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GERMANY AND COLONIES

“One hears, from time to time, that a negro has become a lawyer, teacher, tenor or the light. This is a sin against all reason. It is criminal lunacy to train a born semi-ape to become a lawyer. It is a sin against the Eternal Creator to train Hottentots and Kaffirs to intellectual professions.” —Herr Hitler in “Mein Kampf.”

Notwithstanding the lessons of last year, the recent utterances of the British Prime Minister and other English public men indicate that the fallacy of trying to appease people, who cannot differentiate between compromise and surrender, is hibernating rather than defunct. Even when firm declarations that Britain means business when her Government talks of opposing force by force, vague hints have been thrown out that there are still seats for the dictators at the conference table. Why this should be so is astounding in the light of the dictators’ growing demands, and the absence of the slightest sign that they are willing to abandon their “smash and grab” policy. It is this looking forward to resistance and backward towards the discredited appeasement policy that has earned for Britain a reputation for vacillation, if not absolute insincerity on the Continent, while it has lent colour to the German gibe that Britain will perpetrate another eleven-hour back-down rather than fight to honour her pledges to smaller nations. That is why Mr. Chamberlain has had to keep on reaffirming his pledges and why he has had to explain almost in words of one syllable Britain’s attitude towards the Danzig dispute. That is also why the time is over-ripe for Empire Governments to make a clear and uncompromising declaration on the question of the future of Germany’s former colonies.

When he was in Ceylon recently, Dr. Schacht stated quite confidently that the return of the colonies to Germany was only a question of time, because there were already many “broadminded” people in England who were willing to accede to Germany’s colonial demands. Perhaps the former President of the Reichsbank has exaggerated the position, but the English papers reveal that there is in England a strong body of public opinion which favours negotiating with Germany on colonial issues. That body includes not only members of the Government but Mr. Attlee, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. That in itself is a tribute to the persistent German propaganda, which has now reached a crescendo of fury, after working silently, but none the less madly, for twenty years.

When Herr von Ribbentropp, who had previously lived in Canada and England, went to London as German Ambassador two years ago, he had secret instructions to make suitable contacts and create an atmosphere favourable for the consideration of Germany’s demands. Unfortunately for his cause, Herr von Ribbentropp, like most of his race, could not resist the temptation to indulge in bragadocio. He gave the Nazi salute when he presented his credentials to the King, and he had the bad manners to lecture the British public on its politics. He committed so many social sins that the London tabloids nicknamed him Herr von Brickendorp, and he soon went back to Germany under a cloud. Nevertheless, he made one achievement. He induced his London friends to send the present Foreign Secretary to Germany to ascertain what sort of a colonial settlement Germany desired. It has been said in print, and never denied officially, that the German demands were so outrageous that Mr. Chamberlain durst not publish them. Since Munich that theory has been confirmed by the Germans themselves. Nazi spokesmen have, on several occasions, declared that the return of all the former German colonies is now regarded in Germany only as the basis for negotiations for a complete reshuffling of all colonial possessions. In plain English, this means that, having recovered her former colonies, Germany and Italy will graciously be prepared to accept large and important slices of the British and French Empires, especially those slices which will give the Axis Powers a strategic and economic stranglehold on their rivals. Surely it is time for some responsible British statesmen to reply to the dictators, if not in the brief cockneyism that Bernard Shaw made popular, at least with the information that appeasement is not synonymous with suicide, even at Clivedon on Thames.

Germany’s colonial demands have been based on the assumption that she has in some unexplained way been cheated out of the possessions she lost during the Great War. While doing everything possible to increase her population at home, and even going so far as to correct a labour shortable by repatriating Germans from other countries, Germany whines for a colonial outlet for her surplus population. Actually, she has expanded and is still expanding in Europe, if not outside it. The economic factor has been stressed; but economically, the former German colonies would be unable to meet Germany’s requirements in the matter of raw materials. Germany has also writhed under the stigma that she is not fit to have colonies, or to control the destinies of the inferior races who inhabit them. Germany’s treatment of white racial minorities in Europe, Austria and Czechoslovakia has done nothing to remove this stigma. Neither has Herr Hitler’s attitude towards negroes, which he has expressed in Mein Kampf, the farrago of
self-advertisement that has become the Nazi Bible.

Those who think that the cause of international justice and peace would be served by giving Germany colonial concessions would do well to read two books, written by two men of widely divergent type, and published last May. One is "The German Colonial Claim," by the Rt. Honourable L. S. Amery, M.P., a former Secretary for the Colonies. The other, "Judgment on German Africa," is by Mr. G. L. Steer, the well-known aviator. Mr. Amery gives a very comprehensive review of the strategic, economic and political aspects of the German demands. Mr. Steer sets out to describe his flights over Africa, but gives a new meaning to Hitler's reiterated intention of recovering the lost colonies without fighting. Mr. Amery considers that the return of the colonies to a Power that is arming on a gigantic scale would be an immediate and vital threat to the security both of the Empire and the Dominions. Mr. Steer is more explicit. He points out where and how the threat would develop. He exposes the Nazi tactics in South-West Africa, where the German residents have taken full advantage of the special position they enjoy under the London Agreement of 1923 to construct a State within a State. South Africa is just as unlikely to surrender South-West Africa as Australia is to give up New Guinea. But there are some in South Africa who might be prepared to buy off Germany with Tanganyika or the Cameroons. Tanganyika, however, is all-important. Without Tanganyika, Germany would have no sure communication with the South-West. With Tanganyika, Germany and her Axis partner could hold Kenya at their mercy. With Tanganyika and the Cameroons, they could threaten the Anglo-Egyptian control of the Nile basin from both flanks.

The fact is, Germany does not want colonies so much as a vast African Empire, stretching from sea to sea, and provided with harbours that could be used as fortresses and sally-ports. Despite her assurances to the contrary, that is Germany's objective; and one cannot help agreeing with Mr. Amery who would refuse all parley on colonial matters with Germany while she is in her present mood.

Only a few years ago one of America's most eminent novelists, Mr. Sinclair Lewis, published a novel under the decisive title, "It Couldn't Happen Here," in which he showed that through the apathy of the great body of the easy-going public it is possible anywhere for unscrupulous fanatics to seize the reins of Government and run the country along the circumscribed lines of their pet "isms." Australian's like Americans, are only too prone to dismiss as melodramatic any suggestion that organised trouble-makers are working underground for the overthrow of all that makes life worth living in our democratic countries. A searching investigation in the United States has revealed the existence of a huge Nazi organisation there. A similar investigation in the Argentine only just forestalled the seizure of Patagonia by Nazi conspirators. Brazil and other Latin American States have drastically suppressed local Nazi organisations. The stern and prompt measures the South African Government had to take last April were only just in time to prevent an outbreak in the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa on Hitler's birthday. Since then, the Canadian Legion has had to draw the attention of the Dominion Government to what has been going on in the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Last May, it was estimated that there were 30,000 avowed Nazi in Saskatchewan, and it was alleged that they had sworn allegiance to Herr Hitler. In Calgary, the capital of Alberta, a German club announced its intention of holding a meeting for the exhibition of German Government propaganda films. The meeting was not held, because Canadian ex-service men threatened to break it up. In Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, a German newspaper, which is a professor exponent of the Nazi creed, had the effrontery to refer to "the arrogant British" in a British Dominion. Winnipeg's two dailies joined hands in demanding the suppression of the Nazi organ.

The Canadian Legion has lately been trying to impress on the Dominion and Provincial Governments the necessity for taking steps to curb Nazi propaganda, and the Nazis have shown resentment. One ex-service man, who publicly exposed Nazi activities in his own district, received a threatening letter, but Legionnaires are as undeterred by threats as they were by the opposition of the better class Germans during the war. In their crusade against underground enemy agents, the Legionnaires have found allies among the decent German residents of Canada. The German-Canadian League of Montreal is supporting the Legion in requesting the Dominion for an investigation similar to that which has been made in the neighbouring United States. The respectable German organisation claims that only a relatively few of the German residents of Canada are really infected by Nazi propaganda, but undoubtedly the framework of a Nazi organisation exists in the Dominion.

