PROBLEM FOR WHYALLA ENGINEERS

GRITTY CLAY DIFFICULT TO DREDGE

SHORT LIFE FOR CUTTING BLADES

Hard, red, gritty clay which resists the iron cutting blades of a modern dredge has proved to be one of the toughest obstacles met with by engineers in reclaiming land off Whyalla, for the Broken Hill Proprietary Co.'s £1,500,000 blast furnace site.

Mr. E. A. Scholz, in an article in the February issue of the A.M.E. Review, says that, as a result, the digging rate has fallen from 40 tons per week to 20, and tests are being carried out on teeth made from various materials.

As an alternative to test blades of nickel chrome cast steel are being used, but even these have not gone through the clay, have a life of only from 24 to 26 weeks. Before this, alternate cutter blades of hard-drying ordinary cutters had worn rapidly, and apparently, the serrated blades were altered in profile to reduce the hardness of the effect, the rapid wear of the blades continued.

As the face of the dredged cut is now normally uncovered by the tide each day, holes 18 to 28 feet apart and alternately 14 and 23 feet deep are staffed with a mixture of clay, sand, silt and lignitic and blast. A large increase in the output has resulted from the blasting.

So that steamers may swing alongside the blast furnace to obviate trucking, a slipway was chosen on shallow flats half a mile wide between high and low water mark and is now being dredged.

While the dredging, the Melbourne Har-
CITIZEN RIGHTS FOR NATIVES

Leave Them Alone'

Policy 'Disastrous'

SCIENTISTS URGED TO CO-OPERATE

"No scheme worthy of the nation has ever been inaugurated to prepare aborigines for citizen rights, because it has been thought that the kindest way to act was to disturb them as little as possible, and leave them to their own resources," states the report of the Aborigines Friends Association, which will be presented at the 80th annual meeting in Adelaide today.

The "Leave them alone" policy adopted in Australia for the natives has proved unsatisfactory, the report continues. No aboriginal was ever brought to a higher status in the society, and the older generation, through the lack of preparation, cannot take a higher place in the community, they have aspirations for their children. The aborigines who are of better status should be exempted from aboriginal laws, and they should have the laws governing the general community.

"No discrimination should be made of aborigines in regard to shades of color. Entrance to citizenship should be determined by the intelligence of the applicant. Present laws discriminate between the full-blood and the half-caste, and treatment differentiates accordingly. The full-blooded black is quite as intelligent as the half-caste, and their treatment should be the same."

"It is to preserve the life of the aborigines, to add a new and more intelligent life, to destroy the present state of the aborigines, and more intelligent life, to cut off the seeds of decay, embarking them as they do. To place the aborigines on a footing of justice, and rieves which cause suffering and mutilation. The native can be used with the sane mind, the change tends to the decline of the race."

"Combination Effort Essential"

"From 250,000, the aborigines have dwindled to fewer than 60,000 throughout Australia, and only a co-existent effort by all interested sections of the community can now prevent their utter extinction," continues the report.

"Scientific men, who are unwillinng to see the aborigines cease to exist, are finding methods of bettering the condition of the aborigines by something better, could do a great deal in salvaging them. The anthropologist wants the native to remain static, if possible, in the midst of an advancing civilization, and his combination work is trying to deal with the situation.

"Advocating the appointment of an aborigines' protection board, the report states that the aborigines cannot be made to fit the burden of administration in the sphere should be taken on by the government. To keep aborigines united together on Government stations, on this part of the Government's policy, is demoralizing and must end in decadency. The idea that the half-caste cannot do the work of a white man should be removed. He is just as capable of taking his share in the work of the community, and he should be given the same opportunities to prove his worth."

"According to the latest available statistics, there are now 2,081 full-blooded aborigines and 2,146 half-castes in Australia, for the whole of the Commonwealth 51,615 and 24,393, respectively."

"This is a situation which calls for immediate action, and it is to be hoped that the Government will take a leading part in the rehabilitation of the aborigines, and that they will be given the chance to prove their worth."

