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From a painting by F. R. Crozier
Then and Now

Old fallacies, like old soldiers, never seem to die. One that is still cherished by armchair strategists is that the A.I.F., like Minerva, ‘sprang fully armed from the forehead of authority, and that therefore there is something about an Australian which makes him a natural born soldier who needs no training. This dangerous habit of thought—or perhaps one should say, of not thinking—has been responsible for the persistent whittling away of the Commonwealth’s military forces until they have shrunk to their present attenuated form. It must also bear the blame for the smug complacency that imagines our possession of a large and half-empty continent will never be challenged, or, if it be challenged, that the challenge can be met by a handful of men whose training in the use of all scientific panoply of modern war has been acquired on a few Saturday afternoons.

Contrast the present situation with that of August, 1914. When the war broke out, Australia’s compulsory training system had been in operation for three years. She had a reservoir of partially trained men to draw upon, and the machinery to provide them with further training. The majority of the men who enlisted in the first four brigades had had previous training of some sort. The four brigadiers and their brigade staffs, were either regular officers or officers with long service in the militia. This also was true of the individual battalions. Again, figures, showing the proportion of native-born to ex-Imperials among the men who made that historic landing on Gallipoli, have often been published, but most of those ex-Imperials were also regulars and though their numbers were relatively small, their influence cannot be over-estimated. Like the Australian regulars, the officers and men of the Instructional Staff, and the graduates of the Royal Military College, Duntroon, these men were distributed throughout the brigades and they did valuable work in

leavening the mass. When the A.I.F. arrived in Egypt is underwent further strenuous training, so that by the time it received its baptism of fire, its members were virtually regulars with longer service than many of the second-line battalions with whom Wellington encountered Napoleon at Waterloo. The men of Anzac were untrained amateurs. They were a magnificently disciplined and thoroughly efficient fighting organisation. Whatever may be said for or against the advisability of the operations at the Dardanelles, nothing can be said against the valour and the efficiency of the men who served there.

The basis of all efficiency is training, and no one appreciates this more clearly than Colonel Eric Harrison, formerly an officer of the Staff Corps and now a member of the House of Representatives. Unlike most politicians who discuss military matters and training for defence, he knows what he is talking about. He had long and distinguished service in the permanent forces, and while chief instructor at the officers’ training school at Duntroon, many officers and non-commissioned officers of the A.I.F. passed through his hands. It was fitting that almost on the eve of Anzac Day Colonel Harrison should have raised the question of the adequacy of Australia’s defences. It was the neglect of the military arm of which Colone Harrison complained, and short of the reintroduction of the universal training system, it is difficult to see how the present unsatisfactory system can be remedied.

Of course, the matter of expense comes into the picture. The Federal Government has quite enough to do at present in re-equipping and reconditioning the services. Past slackness has been occasioned partly by the need for drastic economies during the depression period, but mainly we think, by the pious hope that general disarmament would do away with the necessity for a heavy defence expenditure. Unfortunately, there is little use in talking disarmament to a world that refuses to disarm. We can talk about the ways of disarmament firms, accuse them of fostering the war spirit until we are black in the face, and pass pious resolutions until our wings begin to sprout, but the mad old world is wagging along, much as it did before the war. The League of Nations has not prevented wars, neither has it secured disarmament, and all the present trend towards regional and non-aggression pacts bears a strong family likeness to the old secret diplomacy which was supposed to be the cause of most wars. Only a purblind optimist would deny the possibility of future wars, and, in the face of present conditions it would be folly for Australia to ignore the obvious rules of safety first.

Frequently the question is asked, “What could we do with the small numbers available for defence?” The question presupposes that a future war would be synonymous with an invasion of Australia. It also presupposes some insidious degeneration of the Australian race. There is not one tittle of evidence to support either premise. The Australian lad of to-day is as fine a physical specimen as his father or his uncle who went to Gallipoli. He is the same cheery companionable soul, and he has much of the
Gallipoli and the Great War

(By A. Turner, late 11th Batt.)

As Anzac Day approaches once more, the thoughts of Australians turn to the Dardanelles. Only too often the thoughts of pride are tinged with bitterness, as thousands of relatives and friends of the dead Anzacs feel that the sacrifice made was in vain. There is a general feeling that the Gallipoli campaign was a failure. A glorious failure, perhaps, but one that had no bearing on the actual course of the war. The purpose of this article is to show that the campaign, far from being a failure, exerted a powerful influence on the course of the war, and that it played no little part in the ultimate victory.

In its origin the Gallipoli campaign arose from a desire to help Russia by means of a purely naval demonstration. It grew from this into a great combined naval and military attack, with the object of capturing the Gallipoli peninsula, and so opening the road to Constantinople and Russia.

The hoped for gains from the campaign were:
1. The forcing of Turkey out of the war.
2. The rallying of the Balkans to the Allies.
3. The relief of the economic and military pressure on Russia.
4. The effective defence of the Suez Canal and Egypt.
5. A direct route to Russia.
6. A new front created, which could eventually be extended, to the embarrassment of the enemy.

The gains which were actually made as a result of the campaign were:
1. The Suez Canal and Egypt effectively defended.
2. The failure of the Turkish army destroyed and Turkey crippled, in a military sense, for the rest of the war.
3. The foundations of Turkey's military defeat laid.
4. The pressure on Russia temporarily eased.
5. Bulgaria delayed joining the Central Powers.
6. Italy received her final impetus to war.
7. The German plan for rousing the East against England destroyed.
8. An appreciable influence exerted on German strategy as regards the eastern front and submarine warfare.

During 1915 the main problem confronting the Allies was that of obtaining direct communication with Russia. On the outbreak of war, Russian armies, numerically powerful but poorly equipped, had invaded East Prussia. They had thus rendered great services to the Allies at the time of the Battle of the Marne. Driven back, they were now held on the defensive, mainly owing to lack of equipment. The millions comprising the "Russian Steam Roller" had to be equipped. This equipment could only come from outside Russia.

There were two possible routes to Russia:
1. Via the Baltic.
2. Via the Dardanelles.

I—was the obvious route, but the difficulties connected with its opening were found to be insuperable. It was therefore decided not to attempt the Northern passage, but to force the Dardanelles.

These historic straits were defended by a triple defence of submerged mines, mobile artillery and forts. They were so placed that each line covered and assisted the others. It was hoped that, could any one of these lines be forced, the ships would be able to force a passage. An attack by ships alone having failed, a military force was thrown ashore, to capture the peninsula and so open the strait to the fleet. Had the peninsula fallen at any time prior to October, the Turkish position would have been desperate. This...
was realised by the Turkish authorities, and even at the time of the naval attacks preparations were made for the transfer of the Government from Constantinople to Asia-Minor. It has been argued from this that Turkey would even then have carried on the war. Had the Turks done so they would have had to fight without ammunition. None could reach them from Germany. The only Turkish munition factory and magazines were on the shore of the Sea of Marmora, at the mercy of a hostile fleet in that sea. The general strategy of an attack at the Dardanelles was sound. Gallipoli was the Achilles heel of the Central Powers.

The effects of the opening of the naval bombardment on February 19, were immediate and striking. Bulgaria, which country had been pro-German, was profoundly impressed. This was most important as the attitude of this country was the crux of the Balkan problem. Italy received her final impetus to war by the inauguration of the campaign. On February 19, Greece had refused to join the Allies, though she was offered the support of a crack British and a French division. On March 1, she offered three divisions to land on the Gallipoli peninsula. This was a spontaneous offer on the part of Greece, without attached conditions of any kind. Owing to the attitude of Russia, which country was averse to seeing Greeks in Constantinople, this offer was later withdrawn. It has been said that the naval bombardment should have been delayed, to allow of the delivery of a combined naval and military attack at some later date. The counsel of perfection would have been the delivery of a combined attack on the Dardanelles in 1914 or January 1915. At this time Great Britain could not spare the men for such an attack. Had the naval bombardment been delayed, it is extremely probable that Bulgaria would have joined the Central Powers, thus opening the Berlin-Constantinople route. In view of the great importance placed on the retention of the Dardanelles by the German High Command, it is certain that men and munitions would have been poured into Turkey. The landings and later operations would then have been infinitely more hazardous. The delivery of the naval attack was justifiable, though the necessity for it was unfortunate.

Prior to the war Germany had been attempting to secure a sphere of influence in the Near and Middle East. She had succeeded so well that, in August, 1914, this sphere of influence extended from Berlin to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf. The Suez Canal was thus peculiarly open to attack. It was attacked by a Turkish army in February, 1915, but this attack was easily defeated. General von Sanders was opposed to this attack, wishing to hold it until a force sufficiently large to have a reasonable chance of success should be available. Permanent possession of the canal was not essential to his plans. Could he have held the canal, or even a section of it for only a few days, he could have rendered it impassable. Fortunately for England a sufficient force was not available. Within three months the Turkish army was fighting a desperate battle, from which it never recovered, on the peninsula. The Turkish losses on the peninsula were very heavy. According to von Sanders they reached the total of 218,000. As the Turkish troops engaged on the peninsula were, in the main, picked first line troops, these heavy losses tended to lessen the fighting power of the Turkish army. For the remainder of the war von Sanders was continually complaining that he could not get sufficient trained troops to form his cadres. Thus at least one of the main objectives of the campaign, the defence of the Suez Canal and of Egypt, was achieved. The foundations of Turkey's eventual defeat were laid at Gallipoli. Regarding these gains, it should be remembered that they were made at the cost of less than double the number of casualties incurred during the first day, fighting on the Somme in 1916.

Before the war, Germany had avowed her intention of rousing the Arabs against England. She also hoped, by passing men, but chiefly money and munitions, into Persia and Afghanistan, to rouse the border tribes of India, and so foment a rebellion there. During 1915 Turkey was too occupied with the Gallipoli campaign to pay attention to these schemes. Cut off from Turkey, owing to the attitude of Bulgaria, Germany was also unable to prosecute them. After the Gallipoli campaign Turkey was in no case
to undertake either the Arabian or the Persian schemes. In this respect the Gallipoli campaign proved invaluable.

Suvla Bay proved the virtual end of the Gallipoli adventure. After the failure of this attack, Bulgaria threw in her lot with the Central Powers. With the failure of the campaign and the Evacuation, all hopes of obtaining direct communication with Russia ended, and the doom of Russia was sealed. Though it was still possible to pass small amounts of munitions into Russia via Murmansk, Vladivostock and Archangel, it was not possible to attain the close co-operation so necessary for success. The huge stores of wheat lying at the Russian Black Sea ports could not be cleared, and Russian credit tended to depreciate still further. The position of Russia was now desperate. Cut off from her allies, her cherished dreams of attaining Contantineople destroyed, having rendered great service to the Allied cause without apparent recompense, it is little wonder that she felt herself deserted. In the state of mind thus engendered in the Russians, it is not at all surprising that discontent turned to bloody revolution.

It has been said that, had the Gallipoli campaign not been undertaken, and had the troops employed there been sent to France in 1915, the Allies would have been able to win a decisive victory on the Western Front in that year. This assumption is quite wrong—

1. The whole of the Gallipoli Army could not have been sent to France owing to—

(a) The necessity for the defence of the Suez Canal and Egypt.

(b) The French troops engaged at Gallipoli, being mainly coloured colonial troops and Foreign Legion, were not destined for France.

2. During 1915 the Allies did not possess a sufficient supply of high-explosive shell for a serious offensive.

1—is supported by facts other than the necessity for the defence of the Canal. Apart from the Anzacs, very few of the Gallipoli troops saw further service in France.

2 is borne out by the failure of the Auber's Ridge attack. This attack was incidentally one of the causes of the eventual failure of the Gallipoli campaign.

During the early part of the war; in fact, for the greater part of the war, there was little or no co-ordination of effort between the Allies on the various fronts. A striking example of this is to be seen in the Krithia, Auber’s Ridge attacks.

At Krithia (Gallipoli) on May 6, 8, the Allies, within sight of victory, were brought to a standstill by the lack of ammunition and reinforcements.

At Auber's Ridge (France) on May 9 three British divisions attacked the German lines and were bloodily repulsed, without gaining a yard of ground. The 18,000 shells fired at Krithia, mostly small calibre shrapnel, could not have affected the result of the struggle at Auber's. The 80,000 high-explosive shells fired at Auber's, and even one of the three divisions wasted there, would have made all the difference between success and failure at Krithia. At this time victory at Krithia would have seen the campaign decided in favour of the Allies. That this fact, though it must have been seen, was not acted upon, was due to lack of co-ordination between the Allies. It would have been difficult to persuade Joffre to allow even the one division to leave France. In fact, it was to avoid friction with France that the Auber's attack was undertaken, though no real hopes of its success seem to have been entertained.

The Dardanelles operations exerted little influence on German strategy on the Western Front. During 1915 the German aim was to hold this front as lightly as possible, and, concentrating on Russia, to destroy her. By a series of attacks, Hindenburg and Mackensen drove the Russians back until in September they were in an almost hopeless position. Hindenburg then asked for reinforcements to allow him to carry out an encircling movement at Kovno. Not only were these reinforcements denied him, but ten divisions were withdrawn from his command. The Chief of Staff argued that the retention of the Dardanelles was more important than the destruction of Russia, and that the Dardanelles could only be regained by the intervention of Bulgaria. He therefore sent three of the divisions to France to meet the abortive Loose-Champagne attack and the remaining seven to Servia, as part of the price demanded by Bulgaria for her intervention. As Bulgaria had refrained from joining the Central Powers as long as there was a possibility of Gallipoli being carried, it will be seen that the campaign exerted a powerful influence on German strategy on the Eastern Front, and probably saved the sorely tried Russian armies from utter annihilation in the autumn of 1915.

An examination of the possibilities arising from a Russian defeat at this time is pure speculation. It is interesting to note that when the German forces were concentrated on the Western Front in 1915, following the Russian defeat of...
1917, the Allies were brought to the verge of defeat. In 1918 the Allies were far stronger than in 1915, possessing the great reservoir of America from which to draw her reserves. Had Russia been defeated in 1915 it is extremely unlikely that Germany would have risked offending America by her unrestricted submarine campaign. In such an event the Allies would have been deprived of support which, in the end, proved to be one of the decisive factors in the eventual victory.

Never before in the history of warfare has a campaign so potentially powerful been so mismanaged. The Gallipoli campaign was, from the beginning, an illegitimate child, importunate in its demands, and annoying by the very fact of its existence. In spite of all—starvation, both in the military and physical senses of the word, disillusion, and muddle—the results of the campaign, though by no means approaching its possibilities, were favourable to the Allies. And this is in the end what really matters. The thousands of Australians and New Zealanders who to-day sleep by the shores of the Aegean did not die in vain. With their lives they helped to purchase the eventual victory no less than did the Belgians who died at Namur, the French at Verdun, and the thousands of the Allies who lie on the far-flung battlefields of the Great War. Victory was not won in any one battle or any one campaign. All who took part, in whatever theatre of war, by their exertions helped to purchase the final victory. And of all the operations, Gallipoli was by no means the least.

THE LISTENING POST

ANZAC DAY IN 1917
(Contributed by W.A. Osborne Park)

In memory of Anzac Day the following is reproduced from the Harefield Park Boomerang of May, 1917:

General Birdwood has sent the following message to this hospital:

"With best wishes from General Birdwood to our Australian troops in hospital in England."

1st Anzac Corps, France,
April 25, 1917.

"The Australian troops in France send their greetings to their comrades who are wounded and sick in our hospitals in England. This day two years ago the Australian and New Zealand troops were effecting a landing on the Gallipoli peninsula, on which they established their holding spite of tremendous opposition, and where they made a name for themselves and their people—which will live for ever in history. Anzac Day finds us still facing the enemy, probably with the critical struggle of the war still ahead of us, not only with the same courage and determination, but—with the full assurance that victory will be ours though it may be a long day yet, with many a hard fight, before we have finally crushed our enemies, and assured the freedom of our race for which we took up arms."

"At the Front we all realise that you, who have been sent to the Old Country after so gallantly doing your duty, still have your thoughts for your old mates and friends, who continue to keep the Australian flag flying in the face of the enemy. It is a real help to them to realise that such of you who are able to do so will come along and rejoin them as soon as you can, and help them to see this through.

"Let us pray that by next Anzac Day we may be back in our homes to bring happiness to our people and country, where we know that a welcome awaits the brave men who have not hesitated to fight for that we hold dear."

(Signed) W. R. BIRDWOOD.