Those who think it couldn't happen here refer to a statement which appeared in a German newspaper at the beginning of the month. The paper declared that there was a strong Nazi organisation in Australia, and this has been tacitly admitted by the Commonwealth authorities. But it has been officially stated that investigation has revealed that local Nazis were not trying to influence Australian opinion, though there are grounds for believing that local Germans are being subjected to Nazi pressure. Perhaps it would have been more truthful to say that the investigators have failed to find conclusive evidence that Nazis are trying to influence public opinion. It is obvious that the time is not yet opportune for the Nazis to come into the open as they have in the United

![The Lucky Charm Kiosk](image)
HUMANITY IN ARMS

The total of military expenditures in the world for the year 1938 was 9,500 million former gold dollars as against 8,000 millions in 1937, according to the Annual Military Directory of the League of Nations which gives a study of these expenses in the various countries. Ninety-five hundred million gold dollars equal approximately 16,000 million paper dollars, 3,400 million pounds sterling, or 604 billion French francs. These are only approximate figures, for in the case of certain countries, it was necessary to estimate. Moreover, it should be noticed that the above figures only stand for actual military, naval and air expenditures, and do not include the expenses of various auxiliary organisations and public works (roads, airfields, etc.) which likewise play an important part in national defence.

The comparative study given by the Annual Military Directory of the League of Nations brings out several interesting points. Thus, if we start from the year 1932, which marked the opening of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, we find that during the five years preceding the conference, from 1927 to 1931, inclusive, the world spent 20,600 million gold dollars, or an average of 4,100 millions per annum; during the five years succeeding the actual suspension of the activities of the conference, from 1934 to 1938, the military expenditures amount to 33,000 millions, or an average of 6,500 millions per annum.

Between 1925 and 1930, the military expenses can be represented by an ascending line ranging from 3,500 millions from 4,300 millions.

Between 1930 and 1932, inclusive, or the period preparatory to the conference, the expenses remained stationary (4,200, 4,300 millions); from 1933 to 1938, the graphic ascends from 4,300 millions to 9,400 millions.

Of the 9,400 million gold dollars constituting the 1938 military expenditures of 64 countries, seven large Powers absorbed 7,400 million, i.e., approximately 78.7 per cent. of the total world figure. Ten years ago, in 1929, the same seven countries absorbed only 2,800 millions of a total of 4,200 millions, i.e., approximately 66.7 per cent.

In the course of ten years, from 1929 to 1938, the seven great Powers expended a total of 41,000 millions. Consequently, the average expenditure of each of these Powers during ten years was approximately 5,800 millions. The remaining 57 countries during the same period only expended 14,500 millions, or an average for each of 254 millions.

It should be pointed out that in 1938, 72.3 per cent. of the military expenditures of the world fell to the lot of European countries (6,800 million gold dollars of a total of 9,400 millions).

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A SOLDIER SPEAKS

Colonel Collett, who was entrusted with the task of piloting the National Registration Bill through the Senate, gave a clear and forceful statement of the aims of that much-discussed measure. Winding up the debate, he exploded the old canard that it is the poorer who are exploited in the operations of war. One has only to read of the early days of the war in Europe, he said, to realise that the best of England perished during the first six months. The history of the Australian Imperial Force proves that during the first twelve months of its operations, the flower of Australian manhood largely disappeared. This country would be very much richer to-day if those men were with us. He also paid a tribute to the work performed by the Australian Labour Party before the war. The party of the past justly earned Australia's gratitude, the Colonel declared. In the pre-war days, it had broad and comprehensive views on the defence problem. It gave us the Royal Australian Navy which, in 1914, effectively shielded those shores from bombardment and kept open our trade routes. If the navy had not been in existence, the eastern shores of the Commonwealth would have been bombarded, and the trade routes would have been closed. The Labour Party imposed upon the people that every suitable person should submit to training under arms for the protection of his home land, and that burden has been willingly borne. For a time during the Great War, the Labour Government maintained abroad with commendable efficiency that magnificent army, the Australian Imperial Force. At an earlier stage of his reply to Opposition criticisms of the Bill, Colonel Collett said: "I mixed with over 300,000 picked Australians abroad, and found them existing in one another without any reference to politics, or sectarian issues, and without regard to the fact that some were wealthy and others poor. All were Australians, engaged in achieving a common objective, and they behaved decently to one another. That community of 300,000 men, there was less crime than in any other community of the same size."
DANZIG: THE SAGA OF A CITY

BY C. R. COLLINS

Danzig, one of Europe's most ancient and most interesting cities, it is not for the first time in its colourful history a bone of contention in international politics. Situated as it is, at the mouth of an important river which finds its outlet into the Baltic Sea, it bears the same strategic and economic relationship to the River Vistula as Alexandria does to the Nile. Danzig, with its adjoining territory of more than 754 square miles, was declared a free city under the League of Nations in 1919. Its separation from Prussia, along with the Polish Corridor to the sea, was one of the terms imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. Under its present constitution, Danzig enjoys local autonomy under its own Senate. Its nominal Governor is the High Commissioner appointed by the League of Nations, while the Polish Government is nominally the adjudicator in all disputes that may arise between the Senate and foreigners residing in Danzig. Since the rise of Hitlerism in Germany, Danzig Nazis have established control of the Senate, the League Commissioner has been made even less than a figurehead, while the rights of the Polish Government have been whittled away almost to the vanishing point. Until the cry was raised for re-incorporation with the Reich, Germans and Poles lived together in amity, both in Danzig and in the Corridor; for Danzig, like most centres of commerce, was more concerned with peace and prosperity than with racial bickerings or the ambitions of dictators. Even now, if neutral observers are to be believed, the genuine Danziger does not want war, because he knows only too well that war would lay in ruins the city of which he is so justifiably proud.

But Hitler wants Danzig. Another bloodless victory is a necessary addition to the series of triumphs on which he bases his prestige and, at the same time, diverts German attention from the economic plight of Germany herself. Apart from those personal reasons which seem to guide the conduct of dictators and every other type of fanatic, Danzig is a prize worth winning. If Germany owned and fortified the city, Poland would remain independent only on sufferance. If Germany owned Danzig, the economic crisis she will have to face sooner or later could be stayed off for another year or so, for Danzig is an important manufacturing centre, with great shipyards, foundries, sugar refineries and flour mills, besides which the city is the clearing house for the grain trade of Central Europe.

Nine-tenths of the Danzigers are German, very largely as the result of the intensive colonisation that has gone on there for over a century. Recently, the Nazis declared that the term Free City was a misnomer invented by Poland for the purposes of propaganda. Like most Nazi claims, that one shrivels under the scorching light of history. When the framers of the Treaty of Versailles declared Danzig a free city, they restored a status that had existed for centuries. The Nazi propagandists forget this, just as they conveniently ignore that for centuries before it became part of Prussia, as the result of another act of international brigandage, Danzig was included in the Kingdom of Poland.

The city's antiquity is stamped on its streets and buildings. In a terrain that is almost uniformly flat and sandy, most of the city buildings are built of stone. The buildings themselves are ornamented with outlandish decorations, quaint tile friezes and rich brass work. The most interesting relic of the Middle Ages is the old Crane Tower and gate. It looks as if it would fall at any moment. Inside the tower is the enormous tread-mill, which prisoners used to work in the old days to raise grain from the ships into the bins above. Across the stream is a long line of granaries and warehouses. Another notable building is the Artushof, the former clubhouse of the mediaeval merchant princes. It contains a noble gallery of old masters and wood carvings—and a torture chamber. The Artushof is now the city's corn exchange. The Rathaus or town hall is another imposing edifice. With a high clock tower crowned by a delicately tapering steeple it stands like a giant guardian, keeping watch and ward over the broad, curving street known as the Langemarket.

Danzig, or Gdansk, as the Poles call it, was an early member of the mediaeval federation of seaports known to history as the Hanseatic League. With Lubeck, it was to the Baltic commerce what Hamburg and Bremen were to the trade that flowed through the North Sea. From 1308 to 1466, the city belonged to the Teutonic Knights, an order formed during the Crusades, whose duty it was to protect Europe from pagan savages who were trying to seep westward through the Baltic States which are now a source of much argument between Britain and the Soviet. The most objectionable of these Pagan tribes was a half-Asiatic race known as Bor-Russians. The name was subsequently contracted into Prussian. It would seem that the Teutonic Knights could govern as well as rule. Under their sway Danzig became one of the most important of mediaeval commercial cities. It was incorporated with Poland in 1466 and remained Polish until the iniquitous partition of Poland in 1793, when it was given to Prussia. It is interesting to recall that, after the overthrow of Napoleon, the Danzigers petitioned against re-incorporation with Prussia.