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CHARGES OF CRUELTY TO ABORIGINES

Minister To Call For Immediate Report

SENATOR FOLL’S STATEMENT

Allegations Said To Be “Extraordinary”

CANBERRA, May 1.

The Minister for the Interior (Senator Foll) said tonight that he would call for an immediate report on allegations by Dr. R. M. Crookston of the ill-treatment of aborigines in the north. Dr. Crookston, accompanied by Dr. Donald Thomson on an expedition which studied Arnhem Land natives in 1933, speaking in Sydney last night, alleged that missionaries had tied young native women to posts, whipped them, and turned them into the bush, and that aborigines were chained together, some in a dying condition.

Dr. Crookston claimed also that the Queensland Government, by compelling natives to work for a mere pittance, was virtually engaged in a slave trade.

Senator Foll said that the charges made against the missionaries were most extraordinary. The Queensland Government would have to answer the accusation levelled at it, but his experience as a Queensland member was that a succession of State Governments had shown very great consideration for the welfare of the natives.

He had visited many mission stations in the north. The aborigines were contented and happy. In some areas of the undeveloped north there might be instances of ill-treatment, but they were heavily punishable. Unless Dr. Crookston could submit concrete cases of ill-treatment it would appear that he had allowed his enthusiasm to run ahead of his judgment.

Senator Foll said that the Commonwealth Government had plainly shown its interest in the welfare of aborigines in the Northern Territory. A few weeks ago the Government had appointed Mr. F. W. Chimney, senior anthropologist, with a draft from New Guinea, to organise a new Native Affairs Department. Mr. Chimney was now working on the “new deal” for the natives.
CONTROL OF ABORIGINES

New Commonwealth Scheme Welcomed

UNDERSTANDING REQUIRED

"The new Commonwealth policy for the care and control of aborigines is to be highly commended, with the proviso that its ultimate success depends upon the ability and understanding of the officials who undertake it," said the president of the Aborigines' Protection League of South Australia (Dr. Charles Duguid) yesterday. He was referring to proposed changes in the Government methods adopted in the treatment of tribal natives and half-castes, announced by the Minister for the Interior (Mr. McEwin).

Apparently the Commonwealth Government had at last become convinced that the successful native policy followed in New Guinea by the Administrator (Sir Hubert Murray) provided a worthy example for Australia, Dr. Duguid said.

The proposals of the Commonwealth authorities for dealing with the natives still living in a tribal state were also practically identical with those so successfully adopted at the Ernabella aboriginal mission in the north-west of his State, Dr. Duguid added. Since Ernabella had come into existence not a single half-caste had been born in that part of South Australia, while the births of full-blooms had been numerous among the full-blooded natives who lived at Ernabella for medical treatment.
FOLLOWING the recent expedition into the sequestered interior of British Australia, will be found a person sufficiently well acquainted with the country to render it of interest to the public. The voyage took place under the auspices of the Australian National Association, and was undertaken with the view of establishing friendly relations between the central portions of the continent and the north-west coast of Australia. India, the government at Sir John's orders, has been made a point of call, and the Debrett expedition is considered by many to be the most important of the year. The Debrett was found about two miles away, and the natives were examined, and more important results were obtained from this expedition. The Debrett was a George, and the natives were examined, and more important results were obtained from this expedition.

The report from the "Firth" Coast, as it is called, is most interesting, and the reports from the coast of New Zealand, as well as from the north-west coast of Australia, are of great importance. The expedition was commanded by Captain Erskine, and the troops were commanded by Captain Scott. The expedition was composed of about 200 men, and the troops were commanded by Captain Scott. The expedition was composed of about 200 men, and the troops were commanded by Captain Scott.

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POEMS AND RHYMES.

TWO POEMS.

[From “Spirits in Bondage,” by Clive Hamilton.]

The Roads.

I stand on the windy uplands among the hills of Down
With all the world spread out beneath—meadow and sea and town,
And ploughlands on the far-off hills that glow
With friendly brown.

And ever across the rolling land to the far horizon line,
Where the blue hills border the misty west, I see
The white roads twine.
The rare roads and the fair roads that call this heart of mine.