AMERICAN PENSIONS

Using the slogan "Let’s Kill the Pension Racket Now!" the American Veteran’s Association draws attention to the ever increasing number of war pensions with which the American taxpayer is loaded. The last soldier of the war of 1812 died in 1907. Five widows, one re-married widow and one daughter are still receiving benefits. The last soldier of the war with Mexico in the 1840’s died in 1899, and 415 widows are still receiving benefits. The American Civil War added further burdens. All veterans of that war, and war widows, are entitled to benefits under that particular pensions scheme, which has cost the United States Government 7,698,000,000 dollars to date, and the annual outlay is still more than 98,000,000 dollars. Virtually all veterans of the Spanish American War of 1898, and war widows are entitled to pension benefits, which have cost the country 811,819,000 dollars so far, and an annual outlay of more than 110,000,000 dollars. A record of constant liberality was established after the Great War. The number of beneficiaries after the Great War was increased by more than one hundred per cent. between 1930 and 1932. The total number of men mobilised by the United States for the Great War was 4,300,000, and already only sixteen years after the end of the war, over 1,900,000 pension claims have been filed.

The American Veteran’s Association, which consists solely of veterans is fighting to defend and protect the rights of the truly war-disabled, and the dependents of the war dead against political exploitation. Its members believe that compensation in the form of war pensions should be restricted to those wounded in action, those suffering from injury or disease incurred, in fact, in the line of duty. Under present conditions the veterans estimate that their descendants will be paying pensions for the Great War in 2040.
THE LISTENING POST

MY SON—IN REMEMBRANCE
(Max Arthur)
Anzac Day
By C. E. of Katanning

The light-grey mist of breaking dawn.
A phantom army, massed in ghostly silhouette round a Column of Remembrance, a rushing in the leaves of memory, a boy's face gleaming through the mist, clear-eyed, alert, facing life and all it offers of ambition and achievement; the fields of sport, the avenues of study, and the growth to manhood; the right to love, and live, and laugh. My son!
A heavy Text Book, a mark between the pages, just as the dear hand had placed it—a bugle call—the book is closed and locked away in the old tin trunk. The boy is a man with an honourable man's task to do faithfully. The old lounge suit is changed for the drab khaki, the habilments of war are donned, the pack and the rifle shouldered.

Had some fuss with Chows in China.
He was there to give the Boxers beans. When the Kaiser cut up rusty, Reckoning to win or bust, he sent our Alfred back to small red books.

Alf was ever a whole-hogger, So he went as a foot-slogger, With John Monash and his "Eggs-a-Cooks." * * *

And now that fighting's banished from the earth, He fills the presidential chair in Perth.

With laughter crinkled face he marches and joins the youthful army. The triumphant cock crow of the engine shrieks out as they are transported from the camps to freight the cold, grey troopships, and then—Armentieres!

War has no use for old age and weak physique, only the best must offer. War demands quick thinking, initiative, hard going, cheerfulness and stamina. Only beautiful youth can fulfil the demands. The weak and unfit are left to carry on the new race.

Hush—he still! His comrades come through the misty dawn to keep watch at his tomb, to commune with him for a brief space, to recall the friendships and sacrifices of the battlefields. These comrades have grown old, their footsteps are uneven, have lost the elasticity of youth; war can claim them no longer. They are the remnants, the debris of the old army—the new army are sleeping and growing into lusty manhood to fill the ranks of the war which every mother dreads is being thrust upon us.

The old army keeps tryst with the dead.

Only the whispering of the wind, the rustling of pale golden autumn leaves, falling, the call of a bird to disturb the silent communion of the living with the dead.

The haunting wail of the "Last Post"—a volley—a farewell, then "The Reveille" calling us to life's labours and achievements.

You did not hate your fellow
Nor love the sword;
Your thoughts were ever robed in kindly feeling
Gentle your word;
Your heart was ever with the birds, you loved the murmur
Of woods and streams,
In quietness your strength, your joy in nature
And hopeful dreams.
My son.

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THE LISTENING POST

25th April, 1935

THE EMPIRE'S WILL TO VICTORY

It is impossible to adequately set forth the wonderful efforts of the British Empire in the Great War. It is therefore necessary to confine to the number of enlistments, deaths, etc., from the Empire. However, it is with a poignant feeling we pause, to pay tribute to the "Mighty Host" of the Empire's dead. This great sacrifice can be expressed in the words of Lascelles Abercrombie:

"Those who desired to live, went out to death,
Dark under ground their golden youth is lying;
We live and there is brightness in our breath,
They could not know the splendour of their dying."

Enlistments from the Empire

The total number of those who responded to the Empire's call in her hour of need by enlisting in the Navy, Army and Air Force up to November, 1918, was 9,669,311, whilst it is impossible to compute the number of those whose services with the non-combatant forces, with the ambulance forces, and for the provision of munitions of War, made success possible for our arms.

The Empire's will to victory was well illustrated by the response of our Great Dominions, both in men, money and munitions. Besides the five million men of the British Isles who enlisted in the Army between 1914 and 1918, India contributed 1,338,620 men, Canada 995,411, Australia 416,809, South Africa 136,074, New Zealand 124,211, Newfoundland 12,500, and the smaller Colonies and Dependencies 67,229.

"And they died, but the Flag of England blew free ere the Spirit passed."—Kipling.

1914—Died for the Empire—1918

1,059,825

Navy ................... 34,654
Army .................... 908,371
R.A.F. .................... 4,080
Non-Combatant Forces .. 112,720

The whole earth is the sepulchre of heroes; monuments may rise and tablets set up to them in their own land, but on far-off shores there is an abiding memorial that no pen or chisel has traced; it is graven, not on stone or brass but on living heads of humanity. Take these men for-your example. Like them, remember that prosperity can only be for the free, that freedom is the sure possession of those alone who have the courage to defend it.—Funeral Speech of Pericles. Facts about the Great Conflict.

On August 6, 1914, Lord Kitchener asked for 500,000 recruits, 100,000 to be raised at once. By September 4 a quarter of a million men had volunteered.

By September 17 six regular divisions—each 18,600 strong—and two cavalry divisions—each of 10,000 men—were in the British fighting line, and it was hoped that a new army of 500,000 would be ready by the spring of 1915.

The first ten weeks of the War cost Britain five and a half millions per week, after which it rose to eight and a half millions.

The King first visited the troops in France in November, 1914, end entered the firing line.

On November 9, of the same year, the German cruiser Emden was driven ashore at Keeling—Cocos Island—and burnt out by H.M.A.S. Sydney. It was estimated that the Emden destroyed ships and cargoes valued at £2,211,000.

The Lusitania was sunk on May 8, 1915, off the Irish coast. Two torpedoes were fired. Of the 1906 passengers on board 1134 were drowned.

PERSONAL APPEARANCES

Max MONTESOLE & Elsie MACKAY

IN THEIR

1935 Recital Tour of Australasia

You have heard them on the Air.
You have read Max Montesole in "The West Australian".

NOW SEE THEM ON THE STAGE

York .................. April 24
Kellerberrin ........ April 26
Merredin .............. April 27
Kalgoorlie .......... April 30, May 1
Northam .............. May 3
Quairading .......... May 4
Toodyay ............. Mag 7
Moora ................. May 8
Mingenew .......... May 9
Geraldton .......... May 10, 11
Northampton ....... May 13
Yalgoo .............. May 15
Cue .................. May 18
Meekatharra ....... May 20
Wiluna ............... May 22
Dalwallinu ........ May 25
Wongan Hills ...... May 27
Dowerin .......... May 28
Goomalanning .... May 29
Bunbury .......... May 31: June 1
Manjimup .......... June 3
Collie ............... June 7
Donnybrook ...... June 6
Busselton ....... June 7
Bridgetown ...... June 8
On July 13, 1915, it was announced that £70,000,000 had been subscribed to the British War Loan.

On September 15, 1915, Mr. Asquith announced in the Commons that enlistments in both services amounted to 3,000,000 men. By this time our daily war bill had risen to £5,000,000.

On October 12, 1915, Nurse Cavell was shot by the Germans in Brussels.

For three successive days in May, 1916, a German Zeppelin was brought down and destroyed.

Lord Kitchener was drowned in H.M.S. Hampshire, off the Orkneys, on June 5, 1916. The ship was sunk by a mine at 8 p.m.

In July, 1916, it was announced that 7,500,000 letters and 700,000 parcels were being sent to the troops every week, while the soldiers wrote home 5,000,000 letters weekly.

On September 3, in the second year of the War, Lieutenant W. L. Robinson became a national hero by bringing down a Zeppelin at Cuffley, near Enfield. He was awarded the V.C.

War Bonds were introduced in October, 1917. By August the following year a thousand million pounds had been invested—an average of £22,000,000 a week for ten months—£22 for every man, woman and child in Great Britain.

There were 113 Zeppelin raids on Great Britain during the War.

On November 8, 1918, Armistice terms were handed to Germany. On the 9th, the Kaiser abdicated and fled to Holland. Revolution broke out in Berlin on the 10th. At 5 p.m. on the 11th the Armistice was signed. Hostilities ceased at 11 a.m.

The War cost Great Britain £11,076,000,000, France £7,962,200,000, Russia £5,312,700,000, Italy £4,432,700,000, and the United States £8,105,000,000. In all it cost the Allies £40,963,600,000.

The War cost Germany £10,341,100,000, Austria-Hungary £4,068,400,000, Turkey £451,800,000, and Bulgaria £261,000,000—a total of £19,122,300,000.

Thus the world expenditure on the War amounted to £56,086,900,000.

Officers and men of the Territorial Forces won seventy Victoria Crosses during the War.
THE LISTENING POST.

25th April, 1935

been able to follow their occupation. Not having the resistance of the ordinary healthy men they are forced eventually to see a doctor, and in most cases are advised to report to the Repatriation Department. When these men apply for a pension they are met, in a lot of instances, with an odious phrase, "Not attributable to war service." Yet these men are holding a medically unfit discharge certificate. These are the cases that our League should take up, and keep at the department, until redress is given to the men who were honorably discharged as "medically unfit."

RETURNED SISTERS.

The Returned Sisters held another of their social meetings at their club rooms on April 5. These get together evenings which are held on the 1st Wednesday in each month have proved popular. Among those present were Misses Homan, Borwick, Ashton, Hayes; Wignall, Medes James Graham, Brown and Luden.

We hope to see a number of our nurses using the club rooms on Anzac Day. Any subscriptions due may be paid to the secretary during the afternoon. Sisters are reminded that at various services seats are reserved for them, and cards will probably be available at club rooms (on table) before that date.

32nd BATTALION (A.I.F.) ASSOCIATION, W.A.

On Tuesday, 23rd instant, a pre-Anzac rally will be held at Anzac House at 8 p.m. There will be the usual liquid refreshments, biscuits and cheese, etc., and the committee hope to provide a good time with musical items, reminiscences and community singing.

All ex-32nd men, also those of the 8th, 14th and 15th Brigades are asked to make a special effort to come along and enjoy a good time.

MEDICAL SERVICES UNIT ASSOCIATION.

As the festival of the Annual Reunion of A.M.C. ex-service men is timed to be held on May 11 at Anzac House, it may be of interest to the old A.M.C. to learn that the Association is functioning very well, and at the general meeting held, quarterly excellent attendances are recorded. Many old friendships are renewed, in fact, has become the general rendezvous for old stretcher-bearer mates.

Pleasing also to note is the number of original members of units who attend, and by their enthusiasm are an example to others.

The Fremantle section formed last year are very keen and enthusiastic workers and have to their credit two annual well arranged smokes.

The list of membership shows names from Yandanoona, Newdegate, Dowerin, Kalgoolie, Harvey and Greenbushes, etc., so it is recognised that their activities are not confined to the city.

At Christmas the committee was able to dispose of a good quantity of comforts to invalided A.M.C. men besides other assistance from time to time. Several of the medical officers take a very practical interest, and have on more than one occasion expressed appreciation that the A.M.C. Unit Association is carrying on. A strong committee meets monthly and has done good work generally. Plans are being made for an increase of membership, and the general request is for all ex-service men who carried the Red Cross to join up. The organisation is laid, members are eager to work for mutual benefit. As the membership grows so can the work progress. The Association can and does supply what is needed in social and other activities. The subscription is 2/6 annually and the secretary's address is in the Association's Directory of this paper. He will supply any further information required.

5th DIVISION UNITS.

It will be of interest to ex-members of all 14th and 15th Brigade Infantry Battalions and Machine Gun Companies to learn that...
the 32nd Battalion Association welcomes them as Associate members. There are probably a considerable number of men who served with these Battalions and Companies, and who would like to become members of the Unit Association. The 32nd Battalion Association gladly invites all such ex-service men to their various functions, where they will find a warm welcome from "Tiveys Chocs." The first of such filling functions will be held at 8 p.m. on April 23rd at Anzac House, and will take the form of a pre-Anzac Day Rally.

This is quite an informal show, when there will be a little music, reminiscence, liquid refreshments, children's fun, and, of course, all members of the 8th Brigade are specially invited. Associate membership in the 32nd Battalion Association offers all the advantages of ordinary membership, excepting that Associates may not vote at General Meetings. Particularly the 32nd extends a warm welcome to all the ex-5th Divisional men at the Anzac Parade. The Hon. Secretary is L. D. Lobacher, 2nd Floor, Economic Chambers.

**A.R.M.S. Competitions**

The Honorary Secretary of the A.R.M.S. Competitions, Mr. G. S. Meller, advises that the results of the Championships which were contested on various dates at Anzac House, extending from February 4 to April 1, have the following results:

- **Shooting**: won by A. J. Wilkins, Tramways Sub-branch.
- **Table Tennis**: won by C. Newman, Netherlands Sub-branch.
- **Draughts**: won by F. Matson, Mt. Hawthorn Sub-branch.
- **Quoits**: won by G. Bloomer, Bayswater Sub-branch.
- **Bridge**: won by D. Winning and W. Devine, Mt. Hawthorn Sub-branch.

A fairly good crowd attended to see the various competition, but the other games were not so well patronised. It is to be regretted that competitors in the A.R.M.S. Competitions did not show a greater interest in these individual championships. Someone playing was witnessed in all games and with the exception of the table tennis where Mr. C. Newman was an outstanding player the rest of the games were keenly contested.

**Sons of Soldiers' League**

Albany

The monthly meeting was held in the R.S.L. Institute on April 2.

A report of the cricket match played between Form I. of the Albany High School and the S.S.L. was received. It was resolved that a letter of thanks be sent to the head master for the arrangements made and the gear loaned. The S.S.L. lost by an innings and 51 runs, but though defeated they were not disgraced, and live to play another day.

A Day arrangements were completed, it being decided that two sons of deceased soldiers should carry the wreaths for the R.S.L. and S.S.L. respectively. It was resolved that football practice commence on Tuesday, April 9, in the "old original." Mr. A. Turner explained the idea briefly and promised to train the team and assist them as much as he could.

It was decided that every Thursday (7 p.m. to 9 p.m.) by "Robinson Night" for firework, etc., this with Saturday as games night should keep the lads busy through the winter. Nine new members were then duly initiated. Membership now totals 43.

At the meeting of the State Executive held on March 27, there were present Messrs. Riley, Olden Philip, Ponton, Denton, Margolin, Bryan, Lamb, Watt, Cornell, Lovell, Pady, Ross, Wells and Collins. Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Yeates, May, Collett, Hurn, Aberle, Freedman, Warner, Wilkins, Meller, Cox and Roche.

Agricultural Bank—The State Secretary reported on a meeting of the Trustees of the Agricultural Bank held on March 18, at which the final action of the old Trustees had been to extend favourable consideration to the case of a soldier settler at Coolup. The State Secretary added that on behalf of the League and the general body of soldier settlers he had expressed appreciation to Mr. McLarty and his colleagues of the courtesy and consideration always shown by them to all League representatives.

Pensions Committee.—The Pensions Committee's report, submitted by Mr. Panton, contained the information that official consideration is being given to the problem of ex-service men who have become prematurely aged through their war services.

Visits.—The following visits were reported:

- Mr. H. Neal (Mr. G. H. Philip), Ardath, Bruce Rock, Merredin, Victoria Park (Archdeacon C. L. Riley), Kelmscott (Colonel Margolin), Belmont (Colonel Cox and Mr. Lovell), Brunswick Junction (Mr. H. May), Dowerin, Wyalkatchem, Trayning, Kunanping, Nungarin, Warracknabeal, Muckadidum, Yarrawonga Rd, Mr. Marshall, Kooy and Koorda (Colonel Olden, on behalf of Mr. Warner and the State Secretary), Norseman and Boulder (Mr. J. Cornell, M.L.C.).

At this stage the Chairman welcomed, as a visitor to the meeting, Major Colpits, of the Carnamah Sub-branch.

