongan Government, and about 600 tons were consigned to the deep. The vessel was now almost afloat and a few turns of the engines launched her into deep water. She steamed into the harbour and was then examined by divers from H.M.S. Encounter, who reported they could find no rents in the hull, some rivets only being started. The vessel is making very little water, and arrangements have been made for her to proceed to San Francisco in company with the Oceanic, which steamer is now en

Special attention is directed to a railway notice in this issue with reference to the dispatch of goods from Auckland, Newmarket, Mount Eden, Pukton Junction, and Hamilton Stations.

NORTHERN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weather and other circumstances permitting, the Company's steamers will leave as under:—

For Russell.
CLANSMAN ... Every Monday, at 7 a.m.
For Russell, Whangara, and Mangonui.
CLANSMAN ... Every Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m.
For Awahuri, Waikarara, Heuhera, Whangara, and Mangonui.
AFANI ... Every Monday, at 2 p.m.
No Cargo Whangara and Mangonui.
For Whangara, Whanaia Bay, Tytukaka, and Whanaia.
PAEROA ... Tuesday, 21st Feb., 2 p.m.
For Great Barrier.
WAOTAHU ... Every Wednesday, midnight
For Waikato and Coromandel.

LEAVE AUCKLAND.
DAPHNE ... Every Monday & Thursday.
FRENCH LEAVE COROMANDEL, VIA WAHIAKI.
DAPHNE ... Every Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m.
FROM ONEHUNGA.
For Hokitanga.

CLAYMORE ... Every Thursday
For Raglan and Kiriwahi.
CLAYMORE ... Every Monday

WHANGAREI SERVICE.

Steamers leave Whangarei as under:—

FOR NGAPUHI
Train Whangarei to S.S. Coromandel to Wharf. Leaves

Goods received	Pass.	Mangonui	Parahi Bay
2nd—8.15 a.m.	day, 9.30 a.m.	7 a.m.	10 a.m.
4th—8.45 a.m.	11 a.m.	No str.	11 a.m.
6th—No cargo.	9.30 a.m.	No str.	No str.
7th—8.45 a.m.	1 p.m.	11 a.m.	No str.
9th—11.45 a.m.	8 p.m.	Noon.	8 p.m.
11th—11.45 a.m.	2 p.m.	No str.	3 p.m.
13th—No cargo.	9.30 a.m.	No str.	No str.
14th—*Tues. day.	9.30 a.m.	8 a.m.	No str.
16th—8.45 a.m.	11 a.m.	8 a.m.	11 a.m.
18th—8.45 a.m.	11 a.m.	No str.	11 a.m.
20th—No cargo.	9.30 a.m.	No str.	No str.
21st—8.45 a.m.	11 a.m.	10 a.m.	No str.
23rd—11.45 a.m.	2 p.m.	11 a.m.	2 p.m.
25th—8.45 a.m.	1 p.m.	No str.	1 p.m.
27th—No cargo.	9.30 a.m.	No str.	No str.
28th—*Tues. day.	9.30 a.m.	8 a.m.	No str.

*Goods outward by steamers leaving on following dates, viz:— 2nd, 4th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 21st and 28th, must go from up-country stations by afternoon.

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