Danzig first became of interest to Britons after the Prussians were overthrown by Napoleon at Jena. Though Napoleon overran Prussia, the remnants of the Prussian Army maintained a precarious resistance in the three fortified cities of Colbert, Königsberg (after which the German warship that is to visit Danzig next month is named) and Danzig. The city of Europe's nightmare was besieged by
Marshal Lefebre. Like the best of Napoleon's marshals, Lefebre served in the ranks in the old Royalist Army, and the field-marshal's baton would not have emerged from soldier's knapsack but for the Revolution and the wars that followed. His sprightly and sharp-tongued wife was the subject of a novel, a drama and finally of Ivan Caryll's romantic light opera. Lefebre pushed the siege with such vigour that Lord Hutchinson, a British officer who was serving with the Prussians at Konigsberg, persuaded them to attempt a relief of the place. A force of 7,000 men with 20 guns was conveyed by ships hurriedly requisitioned by Captain Saunders, of the British sloop-of-war Falcon, and disembarked near Danzig. A French force was encamped on the western extremity of a long narrow island at the mouth of the Vistula, on one side of which was the basin called the Fair Water. Saunders landed the relief force on the island and joined two other British ships, H.M.S. Sally and H.M.S. Charles, which were commanded by Sir Edward Chetam. The French had connected the island with the mainland by a bridge. This established communication with their main forces and, at the same time, aided in the isolation of Danzig.

When the Prussian force had been disembarked on the east of the island, General Kamenski determined to storm the French works. Chetam advised him to wait until favourable winds would enable his ships to get into a position from which they could enfilade the French position. The suggestion was scornfully rejected. Kamenski attacked and after an initial success, he was repulsed with heavy loss. The position of Danzig became more deplorable than ever. Chetam, therefore, was prompted to make a des-

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perate attempt to relieve the situation by driving the French from the island. He ordered the Charles to cruise before the port and lightened his own ship by transferring all her stores to the Falcon. Captain Saunders and most of the Falcon's crew were taken aboard the Sally. Then, with consummate seamanship and even greater daring, Chatham bore his ship through the shoal water of the sluices, while the Governor of Danzig, the garrison and the inhabitants watched the manœuvre with surprise and admiration. The Danzigers of that day were just as propaganda-ridden as their modern successors. Napoleon's agents had led them to believe that the British were only lukewarm in their cause and would leave them to their fate at the first threat of danger.

When Chatham was within pistol-shot of the French earthworks, he opened fire and a furious action ensued. It was an unequal contest. Most of the Sally's port guns were disabled and the current was too strong to allow the ship to be manœuvred so that the starboard guns could be brought into action. Chatham was eventually forced to withdraw from his exposed position, with the loss of his first officer and half of his crew. "Some idea may be formed of the nature of the combat," says a contemporary report, "when we assert from ocular demonstration that that larboard side of the Sally contained musket balls too numerous to be counted." Though he did not succeed in driving a French force that was superior in numerical strength and gun power from a strongly entrenched position, Chatham inflicted severe losses on the enemy. The British Government appreciated his daring and skill, for he and his principal officers all received promotion as the result of the action.

The next attempt to relieve the city was equally gallant, but even more disastrous. Captain Strachey, in the sloops-of-war Dauntless, with 600 barrels of gunpowder on board for the Danzig garrison, sailed boldly up the Vistula, firing as he went. With all his studding sails set and a fair wind behind him, Strachey might have run the gauntlet successfully, but, at the critical moment, the wind veered. There was no room to work the ship, and the Dauntless ran aground "within half-musket" range of the French batteries and was captured with her valuable supplies in full view of the disappointed and mortified garrison.

Danzig surrendered to Marshal Lefebre on May 26, 1806, and the fall of Konigsberg soon followed. Napoleon was so pleased by these successes that he bestowed upon Lefebre the title, Duke of Danzig. Like his wife, or perhaps through long and happy associations with her, Lefebre could use a sharp tongue on occasion. Shortly after he had received the reward of victory, a German prancing, with characteristic German rudeness, twitted him at his own table with his lowly origin. Lefebre stared at him for a moment and then made the crushing but dignified retort, "Our ideas of what constitutes honour seem to differ. You evidently take pride in being a descendant. I am an ancestor!" But the point of the joke was, Lefebre and his good wife were childless!

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HISTORY

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In trying to reconcile what appear to be two sets of independent and conflicting promises made to Arabs and Jews during the Great War, poor old John Bull is in the position of the man who was engaged to two girls at the same time. A case of how happy could I be without either of them.

Under modern housing conditions, our grandparents' ideal of "Love in a Cottage" has become "A Little Flat."

Recently there has been much kite-flying in the Eastern States Press about the prospects of forming another Coalition Government. As the talk of coalition seems to have originated in the ranks of the United Australia Party, it would seem that Mr. Menzies, like a prudent motorists, is trying to insure himself against a third party risk.

A London weekly recently published a photograph of a number of young men marching with banners of strange devices, inscribed "We won't be conscripted." If the camera has not belied the looks of the marchers, they certainly won't be conscripted. The M.O.'s will see to that.

The arrogance of some foreign Consuls knows no bounds. Last month the German Consul-General in South Africa protested against the action of the Cape Town Municipal Council in accepting British and South African tenders for

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**Scabbards Off!**

(by Pip Tok)

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the supply of electrical and other equipment in preference to lower-priced German tenders, and the Union Government made a mild remonstrance to the council. The council very properly replied that it was their policy to give preference to South African and British suppliers in that order and, in any case, the affair was no business of the Union Government. Soon afterwards, the Durban Council rejected 14 German tenders. Even more arrogant was the protest of German Consular persons in Australia against the decision of the Federal Film Censorship Board to allow the exhibition of a film entitled "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," and the guarded report of the protest which appeared in the Press suggests that the Commonwealth Government asked the censors to review their decision. The censors are to be commended for confirming their original decision. The film, by the way, is based on revelations made during the recent investigation of the activities of Nazi agents in the United States. Apparently the exposure is feared by the local Consular authorities, but local showmen will be delighted at the free advertisement it has been given by this stupid Teutonic bluster. I dislike all forms of arbitrary censorship, but if it is necessary for censors to say what films shall be seen by Australian people, let these censors be white Australians and not the Consuls of a country whose every activity is directed towards the suppression of freedom of thought and speech.

Believing that offence is the best defence, a London daily has suggested that, instead of awaiting the demands of dictators, the time has arrived for the democracies to make demands on their own account. There is much to be commended in the proposal provided, of course, the democracies make demands instead of merely mild protests. The British and French Governments have already defined their attitude towards Poland and the Danzig position, in no mistakable terms, with the result that Hitler held his hand and a projected week-end coup against Danzig was postponed, if it has not been abandoned altogether. This success might be followed by a demand for the cessation of German intrigues in Danzig.

A Swiss paper relates that a British journalist saw four Germans, bound for the Zurich National Exhibition, become impatient in a traffic block. With that refined tact which is so characteristic of Nazi swashbucklers, the Germans loudly declared that they would manage things better when they marched into Switzerland. Without a word, some Swiss approached the car, seized the Germans by the scruff of the neck and dumped them on the roadside.

During the gales at the end of last month, a lamp was blown away from the Fremantle War Memorial. No doubt some cheeky Dago editor will see in this mishap further evidence that the poor old British Empire is tottering to dissolution.

A young Austrian soldier was told by a Prussian officer, "You Austrians are all half-wits." He retorted, "When we voted for the Anschluss, we were complete idiots."

Here's one Colonel Collett brought back from Canberra:
There's a marvellous family named Stein.
There's Gertrude, there's Ep, and there's Ein.
Gert's poems are bunk;
Ep's statues are junk;
And no one can understand Ein.

"Philos" in The West Australian said that although Epstein's statue of Adam has been severely criticised, it's more flattering to humanity than the Darwinian theory. It is also more handsome than the skiting Dago man-mountain whom Joe Louis thrashed so convincingly last month.

A Perth lady recently made the worthwhile suggestion that the world might be made a better place if humorists met at conference tables instead of statesmen. Political creeds have an unfortunate tendency to atrophy the organs of the sense of humour. A recent example was that of the Fascist editor who, after gloating over the delays in the negotiations with Russia, said quite seriously that if Russia considered her best interests she would join the Anti-Communist Pact. Next thing, some bright Nazi will be inviting Mr. De Valera to join an Orange Lodge.