Physical Training.—On the motion of Captain J. C. Collins, seconded by Colonel Margolin, it was resolved that the League has advocated an adequate Defence Scheme for Australia, and, as a national system of physical training is the basis of any adequate scheme of defence, this Executive congratulates the Education Department of Western Australia on its recent steps towards re-organising the teaching of physical training in the schools under its control, and requests the Department to appoint a qualified and experienced instructor to take charge of this work in the schools.

Federal Executive.—A letter from the Federal office in connection with the meeting of the Federal Executive on May 8, was referred to the Management Committee for the appointment of a representative.

Resignation.—Mr. E. H. Farquharson advised that on account of his work and residence in Fremantle, he finds it impossible to...
continue with his work on the State Executive. His resignation was accepted with much regret, and the State Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Farquharson accordingly and to call upon the next on the ballot list.

Boys' Employment.—The State Secretary read telegrams and letters offering work in the country for boys, and pointed out the difficulty experienced in finding suitable boys for country employment.

On the motion of Mr. Philip and Colonel Lamb it was decided that an advertisement be inserted in the daily Press and that the State Secretary also communicate with the Y.M.C.A. and similar organisations interested in the employment of boys.

State War Memorial.—Reports from the warden of the State War Memorial (Hon. John Nicholson, M.L.C.), and the Neldans Sub-branch were received and it was decided that the matter of renovations be referred to the architect, Sir J. Talbot Hobbs, and particulars of vandalism be published in the Press.

General.—Colonel Olden reported on a welcome extended to Colonel Hyman, Vice-President of the New South Wales Branch, who passed through Perth recently on route for England.

The application of the Mr. Lawley Sub-branch for permission to alter its designation to Mr. Lawley Inglewood Sub-branch was approved.

Particulars of officers elected by the Brunswick Junction Sub-branch were approved.

In the absence of the State President, Colonel Lamb was appointed to represent the Executive on the tour to Quairading and other wheatbelt sub-branches, commencing on April 4.

Letters of appreciation were received from the Gnowangerup and Kelmscott Sub-branches.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cornell, the matter of a tour of visits to the Newdegate-Ravensthorpe district and the area south of Southern Cross was referred to the Management Committee.

A letter from the Subiaco Sub-branch in connection with the Town Hall site was received.

As a matter of urgency, on the motion of Messrs. Philip and Collins, approval was given for the necessary work of screening the ballroom floor of Anzac House at a cost not exceeding £17.

Mr. Philip was granted leave of absence from the next meeting of the Executive.

10/4/35

At the meeting of the State Executive on April 10, there were present Messrs. Yeates, Riley, Olden, Philip, Hunt, Aberdeen, Freedman, Margolin, Warner, Lamb, Watt, Cornell, Lovell, Pady, Ross, Wilkins, Wells, Collins, Cox, Roche and Mitchell.

Federal Executive.—Colonel A. C. N. Olden was appointed representative of the Western Australian Branch at the next meeting of the Federal Executive, the date of which had been altered to May 22.

Honour Board.—At the request of Messrs. D. & W. Murray, it was agreed that the Executive accept custody of that firm's honour board.

The Wooden Cross over the grave of Lieut. A. E. Gaby, V.C. (28th Battalion), in August, 1918

Anzac Day Committee.—Arising out of the report of the Anzac Day Committee it was decided that eight girls and eight boys of the Legacy Club head the column at the Dawn Service.

House Committee.—At the House Committee's suggestion an offer from Mr. H. E. Carter in connection with the preparation of the ballroom floor of Anzac House was accepted.

Land Committee.—The Land Committee's report was taken in conjunction with reports of a visit to the central wheat belt sub-branches by Colonel Lamb and the State Secretary, the visit to the sub-branches in the Great Southern and No. 4. D.C., by Mr. Hunt and the assistant State Secretary, and a visit to Southern Cross and Bullrich by Mr. Cornell. The report of the meeting of the Land Committee meeting on April 10, which was attended by country delegates, and which dealt principally with Agricultural Bank and rural rehabilitation matters was then adopted. This authorised the Chairman of the Land Committee to make a Chairman to the Press in connection with these matters. Messrs. A. Potts of Kojonup and C. H. Hawking of Waroona who were in attendance addressed the delegates.

Relief.—The report of the Relief Fund Trustees for the month of March showed that 91 applications had been approved involving a total expenditure of £109 9s. 11d.

Visits.—Mr. Watt reported on visits to Lee-derville and Neldans Sub-branches. An invitation in connection with the Perth Symphony Orchestra's concert on April 24 was received and accepted. Archdeacon Riley will attend the function held by the South Perth Sub-branch on April 24, and Rabbi Freedman, the next meeting of the Collie S.S.L.

Anzac Day.—An Anzac Day message was received from Sir Alexander Geddes. The State Secretary advised that the Premier's Department had been requested to grant free railway passes and tram facilities to those desirous of attending the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the landing on Gallipoli, and that the matter was still under consideration.

Details of school services in vogue in Victoria on Anzac Day were received from Mr. Cyril Smith. The State Secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. Smith the Executive's appreciation of his services.

Sub-branches.—The formation of new sub-branches, Kulia and Districts and Menties was approved.

Mr. A. S. Webb advised that he had given a block of land to the late Narembeen Sub-branch upon which a building had been erected. The question of the payment of water rates had now arisen and he desired to know if the League would accept the transfer of the land. It was decided to inform Mr. Webb that the League could not accept transfer and would accept no responsibility.

Preference.—A communication from the Federal Office in connection with preference to returned soldiers in the Commonwealth Public Service was received and a copy sent to the West Perth Sub-branch.

A communication from the Secretary to the Premier, relating to appointments in the State Audit Department, was received and referred to the Employment Committee.

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Catering

SMOKE SOCIALS, WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

Accommodation made for Anzac House or any other locality

Can Arrange for Orchestra, Entertainment, etc.

Special Terms for Ex-Service Men

Wm. MEIKLEJOHN
(3rd Light Horse Regiment)

FORREST TEA ROOMS, FORREST PLACE, PERTH
PHONE E4919
THE LEAGUE'S ORGANISATION FOR EMPIRE SHOPPING WEEK

The R.S.I. Shopping Week Council recalls with a sense of deep gratitude the magnificent work done last year and in previous years by the sub-branches and their auxiliaries. In fact, the people of this State should take pride in the fact that there exists in the community such a body of workers, who have spared nothing in their unceasing efforts to preserve in Western Australia that spirit which is so emblematic of the unity of the great British Empire. This year the Council again throws itself upon the generosity and Empire-mindedness of this same band of ladies and gentlemen to assist in the handling of the campaign, but because it is the Jubilee of His Majesty the King, it seems incumbent upon us all to create behind the movement this year a dynamic force greater than that which has ever before existed. This year, more than ever, Empire Shopping Week will be on an Empire-wide front. The offensive has been sponsored by the Federation.

General.—It was decided that the next meeting of the State Executive be held on Monday, April 29.

A communication concerning Anzac Crusaders was received from Mr. A. C. Tindale. An invitation to the half-yearly conference of a body calling itself the Council against War was received.

Comments from the Kalgoorlie Sub-branch on the type of stories told at smoke socials were received.

A circular from the Boy Scouts Association calling for the services of suitable leaders was referred to the S.S.I. Committee.

The Executive was advised through Mr. C. H. Henning that Mr. Cliff Gillett was at present staying at the Armadale Hotel.

Colonel Margolin's report on the condition of the State War Memorial was referred to the State War Memorial Committee.

Leave of absence from the meeting to be held on April 29 was granted to Messrs. Lovell, Watt and Warner.

THE LISTENING POST

Anzac, showing Shell Green and Gaba-Tape

Week will be devoted entirely to the disposal there of Empire Products, in which Australia will play its part. Let us, on our part, prove our appreciation of that movement by doing our bit in this part of the Empire.

In the forefront of the propaganda for Empire Trade will be pushing of the sales of local products, and in addition to the effort to sell all they can and buy all they can of the products of the fields and factories of the Empire, both at home and overseas, during an Empire Trade Week, ending on Saturday, 25th May, as a practical demonstration of the solidarity of the Empire on the occasion of Her Majesty's Silver Jubilee.

We may rest assured that with the forces that will be ranged behind the movement in the United Kingdom the distribution of thousands of British posters it is hoped to have displayed on shop windows throughout the State about 30,000 attractive three-coloured posters urging citizens to buy locally. Every active sub-branch has formed or is forming its local committee on which representatives of other organised effort in the community are asked to join, and it looks as if Western Australia's effort may surpass that of any other constituent part of the British Empire.

Diggers!!!

Give Your Preference—It Costs No More

Buy your Tickets in W.A. Charities from

GEO. M. RAPP
ROYAL ARCADE, PERTH
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Ticket, 2/6; Halves, 1/3; Quarters, 8d.

Western Australian Charities Consultations

Conducted by the Lotteries Commission. Closing every fourth Saturday.

£7500 PRIZE MONEY £7500

FIRST PRIZE £2000 :: SECOND PRIZE £1000 :: THIRD PRIZE £500

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Tickets are 2/6 each. No. 27 Consultation closes 15 May

Agents everywhere. Tickets may be bought direct from the Head Office, St. George's House, St. George's Terrace, Perth.

E. K. BUSCOMBE, Secretary.
Anzacs remember

NIKLAYWIZE
(Spell it Backwards)

For

Good Boots and Shoes

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Lowest Prices

EZYWALKIN

PERTH :: FREMANTLE :: SUBURBS

And all Country Centres
THE REAL BILL ADAMS

It is not generally known that the Bill Adams who claimed the credit of winning the Battle of Waterloo was a real person and one of the red-coated heroes who dashed down an Emperor's hopes on that dread day in June, 1815. His story is told in a book on the old colonists of Western Australia by Mr. J. E. Hammond, author of Winjana People, which is now in the publisher's hands.

Mr. Hammond writes:—"Slightly to the left of the main drive in the Fremantle Cemetery and probably a chain away from the entrance is a tombstone marking the last resting place of one who was Western Australia's link with Wellington's famous victory over Napoleon in 1815 at Waterloo. The inscription reads as follows:—SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM ADAMS, ONE OF THE HEROES OF WATERLOO, WHO DIED ON DECEMBER 12, 1867, AGED 75."

It is the general belief that the central character of Snaazelle's witty poetical satire, "How Bill Adams won the Battle of Waterloo," was merely a creation of the author's imagination and never had a real existence. That belief is erroneous; the man whose mortal remains are in Fremantle cemetery was the living original. That was established about twenty years ago when G. H. Snaazelle came to Fremantle, and had a photograph taken of the gravestone—then in its original position in the former graveyard at Alma Street—and told in a contemporaneous magazine the story of how he came to write his poem.

As a child, he listened avidly to tales of the Waterloo campaign told him by Bill Adams, who had a vivid imagination and who, it may be believed, was more concerned that his story be romantic than strictly veracious. When he had grown up and was making his mark in literature, the tales told him in infancy by Bill Adams remained with him and found expression in the delightful form which has entertained a generation of readers.

Beyond that Bill Adams arrived in the colony in 1830 in the emigrant ship Rockingham with his wife and two children (a girl aged two and a boy aged six months) little is known of the life of Adams in Western Australia. As one of the Peel settlers, a grant of an area of land on the Murray River was allotted to him, but he never took it up. Ten more children (two boys and eight girls) were born to them in Western Australia, and members of the fourth generation of Adams are residing in Fremantle today.

The genuineness of his claim to be a Waterloo veteran was attested by the fact that he was wounded in the head at that historic battle and thereafter wore throughout his life a silver plate over the wound. At his death, he was buried in the old Alma Street cemetery, but his wife, who was the first midwife in the colony, survived him by some years and was buried in the Skinner Street cemetery, recently closed. In 1916, or thereabouts, the Alma Street cemetery was closed and the remains of those buried there were transferred to the present general cemetery. The silver plate was then found to be intact, and though a wish was expressed in medical circles to have the plate removed, the relatives would not agree, and it was interred with the remains.

At the same time the wife's remains were removed from Skinner Street and re-interred with those of her husband.

AN ANZAC INCIDENT
Did the 11th miss Kemal? (By "Non Con")

Lieutenant Eric Tulloch, of the 11th Battalion, A.I.E., was well-known to many diggers of this State. On the day of the Landing at Anzac, he pushed inland, and with a small party of men penetrated further into the heart of Gallipoli than any others of the invading force. On the right rear of Battleship Hill his party was held up, and gradually forced to withdraw to what became afterwards the Anzac front line. Reading the Australian Official History, an intriguing thought crops up. Did Tulloch come in sight of and actually fire at the Turkish Commander, Mustapha Kemal, whose personal qualities contributed so materially to the success of the defence, and whose war and post-war career is one of the romances of modern history? Let me quote Bean: "Tulloch's line (about 30 men) was advancing with about seven paces between the men. On
as the enemy had been defending... the point which they had reached was almost certainly the south-eastern shoulder of Battle Hill, a few hundred yards inland from its crest. The higher hill, of which the lower slopes faced them across the valley, was the shoulder of Chunuk Bair, a commanding height which, even more truly than Hill 971, was the key of the main ridge. On its skyline, which the men could see about 900 yards away on their left front as they lay in the scrub, was a solitary tree. *By the tree stood the form of a man, to and from whom went messengers.* Tulloch took him for the commander of a battalion, and fired at him, but the flick of the bullets could not be seen in the scrub, and the officer did not move.

Kemal had his 57th Regiment actually on parade at 5.30 a.m., ready for a tactical exercise in the very hills in which it was destined to fight, when word reached him of the landing. He immediately set off at the head of the regiment, and from a commanding position somewhere north of Scrubby Knoll, took stock of the situation, and launched his battalions into action.

The question is this: Was Kemal the man who stood by the tree receiving and sending messages. The locations given by Bean do not exactly tally, but in that tangle of hills either of both could be wrong. It is a question which will never be satisfactorily, answered. Kemal was twice struck by bullets during the campaign without serious injury, but had Tulloch's party had the luck to meet and put such a redoubtable opponent out of action, the story of Gallipoli and of Turkey would have been written differently—the boundaries of nations would not be as they are to-day.

Finishing up as a captain, Tulloch returned to Australia. He was callously murdered by a thief a few years ago in Melbourne.

**SMILER**

(By "Stretcher Bearer," Buckland Hill)

We had a fair sprinkling of grousers in the A.I.F., in fact if we were honest most of us would admit that at times we wished the Army (from the supreme command down to the humble Lance-Jack) in a hotter place than the Western Front.

There were occasions when the most ardent of spirits dropped to zero. When holding a trench continually bombarded with high-explosives, with nothing to do but think, think, with the stench of rotting corpses assaulting the nostrils, or again shivering under lousey, evil-smelling grey blankets waiting for the dawn to break. To force tired, aching bodies to rise and tramp; tramp along endless cobbled roads to a destination which to frayed and shocked imagination spelt inevitable doom.

Fortunately, these temporary lapses of pessimistic depression rarely lasted long. Perhaps a tot of rum, a letter from home, or maybe a belly full of hot stew would be the curative agent, and once more the environment would assume a more sober if not a rose-tinted hue. But our rescue from these fits of despondency was more often due to those super-optimists, those cheery souls (many of whom are now sleeping in France where they died with a jest on their lips). To those laughing cavaliers must be given the credit for maintaining a normal outlook in a maze of bewildering emotions.

"Smiler" was one of those immortals. If Mark Tapley had ever lived surely "Smiler" was a reincarnation of that lovable character, and the ghost of Dickens most certainly invested him with further gloom-dispelling qualities which made his irresistible.

I first met him in France when he arrived with a draft of reinforcements. He was allotted to our section and of course we were billeted together. Without any leading questions he informed us he was honoured to be with such fine fellows (we were in a particularly sulky mood) in such a wonderfully well-equipped battalion (we were in an awful state having just come out of Ypres) in such a snug and comfortable bivvy (it was leaking like a sieve). His stock of superlatives was not nearly exhausted when he had finished lauding the self-sacrifice of the
Old Soldiers Never Age, they Simply Thrive Away

(By "Medicus")

Dr. Courtney

The newspapers these last few weeks have been brightened up as a result of a difference of opinion between the ex-principal medical officer of Repatriation in Melbourne, and Mr. William Hughes, the Minister for Repatriation, who has constituted himself a sort of godfather in general to all the diggers. Dr. Courtney gave it as his considered opinion that service in the Great War has not appreciably aged nor shortened the span of life of Australian ex-soldiers. Mr. Hughes says it has. And he has said it with such vehemence that I confidently look to Dr. Courtney retorting that Billy himself is a proof of a doctor's contention; for neither the Great War, nor the many only slightly lesser political wars that he has passed through, seem to have aged Billy one iota nor taken from him any of the dynamic energy or fierce desire for battle that has always distinguished him.