I see them dip in the valleys and vanish and rise and bend
From shadowy dell to the wind-swept fell, and still to the west they tend,
And over the cold blue ridge at last to the great world’s afternoon end.

And the call of the roads is upon me, a desire
To wander forth in the highways, “twixt earth and sky alone,
And seek for the lands no foot has trod and the sea no sail has known:

For the lands to the west of the evening, and cast of their morning’s birth,
Where the gods unseen in their valleys green are glad at the ends of earth,
And fear no morrow to bring them sorrow, nor might to quench their mirth.

—To Sleep,—

I will find out a place for thee, O Sleep—
A hidden wood among the hilltops green,
Full of soft streams and little winds that creep,
The murmuring brooks between.

A hollow cup above the ocean placed
Where nothing rough, nor loud, nor harsh shall be,
But woodland light and shadow interlaced,
And summer sky and sea.

There in the fragrant twilight I will raise
A secret altar of the rich sod green,
Whereat to offer sacrifice and praise
Unto my lonely god.

Due sacrifice of his own drowsy flowers,
The deadening poppies in an ocean shell
Round which, through all forgotten days and hours
The great seas wave their spell

So may he send me dreams of dear delight,
And draughts of cool oblivion, quenching pain
And sweet, half-wakeful moments in the night
To hear the falling rain.

And when he meets me at the door of day
Do call me home for ever, this I ask—
That we may wander on that way,
And wear no frightful mask.
YOU CANNOT BE SURE THAT IT IS
GALLAHER'S "TWO FLAKES" TOBACCO
You are Buying
Unless you insist on getting it in their
1. 2. or 3 oz. Blended Packages, Secured by Patient Band.
GALLAHER'S "TWO FLAKES" TOBACCO.
The King of Pipe Tobacco.
The King of Pipe Tobacco.
More intense flavor than any other Tobacco.
GALLAHER'S "TWO FLAKES" TOBACCO.
Blended from the
Selected American Leaf.
GALLAHER'S "TWO FLAKES" TOBACCO.
Sweet and Cool.
Sweet and Cool.
GALLAHER'S "TWO FLAKES" TOBACCO.
Delightful to the Palate.
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GALLAHER'S "TWO FLAKES" TOBACCO.
Lovely Aroma.
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GALLAHER'S "TWO FLAKES" TOBACCO.
In compact box, 20c, and ten times, secured by Patient Band.
GALLAHER'S "TWO FLAKES" TOBACCO.
Last Longer than other Tobaccos.
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GALLAHER'S "TWO FLAKES" TOBACCO.
Owing to the Numerous Imitations of
Disreputable Tobacco, we cannot guarantee To buy it in our 1, 2, and 3 oz. decorated tins.
GALLAHER'S "TWO FLAKES" TOBACCO.
Blended from the finest selected American Leaf.
GALLAHER (Limited).

LANDED AND OTHER PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LAND, best part, 1500 ft. Kosciusko, N. Y. Would sell for $10,000, would be more than doubled six months. Bargains if you act now. Price only $1200.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, main High Street, Newington, Conn. Frontage 100 ft., depth 100. To be sold for $1200. Close to Westcott Park Station. -Particularly of Mr. White.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, main High Street, Spring Street, Newington, Conn. Frontage 100 ft., depth 100. To be sold for $1200. Close to Westcott Park Station. -Particularly of Mr. White.

FREEHOLD ESTATE, Bridgeport, Conn. About 200 acres. Near two important markets, town and city, mile from railway station. For sale. Good roads, ready for building. Price $20,000.

FREEHOLD SHADS, Wallingford, Conn. Situated on a hill overlooking a beautiful view of the Connecticut River. For sale.


FREEHOLD PROPERTY, for sale. In a neat village. All on a grade, ready for building. Price $1000. Price $200.

FREEHOLD, three double-fronted shops, with eight roomed house, one with stable, in a main road at Wallingford. Privileged lot. Can be purchased for $1000. Price $200.
MRS. NAPIER BIRKS, who has been president of the Mothers and Babies' Health Association for the past twelve years.—Rembrandt portrait.

Contest, sponsored by "The Advertiser," augmented the fund by...