Foreign observers in Rome explain why Mussolini so suddenly decided to occupy Albania. After King Stork had called on King Zog, the Albanian authorities celebrated the birth of the royal infant with a salute of 101 guns, and Mussolini invaded the country while it was still without ammunition.

The British defence authorities have considered the advisability of issuing identity discs to civilians to help in dealing with air raid casualties.

On May 30, which is Memorial Day in the United States, the American community in London made a pilgrimage to the Cenotaph. At night, their red carnation wreath faced the statues of the Duke of Cambridge and Earl Haig, on the opposite flank of the Cenotaph to those wreaths which the British Legion placed there only two days before. America's Memorial Day goes back beyond 1918 to the American Civil War. After the ceremony at the Cenotaph, Mr. Gilbert Carr, the head of the American Legion in London, placed a wreath on the statue of Lincoln, in Parliament Square.

A London paper reports that protests have been made against the fantastic misstatements issued by a firm of spirit distillers in Tokio. Bottles of a particularly virulent brand of "whiskey" sold in Tokio bear a label which states "Royal Highland Whiskey, as supplied to His Majesty King George VI, and bottled at Buckingham under the personal supervision of the King." British residents of Tokio say that they are two songs and a fight in every bottle of the weird decoction.

In order that due respect shall be shown to soldiers, patrons of theatres in Japan must now remove their hats and refrain from smoking when films showing Japanese military activities in China are being screened.

Dr. Goebbels, the most virulent of the unholy trinity who rule Germany to-day, has fulminated against the Poles, as he did against the unfortunate Czechs last year. Among other things, he declared that the Poles were a race of savages who had corrupted the manners of neighbouring countries. Evidently, like most of us, he was taught at school that forty poles make one rood.
Many men have the impression that a Savings Bank Account is suitable only for women and children, and that it is neither convenient nor dignified enough for business men.

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FAREWELL TO LORD GOWRIE

Lord Gowrie's speech at the reception tendered him in Anzac House on July 15 revealed that few distinguished soldiers have had a longer or more varied association with Australian soldiers than the departing Governor-General. He has seen them in peace and in war, training under various changes of policy, and has retained his good opinion of them.

Lord and Lady Gowrie were formally welcomed by the State President (Mr. Yeates) who expressed the regret of ex-service men and women at their impending departure from Australia after such distinguished service. They had endeared themselves to the people of Australia by the fact that they had travelled so much and by their kindness, tact and wisdom. "We feel," said Mr. Yeates, turning to His Excellency, "that your services will not be lost to Australia because, when you return to the Homeland, you will indeed be an ambassador for Australia. Throughout this State you are held in kindly affection, and we wish you long life, health and happiness."

These remarks, which were vigorously applauded, were supported by Mrs. H. N. Dean, president of the Friendly Union of Soldiers' Wives, who presented Lady Gowrie with an album of West Australian wild flowers.

Lord Gowrie, in reply, stated that he had been in close contact with returned men in the last eleven years. He had also met Australian troops 30 years ago, when Lord Kitchener was here. He then aroused laughter by reviving memories of the "Battle of Tammin" during Lord Kitchener's visit to Western Australia, but added that Lord Kitchener was very favourably impressed with what he saw. Continuing his reminiscences, Lord Gowrie said that later on he met Australian troops on Gallipoli and in France. "I also saw them in London once or twice," he added. "Nice quiet, well-behaved young men." There was renewed laughter at this dry comment. His Excellency said that he thought the effort of Australia in the Great War not only heartened and encouraged Britain's allies, but must have confounded her enemies. Australia had given ungrudgingly some of the best and bravest of her manhood, and the record of their deeds furnished one of the most heroic and romantic chapters in the history of the British Empire. Those days had shown that Australians were so strongly inspired with the ideals of justice and fair play that they were prepared to die for them.

Turning to the present, Lord Gowrie said: "We are going through very difficult and critical times again. There is no doubt whatever that living in a world where force is the only factor that counts we have no alternative but to arm to our fullest capacity. During the last few months I have visited a good many camps and seen the present generation of young Australians training themselves to defend their country, if the necessity arises. I am sure these lads are inspired by the feeling that it is up to them to show the same high spirit of courage and service that you fellows showed in the Great War. The returned soldiers in the cities and outback are setting a splendid example to this country. They are battling through just as they battled through in the Great War. While we have a large number of returned men with these principles and experience helping to develop this great country, we need have no fear for the future."

After expressing thanks for the presentation that had been made to her, Lady Gowrie said that it would be a very sad day for the Governor-General and herself when they had to say goodbye to Australia. They would feel when they got back to England that they could never do enough for the land where they had spent some of the happiest years of their lives. "We are pleased," Lady Gowrie added, "that the Duke and Duchess of Kent are coming, because we know what a wonderful welcome they will receive. They and their children will form a link between Australia and the Crown that will last for many generations."

A vote of thanks to Their Excellencies was moved by Mrs. J. L. McKinlay, president of the R.S.L. Women's Auxiliaries. At the end of the speeches, those on the platform linked arms with Lord and Lady Gowrie and all present joined in the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" followed by the National Anthem.

EX-SERVICE MEN'S RESERVE

The attention of readers is drawn to the State President's recent appeal to ex-service men to stand ready again should their country be in need of them. Mr. Yeates said: "As all sub-branches of the League should now have received enrolment forms and roll books for the Amy Reserve, I hope that there will be a ready and immediate response on the part of our members and ex-service men generally to identify themselves with the scheme. The particulars of Class "A" and Class "B" reserve have been previously described, and it is understood that Class "A" will embrace ex-service men under 45 years of age and Class "B," which no doubt will include the majority of war veterans, is for men between the ages of 45 and 60. It should be remembered that the League has always advocated an adequate defence force for Australia and offered its services in any way which the Commonwealth Government considered our services could be utilised. The Army Reserve is the Government's reply to this offer.

"We may never be called upon actually to serve again the forts, or in the field, but the creation of a reserve from those who served in the last war would be a tremendous stiffening and encouragement to the young men who now serve their country in the defence forces of Australia. It would also be a gesture to the world that many thousands of men who helped to make history in 1914-1918 were again ready to defend the liberties and freedom so dearly won at that time. It would be a great relief to know that all men in Western Australia who are eligible for the reserve by reason of their war service and physical fitness are again making their services available to the country in the reserve scheme."

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The Clouds, the Rain,
No fear,
No pain.

Gone with our hearts,
Our thoughts, our tears.

But down the years
His place
Shall ne’er be filled
The Stars, the Moon serene
Shall be his light,
The whispering Wind
Shall keep his memory green.

Bright as the Sun
Our hearts with joy shall sing.
Soft as the Clouds
Our thoughts a hope shall bring.
Sweet as the Rain,
Our tears again
Shall fall from soul to soul,
For we shall know
He had not lived in vain.

S. Crownson Cohen,

HAIL AND FAREWELL

Both the Jewish community of Western Australian and the State as a whole lost a revered leader last month when the late Rabbi D. I. Freedman, B.A., was called to higher service. He was a man who graced a very high pedestal in the esteem of all classes of the public. He was actively associated with so many organisations whose objective is social and educational welfare. He was a scholar and a thinker, one who could walk with kings and keep the common touch, and one whose unfailing sense of humour was but one facet of that broad and kindly tolerance which is the hallmark of all leaders. Service was his ideal, and few men of our community have so exemplified the truth of the old adage “To labour is to pray.”

Many men and many organisations will miss him greatly, but none so much as our own League of which he was once president, and of which he has been such an active member. One cannot point to any of the League’s activities to-day without recalling that the Rabbi, if not one of its actual pioneers, was at least one of those who guided it to success. The Sons of Soldiers’ League, Anzac House, the Aged Sailors and Soldiers’ Fund, the Soldiers’ Children’s Scholarship Trust are all activities which he helped to launch and in which he retained a very active interest until the end. His was a career marked by many gleaming milestones, staging posts along the route march of life, which have now become translated into the gleaming beacons of example. Words are poor things to convey what we all must feel; even now, most of us are numb by the shock of his sudden removal from our midst. But with the rescuscitation of memory come the first faint steps of consolation. He will live forever in our hearts, and there are few, if any of us, who are not better men for having known and worked with him.
THE RABBI: An Appreciation

BY "Z.Z."