Nowadays, there are precious few things upon which Billy and I see eye to eye, so that where we do agree I have to think twice, and then once again for luck. I have done so in this matter and it has answered the test. I sided with the layman and against the doctor, though this is rank sacrilege in the mind of the public—which is fervently imbued with the idea that doctors stick together through thick and thin, whether right or wrong. I am firmly of the opinion that service in the Great War has definitely loaded the Australian soldier with a liability in respect to life as against the Australian who did not undergo the hardships of war service; and I must express my astonishment that the contrary opinion is held by one who for so long has been in a position whence he should be able to speak with certainty.

At the same time I am not going to go to Mr. Hughes's length in denouncing Dr. Courtney for his statement; or rather for his opinion. On the contrary, I am going to assert that Dr. Courtney had a duty to perform, and performed it, in giving his opinion, to which after all he is perfectly entitled. Of all people, doctors must speak their opinion; if they had not done so in the past we should still be neck-deep in witchcraft and superstition. And it is history that had they done so centuries earlier, many millions of human lives would have been saved torture and pain and miserable deaths. Even in this instance Dr. Courtney has done the ex-soldier a service, for if the medical staff that is called upon to protect the interests of ex-soldiers is imbued with this idea or committed to act upon it in their decisions, then it is a time that the fact was known so that it could be combated.

Dr. Courtney must have reasons for holding such an opinion in the face of the opposite opinion which has been incontestably held by the man-in-the-street, soldier and non-soldier, these dozen or fifteen years past. It is to be hoped he expands his thesis in one of the medical journals for his data would be valuable, his observations closely studied, his conclusions criticised with calmness and deliberation. To be very frank, too, few medical men have studied from a height the numerous and extraordinary problems that the Great War presented to them in the persons of the ex-soldiers, not only those wounded and sick, bodily and mentally, but whose state of health and subsequent life history did not come within the purview of the Department of Repatriation by reason of the fact that they were neither pensioned nor reported sick. Individually, the doctors have been the ex-soldier's best friend; but to base one's observations of a great problem, bristling with ramifications, on the few patients that could pass through one's own hands would be a blunder of the first magnitude.

One paragraph of Dr. Courtney's statement arrested my attention, not for what it says but for what it left out. "It is wicked and untrue," he declares, "to say that poison gas has increased tuberculosis among soldiers since the war." Merely as a comment the wonder rises in me: "Is it righteous and true to claim either probably or certainly the cause of tuberculosis in a man a score of years later when the same man has in the meantime passed a strict medical scrutiny, endured the hardships of a campaign and been gassed in the process?" But, for all that, and despite my differences, I do consider that Dr. Courtney's statement is more beneficial than otherwise

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL REUNION

ANZAC HOUSE, SATURDAY, 11th MAY

R. D. HOOD, Chairman
H. W. RIGG, Hon. Secretary
to the returned soldier; and I repeat that he has done the diggers more of a service than a disservice in coming out into the open and saying what he thinks. Why, if it has done nothing else, it has given us a chance of disagreeing with a Brass Hat!

I do not agree with Dr. Courtney. I am positive he is wrong. I am definitely certain that service in the Great War has added a special liability to the life of the ex-soldier. If it has not, then many passages in our medical books should be rewritten for they must contain much nonsense. Nor do I believe that any ex-soldier is scared by a calm statement to the effect that war service has predisposed him to a shorter life or to a greater liability to disease and disorder as he grows older. At any rate the Department of Repatriation was created to guard against that very contingency, or I am much mistaken. I would hate to think that the only thing that animates the Department of Repatriation is a mere desire to "patch up" sores and sickness. It exists for higher things, and on the whole has proved it.

When these words are printed Anzac Day will be upon us, and there will march before the saluting base the pick of what was the pick of Australia's manhood a score of years ago. If you wish to see the toll of those years of war service I invite you all to stand at the saluting base and watch yourselves go by...without your hats for preference, or rather to emphasise it. No, you had better not. You keep in the ranks. You'll enjoy it much better. And keep your hats on. Then I'll enjoy it much better. And we can all pretend that the war in reality has made us much younger.

Max Montesole

After a successful season at Anzac House, those brilliant and entertaining artists, Max Montesole and Elsie Mackay, assisted by David Lyle, tenor, and Josephine Kemp, pianist, have embarked upon a tour of the country towns of the State. Diggers in the mulga and elsewhere will have the opportunity of hearing these excellent recitals. Notifications as to places and dates are published in the advertising space. We advise our readers not to miss such a high-class entertainment.

Anzac Day—Schools' Commemoration

This year all Western Australian State schools will receive a broadcast through National Station 6WF, commencing just before 11 a.m. on the morning of April 24th. Sub-branch officials and members are asked to kindly give the school staff every assistance and co-operation in pre-

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Men's super quality fancy tweed Overcoats, in smart grey and fawn check, showing in well tailored, double-breasted style with shaped waist; fully silk lined; sizes, 3 to 7. Moore's Easter Price 69s. 6d. each.

Moore's

"The Shop for Smart Men"
1935 Anzac Day Messages

His Excellency the Governor-General,
Sir Isaac A. Isaacs

Across the eternal silences, that for a brief period we reverently share, we again, as a united people, enter into hallowed and loving communion with the immortal spirits of our heroic dead.

In their presence, on Anzac-Day, we re-live the dark hour of open danger that sent them forth as Australians with undivided thought and purpose, as the free and dauntless champions of our most cherished ideals of liberty, of national honour, of human rights, of God's own justice, and of a noble patriotism that looked beyond the limits of country and all mean and selfish ends.

We re-live too that hour of fiery trial, when to our deep sorrow their courage, loyalty and devotion left us only the peerless legacy of their glorious memory and example.

Their memory we treasure for evermore, and offer to it the Nation's never-fading crown of reverence and grateful homage.

Their example shines as the lamp in the sanctuary—a perpetual and living source of inspiration, that let us hope, will guide and strengthen us, not only in our daily lives, but also in the always arduous but inevitable path that to a faithful Nation points the way to a still greater Australia.

Major-General Sir Brudenell White

"Once again we pause in our march and turn our eyes towards the Torch that was lighted at Anzac. We have come now to regard this as the light upon which we orient our future course. From its bright beams our remembrance is stirred and fresh inspiration comes not from remembrance alone but from the fellowship it renews. For the past twenty years the torch of Anzac has orientated our course and given us a clearer perspective; more, it has granted us inspiration and endowed us with strength to follow and maintain our ideals. In the light of our torch we go forth to the future with courage, and in sympathy, grown deeper and more sincere for those who still sorrow."

Sir Gilbert Dyett, Federal President

"The twentieth Anniversary of that unprecedented and memorable exploit, the landing at Gallipoli, which was the genesis of the imperishable name of 'Anzac,' will be observed throughout the Commonwealth on the 25th April.

"The prowess, resourcefulness and fortitude displayed on that occasion by those whose memory Anzac Day serves to honour, won the admiration of the civilised world and merited the lasting gratitude of the people of Australia.

"By their patriotism, tenacity and self-sacrifice the glorious traditions of the British Empire and the best interests of mankind were preserved, consequently it is the undeniable duty of the survivors of that terrible conflict—the Great World War—to provide in every practicable manner for the happiness of their dependents and those of our comrades whose circumstances entitle them to assistance.

"With this object in view, the Returned Soldiers' League has laboured since its inception and so that its prestige and influence may be maintained, it believes every ex-service man to become a member thereof.

"Therefore, I earnestly appeal to those concerned to resolve on Anzac Day to join the League, and thus facilitate the realisation of its worthy aspirations and ideals."

From General Sir Alexander Godley

Anzac Day of 1935 has a special significance for me, because it falls immediately after my return to the Old Country from a visit to my Anzac comrades. That visit has, for me, cemented more firmly than ever the wonderful bond which binds together those of us to whom the name of Anzac means so much. This year, fresh from having so lately visited your Returned Soldiers' Associations and seen so many of you, and from having been privileged, wearing the uniform of a General of the A.I.F., to attend the
Sandstone Sub-branch loses an energetic secretary by the transfer of Alfred J. Farrier from Sandstone to Southland. Alfred was the handy man of Sandstone, and one who fixed up the local wireless sets and everything else that went wrong about the place, though, apparently he had a big buck nigger to chop his wood for him. A local bard burst into rhyme over the transfer, but, unfortunately, if we publish it as sent the aforesaid might have his poet's license endorsed.

D.A.C. Quinn from Yandoonokka, a busy lad who served with the 2nd Tunneling Company, regathered with Harry Curtis and Bill Wilson of No. 3 Company to bid farewell to Ed Y. Taylor, also of No. 3 Company, just before his departure for the Eastern States. Ed, who is the father of the Yandoonokka Soldiers' settlement, is now sixty-five, but he is as young as most fellows are at forty.

Among the April birthdays was that of Frank O'Neill of Perth Sub-branch and a prominent member of the Anzac Club. Frank served with the New Zealanders during the war, and touched the forty-two mark on April 9.

The photographs of Gallipoli appearing in this issue were kindly made available by Mr. Eric Barnard from his remarkable collection of War photographs taken by himself while in the Signal Corps with which unit he served from the outbreak to the end of the war.

Mr. Barnard is also accredited with one of the finest collections of War Books in Australia. For many years he has been engaged in the Customs, shipping and forwarding business, and has recently started on his own account with offices in Perth and Fremantle. We wish him every success in his new venture.

Fred Williams of the Mt. Hawthorn- North Leederville Sub-branch, is still in hospital, the gamer leg giving him more trouble than he anticipated when he reported for treatment. His many friends hope he will soon be able to stand upright and reply in the usual manner as to his ability to keep one down.

Arthur Eagles of the Mt. Hawthorn- North Leederville Sub-branch, whose health has not been up to the mark for some time, has gone to Mt. Magnet to see what a change from one mount to another will do for him. We wish him a speedy return to health and strength.

Condolences are extended to Mr. H. Talbot of the North Perth Sub-branch on the loss of his wife who passed away after a sudden illness on March 15, and to Mr. E. V. Abraham of the same sub-branch, on the loss of his brother V. H. Abraham, who had long been a sufferer from war injuries for many years.

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HAY STREET — Next to AMBASSADORS

Captain J. J. Hopper, President of Muntadgin Sub-branch was a gunner in the 32nd Divisional Artillery (Imperial), and in the South African War was a comrade in arms with our own State President, Alf Yeates. Captain Hopper has Ross Keesing for an adjutant, and their 24 members comprise all the eligibles within 15 miles of the siding.

At Muntadgin recently, Mrs. Ross Keesing was the recipient of a tangible expression of the esteem of local members for her hospitality and kindness when the President, Captain Hopper presented her with a ladies' handbag.

Meredin Sub-branch is on the way to some of its old time glory under the leadership of Mr. Dick Law as President and Mr. J. Richmond, Secretary, who served with “Eggs-a-Cook.” Dick still talks about the “Major” and hopes to see all his schemes yet implemented.

A visitor to Hines Hill on a recent Sunday morning would have heard the National Anthem and digger’s choruses being sung at an early hour, the occasion being a combined Hines Hill and Baandee Digger’s Re-union to meet Headquarters representatives, presided over by Mr. A. Leving, ex-2nd Brigade Artillery, his colleague being Mr. Chas Hearle who carried a rifle with the 51st Battalion.

Mr. Mick Logan, well known as a tick tacker in the 4th Division Signallers, is now O.C. at the local Post Office at Meckering, and likes to spread his long legs and talk of old identities in the “Divy Sigs,” amongst whom are many doing well in this and other States.
**THE LISTENING POST**

Which things must perish. But Our hour
Comes not by staves or swords
So much as subtly, through the power
Of small corolling words.
No need to make the plot more plain
By any open thrust;
But—see Their memory is staid
Long ere Their bones are dust!
Wisely, but yearly, fitch some wreath
Lay some proud rite aside—
And daily tarnish with Our breath
The ends for which They died.
Distract, deride, decry, confuse—
Or—when it serves Us—pray!
So presently We break the use
And meaning of Their day.

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**OLD SHIPS**

(By C.E.C.)

Amongst the first division of the A.I.F. to arrive at the Dardanelles for the Landing there was, I suppose, a fair sprinkling of ex-Imperial service men. One who visited H.M.S. Agamemnon was formerly a Royal Marine who struck an old shipmate in one of our marines and promised if he came through all right to come aboard and see him again.

Months passed. We were lying at Mudros, and one evening a boat approached the ship with a solitary passenger, an A.I.F. lieutenant. He was met at the gangway by our jovial gunnery lieutenant who promptly invited him down to his cabin for a spot. The marine servant who brought the drinks to the cabin nearly had a fit to find seated there his old cobber, and he wasn't even able to say "How do!" Charmed with his visitor the gunnery lieutenant invited him to remain for dinner with the ward room officers, and so we saw the spectacle of our marine servant waiting at table on his cobber with all the strict routine of a naval officers' mess, and the gunnery lieutenant sending his quest off ashore in the picket boat without even having the chance to speak to the man he had come aboard to see.

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**THE A.I.F.**

Enlistments .......... 416,809
Embarked Overseas ..... 331,946
Killed ................ 60,278
Wounded ............. 32,136
Sick and Injured ..... 87,957

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**THE GOVERNMENT SPEAKS**

Though all the Dead were all forgot
And fared every tomb,
The Worm—the Worm that dieth not
Compels Us to our doom.
Though all which once was England stands
Subservient to Our will,
The Dead of whom we washed Our hands,
They have observance still.
We laid no finger to Their load.
We multiplied Their woes.
We used Their dearly-opened road
To traffic with Their foes:
And yet to Them men turn their eyes.
To Them are vows renewed
Of Faith, Obedience, Sacrifice,
Honour and Fortitude!

---

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RURAL REHABILITATION

Judging from the discussion at the last meeting of the State Executive, the gravity of the Soldier Settlers’ position is fully realised by members of the Land Committee. It was pointed out that we are well on in April and that the general position, as it affects relief from pressing debts, supplies of super and seed to men affected by rust or bad crops, is just as obscure as it was when representatives of the League interviewed Sir George Pearce in November last. Enquiries had been made at the Agricultural Bank and the only information forthcoming was that the Bank officials were awaiting definite news from Canberra as to the form Commonwealth relief should take. Referring to super supplies they said that full instructions had been issued to District Offices.

Summing up the position the Chairman of the Land Committee, Mr. W. J. Hunt said: “Mr. McCallum’s statement does not help us very much, nor give encouragement to the struggler who is being pushed for interest. Already it is April, and members of the League in the country have received no assurance from the Bank regarding their seeding operations. Men in the rust affected areas are desperate and without seed. What seed was in the district has been railed away. If arrangements for them are not made at once it will be too late. We have been informed that there is a committee at Geraldton dealing with necessary cases and that instructions will be issued to it regarding seed wheat. The Land Committee is doing all it can to ease the grave anxiety, but it is time those in authority did something to enable these men to begin their season’s work. The men are being pressed for arrears of interest and principal and cannot carry on. Their position will grow increasingly hopeless if they cannot start on seeding. We have knowledge of good men who are leaving their farms and coming to town. If only they could be reassured as to the future they could be encouraged to stay on their farms and battle on towards the day when farming can return to a profitable basis. Another difficulty regarding soldier clients of the Bank is that, in view of Mr. McCallum’s statement that individual cases will be handled only through district offices of the Bank, the League loses its former advantage of approaching the trustees directly with urgent cases.”

“The Feeling of Uncertainty”

Mr. H. L. Roche, Kojonup:—“Most soldier settlers’ capitalisation is too heavy for them to meet their full commitments at present prices of produce. We agree that the man who can pay interest should do so. In many cases, however, interest can be paid only by neglecting the property. The present situation is destroying initiative and enterprise. The commissionaires should make an early statement which will allay the feeling which the uncertainty is causing.”

Mr. C. H. Henning, Waroona:—“Where you go around the farms you find the men all frightened of clauses 50 and 51 of the Agricultural Bank Act. The clauses are not really as bad as they are painted. But unless the men get this reassurance He refuses a man permission to compromise with his debts. No cash offered to a bank is any good unless it includes principal and interest. These people must be given some sort of an objective, but on the situation to-day they have no outlook.”

The executive authorised a request to be made to the Bank for a definite statement as early as possible on such points as what proportion of a man’s income at present prices the Bank would require for interest.

