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## CAMP EDUCATION

Every British Army Unit  
Has Course

### LECTURES AND CLASSES

Every unit in the British Army, every battalion, battery and similar formation, was ordered by the War Office to provide itself with a Unit Education Officer within six months of the outbreak of war. Men were selected from those already serving in the unit and they carried on this work in addition to their ordinary military duties. The British system of Army education, which is organized and administered by a staff distinct from the Army Education Corps which undertook the education of the pre-war professional soldier, uses four agencies. University regional committees which cater for extra-mural activities in time of peace provide a number of lecturers; there are the local education authorities which assist specially in vocational work through technical schools; there are correspondence classes for which the men pay a registration fee, rather as an indication of their serious intentions that with the hope that the cost of the organization will be covered; and finally there are unit schools conducted if possible by one of its officers.

As in Australia, the system, due to the exigencies of the service resulting in uncertain hours and variable facilities, has its limitations, specially for students with a professional objective, but it supplies for many a mental stimulus which cannot be derived from games and entertainment. For a long time it was put on a par with welfare and recreation and regarded as an additional comfort for the troops quite unrelated to training either as soldiers or citizens. There has, however, been a change within the last 18 months accelerated by the landing of garrisons in such isolated outposts as Iceland. In such places the educational courses have become compulsory.

#### Use of Amateur Talent.

An early progress report on the British system stated that half the lectures and a quarter of the classes were on subjects connected directly with the war: historical, geographical, economic and political. About one-third dealt with scientific topics, vocational and otherwise, while music, drama and literature accounted for about one-tenth. Among the varied subjects were also organ music, psychology, meteorology, and camouflage in nature. The War Office pamphlet on "Education in the Wartime Army" suggests that in the modern army there are thousands of officers and men able and willing to forgo some of their spare time in giving talks and leading discussions groups. It is the task of the unit education officer to discover and utilize this amateur talent. Typical discoveries of this sort are architects who can talk on town planning, local body members and officers who can explain the work of local government, commercial artists who can rouse in others a latent talent for drawing, and students of various studies who can sign-post the way through modern problems.

The winter programme for a Yorkshire battalion is indicative of the range of the scheme. Training was divided into three classes—technical military training ranging from skiing to tactical school, physical training and discipline on orthodox lines, and general education. "The object of general education is to increase mental alertness," stated the syllabus. "Every man will spend one term on education of a specialist or general character according to his previous attainments. Every man will be encouraged to take up a hobby. A battalion exhibition of arts and crafts is being arranged."

Specialist classes were for those with an army second-class education certificate, those who had matriculated, or those who on account of age and employment were more likely to benefit from learning a handicraft. Classes were arranged in book-keeping, shorthand, mechanical drawing, carpentry, metal work, wireless, painting, first aid, pastry cooking, motor mechanics, French and German.

#### Compulsory Classes.

"Each company and detachment will organize general education," continued the syllabus. "Each man not selected for a specialist class will attend for one term, during which he will not be removed for other duties except in an emergency." Each course consisted of 72 one-hour periods made up as follows:—Arithmetic 20 periods, English history 15, geography and map reading 15, composition and grammar 10, and English literature 12. At the end of the course tests set by battalion H.Q. were held and all who obtained 60 per cent. or more received a certificate.

In the same battalion debates were held on military and other subjects, and the instructions laid it down that "all men should be encouraged to speak at some debate, however briefly."

When the B.E.F. was on the Continent, many classes in French were organized, and in England languages has been a popular subject with Canadian as well as British soldiers. Classes have also been conducted for the teaching of English to foreign troops in Britain—Czech, Dutch, Polish and French.

## MUCH OPEN PLAY IN RUGBY MATCH

Auckland Beat Wellington

### MARGIN OF SIX POINTS

If not one of the most brilliant, the sixtieth Rugby contest between teams representing Auckland and Wellington at Athletic Park, Wellington, on Saturday afternoon, which was won by Auckland by 19 points to 13, was certainly the most spectacular.

This was due to the presence of the Royal New Zealand Air Force Band, which, after the teams had been presented to the Governor-General of New Zealand, Sir Cyril Newall, led the players on to the field. At intervals during the afternoon the band paraded the field, and delighted the 10,000 spectators present with their spirited selections while marching and counter-marching.