The late Rabbi D. I. Freedman was the last member of that powerful triumvirate comprising the late Archbishop Riley, Archbishop Clune and Rabbi Freedman. These three staunch friends, quite dissimilar psychologically, physically and in most other ways, shared a common love for their fellow men. It mattered not whether their neighbours were of this or that denomination or religion, or even if they had no religion at all. What counted with them was inherent goodness and decency.

To those ex-service men who served in Gallipoli, France and Flanders the then rotund figure of the late Rabbi Freedman, mounted on his old bay mare, was a familiar and welcome one. The great distances he covered by this primitive and uncomfortable mode of transport was remarkable. He would bob up, per medium of his old bay mare, in the most unexpected places to the consternation of harassed brass hats who preferred him to keep to the quieter and less hectic parts of the battle front. But so long as there was a job to do—a chat with a lad he had promised to see—a last sad task of committing some poor fellow to his last resting place—there was the little Rabbi. How he found time to perform his multifarious tasks by day, and then write (by hand) dozens of letters by night, was a mystery. Hundreds of anxious relatives, hungering for news of a loved one, would be relieved to receive a few reassuring lines from the Rabbi. And if it became necessary to send a message of condolence on the loss of a dear son or husband, Rabbi Freedman's few words of comfort and sympathy must have helped many stricken families the better to bear their sorrow. The story of his administering the last rights to a dying soldier, whose death-glazed eyes mistook the Rabbi for a Catholic priest, is well known.

On the Rabbi's return to Australia, the affection he held for his soldier comrades manifested itself in his services to the R.S.L. He was the only padre to become a State president, and gave in full measure of his time and talents to the cause. Had he not been a Rabbi, he might have been a great judge. During debates at an R.S.L. congress and on the State Executive, he would closely follow the speeches on both sides, and then "sum up" by reviewing the salient points pro and con. These "summings up" must have been of inestimable value in helping members to decide which way to vote. With Diggers generally, his popularity often amounted to admiration. The writer recalls one R.S.L. congress some years ago, when he arose and disagreed with the Rabbi on a minor point of domestic policy. A delegate, sitting nearby, became very wroth at anyone daring to disagree with the Rabbi. "Go easy, Dig.," he remonstrated, "and don’t go throwing your weight against our Rabbi." The humorous point in the incident is that the writer happens to be a member of the Rabbi's own flock.

The loss of Rabbi Freedman is very deeply felt. In these days of religious and racial bigotry, a man of the Rabbi's sterling qualities is sorely needed to combat the petty and disgraceful hatreds that permeate this cock-eyed world.

In R.S.L. circles particularly, the void left by his untimely passing will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill. Peace to his memory.

AUSTRALIA IN THE NEXT WAR

("Must Australia Fight?" by Ion L. Idriess. Sydney, Angus and Robertson. Price: 5/- Our copy from the publishers.)

In these days when, unfortunately, defence problems have been made issues of party politics and all sorts of ill-informed persons are striving to force defence programmes into the Procrustean bed of their grotesque ideologies, it becomes more incumbent than ever upon the electors to make themselves conversant with the details of the task the Commonwealth Government is tackling. In former years such considerations could be left to Governments, but to-day the colossal expense of rearmament is in direct ratio to the risk run by all classes of the community. In other words, it is the taxpayer who must foot the bill, and it is the taxpayer and his family who will become the target for hostile air raid, because the only Powers who are likely to menace the peace of Australia to-day and the very ones who refuse to be bound by rules, or to recognise that there are any non-combatants in modern warfare.

Should war come to Australia, there will be little or no time for preparation after the first shot has been fired. Indeed, the first warning is likely to be the hail of death from the skies and the hurricane of shell from the sea. The civilian, as well as the soldier, must know what he is to face, and must be prepared and trained to face it. In his latest book, Mr. Ion Idriess has dealt clearly and consisely with what is likely to happen to Australia in the next war. The book is written in the hope that some of the suggestions it contains may be helpful, both in peace and war. It is essentially a book for the layman, which is at once the secret of its charm and the source of its value. In a modest and disarming foreword, Mr. Idriess states that he is no naval or military strategist, although he served in the Great War. His book is a plea for organisation and the intensive preparation that such organisation entails.

He commences by discussing from what source attacks are likely to come and the nature of enemy action that Australia would be called upon to resist. He outlines the multifarious duties members of the civilian population would be called upon to perform, and everywhere he stresses the importance of training both for front line service and for service behind the lines. The book is a thoughtful and clearly reasoned statement of measures for resisting attack, and for ensuring the safety of non-combatants as far as that can reasonably be assured, once hostilities have commenced. It is also a warning to those who fondly imagine that Australia would be allowed to pursue a policy of isolation if Britain were at war.

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We regret to report the death of Miss Minnie Maxwell, who answered the last call in Melbourne on June 10. The late Miss Maxwell was a member of the Imperial Royal Red Cross Nursing Association of London. She served five years with the British and Australian troops during the war, after which she was appointed matron of the Coventry munitions factory. She was one of the few Army Nursing Sisters entitled to wear the Mons Star. The late Miss Maxwell was a sister of Captain Dick Maxwell, who was Q.M. of the 11th Field Ambulance, and is well and popularly known in League circles in Perth.

Boulder sub-branch reports the untimely death of the sub-branch's acting-president and senior vice-president, Harry Jennings, whose service was with the 6th Dragoon Guards. The late Mr. Jennings was the victim of a motor accident. He was a very active member who will be greatly missed for his splendid service as well as his personality. The Boulder troop of Boy Scouts formed the guard of honour at the funeral and comrades of the sub-branch marched behind the mourning coach. There were many beautiful wreaths from comrades and other friends. Ted McMahon sounded the Last Post and the past president (Mr. J. Sheridan) recited "Lest We Forget."

Several members of the Boulder sub-branch have been victims of the influenza epidemic on the Eastern Goldfields. We also learn that Ern. Boustow has recovered from a serious illness. We congratulate him on his recovery and also on the fact that he is to be Boulder's next president.

What a wonderful little fellow is H. W. (Bert) Rigg, and what a shining example he is to others who are fit. Bert served abroad with the Army Medical Corps and as a result a peculiar disease developed which has caused great pain and the removal of both his legs. In spite of this, he has toiled unceasingly for his more fortunate comrades, having served two terms as secretary of the North Perth sub-branch and is secretary of his unit association, being largely responsible for the installation of library books at the Repatriation institutions. It was appropriate and fitting that, on the suggestion of his sub-branch, the State Executive elected him a life honorary member of the League.

A well-known and good Digger who will be sadly missed is Joe Smyth, who passed away suddenly recently. Joe served abroad with the 3rd D.A.C., attaining the rank of sergeant-major. For many years he had been secretary of the Old Artillery Comrades' Association and for several years secretary of the T.B. Association. A large number of Diggers were present at the funeral. To his wife and three children we offer sincere sympathy.

Australia is not the only country where ex-service men pull their weight in public affairs. The new Belgian Minister of...
Labour and Public Health, whose job is somewhat analogous to that of our own Alex. Panton, is M. Antoine Delfosse, of Liege. M. Delfosse was born on June 25, 1895, and is a Doctor of Philosophy and History and Doctor of Law. He was caught within the enemy lines when the Germans invaded Belgium in 1914, but, at the risk of his life, he succeeded in escaping into territory still unoccupied by the invaders, where he enlisted in the Belgian Army. On July 17, 1917, he was wounded in the Battle of Caesarekerque, near Dixmude, and during the liberating offensive of 1918 he was promoted Second Lieutenant of Artillery. M. Delfosse represents the historic city of Liege in the Belgian Parliament.

If our Associate Editor had emptied a tankard every time someone stopped him in the street to make complimentary reference to an article entitled "The Leaves of Memory" in our June issue, the July issue might have gone the way of the National Insurance Scheme. There were many questions as to the identity of the writer, "Max Arthur," whose occasional contributions to The Listening Post are deservedly popular. We are glad so many readers appreciate them as much as we do ourselves, but we must observe editorial reticence on the question of identity. "Max Arthur" is the pen-name of a lady who is deeply interested in the Digger and his welfare. Her husband, who was severely wounded in the war, now holds an important senior position in the service of the State Government.