THE MAY “LISTENING POST”

Copy for inclusion in our May issue must reach our office not later than 13th May. We will be publishing a special Empire and Local Trading number for Empire Shopping Week which is being organised in this State by the R.S.L. A number of our correspondents have missed this Anzac issue owing to copy arriving too late for inclusion. Our advice was that copy should reach us by the 13th.
THE OTHER LANDING

In commemorating the famous landing of the Australians and New Zealanders on Anzac Beach on April 25, 1915, it should never be forgotten that a similar landing was made by British troops on another part of the Peninsula. In the British Official History of the Dardanelles it describes this with a wealth of detail.

The History records the epic story of the River Clyde and the deathless heroism of the 29th Division on Beach V at the foot of a natural amphitheatre. Though the extraordinary strength of the position could not be gauged by a coastal reconnaissance, it was believed that the garrison was small, and it was hoped that an intense naval bombardment for half an hour would crush the opposition, but, as the River Clyde grounded, and five tow boats of Dublin Fusiliers got a few yards from the shore, hell suddenly was let loose. Devastating casualties were suffered within a few seconds, and most of the boats, with their devoted crews, were destroyed on the beach. Meanwhile, the stranded River Clyde and the water around it was swept with bullets. The scene was one of unforgettable heroism.

To enable the troops to land quickly sally ports were cut into the sides of the collier, and troops intended to double along broad gang planks to a floating bridge. The plan seemed simple on paper, but it collapsed in execution, so Commander Unwin improvised a bridge of lighters to get the troops ashore. Three lighters collected at the bows of the collier. Seizing a line from one of them, Commander Unwin plunged into the sea, followed by Able Seaman Williams, and swam ashore to pull the lighters into position. In a few minutes the leading lighter dragged on the beach, where the water was no more than 3 feet deep. Standing waist high in the water, two men continued to haul the line to keep the bridge in position. Commander Unwin shouted an order to the River Clyde, and disembarkation began. Henderson’s company of Fusiliers streamed on to the starboard gangway, and fell in heaps as they ran from the port side. Another company, under Captain Geddes, poured out cheering, and the first 48 men fell on the gangway.

The lighters were choked with dead and wounded, but those behind did not
THE LAND

Like sons of freemen, at the stern command
Of honour, faith and simple duty, they
Bore arms to keep war's ruin far away
From every portion of this sunlit land.
One faith, one purpose, welded all that band,
Which knew not caste nor creed, the fiery day
That saw the surf-like dash of their array
Sweep o'er the cliffs that rim the Aegean strand.
Honour the dead, and those who still retain
Their lands of tilth and pasture, in despite
Of unseen conflicts, grimmer far than war!
Are all a nation's promises but vain?
Must those who stood besides us in the fight
Be forced to leave the fields they battled for?

Anzac Day, 1935
C. R. Collins

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTH

The R.S.L. considers that a most pressing problem confronting Australia today is that of youth employment.

On April 5, Senator Collett asked the Minister representing the Prime Minister, "What is the present position in regard to the action taken, or proposed to be taken, by the Commonwealth Government in regard to securing a reduction of employment amongst the youth of Australia?"

The reply was:—The Loan Appropriation (Unemployed Relief) Bill, 1935, recently before the Senate provided for a grant of £3,328,999 to the States for forestry purposes, the States to contribute to the programme £285,000. In making this money available to the States, it was stipulated by the Commonwealth Government that 20 per cent. of the dual contribution (£607,000) should be expended on the employment of persons under 21 years of age.

Only last week, the Premier, Mr. Collier, when interviewed in connection with the national appeal on behalf of maternity and child welfare, a fund for which will constitute the Commonwealth's commemoration of the King's Silver Jubilee, stated that this State would certainly support such a nation-wide appeal. Mr Collier added, however, that the State was virtually committed to the Prince of Wales appeal on behalf of unemployed youth. What form the State's support to the latter appeal will take has not yet been made public.

Well known in Bruce Rock area is Mr. E. Morrow, author of "Iron in the Fire," and a frequent contributor to Digger's columns. Mr. Morrow served with Collett's own in the Great War.
people of Australia and England, the wonderful administration of their respective Governments and the sterling qualities of our Allies. His mood was contagious and at "Lights Out" we were bawling "Australia will be there."

Our next billets were a number of scattered farm houses and our particular location according to "Smiler" was the cosiest little posy in Flanders. Of course he steadfastly ignored the fact that it was the late domicile of grunting breakfast meat, and that our environment gave us all the Prodigal Son complex. "Look at the clean fragrant hay we've got to sleep on," he remarked. "The rain dripping through the roof stirs up that sweet, healthy aroma which city-dwellers read about and never enjoy."

Its warmth retaining and sleep inducing qualities were enhanced upon to such a degree that feather-bed and eider-down quilts became an unnecessary and superfluous luxury.

And so on, right through till the Armistice he went with that outward show of cheery optimism, practising in trench, billet or on the march the wonderful powers of auto-suggestion for the benefit of his immediate comrades.

If I was penning fiction, now would be the time to introduce the death scene in which Smiler goes to his Maker, elaborating on the advantages and happiness a soldier earns in dying for his country, but this being a true story of a true type, I am necessarily forced to conclude at the point where I last heard of him.

But this I know! Wherever he is now, or wherever he has been since the war his doctrine is such, that his many friends, and they would be numerous, are all the richer in that sentiment which makes them strive to make this place a brighter and happier world.

THE ANZACS:

"They went with songs to the battle, they were young, straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow. They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted. They fell with their faces to the foe." — L. Binyou.

Twenty years have passed since the historic landing on Gallipoli. It is Australia's supreme story of courage and hardihood. But are the children as familiar with it as with heroic deeds centuries old? Children are ardent hero-worshippers and the story of Anzac should be told to them as long as they are able to converse with the Anzacs themselves. The 25th of April would also, have a deeper significance for them.

John Masefield first saw the Australian soldiers as they embarked at Lemnos for the Peninsula. He wrote of them "They were almost all men who had enlisted since the declaration of war, and had had not more than six months active training. They were, however, the finest body of young men ever brought together in modern times. For physical beauty and nobility of bearing they surpassed any men I have ever seen, they walked and looked like the kings in old poems."

In the dash and excitement of the landing, the Australians, gallantly withstanding their baptism of fire, scrambled up the cliffs and somehow achieved the impossible by entrenching on the ridge preparatory to the Turkish attack.

It was in the eight months that followed, however, that their powers of endurance were tested to the utmost. Heat and thirst, disease and flies afflicted them. There wasgrim fighting, deadly attacks and monotonous trench-warfare. Then came bitter cold, frost bite and blizzard. Yet they were sad and disappointed men when orders came for them to quit. It had been in these months that their splendid comradeship had been born. They could never forget the associations formed there. The "Anzac Book" preserves for us the spirit of that little army.

From the story of Anzac the children will learn not only what qualities of character the men possessed, but the standard of conduct which is expected of them, the younger generation, in peace time — loyalty and comradeship, sacrifice and service. The tale will not inspire them with a love for fighting, rather will it bring home to them the great price that was once paid for the liberty that they enjoy.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION:

Although the date and place of the Third Annual Exhibition has not been fixed, an amended schedule is in course of preparation. Each auxiliary will receive a copy of the 1934's schedule with additions and alterations. It is hoped that, having this, members will be able to commence their work for the Exhibition earlier this year.

We are fortunate in having procured the services of several instructors, so that classes will be held in the evenings at Anzac House. Mrs. McLaren of Bayswater Auxiliary has kindly undertaken to instruct in the making of novelty toys. "She will have her first class on Tuesday evening, the 7th of May, at 7.30 p.m., in the Auxiliary room. Members are asked to bring along a piece of calico, oddments of material, also cotton and needles.

Other demonstrations will be announced later. The charge for each class will be 30 per member. It is hoped to make a special class section in the Exhibition.

VICTORIA PARK:

The Auxiliary held a very successful meeting on Friday, March 22, at the Library Hall, and members were reminded to fall in on Anzac Day at the corner of Salford Road instead of the Post Office as on previous occasions at shortly after 2.15 on Thursday, April 25. Mrs. H. Taylor promised to provide the wreath as on former occasions to be placed on the Memorial on behalf of the Auxiliary.

The social that followed was exceptionally good, and the Social Committee is to be congratulated. The artists included Miss O. Caldwell (song), Mrs. Haines (recitations), Mrs. Kieler and Mr. Cox (songs), and Miss Olga Vickers (songs and dances), and last but not least a humorous sketch entitled "A
Family Affair," acted by Mrs. Vickers, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Kinnane, Miss Kinnane, Mrs. Kieler and Mrs. Jack Matthews.

Members are reminded that on May 18 the new hall will be opened. There is a lot of work to do before us to help keep the ball rolling, so all members are asked to come along in full force.

**BAYSWATER**

The President, Mrs. Power, presided over a very good attendance of members at the general meeting held on April 4, and warmly welcomed two new members to the fold. The social part of the evening was led by the capable hands of Mesdames Dinning, Hutchins and Pickups. Competitions and games were both delightful, new and tricky, especially the straw and pea competition. During the evening a pretty string of crystal beads and a very tempting looking cake were raffled. The winners of these went home very pleased with themselves. Community singing, dancing, games and a song by a lady visitor all helped to make a very enjoyable evening. The jumble sale held recently was not quite the success we had hoped for. The Maylands ladies gave us a grand time at a social evening held in Masonic Hall, Maylands, recently. The evening was both gay and hearty and the time passed all too quickly. Everyone was sorry when it was time to board the train for home.

Preparations are being made to entertain the Lemnos patients on April 26, when the boys will be our guests at high tea.

**MOUNT HELENA**

Mt. Helena held its first meeting this year on March 21st. The annual balance sheet showed a good profit had been handed over to the R.S.L. Amelioration Fund, money raised by entertainments, etc.

Election of officers resulted—President, Mrs. W. Mayne, re-elected; Secretary, Miss W. Boyes, re-elected; Treasurer, Mrs. Bentley, re-elected; Vice-President, Mrs. Crosley.

At the December meeting the President presented Mrs. Bentley with a handsome handbag, in token of our appreciation of much hard work done since we started our Auxiliary in October, 1929. The year closed with twelve members.

**CLAREMONT**

The monthly meeting was held on April 3 when arrangements were finalized for the Children's Fancy Dress Ball. The President, Mrs. F. Copelin, reported that the "visiting committee" had paid a visit to a patient in the C.H.I. in compliance with a request from a country Auxiliary.

The Ball, which was held on April 11 in the Parish Hall, was given by the Claremont sub-branch assisted by the Women's Auxiliary, and was voted a great success by the large crowd present. The judges, Mesdames Mansbridge, Briggs and McKenzie had an arduous task in awarding the many prizes. The hall was gaily decorated, and the children thoroughly enjoyed dancing to the strains of Mr. Rob Thompson. Miss Edwards was in charge of the Grand March.

Women's Auxiliary who assisted were—President, Mrs. F. Copelin, Vice-Presidents Mesdames Mansbridge and Fitzpatrick, Secretary Miss F. Bryant, Treasurer Miss Dewar, Mesdames Booth, Ryan, Harvey-Rae, Wade, Severn, Millar, Ingram, Hutchins, Powell, and Hatchett.
23rd April, 1935

THE LISTENING POST

SUB-BRANCH ACTIVITIES

GREAT SOUTHERN RE-UNION
A WELL ORGANISED AND SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION
(Notes by "Jarrah")

Old soldiers never die. One would have no doubt on that score after attending the re-union on 30th March. The heads may be showing grey patches and even bare spots, but the same old spirit is there.

From the four parts of the compass they travelled, from Lake Grace, Koironup, Narrogin, Albany, and one came from Ravensthorpe, two hundred miles away. One has to attend a gathering of this sort to understand the finest product of the late war—the comradeship of men.

The central executive was worthily represented by Messrs W. J. Hunt and C. Ferguson, while the following branches answered "present"—Tambellup, Koironup, Gnowangerup, Ravensthorpe, Wagin, Albany, Dumbleyung, Narrogin, Lake-Grace and a very strong representation from Katanning. The dining hall was a picture. The Katanning Woman's Auxiliary, a very live body, had charge, and excelled all previous efforts.

President Tyler had reason to be proud of his team. They had made careful preparations and carried them out with the same precision that made "Jerry" appreciate an Auskie raiding party in the old days. The evening was a succession of bright "spots," verbal, musical, and, well—the other kind of "spot." Jim Morgan, President D. Morrell, ex-servicemen, duggers will understand the show did not lack "ginger.

President Collinson from Lake Grace explained that he had tried to combine business with pleasure. He and a friend left Lake Grace intending to buy a combine and a cow at Katanning, but had finished up with a chaff cutter and a separator! President Butler, resident magistrate of Albany, expressed his pleasure at meeting so many ex-service men, though he believed some people did not appreciate his speeches. It was the final sentence they did not like. The Narrogin President, D. Morrell, explained they had left with twelve diggers, but only four had arrived. Arnold Potts, Koironup, interjected that their training in the A.I.F. as, "mopping-up" parties was the trouble.

Ray Hammer, Tambellup, President Dolley, Gnowangerup, Tom Towers, Dumbleyung, H. Piesse, Wagin, Arnold Potts, Koironup, and President Newton, Ravensthorpe, worthily upheld the honour of their respective sub-branches, and one and all congratulated the Katanning Sub-branch on such a splendid gathering.

Messrs Hunt and Ferguson of the central executive spoke very ably and in a more serious strain. Mr. Hunt outlined a few of the main points before the executive regarded the man, the land and the Agricultural Bank. He also congratulated the Great Southern on having Pat Roach as a country member on the executive.

Mr. Ferguson showed he knew his subject when he spoke on pensions.

"Horry" Tyler was greeted with more than the usual musical barrage when he responded on behalf of Katanning, and the meeting showed that they appreciated the work of his team.

After expressing his pleasure at presiding over such a wonderful gathering he announced that a Diggers' Golf Tournament would be held on the Katanning Links in June. T. Edmondson of Katanning had presented a Cup to be called the R.S.L. Cup to be held by the member of the branch who won it for twelve months.

Messrs Cobb, Ripon and Hall sang in excellent style, while an orchestra with Messrs. Crouch, Mourtiz, Wingrey and Morrell made the evening one to remember.

The writer has attended soldier's functions in all parts of the State and the reunion on Saturday evening, the 30th March, will be remembered among the best. It was well organised, enthusiastic, orderly and a credit to all concerned. Over 160 ex-soldiers gathered, and for a few hours the spirit of the A.I.F. came to life again.

MOUNT HELENA

At the last meeting an election of officers took place who were voted into the following positions—President W. Mayne; Vice-Presidents, T. Serrier and Beer; Secretary, J. Blundell; Treasurer, Butler; Publicity Officer, C. S. Boyce; Committee, Ballfour, Cameron, Stone, Stevenson and Wright.

On March 23rd the first annual re-union of the branch took place in the hall, when approximately 40 ex-Diggers sat down to an enjoyable snack, kindly provided by Women's Auxiliary, members and relatives. Other necessary additions were there of course, in the form of neck oil.

Bill Mayne was master of ceremonies. After the usual loyal toasts of the King, Navy, Army and Air Force had been given, the proceedings continued by a determined attack by Mr. Philp from his pension dug-out, and numerous remarks from Mr. Aberle, both of whom answered the call from head quarters.

Other visitors included Messrs. L. Thorne, M.L.A., Groves, Secretary Main Road Board; La Mott, Swan Sub-branch, Lamb, Wilshuizen, Bird, Anderson and Beeten.

Musical dialogues were distinctly excellent thanks to pianist Foley, who kept the troops on the move with lively airs interspersed, while Gundi Din never showed better in our part, nor did the Patent medicine man—both were worth going miles to hear, while McKeen and others were well at the fore with their yarns and ditties.

A pleasing function at the end was a presentation to our late Secretary, J. McGregor, of a rug, and we all hope it will keep him warm in this cold world.

A most enjoyable evening ended with lights out, sounded soon after twelve o'clock.

ALBANY

The monthly meeting was held in the R.S.L. Institute on March 19, with Mr. E. Y. Butler, R.M., in the Chair.

The report of delegation to public meeting held at the Town Hall in aid of the W.A. Institute for the Blind was received and approved. Mr. J. L. Vincent was appointed to represent this sub-branch at all future meetings. A discussion then took place on the matter of "Preference to Returned Men," especially in connection with situations under the local Municipal Council. A recommendation that more returned men submit themselves for vacancies on the Council seems to be the answer. It was suggested that the Anzac Day service in Albany this year be an

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open air one, and the committee was authorized to interview the Council to complete arrangements. The Dawn Services and Pilgrimage will be held at the usual time and place. In connection with the Membership Drive it was decided to send a circular letter to all the war service men in the district who are not already members of the League, inviting them to attend all meetings and functions.

A report of Sons of Soldiers’ League Secretary was received and appreciation was expressed at the increasing membership. The President suitably welcomed visitors from other sub-branches. An attendance of 32 was recorded and apologies for several absent members were received.