The teams were:—  
Auckland: Sorenson; Boggs, Gregory, Faire; Pearman, Rae; Tetzlaff; Mills, Smith, Wilson, Ryan, Gunning, Pearce, Pike, Gilmour.

Wellington: Kingstone; Hudson, Donovan, S. Jaeger; Hayes, Stott; Johns; White, Beard, Harvey, Foley, Murphy, Stanaway, Bills, Baumber.

Auckland deserved to win because they opened up the play on every possible occasion, and threw the ball about with such abandon that their passes often went into the hands of the opposition. This did not alter the northerners' campaign in the slightest, and in the end these tactics paid. The short-passing indulged in by the Auckland forwards was reminiscent of the 1924 All Blacks.

The Auckland pack, due to expert hooking by Pike, secured the ball from the majority of the scrums, and Tetzlaff, the nippy Waikato half-back, seized every chance to put the men behind him in action.

Though Wellington had a light northerly breeze and a bright sun behind them in the first spell, all they could do was a try scored by Hayes, after an opening made by Donovan, which Kingstone failed to convert.

All the highlights of the match were reserved for the second spell, during which no fewer than 29 points were scored. Interest was kept at a high pitch by the rapid scoring, and the intriguing way in which fortunes fluctuated.

Shortly after the second spell opened, Jaeger handed the ball to Donovan, and the Army centre-threequarter outstripped the defence to score between the posts for Kingstone to convert. Auckland's first score came when Faire made an opening, which allowed Pearman, the Auckland captain, to cross the line in a handy position, but Sorenson's kick was a poster. The Auckland forwards then engaged in short passing, and this led to a try by Pike, but again Sorenson was unable to steer the ball over the cross-bar. Keeping up the pressure, Auckland took the lead when Mills scored a try, which Sorenson improved with a great kick.

Excitement flared up afresh when Wellington attacked strongly, and Stott darted over for a try between the posts, which Kingstone converted to give Wellington the lead, 13-11. The Auckland team were lasting well, and their persistent efforts bore fruit when a brilliant passing movement ended in Pearce scoring near the posts. Sorenson converted to give Auckland the lead, 16-13. Keeping up the pressure, Sorenson increased Auckland's lead with a penalty goal, and the northerners missed another try through a forward pass right under the posts.

An exciting display of open Rugby thus ended in a well-deserved win for Auckland by 19 points to 13.

A feature of the match was the fine displays given by the full-backs, Sorenson (Auckland), and Kingstone (Wellington), who made few mistakes. Their tackling, fielding, and powerful kicking were well-nigh faultless, and but for their sturdy defence the scoring would have been even heavier.

Mr. B. Matthews was the referee.

## RONGOTAI BEATS OHAKEA

An exciting North Island final at Athletic Park on Saturday afternoon saw Rongotai beat Ohakea by 13 points to 11. There was little between the teams at any stage, and, if anything, Ohakea had the better of the exchanges. For Rongotai, Mahoney landed a field goal, and Clarke kicked three penalty goals; for Ohakea, Trotter and Youngusband scored tries, one of which was converted by Todd, who also kicked a penalty goal. Clarke, who played a brilliant game at full-back for Rongotai, in addition to his three penalty goals, was chaired off the field by his team-mates. Mr. J. Hepburn was the referee.

#### Wings for the Army.

Officers and soldiers in the British Army who have qualified as glider pilots or air observation post pilots are now to be issued with wings. They will be worn on the left breast and will consist of pale blue wings with Royal crest in the centre on a black background. The wings, known as the "Army Flying Badge," can still be worn after the soldiers have ceased to be pilots. The badge does not entitle the wearer to any extra pay.

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#### News for Airmen.

The following announcement appeared in a recent copy of "New Zealand News" (London): "Will the five New Zealand airmen who recently rolled out the barrel, and, after enjoying a beer picnic in Hyde Park, endeavoured to indulge in equestrian exercise, please note that, (a) the barrel has been returned; (b) the taxi-driver told no tales; (c) the manager of the N.Z.F. Club bears them no ill-will; and (d) that the horse is expected to recover."

Cable: "Colonel Blimp has gone far toward endangering the Empire." Blimperialists.