Captain C. R. Collins, who has been writing for a living since he left the Permanent Forces ten years ago, is still undecided as to whether the pen is mightier than the sword. He has just been elected president of the West Australian Amateur Fencing Association.

Our Mt. Hawthorn correspondent reports that George Cooper has gone to Sydney to seek medical advice. We wish him all the luck. Bill Skates is still a cot-case and Tom May sends his best wishes to all his friends. We also have to report that Tom Jackson has cracked up again, but hopes for his speedy recovery. We are pleased to see Mrs. Will Kay has fully recovered from her bout of the 'flu and also that Clarrie Barrett's wife is now in better health.

Bassendean sub-branch reports that our old friends Alec Main and Jack Riley are still on the sick list. Jack has dropped his fancy needlework and taken up Alec's hobby of wool mat-making.

Jim Claughton had the misfortune to injure his hand while at work a few weeks ago. Members were pleased to see him at the last meeting and to learn that he has fully recovered and returned to work.

Rumour has it that Padre Vine, the father of the sub-branch, is under the doctor. It is sincerely hoped that his trouble is not serious and that he will soon be himself again.

Bassendean sub-branch regrets to report the passing, after a long illness, of Bob Irvine, in No. XI ward on Saturday July 1. His funeral took place on July 3 at the Karrakatta Cemetery before a large gathering of his old comrades and friends. Sincere sympathy is extended to Mrs. Irvine and her daughter in their sad loss.

Sympathy is also extended to Mrs. McKinley in her sad bereavement. Mrs. McKinley recently lost her father-in-law.

Manjimup sub-branch lost its padre and the Anglican church a strong character and an able servant when the Rev. Walter Bushell died on July 2. The late Mr. Bushell had been six years in Manjimup and about ten years in the State. Previously a teacher in an Anglican native mission in Southern Rhodesia, he served as a staff-sergeant in the South African force during the war. His burial service on July 3 was conducted by the Bishop of Bunbury (the Rev. Leslie Knight, who served abroad with the N.Z. forces) and the Manjimup sub-branch formed a funeral escort. Johnny Noble sounded the Last Post and the Reveille and President Mackenzie dropped a poppy into the grave.

Following upon congratulations extended to the League's hon. solicitor (Mr. F. W. Leake) and to Mr. J. P. Durack on their appointment as King's Counsel, the following letters in acknowledgment were received by the State secretary.

Mr. Durack wrote: Perhaps of all the letters which I have received, none has been more appreciated than yours of the 28th ult. It was indeed a very kind thought on the part of the League members to request you to convey their congratulations to me. Although I have always continued my membership of the League, I have often felt that I should, and might have done more in a public way, than I have been able to do; but I assure you on innumerable occasions I have been able individually to be of service to returned men, and it will always be my pleasure and delight to continue to do so in every possible way. Please convey to your League members my heartfelt appreciation of the kind thought which prompted them to ask you to write to me.

Mr. Leake wrote: Please convey to the members of the executive and members generally my appreciation of their sentiments so generously expressed in your letter. I can assure you that I am very proud of my association with the R.S.L. and whatever assistance I am able to render the League in legal matters gives me much pleasure.

Mr. H. C. S. Colebatch, of Northam, takes a seat on the State Executive owing to the death of the Rabbi. Harley is not a stranger to this job, as he served on the executive fifteen years ago. It is interesting to note that only three delegates have remained on the executive who were there when Harley was last there in 1924. They are Jim Cornell, Stan Watt and Garnet Philp. Harley is Mayor of Northam and president of the Northam sub-branch and will be of great value in the new appointment.

* * *

Vic. O'Grady, the secretary of the Boulder sub-branch, in a letter to the Editor, advised him that the annual meeting was held on July 12 before a splendid attendance. Our old friend, Ern Bosustow was elected as president, Ted Lennell, Treasurer; Paddy Caine, auditor; and we have a fine executive committee of 12. The position of the sub-branch is very satisfactory at present and we have distributed a large amount of relief during the year. We all feel for Jim Cornell in his sad bereavement.

* * *

There were many sad hearts last month when it was learnt that Mrs. Jim Cornell had suddenly passed away. Mrs. Cornell was of a lovable nature and a real mate to Jim, with whom Diggers generally throughout the State have expressed sympathy. Included in the hundreds of letters of condolence sent to Jim and his son were some from Jim's bitterest political opponents. After all, party politics is a small thing when compared with the rich gift of friendship.
General Sir William Edmund Ironside, who has just relinquished the office of Governor of Gibraltar to become Inspector-General of the Forces in Britain, is one of the few generals of the Great War who is still serving. Born in 1880 he is still on the right side of 60, and has seen much service at home and abroad. He became Brigadier-General in 1918, and was command-in-chief of the Allied troops in North Russia from October, 1918, until October, 1919. In the following year, he was in command of the British forces engaged in north-west Persia.

The Dean of Bristol, the Very Rev. H. W. Blackbourne, who recently dedicated a window in the Chapel of Clifton College to commemorate the reign of King George V, was chaplain to his late Majesty for 14 years. He served as a trooper in the West Kent Imperial Yeomanry during the South African War, returning later to Cambridge to resume his studies. Chaplain to the R.M.C. at Camberley in 1914, he served from the start with the Old Contemptibles, was mentioned seven times in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. and the M.C. The Chapel of Clifton College, in which the memorial was dedicated, is the subject of a stirring poem by Sir Henry Newbolt. Clifton College has sent many distinguished men to the British Army, not the least of whom is the Diggers' old friend and revered commander, Lord Birdwood.

One of those personally responsible for the safety of Their Majesties the King and Queen during the royal visit to Canada was the French-Canadian soldier, Brigadier-General E. de B. Panet, who acted in conjunction with Colonel C. H. King, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Tall, lean and distinguished, Brigadier-General Panet is now chief of the Canadian Pacific Department of Investigation at Montreal. He belongs to a well-known French-Canadian family who possess a distinguished military record. He went from the Royal Military College, Kingston, to the Royal Canadian Artillery and went to France with the First Canadian Expendiatory Force in 1914. During the war, Brigadier-General Panet was six times mentioned in despatches and awarded the C.M.G., D.S.O. and the Legion of Honour.

A Digger who has made a name for himself in the United States is Major George Fielding Eliot, one of America's leading writers on military affairs. Although born in Brooklyn (New York) in 1894, Major Eliot was educated in Victoria and graduated from the University of Melbourne. During the war, he served with the A.I.F. at Gallipoli and on the Western Front. He went to America after the war, became a lieutenant in the Missouri National Guard and later a major in the Military Intelligence Reserve of the United States Army. Major Eliot is co-author with Major R. E. Dupuy, of the United States Army, of "If War Comes." He has been an important contributor to magazines and newspapers and his book, "The Ramparts We Watch," was widely acclaimed when it appeared late last year. In a recent article in "Current History," Major Eliot writes of the potentialities of the new German navy, holding the view that, if war comes, Germany's new fleet will repeat the strategy of the Great War and try to starve Britain into quick submission.

* * *

Sister M. G. Wills, who served during the war with the Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service, has made quite a success of her Leithdale Convalescent Home in Darlington, and we advise Diggers or any member of their families who may be recovering from an illness or is in need of a rest to get in touch with this good sister who will make a reduction for them off the usual fees.

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RESULTS

Fourth Round

Zone 1
South Perth beat Maylands ..... 8-2
Nedlands beat Osborne Park ..... 10-0
Mount Hawthorn beat Darling Range ..... 6-4
Subiaco beat Victoria Park ..... 8-2
Cottesloe v. North Perth; not played.

Zone 2
Perth beat Bayswater ..... 8-2
Gloucester Park beat Yokine ..... 9-1
West Leederville Beat Mosman Park ..... 8-2
Claremont Beat West Perth ..... 6-4
Mount Lawley: bye.

Shootings

Mount Hawthorn, 146; South Perth, 147;
Gloucester Park, 143; Yoke, 143; Nedlands, 142; West Leederville, 141; Darling Range, 137; Mosman Park, 137; Subiaco, 136; Claremont, 136; Perth, 136; Victoria Park, 135; West Perth, 135; Bayswater, 132; Maylands, 129; Osborne Park, 129.