CARLISLE

The monthly meeting took the form of a smoke social. It was well up to the usual standard. Visitors from South Perth, Victoria Park and from distant Ravensthorpe were present. With a good muster of the sub-branch members, the tables were well filled. A very good musical programme was put on. (The Awcliffe Bros. of Nedlands gave some very good turns with their stringed instruments, and the well-known pair of Vagbons, Messrs. Devenish and Morris, entertained everyone with their very clever musical turns. The sub-branch were very fortunate in being able to get Dixon’s Jazz Band, for they were able to set a good lead in the community singing which is always appreciated.

Our S.S.L. has a very good supporter in Mr. McLean Roberts, who has offered to teach the lads the Malay language, and has a class of fourteen. He has also given the lads some very interesting lectures on the planting of rubber trees and the life on a plantation.

Arrangements for our Anzac Service in the Memorial Hall, Carlisle, at 7 p.m. on Anzac Day are well in hand and we hope to get our usual good muster of returned men and the public in general.

KELLERBERRIN AND DISTRICT

The usual monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, April 3, in the P.P.A. Rooms, Kellerberrin, with the President, Mr. Geo. Ogilvie, in the Chair. The usual number of members were present including Mr. J. Dixon, and T. Unsworth, new members, to whom the President extended a very hearty welcome. Arrangements were made for Anzac Day on the same lines as last year. It is hoped that all ex-servicemen will take a point of being “on parade” on that day. The annual smoke social will be held in the Agricultural Hall on May 8. It is anticipated that a representative from the Executive will be present. A good musical programme is being arranged. Keen interest is being shown in the prospect to form an S.S.L. in this district.

TOODYAY

A very enjoyable and profitable stunt was initiated at the March meeting. Member’s wives filled in the time at bridge in the Main Hall while the usual business was being transacted in the Lesser Hall. After the completion of routine matters an excellent supper provided by the ladies was enjoyed and voted a great success by all present. The Lad’s Night is to be a quarterly function. Arrangements are well in hand for Anzac Day, when the Dawn Service will be held at 6 a.m., and the afternoon service at 3 p.m., both at the Memorial Park. Following last year’s success a parade consisting of Returned Soldiers, ex-Imperial men, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and the Toodyay Fire Brigade will march from the Post Office to the Memorial Park—preceding the Afternoon Service. A

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THE LISTENING POST

25th April, 1935

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non-attendance of Mr. Yeates, the State President.

QUAIRADING

At the monthly meeting of the sub-branch held in the Dangi Hotel on the 2nd April, it was decided to hold the Anzac Day services as usual at 3 p.m. at Quairading, but, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the ground due to preparation for the cultivation of flowers in beds surrounding the Memorial, it was decided to hold the religious part of the service in the Hall this year.

At 3 p.m. there will be a parade of Returned Soldiers, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Brownies at the Town Hall, who will then march to the Memorial for the preparatory ceremony of laying the wreaths and observing the two minutes' silence, returning to the Hall for the usual combined religious service, as laid down in the programme of the State Executive.

It was also decided to hold a Ball on the 30th May to be called the "King's Silver Jubilee Ball." under the auspices of the local R.S.L. in conjunction with the Women's Auxiliary.

The Annual Re-union Dinner was held in the Quairading Hotel on Thursday evening the 4th April. The number present was 70 which constituted a record. The visitors were Col. Lamb, M.C., and D. M. Benson, State Secretary, who represented the League, Hon. C. G. Latham and Jas. Mann, Esq., M.L.A., H. M. Growden, Road Board, Dr. Keith McGinn, Medical Services, Mr. G. Hutchinson, Quairading, and Mr. C. Kirkwood, Dangin. Mr. Bert Shenton, an ex-chairman and still a member of the Road Board, the President of the Corrigin, Beverley and York, also the Secretary of Beverley Sub-branch. Nearly all the services were represented. A.I.F. predominated of course, but the Imperial Army ran well up, several representatives also from the Navy, South African Veterans and two Sons of Soldier's League. It was a great night but not one ambulance was needed to take casualties. The secretary of the sub-branch who complained of the telling of improper stories at these gatherings should have been with us. We can safely testify that we would have been shocked. It was really wonderful to see the way the old spirit of comradeship was revived by the meeting of old cobbers, in some cases for the first time since their return from active service. Promises were freely exchanged to meet each other again as often as possible before "Last Post" is sounded.

During the evening a presentation was made by Col. Lamb to Mr. R. Witford, past President, of a framed Certificate of Service for the period of 24 years president of the sub-branch. Mr. Witford suitably responded.

CARLISLE

Finance is at a satisfactory level, owing largely to the efforts of the "Hairy Fairies" concert party, which, directed by Mr. G. Grant, has given two concerts, one at Carlisle and one at Victoria Park. At present the male-ballet is preparing for a concert to be given at the Edward Millen Home. At meetings great interest is shown in the quota, dinner, etc., competitions especially as one of our wardens, Mr. Nicol, has promised to donate a trophy for the winner. Vaulting horse and parallel bars are also very popular and a number of members have formed a club to learn Malay. Mr. McLean, Roberts is the teacher. The same gentleman also acted as adjudicator at the last meeting, when two teams debated on the subject "Should bachelors be taxed." The ayes won comfortably.

PERTH

(By Rolfe Em)

The second monthly meeting of the Perth Sub-branch R.S.L. was voted by all present to be a delightful evening. The night was spent in playing of social games with the Mt. Lawley Sub-branch, with whom we have only once previously had the honour of playing. As was to be expected, despite the opinion of many of the Mt. Lawley members, Perth Sub-branch won all five games although in many instances the position was very keen. At the President of the Mt. Lawley Sub-branch, Mr. O. Williams, in a delightful and entertaining speech, presented cricketing trophies to the Messrs. Wembley and Lawnton, and shooting trophies to Messrs. Lawnton and Ennouf for their efficiency in the respective games during the past season.

At our last meeting as usual we had quite a lot of business to put forward and to report on the majority of it. Mr. Editor, would probably take more space than your paper can let me have. Amongst the many items of varied interest was the report of the Poppy Club which was inaugurated by the Perth Sub-branch R.S.L. and started its Old Time Modern dances at Anzac House on April 11. The first night was a great success and the Poppy Club is looking forward to greater success in the near future.

At long last we are to have a little sub-branch dinner this week which will be issued under the name of the "Bubbling Brook." The reason why this name came to be selected has not yet be made known to the writer, but I wish the "Bubbling Brook" every success.

The President announced that at the next meeting on April 23 Dr. Cyril Bryan is to give a lecture to members and an invitation is extended to any returned soldier to be present on this occasion. It was also announced that the program of activities for May is on the "European Situation," and this should prove of great interest to all ex-service men.

May I be permitted to extend Anzac Day greetings on behalf of the members of the Perth Sub-branch to all other sub-service men.

NORTH PERTH

A Digger's Diary

(With profound apologies to the Shades of Samuel)

March 13.—To sub-branch general meeting. An excellent muster of members which was pleasing to see, and a fine answer to our President's appeal by personal letter to all members. I think the attendance still further improve, so that the "Newdegate Cup," of which we are all proud, to our sub-branch this year. Anson, the business done Brigadier A. M. MacArthur Anson, O.E., O.C., will be commandant to the army in this State. Did I mention an excellent talk of "Side Lights on Gallipoli." The Brigadier spoke not with polished tongue, but tell his story as all Diggers do, and who knows, perhaps which made much sport to all. By and by to a pleasant supper of ale, cakes and cheese, which was enjoyed by all, especially the Brigadier. He, while telling stories to those about him, drank his ale from a large silver pint tumbler. Lord! how I did love him, or having but a small glass to drink from. A pleasant evening. Home in very good content, but in thought of some demur I did to Mrs. Axford who, although having permanent employment and a good wage, did cry poor purse and refrain to club in the supper reckoning. Yet eat and drink with much relish. A mean cry, may think, like only to Baksheshi of the Cairo street Arab. Free supper, as all know, be a privilege only to those of none or but broken employment.

22nd.—This night to social committee, there hear much discourse on schemes, to convert the sub-branch flower show this September come, to a Homecrafts and Floria Exhibition, and asking of the alliance of our Women's Auxiliary to it. An excellent scheme, perhaps which I am in great hope all members will study to assist making a huge success.

27th.—This night to sub-branch bridge party to watch and the fine ladies and gentleman at play. I spoilt by Mr. McBean and Mrs. Axford who, with the offered buns of coffee and sandwich, bid me to the store for extra provisions to the supper. When come back I find Mrs. James, Mrs. McBean, Mrs. Axford and Mrs. Whitey right also giving help in the kitchen. Whilst I drink my coffee come Mrs. Cliff from the card room and beg she be given, the inside of the body part of the crayfish for her supper. "Poh!" cry the other ladies with grimace.
Pursuit of Knowledge

The main purpose and endeavour of active educational effort must necessarily be the training and equipping of youth to face and successfully surmount the trials and problems of life.

In all things, a habit commenced in childhood, while the mind and individuality are plastic, is far more likely to prove lasting than when begun later in life.

It was with a full conception of at least one great purpose in the pursuit of knowledge that the Commonwealth Savings Bank planned its service to apply, as directly for the benefit of children as for adults. The despatching of regular weekly sums in a Savings Bank account is a practical and logical illustration of the thrift lesson, and the Commonwealth Savings Bank has extended its facilities throughout all Australia to make that lesson easy and valuable.

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THE LISTENING POST

25th April, 1935

MIDLAND JUNCTION

At the meeting held in the Town Hall on April 11, President M. Vickery presided over a fair attendance. The membership drive, thanks to the good work of Len Wilkinson, Andy Muir, Ben Badis and others is showing good results. An effort is being made to secure the local Drill Hall, which it is believed will be vacated by the military authorities in June, for the Sons of Soldiers who are badly in need of suitable accommodation.

Our own Federal members will be approached on the matter.

As Andy Muir played a leading part in the formation of the Sons of Soldiers Sub-branch in Midland Junction, he was appointed delegate to the S.S.L. conference. This year's Anzac Day service will be held as usual on the Midland Railway Reserve. All ex-service men and relatives are invited to attend at 9 a.m. on Anzac Day at a concert which has been specially arranged. In keeping with the solemnity of the day, items will be rendered by combined choirs, assisted by visiting artists. No admission charge will be made for what should prove a very enjoyable entertainment.

Cricket secretary J. Shanahan reported on the final of the R.S.L. Pennant Championship series which Maylands secured by 21 runs. It was decided to send the usual letter of congratulation.

NEDLANDS

The March meeting was attended by over 100 members, and from 50 to 60 visitors. Among the latter were Mr. E. S. Watt, editor and publisher of "The Listening Post," who also represents the sub-branch on the State Executive; the Hon. C. G. Latham, M.L.A., the Leader of the Opposition, who served abroad with the 16th Battalion, and who is now resident of Nedlands; Messrs. Fred Aberle, Bill Lovett and Mervyn Offer, presidents of the Nedlands, Maylands, and West Perth Sub-branches respectively; Messrs. Harold Hopperton and Bert King, President and Secretary of the R.S.L. Cricket Association; and Mr. Jack Williams, a committee man of the Kalgoorlie Sub-branch.

Pursuit of Knowledge

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia
Agricultural Bank and Rehabilitation of Primary Products

At the meeting of the No. 4 District Committee of the R.S.L., held at Katanning on 31st March, the Hon. Harold V. Piesse, M.L.C., spoke most instructively to the gathering tracing an imaginary case of a returned soldier settled on a re-purchased estate. The subject matter is of such importance to soldier land settlers that we are publishing Mr. Piesse’s notes in full in two instalments, the second of which will appear in our May issue.

Mr. Piesse’s notes are as follows:

**SUBJECT:**

No. 1.—The Agricultural Bank Act takes over the Soldier Settler Act in its entirety: At a deputation introduced by myself and consisting of Messrs. Dolly, Stewart of Gnowangerup to the Under Secretary for Lands, in connection with the re-valuation of Soldier Settlers’ Estates, the Under Secretary informed us that “Returned Soldiers’ properties DO come under the Agricultural Bank Act for rehabilitation and re-valuation.”

No. 2.—I only intend dealing with two clauses in the Agricultural Bank Act, but would be pleased to answer any questions at the end of my address. I would ask those present to take notes and answer any questions that my colleague (Mr. Thompson) and I myself cannot answer, we will certainly make enquiries into and furnish your committee with replies at a later date.

No. 3.—As a business man, a Trustee and receiver under the Farmers’ Debt Adjustment Act, and being a practical farmer, I have more opportunities than the average man of obtaining information in connection with rehabilitation of farmers affairs and debts. Over the past twelve months, with the assistance of Unsecured Creditors, three different Returned Soldier farmers have been rehabilitated on Agricultural Bank properties and, of these three cases under my control, a composition was agreed to of 6s. and 10s. in the £. If your committee are desirous, at any time, of obtaining information as to the procedure in this matter under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, I would be only too pleased to furnish this.

My reason for mentioning these cases is that the new Legislature, under the Agricultural Bank Bill and the Farmers’ Debts Adjustment Act, is practically on all fours with a scheme of arrangement under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, without the excessive cost of legal expenses, the Federal Parliament having passed an amendment to the Commonwealth Bank Act permitting the State to deal with these cases legally.

No. 4.—AGRICULTURAL BANK ACT, CLAUSE 51, STATUTORY CHARGES.—As far as the Returned Soldiers are concerned, this particular Clause has been in force since the passing of the Soldiers’ Settlement Act, and is similar to the old Clause 37A, only it goes further than this Clause and provides for security over all livestock, farm produce, wool clips, to the extent of one year’s interest and this is known as a Statutory Lien.

The stock grazing on property that is mortgaged to the Agricultural Bank is held under this security, but where Bills of Sale are held by Stock firms, the firm covered has the right to advance money up to Monday, 18th March, 1935.

At this date the new Agricultural Bank Act was proclaimed by the Governor and Council and the new Commissioner took charge. From this date no Stock firm is allowed to increase their advances without first obtaining the consent of the Agricultural Bank. In my opinion it is advisable for all farmers to obtain the consent of the Bank for any further loans that are being advanced.
by their brokers as, to my way of thinking, Sub-clause 2 of Clause 51 still protects the Bank for the Statutory Lien out of the wool proceeds in future.

No. 5.—Where a Bill of Sale is not held on the sheep by a Stock firm, the Bank have the control of the account but conditionally the settler makes provision to meet his Statutory Lien from either wool proceeds or other produce, wheat, etc., he has freedom. At all times he can apply to the Agricultural Bank for a release, under the Lien, for sufficient proceeds to enable him to carry on, such as sustenance, living expenses, etc.

No. 6.—As before mentioned, on no account can a farmer under the Statutory Lien obtain further increased advances from his brokers without first obtaining the consent of the Bank. A broker has the right to advance to the full value of the Lien on the stock that is held on the date of Monday, 18th March, 1935, but to my way of thinking, it is advisable for the stock firm to set out an arrangement for the approval of the Bank out of proceeds of the 1935 wool clip, and the income from live stock. In many instances, it would not be practicable to pay the Statutory Lien in full. Therefore I would take the following example:—

Example.—A man owes £320 to a broker on 800 sheep, and supposing his wool proceeds are worth £160, sale of surplus sheep £40, making the total returns £200. In this case I would suggest that the Bank be asked to accept 50 per cent. of their Statutory Lien, which we will estimate at £100; and the proceeds could then be released to the farmer to pay, say, the following expenses:—

This statement is purely an imaginary one of a farmer who is only grazing sheep, but in the case of a mixed farmer there would naturally be returns from his cropping operations. Every case would be treated on its merits and the earning capacity of the particular farm in question.

No. 7.—As a Trustee I have had many instances brought under my notice in which brokers in 1930 had advanced up to £2,000 odd under stock and wool Lien and over the past five years there has not been one single penny paid to the Agricultural Bank for interest. The result is that the overdue interest has increased to approximately £600 and £700 on Bank security, and the brokers have reduced their account from £2,000 to £500. They have certainly paid sustenance to the farmer, money for improvements, machinery hire, but the Agricultural Bank has received no reduction in interest whatsoever. Now I would ask those present can they imagine an Associated Bank or a private mortgagor standing in the same position and agreeing to this procedure.

(No. 8.—A farmer who approached me lately is in the following position:—

He purchased a farm for which he paid £1,000 cash, took over the Agricultural Bank mortgage of £1,200, gave a second mortgage to the owner for the part payment £2,250, arranged with a broker for £500, limit under Stock Lien. This property was purchased in 1929. His stock firm advanced him sufficient money out of proceeds of wool, live stock, etc., for sustenance, dam sinking, fencing, purchase of machinery, purchase of horses for farm work. The farmer's wife having inherited money during this period put the whole of same into the farm. The farmer and his son are working full time on the property, but owing to depression and the low price of farm products, he has not made sufficient money to be able to pay the Agricultural Bank any interest whatsoever, and this has accumulated to £600 odd. The second mortgagor, who was the late owner of the farm, sold his mortgage to a third party. The third party lodged the mortgage as security to raise a loan of £500. The fourth party who advanced the money, is now suing the third party.
for interest on the money loaned, and he, in his turn, will have to take proceedings against the farmer.

I was asked to see what I could do to stay these proceedings, so I approached the stock firm for a further advance of £50 to pay the interest in question, but was definitely told that they could not see their way clear to advance any further money as they had already advanced to the full value of the wool, less interest on the account. The manager of the firm pointed out to me that if they could make a further advance of £50 it should be paid to the Agricultural Bank and not to the second mortgagee.

My reason for mentioning this case is that if this farmer is sued for the interest, a judgment could be obtained, but to avoid this, the man in question could apply under Farmers' Debt Adjustment Act and a stay order could be issued:

Therefore, I do wish to impress upon all primary producers that where they are in absolute difficulty and cannot see daylight, they should consider the advisability of applying under this Act, because it certainly gives them more freedom in carrying on their properties.

I may mention that one returned soldier, whose affairs are controlled in my office, in 1930 had 40 sheep. To-day he has 800 high quality sheep, reared 300 lambs and the proceeds of his sheep and wheat last year enable him to carry on successfully, even at the low price that was offering for these products.

No. 9.—Rehabilitation. This, I take it, is the most important portion of the Agricultural Bank Act, which the men present to-day wish to discuss. There are many classes of settlers under the control of the Bank, but the ones I intend dealing with to-day are Returned Soldiers on re-purchased properties and returned soldiers on Agricultural Bank properties.

No. 10.—Re-purchased Properties. The member for the district (Mr. Arnold E. Piesse, M.L.A.) has had many conferences with returned soldiers at Katoomba and Gnowangerup. During his absence in England he has asked his colleague, Mr. Thomson, M.L.C., and myself, as a member of the Legislative Council, to act on his behalf and assist in any way possible—not only returned men, but also those farmers who wish to have advice and help under the new rehabilitation scheme, and you can rest assured that we will do all in our power to assist with this object in view.

I have prepared an imaginary statement of a returned soldier on a re-purchased estate (which is attached) and if this man is to be rehabilitated, the following is his position:

He owes the Agricultural Bank the sum of £1,780—his overdue interest amounts to £25. His debt due to the Crown, being principal amount owing on the land is £1,300, and his overdue principal interest due to the Lands Department is £6,535.

Now the position is that this man either through having agreed to pay too high a value for the farm, or not being able to meet his interest, is now overcapitalised. Debts due on hire of machinery amount to £125, unsecured creditors as listed amount to £735, the majority of this amount being for a wheat advance that had been previously obtained when the price of wheat took such a sudden fall.

The case looks apparently hopeless, but my idea under the Rehabilitation Scheme, there will be no difficulty in dealing with the unsecured creditors as the procedure, to my way of thinking, is as follows:

Say, in this man's case, it is agreed after conference with the Agricultural Bank Commissioner and the creditors, that an offer of 10s. in the £ will be accepted by the unsecured creditors in full settlement. This amount would then be found under the Federal Aid Scheme, and would be paid out by the Agricultural Bank in full settlement of the unsecured creditors accounts, and would be charged to the farmer over a period of years without interest. The period of time would be fixed by the productivity of the farm; but now how is the farmer going to make his payments whilst he is to pay statutory interest on his Agricultural Bank mortgage, on his land purchase money and the overdue payments under the Lands Act and overdue interest on capital?

This is the position—of which we are looking for a solution to-day, and the farmer will have to furnish a complete list of his assets and liabilities set out on similar lines to those attached, but I take it that the Agricultural Bank will have similar forms to this printed for this purpose, which could be obtained and filled in.

The great difficulty that I can see is the finding of sufficient money for the farmer to carry on as he will require money for this purpose, particularly as the whole of his assets are secured under Statutory Lien or Statutory Payments.

In the case of returned soldiers on re-purchased estates, there are very few second mortgages, but when a second mortgage does exist, not only on a repurchased estate, but also on an Agricultural Bank farm, same is treated as an unsecured debt under the new Agricultural Bank Act and Farmers' Debt Adjustment Act.

When a farmer has put up his case to the rehabilitation committee, he would have to give very good reasons for the writing down of the value of his property.

Palungup Estate. One of the most satisfactory repurchased estates, from a Government point of view, is the above estate east of Broomhill. There are many factors that have made this estate successful, and a few of them are as follows:

(1) The land is of excellent quality.
(2) The district is a good one, with a splendid rainfall.
(3) The main reason is that the men who have selected this land have been excellent farmers, and are working the land to the best advantage, and they have
greatly assisted in putting Gnowangerup on the map as a wheat growing district.

I have had opportunities of going through the facts and figures in connection with this estate and do wish to advise those applying for rehabilitation that when they ask for the writing down of this land they will have to prove that they cannot possibly make a living on same at the present capital value of the property.

There have been some astounding returns from this estate and I will just quote a few:

(a) One man was advanced the sum of £7,630 by the Agricultural Bank for machinery, horses, buildings, improvements, etc., and during the time of high prices of wool and wheat, he repaid the Bank £6,496, on account of the above advance, and to-day owes the Agricultural Bank £1,117, approximately.

(b) Another farmer has 643 acres of land—630 acres are cleared, 165 acres were put under crop (wheat), and 65 acres were fallowed. His average grazing is 270 sheep and 100 lambs. This is a good carrying capacity for such a small area of land, and shows that every acre is being worked on this farm, but in my opinion the area is too small, particularly as the price of produce has fallen so considerably and the world's prospects are by no means hopeful for a return to old prices.

(c) Another instance is a man on a repurchased estate, has 1,386 acres cleared, 400 acres seeded with wheat, 140 acres with oats and 300 acres were fallowed. His carrying capacity is nine horses, eight cattle, 1,170 sheep. The advance on this man's property at the present time, including the Lands Department and the Agricultural Bank, is only £1½/6 per acre.

(d) I was told of a man on the Pallinup Estate who cropped 336 acres the year before last, produced 3,460 bags of wheat, carried 700 sheep and the total approximate area of his property is 1,330 acres. This man's property must be considered a very valuable one, although I am not losing sight of the fact that the personal equation has considerable bearing on the matter of production received from this farm.

Those applying for rehabilitation will have to bear in mind that there are several instances where farmers on the Pallinup Estate have bought-out their neighbours, taking over the whole of their debts and paying a premium to the seller for the right of the property.

Now my reasons for mentioning the above instances are that these are some of the difficulties that will have to be set aside when farmers are applying for a writing down of the value of their properties, and the following must be borne in mind when a farmer is furnishing a statement for this purpose.

(1) What improvements have been made by the farmer on the farm at his own expense? What is the value of the improvements that have been made for the money loaned for this purpose?

(2) A statement should be set out of the total earnings of the farm, say over the past three years, and proving that it is impossible to pay the interest and instalments and carry on.

(3) In the majority of cases in repurchased estates, I do not think it would be the desire of the settler to apply for a write down of his Agricultural Bank account, as this money has been advanced purely for improvements, stock- ing up the farm seed, etc.

(4) The main application will be for a re-valuation for the capital cost of the property and the writing off of the whole, or portion of the interest that has been charged.

I have had many opportunities of conferring with soldier settlers and have discussed positions with leading officials of the Bank. One man told me that he thought that the Department would be prepared to postpone the payment of Land rents, and overdue interest at the pleasure of the Minister, or the Governor in Council, and that only interest would be charged on the amount owing, but in my opinion this would hardly meet the case, as I cannot see how it is possible, under the present circumstances with the low price of wheat and wool, for the farmer to meet his expenses for carry on, sustenance, clothing, educating his children, Statutory Lien to the Agricultural Bank, and certainly it is impossible for him to repay any capital due, and payments would have to be postponed. I would like to see the interest on arrears all written off if it could be arranged.

I have received a letter from one of the Pallinup settlers which reads as follows:-

Just a few lines to ask your opinion on a scheme I have been thinking of to reconstruct the S.S.S. that is on highly capitalised repurchased estates.

No. 1.—Write off all unpaid lands rents.

No. 2.—The Government, by a new Act, cancel C.P. Leases and become the owner of the land and re-let it to the present holder under the 99 years lease system, or say the holder have the right to purchase in whole or by payments when he is in a position to do so.

No. 3.—The holder to pay four per cent. on the purchase price of the hold-
ing that means that it would be possible to avoid a re-valuation on the best lands and a great saving to the State, a valuable asset and a regular income to the Treasury.

No. 4.—If this were done it would reduce the holder’s rents to half the present amount. I will quote my own case—the purchase price is £5,577, present capitalised rents £444 15s. 10d., the reconstructed system £220.

I think that if this were done we would have a good fighting chance even at the lowest prices; it would give us a new chance and a more hopeful outlook and perhaps an opportunity for our children. It would be worth encouraging them to stop on the farm, as you know present conditions are hopeless.

By writing off the back rents it will not mean a very great loss as far as this estate is concerned, because the Department have been paid many thousands from Pallinup.

Boiling the whole scheme down, we get to a private banking proposition. Say the farmer has an overdraft of £5,577, his interest is reduced to four per cent., he keeps it paid up, and when times get better, he reduces his overdraft and in the end has a chance of making his property freehold, if not for himself, his descendants have that chance in life which does not exist at the present time.

The above proposition has been very carefully thought out and it is suggestions like this that will have a big bearing on the ultimate success of rehabilitation of the farmer. No doubt the farmer who wrote this letter to me will place his recommendations before your Lands Committee of the R.S.S.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Gnowangerup Committee for the splendid information that they have given the member for the district—Mr. Arnold E. Piesse, and my colleague and self—the members of the Legislative Council. It was due to this information given us that both Mr. Thomson and myself were able to put up a good fight on behalf of the returned men when this Bill was going through the Upper House, and, whilst we did not obtain all we asked for, the Government have agreed to at all times have a man on the staff of the Bank to act as an advocate for any returned soldiers who have difficulties and wish to place their case before the Commissioner of the Bank Board.

This, in my opinion, is a most important factor, because there are many returned soldiers and other farmers who, whilst being good workers and splendid farmers have not had the necessary business training to be able to put their own case up to the best advantage for themselves. I feel sure that this appointment will be of very great help to the returned men.

Your committee at Gnowangerup has done, and is doing, splendid work. I have noticed several articles written in your small paper that is printed in your town, and the suggestions in these articles are full of commonsense and are well thought out.

In the near future it will be necessary to provide yourselves with all the best information possible to place a case before the Bank Commissioners. You can rest assured that the members for the South-East Province, together with the Assembly members, will, at all times, regardless of Party, be more than pleased to assist in every way possible for your benefit and for the primary producers of this great State. I myself, am prepared to give your committee any information that may be required, as I mentioned at the beginning of my address, I am particularly well versed in this work, having gained a large amount of experience mainly through the certain positions that farmers have been placed in, on account of unpayable prices that have been received over the past five or six years for primary products.
A fishing line—and I shall be Content
Without extraneous aid from Ye or you.
The tiny waves chuckled and mumbled under the boat. The fish commenced to bite. A few came reluctantly aboard, and the interviewer began to think joyfully of to-morrow's breakfast. This state of beatification was rudely disturbed by a commotion at the end of the boat.
Indeed, the movement became violent, as if nothing less than the fight of a shark and a porpoise could create so much disturbance.

Then two sinewy hands grasped the stern, and a head appeared. A queer old man climbed over the stern, the water streaming from his long hair and beard.

The Interviewer, startled out of his habitual calm, shouted maldictions at his visitor.

Then, "Avast!" cried the visitor, with so much authority that the Interviewer watched him sheepishly while he drained and dried himself with some cloth that had been tied round his waist. This he presently wrung overboard, and opened out to form some sort of a garment.

"Avast!" he said in a kindlier tone, "I had a great fight that time. If it hadn't been for the porpoises, the sharks would have got me. Forgot that the bed of a river is no place to sleep in. Nearly lost the number of my masts!"

"Were you drowned?" asked the Interviewer, a little incoherently.

"Near enough!" said the Visitor, sitting on a queer headgear that seemed familiar. "I usually hang about the equator—"

"Equator!" cried the Interviewer. "Now I know you. You are Father Neptune!"

Neptune was gratified by this reception, and graciously accepted one of the two flasks.

"Had one of these myself, once, and lost it. Vulcan made it for me." The Interviewer passed the bag of sandwiches, and remarked that it was Anzac Day.

"I remember the Anzacs," said Neptune, "they worshipped Apollo and his servant, the Sun. I have cause to remember them. We had a bit of a row about them on Olympus."

The Interviewer said he would write up that row if it was the last he ever did.

"The fact is," said Neptune, "that I brought the news of their approach, and claimed that they were my people, because they came from the sea."

"Proserpine: "Nothing of the sort. They came from the lower world and are mine."

Mars: "They are soldiers, not devils. If of they are devils, they are soldiers also, and therefore mine."

Pan: "Take the word of old Faunus that these men are not looking for gods, or, if they do, it is not to worship them. Already it is said that they refuse sacrifices."

Diana: "I know them. They spend the day in the open air, bathing and hunting. Let them hear of me and my nymphs, and ye will not be able to keep them away from us."

"The fact is," said Neptune, "that Diana and Proserpine were ready for a slanging match, and I was not. I don't press on sail near a lee shore. Pan was there chuckling. He loves any sort of fight, and if it is on Olympus, all the better."

Pan: "What sort of devils are they, Diana? And what do you want them for? Take Pan's advice and let them go."

Diana: "And let that cat Proserpine get them? Not if I know it."

Pan: "Mercury, you are the god of thieves. Why don't you take these fellows on?"

Mercury: "Thou art always a liar, Pan. I am the god of travellers and athletes, and the protection of herdsmen and merchants. It is true that some merchants may be thieves as some gods may be liars."

Pan: "Well, as long as you leave the Anzacs to Diana."

Mercury: "Pan, you go too far. These men are mine. I claim this new nation. A nation of herdsmen and athletes."

"There was quite a commotion," said Neptune. "All crying out together, and all determined that the Anzacs should not be given to anyone else. The noise woke old Jove. On Olympus it was just such a day as this, warm, without sunlight, and Jove was nodding. He sat up suddenly, glared, and the noise subsided."

Jove: "Ye gods, ye clamorous ones, what noise is this—Thy voice, caduceus-bearing Mercury I hear above the din. What baleful fate For men and gods, your chattering—would portend I wait to hear."

Mercury: "Ah, Father Jove, I answer. Even now the ships of this new race of men Cleave through the middle sea. That they, Their teeming flocks and herds, are mine—declare!"

"Jove turned to me," said Neptune, "when he heard about the ships, and asked me why I hadn't seen these people. I said I had been aboard the ships and seen the men. He asked impatiently what gods they served, what rites they observed, what emblems they exhibited. Of course, I had to answer Jove in blank verse; a thing I hate and can usually avoid."

Neptune: "Upon the bosom of the fickle sea,
The ships crowding on. I watched alarmed.
Not knew what destiny these crowded decks.
Bore to the cities of the Middle Sea.
I went aboard. A thousand friendly voices
Invoked my name. But these were
not the tones
Of humble supplicant to deity,
But rather would I say of friend to friend."

Jove: "Nor saw you any signs of worship?"

Mercury: "Jove,
I saw mysterious rites and ritual rare,
When coins were flung toward the bowl
All eyes went heavenward, and then
were bent
Reverently towards the deck. I saw
a crown
And anchor on the neophytes around
I deemed them worshippers of mine."

Jove: "What sign?

What emblem did they wear?"

Neptune: "I saw no sign.
Yet, behold! I do recall that each man
wore
A Rising Sun."

"Yes," said Neptune. "I remembered
Apollo's sign just in time. That settled
the argument. There was a good deal of
talk backward and forward, but the argument
was really at an end: Jove will
not break a man's allegiance, or come between
a god and his man."

Jove: "The rising sun, then these Apollo's
men,
But wait. Is this a nation, or a mob?
Let not our judgments ponder trivial things.

Thou, Saturn, speak. With backward
forward look,
Tell what the past, and what the future yields."

Saturn: "I, Saturn called, am Chronus and old.
The past I see so crystal clear, that all
The future spreads before me at one view.
With trepidation see an iron coast,
A hail of death that meets them on the beach.
And worse than death, the vermin,
sickness, wounds.
No food shall nourish, and no opiate
soothe."