Fifth Round

Zone 1
Mount Hawthorn beat Osborne Park ..... 8-2
North Perth beat Darling Range ..... 8-2
Subiaco beat Cottesloe ..... 8-2
Nedlands beat Maylands ..... 8-2
Victoria Park South Perth ..... 6-4

Zone 2
Mount Lawley beat West Perth ..... 10-0
West Leederville beat Yokine ..... 10-0
Gloucester Park beat Bayswater (forfeited) ..... 10-0

SHOOTING AVERAGES
(Maximum 150)

Mt. Hawthorn, 143.4; Nedlands, 142;
Gloucester Park, 141.7: West Leederville, 140.4: Subiaco, 140: Darling Range, 139.4:

McKINLAY SHIELD COMPETITIONS

6th Round
South Perth beat Mt. Hawthorn ..... 8-2
North Perth beat Mosman Park ..... 8-2
West Leederville beat Maylands ..... 8-2
Subiaco beat Claremont ..... 8-2
Nedlands beat Cottesloe ..... 8-2
Victoria Park secured full points from
Darling Range ..... 10-0

7th Round
Cottesloe beat Darling Range ..... 8-2
Victoria Park beat Maylands ..... 8-2
Subiaco beat West Leederville ..... 6-4
Claremont beat South Perth ..... 6-4
Mt. Hawthorn beat Mosmans ..... 8-2
Nedlands beat North Perth ..... 8-2

8th Round
Mt. Hawthorn beat North Perth ..... 8-2
Mosmans Park beat Claremont ..... 7-3
South Perth beat West Leederville ..... 6-4
Victoria Park beat Subiaco ..... 6-4
Cottesloe beat Maylands ..... 6-4
Nedlands Park.25.8; West Leederville ..... 8-2

AGED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS’ FUND

The following is a list of sub-branches and auxiliaries who have made donations since last published list, June 14, 1939:—
Darling Range auxiliary, £1/1/; West Leederville, 9/; Merredin, 17/; Dongarra, 13/; Yandarooka, 1/18; Victoria Park auxiliary, £2/2/; Bullocky, 10/; Kirup, 11/; Nedlands, £1/6/; Nannup, 11/; Fremantle auxiliary, £1/5; Quairading auxiliary, £2/6; Kununoppin, £1/1/; Norseman, £6/5; Osborne Park, £1/8; Victoria Park, 8/; Northam auxiliary, £90/0/6; Kalgoorlie auxiliary, £5/5; Williams, £1/3; Mosman Park, 6/; West Leederville, 3/; South Perth auxiliary, £6/; Cottesloe, 15/6; Northam, £1/6; Northcliffe auxiliary, £7/13; Albany, £7/13; Dongarra, 5/; West Swan, 8/; West Leederville, £1/16; Merredin, £1/16; Wyndham, £10/10; Newdegate, £2/10; Geraldton auxiliary, £1/1; Total: £161/1/5.

The total amount in the fund is now £1,617/13/0.

Dear old Peter Ross is very ill in No. XII ward at the Perth Hospital, and his host of friends wish him a speedy recovery. Peter is the secretary of the West Perth sub-branch and has served for two terms on the State Executive.

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Epaulet Shoulder ..... 6/11
Officers' Poplin Shirts with two
Collars ..... 9/11
Khaki Ties to match ..... 2/9
Officers' Khaki Socks ..... 2/9
White Cord Whistle Lanyards ..... 1/6

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MR. CHAIRMAN

Mr. Norman Rupert Mighell, who has been Chairman of the Repatriation Commission since November, 1935, received a well-merited award in Birthday Honours this year.

At the outbreak of war, Mr. Mighell was a compulsory trainee and was called up for service on Thursday Island. He volunteered for six months service in the Pacific, destination unknown. This small force was afterwards known as the "Dirty 300 Expedition," and embarked on the Kanowena and sailed to New Guinea. The force was distributed in November, 1914. Mr. Mighell joined the original 15th Battalion in Queensland, and landed on the Peninsula with that unit, carrying the rank of sergeant. He was wounded on Gallipoli.

On his return to Australia, Mr. Mighell became one of the founders of the first returned soldier organisations in Queensland, known as the Queensland Returned Soldiers' Association (Q.R.S.A.). On the amalgamation of all State organisations into one Federal body, i.e., the Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia, Mr. Mighell organised and founded the far North Queensland branches of the League with Cairns as its centre and headquarters. Mr. Mighell practised as a solicitor in northern Queensland and afterwards in Brisbane, where he accepted the presidency of the South-Eastern District of the Returned Soldiers' League. In 1927, he was elected State President of the League in Queensland, which position he held until he was appointed in 1929 as Chairman of the first Assessment Appeal Tribunal with jurisdiction over the States of Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmania, in respect of war pension appeals. Mr. Mighell held that position until November, 1935, when he was appointed as Chairman of the Repatriation Commission in succession to the late Colonel Semmens.

It is of interest to note that Mr. Mighell had the unique honour of being the first articled clerk in Queensland to apply to the Supreme Court of that State for leave of absence to proceed on active service abroad.

As evidencing the popularity of the Chairman of the Repatriation Commission, it might be mentioned that since the recent King's Birthday Honour of "C.M.G." was announced in the press, Mr. Mighell has received over 400 letters and telegrams from his large circle of friends and admirers, including representatives of all shades of organisations and other kindred bodies throughout the Commonwealth and elsewhere.

It can be truthfully said of Mr. Mighell that all of the friends he makes he rarely loses one as he possesses an understanding mind and nothing is too much trouble to him to help a lame dog over a stile. Clarity of thought, combined with power of expression, are perhaps his most marked characteristics, and indeed both the soldier organisations and the Repatriation staff are fortunate in having a man of such human outlook as Chairman of the Repatriation Commission.

WESTRALIAN CAVALRY IN THE WAR

By Lieut.-Colonel A. C. N. Olden, D.S.O.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE BEERSHEBA-JERUSALEM OPERATIONS—Continued

HUJ, LACHISH AND GATH

While "A" and "B" Squadrons of the 10th Regiment had thus been temporarily detached, and were working on the left flank of the Anzac Mounted Division, the remainder of the Regiment, consisting of Headquarters and "C" Squadron, received hurried orders to move at once with the 3rd Light Horse Brigade on Huj, from which place the enemy was reported to be retiring in great numbers. At 10.30 a.m., on reaching high ground overlooking Huj, the advanced patrols observed the Turkish retirement, but the intervening ridges were held by strong enemy rearguards.

The 5th Mounted Brigade (Yeomanyr) on the left of our brigade was now pushing vigorously on Huj from the south-west, and our advanced guard, conforming to the movements of the Yeomanyr, forced the Turks back from their rearguard positions.

The Warwickshire Yeomanyr Regiment, led in person by its splendid Commanding Officer (Lieut.-Colonel Gray-Cheape) was seen to charge with magnificent gallantry at a strong Turkish position containing four guns and many machine guns, capturing the position in an irresistible rush, though suffering very heavy casualties.

This charge, combined with the vigorous action of our brigade, cleared the way to Huj—the forward headquarters of the Turkish Army in the northern sector—and by mid-day the place was in our hands and the enemy retreating in disorder. All the available troops of the 3rd Brigade were pushed forward to harass the retiring enemy, and the pursuit was continued till dusk, many captures of prisoners, guns and material having been effected.

On the following morning (November 9), the 10th Regiment concentrated at Khrbet Huj, having watered the horses with great difficulty at wells in the Wadi Jemmameh—the first drink since leaving Karm on the 7th.

At 4.30 p.m. a brief order was received to this effect: "Anzac Mounted Division is marching from Burier to Beit Durus. Australian Mounted Division will march from Huj Station as starting point on to the line Arak el Menshiyeh-Falujeh." The 3rd Light Horse Brigade moved a quarter of an hour later from Huj as leading bridge of the division on the night march. The 9th Regiment, preceded by a troop of scouts, acted as advanced guard. Signallers were dropped at every half mile to guide troops following in the rear by flashing "O.K." intermittently on the signal lamps.

It was a pitch-dark night, but the guides were unerring. Pools were known to exist in the Wady Hesy (Lachish), and these were located, but were rendered practically useless for watering purposes, the horses of the leading regiment having trampled them into veritable mud holes.

At midnight the railway line was reached at a point one and a half miles south of Arak el Menshiyeh, and patrols, pushing forward, found the village unoccupied. A perimeter bivouac was formed here for the remainder of the
night, and at daylight on November 10 the regiment moved north to Arak el Menshiyeh.