Jove: "And tell me, Saturn, do these crowding
ships
Bear also Fortitude, the Even Mind?"

Saturn: "A thousand shall be cast into the
flame
Not one will flinch."

Jove: "Men these are, stalwart men,
And worthy thee, Apollo. They are
thine."

"So that is the whole business," said
Neptune. "Apollo, who had not asked
for the Anzacs, got them. And they,
seeking no god, worship Apollo at sunrise.
Now, heave up your killick, and
let us move off where fish are fish. My
porpoises will show the way."

Humorosis

He had been calling every night in spite of the warnings from his sweetheart
about her irate father. This particular evening they had been planning their
elopement.

Only the hall clock, announcing that
the witching hour had been reached,
broke the silence. Then, without warning,
a thump and a click were heard, and the room was flooded with light. There
stood father, glowing and puffing at the terrified young caller.

"Who are you?" he bellowed.

The young man gulped and turned pale. But the colour returned to his face suddenly, and rising to his feet, he
said in a clear, loud voice: "I'm her brother."

"Oh, yes, they are a distinctly literary family," said one neighbour to another.

"The daughter writes poetry nobody will
print, the son writes plays nobody will
act; and the mother writes novels
nobody will read."

"And what does father write?"

"Oh, he writes cheques that nobody will cash."

The young bride said sadly: "Men are
too mean for anything."

"What's the trouble now?" asked her
best friend.

"Why, I asked John for a car to-day,
and he said that I must be content with
the splendid carriage that Nature had
given me."

Two burglars had experienced great
trouble in breaking open a safe. At last
they succeeded. "Streth, Bill," said
one, "it's full of coppers."

"Yus," said Bill, peeping through the window, "an' so's the street."

They were discussing their young hopeful. "You know, Henry," said the
wife, "it's positively shameful the way
that boy speaks. I just heard him say
to the boy next door, 'I ain't never went
nowhere.'"

Father looked angry. "That's non-
sense," he replied. "Why, he has travel-
celled twice as much as most boys of his
age!"

The meaning of the word "collision"
was being carefully explained by the
teacher of the class of small boys and
girls. "A collision," she said, "is when
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<td>Ardath Hotel</td>
<td>1st Saturday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>A. W. Wheeler, Babakin</td>
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<td>School House, Ardath</td>
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<td>ALBANY</td>
<td>Soldiers’ Institute</td>
<td>3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>E. Y. Butler, R.M., “The</td>
<td>F. T. Evans,</td>
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<td>BASSENDAEN</td>
<td>Town Hall</td>
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<td>F. Long, 87 Parker</td>
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<td>BUNBURY</td>
<td>Council Chambers</td>
<td>3rd Wednesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>N. C. Ryder, Stephen</td>
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<td>BAYSWATER</td>
<td>Town Hall, Bayswater</td>
<td>Alt. Wednesdays, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. E. Batey, Railway</td>
<td>J. M. Hextall, 52 Glade</td>
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<td>BUSSELTON</td>
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<td>W. A. Smith, Busselton</td>
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<td>BUCKLAND HILL</td>
<td>Town Hall</td>
<td>Last Thursday in each month</td>
<td>C. Nixon, View Street,</td>
<td>G. Avry, 1 Grange</td>
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<td>Peppermint - Grove</td>
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<td>Bickford Soldiers’ Memorial Hall</td>
<td>1st Thursday</td>
<td>L. R. Gileson, 48 Mars</td>
<td>G. H. Greaves,</td>
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<td>Street, Carlisle</td>
<td>34 Mars Street,</td>
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<td>COLLIE</td>
<td>Soldiers’ Hall</td>
<td>Alternate Tues, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. Stirling, c/o. Power</td>
<td>H. H. Stuckbury,</td>
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<td>House, Collie</td>
<td>Hawthorne Av., Collie</td>
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<td>COWARAMUP</td>
<td>Cowaramup Institute</td>
<td>1st Saturday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>R. V. A. Bush, Cowaramup</td>
<td>C. Lewis, Cowaramup</td>
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<td>CLAREMONT</td>
<td>Parish Hall, Claremont</td>
<td>First Thursday in each month</td>
<td>Brig. A. M. Martyn, C.M.G., D.S.O.</td>
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<td>T. Brown, Dumbleyung</td>
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<td>DOWAK</td>
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<td>3rd Friday</td>
<td>J. W. Wegner, Salmon Guns</td>
<td>Alan Morton, Salmon</td>
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<td>DONNYBROOK</td>
<td>Memorial Hall</td>
<td>Last Monday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>G. F. Palmer, Donnybrook</td>
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<td>FREMANTLE AND DISTRICT</td>
<td>Soldiers’ Institute, South Terrace</td>
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<td>J. W. Lynch, Hampton</td>
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<td>night), at 8 p.m.</td>
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<td>GNOWANGERUP</td>
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<td>R. C. Austin, Gnowangerup</td>
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<td>Dr. H. E. Clarke, Gwalia</td>
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<td>KALGOORLIE</td>
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<td>R. R. Gibb, Bank of N.S.W., Hannan St.</td>
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<td>4th Friday, 8 p.m.</td>
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<td>Chas. H. Smith</td>
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<td>LAKE GRACE</td>
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<td>T. G. Sounness, Merry up., Mt. Barker</td>
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<td>MAYLANDS</td>
<td>Supper Room, Town Hall, Maylands</td>
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<td>W. J. Lovell, 98 Sixth Ave., Maylanus</td>
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<td>J. Shafahan, Lindsey St., Perth</td>
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<td>F. H. Boyce, Moora</td>
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<td>Sub-Branch</td>
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<td>Date of Meeting</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>MOUNT MARSHALL</td>
<td>Rd. Bd. Hall, Bencubbin Wallis Hall, Grosvenor Road, Mt. Lawley</td>
<td>Third Sunday, alt. month 1st Thursday, 7.45 p.m.</td>
<td>E. H. Rice, Bencubbin</td>
<td>V. M. Creagh, Bencubbin</td>
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<td>MOUNT LAWLEY</td>
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<td>O. J. Williams, 31 Grosvenor Road</td>
<td>A. R. Wood, 127 Fifth Avenue, Maylands</td>
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<td>MORNINGTON MILLS</td>
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<td>A. Turner, Mornington Mills</td>
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<td>T. Hogg, Flour Mills, Narrogin</td>
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<td>NORTH-EAST FREMANTLE</td>
<td>Artillery Barracks, Butt Street, Fremantle</td>
<td>2nd Monday</td>
<td>T. Morrell, Commonwealth Bank, Narrogin Major G. P. W. Meredith, Artillery Barracks</td>
<td>Sergeant G. McMurray, Artillery Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHAM</td>
<td>Railway Hotel, Northam</td>
<td>3rd Saturday, 9 p.m.</td>
<td>L. F. Ash, Northampton</td>
<td>A. Glance, Northampton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHAMPTON</td>
<td>Northam Bowling Club House, Wellington St.,</td>
<td>1st Wednesday in the month at 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. F. Robertson, c/o Court House, Northam</td>
<td>G. C. Curlewis, 145 Fitzgerald St., Northam. Tel. 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH PERTH</td>
<td>St. Hilda’s Hall, Glebe St. (off View Street)</td>
<td>1st and 3rd Monday at 8 p.m.</td>
<td>W. J. James, 21 Marian Street, Leederville</td>
<td>A. J. Hawkins, 24 York St., North Perth. Tel. B360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERTH</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>A. G. Ensouf, Australian War Memorial House, Perth</td>
<td>Geo. S. Melior, Anzac House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESS</td>
<td>Luncheon, Anzac House Billiard Saloon</td>
<td>1st and 3rd Mondays, 1 p.m.</td>
<td>K. Henderson, c/o “West Australian,” Perth</td>
<td>R. Biggs, c/o “West Australian”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PITHARA</td>
<td>Port Hedland</td>
<td>1st Thursday, 10.30 a.m.</td>
<td>W. E. Eiton, Pithara</td>
<td>H. R. Maclean, East Pithara. Tel. No. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPANYNING</td>
<td>Yornanning and Popanyning</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>L. E. Taplin, Pt. Hedland</td>
<td>C. J. McGarrigal, Popanyning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PILBARA</td>
<td>Port Hedland</td>
<td>First Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Neil A. Fraser, Quairading</td>
<td>E. J. Gregan, Pt. Hed’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUAIRADING AND DISTRICT</td>
<td>Quairading Hall and Dan Gitson Hall, alternatively</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>H. Stockdill, Ravensthorpe</td>
<td>John J. Murphy, Quairading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAVENSTHORPE</td>
<td>Miners’ Arms Buildings, Morgan Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>F. P. Meyer, 10 Rose Ave., South Perth</td>
<td>T. F. Smith, Ravensthorpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH PERTH</td>
<td>Public Hall, Swain Street</td>
<td>4th Thursday</td>
<td></td>
<td>H. S. Thompson, 98 Coode Street, South Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBIACO</td>
<td>Branch Rooms, Rokey Road, Subiaco</td>
<td>1st Thursday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>B. Congdon, 75 Glover Street, Subiaco</td>
<td>B. T. Williamson, 87 Salisbury St., Subiaco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAMBEU</td>
<td>Road Board Hall</td>
<td>2nd Wednesday, 6 p.m.</td>
<td>R. P. Hanmer, Railway Station, Tamba</td>
<td>J. B. Trathan, P.O. Box 1, Tamba. Tel. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOODYAY</td>
<td>Town Hall, Toodyay</td>
<td>1st Wednesday in each month, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>K. Somers, Toodyay</td>
<td>N. H. Miller, Box 41, Toodyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAYNING-YELBENI</td>
<td>(3) Yelbeni (1) Library Hall, Albany Rd., Victoria Park</td>
<td>4th Sunday</td>
<td>R. W. Walker, Yelbeni</td>
<td>S. Snook, Trayning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VICTORIA PARK</td>
<td>Library Hall, Albany Rd.</td>
<td>3rd Friday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. Matthews, 21 Esperance St., Victoria Park</td>
<td>J. Cox, 201 Washington Street, Victoria Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST PERTH</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.</td>
<td>M. J. Offer, Taxation Department, Perth</td>
<td>P. L. Ross, Workers’ Homes Board, Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WUBIN, BUNTINE, JIBBERING</td>
<td>Each place alternatively</td>
<td>1st Sunday, 3 p.m.</td>
<td>J. Day, Buntine</td>
<td>W. A. Cadwallader, Wubin. Tel. No. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST LEDERVILLE</td>
<td>Town Hall, Cambridge Street, Leederville</td>
<td>2nd Monday, 7.30 p.m.</td>
<td>H. E. Smith, 186 Railway Parade, West Leederville</td>
<td>H. J. Hains, 124 Northwood Street, West Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEALERING</td>
<td>Comm’l Hotel, Yealering</td>
<td>3rd Saturday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. H. B. Lawton, Yealering</td>
<td>Roy. J. Kerr, Yealering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYALKATCHEM</td>
<td>Town Hall</td>
<td>3rd Saturday, Quarterly, June, Sept., and Dec.</td>
<td>B. O. Read, Korrellocking</td>
<td>Hugh A. Leslie, Wyalkatchem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARRING</td>
<td>Memorial Hall</td>
<td>1st Friday, 8.30 p.m.</td>
<td>C. Henning, Hamel</td>
<td>R. H. Roberts, Warring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The two small boys were home for the holidays and were becoming troublesome, so their father suggested that they should pot some geraniums for him. The suggestion was met with enthusiasm, and off the two boys went to start the job.

Later in the day, the father asked what they had done with the trowel. "Oh," said one boy, "we didn't use the trowel. We just took turns with the air-gun.

A Perthite, staying at a small country town, lost a valuable dog, and inserted an advertisement in the local paper offering £10 for its recovery. The paper appeared, but no one claimed the reward, so the Perthite went to the newspaper office again.

"I want to see the advertising manager," he said.
"He's out," said the office boy.
"Well, his assistant," he said, "He's out, too, sir."
"Well, I'll see the editor. He's out, sir."
"Great Scott!" shouted the man. "Is everybody out?"
"Yes, sir! They're all looking for this 'ere lost dog."

Biggs, the manager of the restaurant, was talking in undertones to his head chef. Afterwards he called all his waitresses into his private office.
"Girls," he said, "I want you all to look your best to-day. Add an extra dab of powder to your cheeks and take a little more care with your hair."

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the head waitress. "Butter bad again?"
"No," said the manager, "the beef's tough."

"This cake-basket," said the antique dealer impressively, "belonged to Queen Elizabeth herself!"
"But it's labelled 'Birmingham!'" protested the customer.
"It was presented to her by the Corporation, Madam," was the ready reply.

They were telling tales of dexterity, and, of course, each of them tried to outdo the man who had spoken last.

When one concluded a really remarkable story another took up the task.
"That's nothing," he said. "I know a stonemason with one arm."
"Rubbish," said the first man. "How could he do his work?"
"Very simply," came the astounding response. "He holds the chisel in his teeth, and hits himself on the back of the head with a hammer."

McTavish was the proud owner of a new cash register. One day an old friend entered the shop and bought a sixpenny cigar. To his surprise he noticed that the shopkeeper placed the sixpence in his pocket instead of in the register.
"Why don't you ring it up?" he asked the Scotsman. "Aren't you afraid of forgetting it?"

"I'll nae forget it," said McTavish. "Ye ken I keep track of it in my head until I get five shillings, and then I ring it up. It saves the wear and tear of the machine."

A famous cricketer recently told a football story that wants some beating. It concerns a club that prefers players who have a trade in their fingers, and a player who was warned that the chairman at the first interview would be sure to ask what he could do in the way of part-time work.

"Say you have been a miner up in the North," advised the man who was asking him.

"Right," said the player, and he did. But the chairman wanted details. "What kind of lamp did you use?" he asked.

"Oh, we never worked at night, answered the player.

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**Associations of Ex-Service Men**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sub-Branch</th>
<th>Place of Meeting</th>
<th>Date of Meeting</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLENDED SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>When necessary</td>
<td>D. M. Benson, Soldiers’ Inst., Perth</td>
<td>Mrs. W. James, 19 Marion St., Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th BATTALION ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Monthly Luncheon, 1 p.m., on 11th of month</td>
<td>W. Kruger, 79 St. George’s Terr., Perth</td>
<td>C. Pilley, c/o Vetter &amp; Co., Murray St., Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Third Thursday, quarterly</td>
<td>Col. D. M. McWhae (Chairman, A. H. Hood, 39 Tate St., W. Leederville)</td>
<td>H. W. Rigg, 26 Elizabeth St., Nth. Perth. Phone B3934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION ASSN.</td>
<td>Committee, as arranged</td>
<td>2nd Monday</td>
<td>Lt.-Col. J. E. Donkley, 86 Angrove St., North Perth</td>
<td>W. C. Armstrong, 20 Ravel Street, West Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th LIGHT HORSE ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>Tom Kidd, Kitchen Ave., West Subiaco</td>
<td>R. W. Perry, c/o Repat. Department</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**J. G. CORNISH**

**M.P.S.**

**CASH CHEMIST**

**77 ALBANY RD., VICTORIA PARK**

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There is still a limited accommodation at our New Guest House at North Beach.

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The Diggers' Business Directory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. M. (Tony) WOLFSO\N</td>
<td>WILLIAM STREET, PERTH</td>
<td>Sells quality fruit at cheapest prices at his Fruit Barrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(late 32nd Batt.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before You Build</td>
<td>CASH BUILDER</td>
<td>Repairs of every sort undertaken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. P. HUGHES</td>
<td>31 Joseph St., West Leederville</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(late A.I.F.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. BELL</td>
<td>Watchmaker, Jeweller and Engraver</td>
<td>For value in goods &amp; repairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ATWELL'S ARCADE, PERTH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For SIGNS and POSTERS</td>
<td>RICH SIGN CO.</td>
<td>Commercial Artists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECONOMIC LANE, PERTH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned Soldiers</td>
<td>Monumental Works</td>
<td>Only Address: KARRAKATTA (near Station)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Write or ring F1832 and we will post catalogue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The new prices are practically half the figures of former ones, without reduction in quality. Medals are guaranteed to last a lifetime. Sets embrace ribbon and safety-pin bar complete.

- 1914-15, General Service, Victory $10/-
- General Service, Victory $8/-
- Set of three—1914-15, General Service, Victory, and any one of 10 decorations noted below $17/-
- Set of three—1914-15, General Service, Victory, and any two of the decorations noted below $22/-
- Set of two—General Service and Victory, and any one of 10 decorations noted below $15/-
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