We were clear of the rough, hilly country for a time, and were now traversing one of the most beautiful portions of Lower Palestine. To the west and north the open country presented a far more civilised appearance than that which we had hitherto passed through. The villages were larger and closer together, and whilst those of the Arabs retained their customary filth and squalor the tiled roofs of the newer Zionist settlements—now visible in the distance—denoted the presence of a cleaner race of people. A few miles to the eastward, the rugged Judean Hills ran parallel with the railway line along which we were working our way, and the enemy was still in occupation of the portion of our immediate right flank, and right rear for a number of miles south of Hebron. But we knew that provision had already been made to eventually clear the flank by means of an infantry column marching from Beersheba, and pushed forward with confidence.

At 7.30 a.m., however, as the regiment approached Arak el Menshiyeh, the enemy suddenly opened fire with two batteries of guns, one of which was on the main road to Beit Jibrin, the other in the vicinity of Zeita. The shelling was maintained intermittently throughout the day, but Arak el Menshiyeh and Falujeh were occupied and the surrounding country patrolled by our troops.

The Arab villagers were panic-stricken at the shelling of their villages by the Turks, and ran to and fro in frenzied mobs, seeking cover in wells and cisterns. The station buildings at Menshiyeh and Turks, and ran to and fro in

As the troops approached this bridge, the enemy opened fire with shrapnel. The first shot was particularly well aimed and burst right amongst the leading section, killing Corporal Cyril Smith, a fine, courageous soldier, with a splendid record of service in Gallipoli and Sinai.

Summeil was reconnoitred by a section of brigade scouts, supported by a troop of the 10th Regiment under Lieutenant F. J. McGregor, and occupied at 6 a.m. Two squadrons of Turkish cavalry were observed to retire from the village in an easterly direction as our small party advanced.

Enemy troops with machine guns still occupied the ridges north-east in the direction of Berkusieh, and kept up a brisk fire on Summeil for the greater part of the day, in addition to searching cactus hedges and other likely positions with shrapnel and high explosive shell. The 4th Light Horse Brigade moved on the village, dismounted from Ijseir during the morning, taking up a line on our left, whilst other troops of the 10th Regiment moved out on our right and occupied the low ridges between Summeil and Zeita, with orders to carry on active patrolling from the line with the object of attracting the enemy’s attention, whilst the remainder of the Australian Mounted Division moved north.

As the day wore on, it was evident that the enemy had reorganised to a degree, and was determined to offer opposition to our further advance. Inquiry from the native inhabitants of Summeil elicited the information that the ridges north-east were occupied in force by the Turks, their estimated number being between 3,000 and 5,000.

At 5 p.m. the 10th Regiment was ordered to take up a night outpost line from Arak el Menshiyeh to Summeil, from which it was relieved by the 8th Regiment a couple of hours before dawn. Tired and badly in need of sleep, the 10th Regiment marched to Falujeh to water the horses and draw rations, which were now to hand—the first for 48 hours. Information was to hand that the Turks had withdrawn from Berkusieh to Tel-es-Safi* during the night, and an immediate move was not anticipated. The water supply at Falujeh giving out, the regiment moved to Ijseir and continued watering operations. Horse lines were put down outside the village, the horses returning were off-saddled and the men preparing to settle down for a rest. But it was not to be. The saddles had barely touched the ground when at 1.30 p.m. hurried orders arrived to saddle up at once and prepare to move out to resist a Turkish counter-attack which was...
threatening the line at Buerkusieh.

Six thousand fresh enemy troops were reported to have detainted at Et Tineh and were marching south. Half an hour later, the regiment moved out at the trot towards Berkusieh, dismounted, and went into action on the right of the 5th Mounted Brigade, who were already engaging the oncoming Turks. The batteries of the division opened fire, which was replied to by the enemy artillery. The enemy pressed his attack on the left—the sector held by the 5th Mounted Brigade—and forced that brigade to withdraw to a ridge about half-way between Summeil and Berkusieh, the 3rd Brigade conforming to this movement.

The Turks dashed forward to the vacant positions, but our troops, now thoroughly settled down in a good defensive position, replied vigorously with rifle, Hotchkiss and machine gun, while our batteries rendered most admirable support.

The Turkish attack died away at 5 p.m., and the 8th and 9th Regiments took up their night outpost position, the 10th being brought back into a support line. The night passed quietly and without incident, but shortly after daylight on November 12 the Turks were observed holding the Berkusieh ridges in strength, and small enemy parties were working their way forward on to the low hills north-east of Summeil.

The 10th Regiment moved forward to support of the 9th Regiment near Summeil, whilst the Notts Battery shelled the Turkish positions with excellent effect. The morning passed with reciprocal shelling and sniping at long ranges, and by 1 p.m. the enemy was to be seen in full retreat once again, retiring via Et Tineh towards Junction Station, the point where the Beerseba-Jerusalem and Jaffa-Jerusalem railways unite.

An attempt was made to pursue; but, owing to the exhausted state of men and horses, this was abandoned.

The 10th Regiment was ordered to take up the line Summeil-Tel Turmus for the night. This line was north-east from Summeil for a distance of, roughly, five miles, and the regiment was in position here at dusk. The outpost was held by the regiment alone whilst the remainder of the brigade rested.

At dawn on November 14 patrols pushed forward to Berkusieh and Tel-es-Safi, driving off small enemy observation posts. From here the Turks could be seen in the far distance still retiring. The remainder of the 3rd Brigade had now moved off to the coast, and for 48 hours the 10th Regiment occupied this portion of the line—the extreme right flank of the whole cavalry movement.

Active patrolling was carried out, the horses remaining saddled and unwatered the whole time.

During the morning our infantry were seen moving steadily in column along the main road from Gaza, which led to Junction Station, and that night the news reached us that a portion of our mounted troops had captured Junction Station with much rolling stock and material. Et Tineh had been set in flames by the retreating enemy the previous night, and a large supply of wheat and coal had been burnt at Junction Station before our troops reached it.

Truly, Von Kress and his beaten army were dying hard. That Jerusalem would fall, we had now no doubt, but there was much desperate fighting still to be done before the Holy City was reached.

* The ancient Gath.

(To be continued)
THE LAST GERMAN OFFENSIVES


It has often been said, and with a certain amount of truth, that the British Army trains for the last war instead of the next one. In the latest volume of the British Official History of the War, Brigadier-General Edmonds suggests that the old gibe had a foundation in fact as far as the events of the summer of 1918 went. The period covered by the new volume is one of great significance, though it is one during which the British Army played only a minor role. That was the result of a change in the enemy's plan of campaign. The smashing blows at the British line in Picardy and Flanders in March and April failed to secure the decision for which the German High Command was striving, and by the beginning of May, the British line had been reinforced and reconsolidated. Accordingly, three further German offensives were delivered, to create a diversion in May, June and July. This time the blow fell upon the French front. The first obtained more success locally than was good for its wider object. The second secured only a few relatively unimportant local gains. The third left the attacker too weak to pursue his object, and went far to complete his moral and physical exhaustion.

General Edmonds points out that these successes were blessings in disguise from the Allied point of view. "Had not the great and carefully prepared offensive of the 21st of March met with a considerable measure of success, Ludendorff might earlier have realised the immense difficulties of a strategic break-through, and instead of dashing the German Armies to ruin ... as he did, he might, by a series of retirements, have lured the Allies on to one position after another, have inflicted on them losses of trained men, for which even the American contingents would scarcely have been adequate compensation."

General Edmonds considers that the Allies were very slow in adopting suitable methods to meet the German offensives. "The secret of the defeat of the German methods, acquired by costly experiment in a series of combats," he writes, "might instead have been learnt by a closer study of the changes in the German offensive and defensive battle. The French staff did create a research section which, in February, 1918, reported on the new German offensive technique; but the British General Headquarters, obsessed with the idea of the attack, failed to profit by the lesson. The French, for all their research work, were wiser. They suffered unduly in the May and June offensives, and did not evolve satisfactory defensive tactics until Marshal Foch issued a note pointing out the features of the German offensive technique. Even then, says General Edmonds, the French defensive methods were not so shrewd as those employed by the Germans in 1917. Thus, when the Allies launched their first counter-offensive they were once again baffled by the enormous power of the machine guns which "not only inflicted heavy losses, but also compelled the attackers to go warily, and this gave the Germans time to improve fresh lines of defence in rear, so that initial advantages obtained by surprise could never be exploited to the full."

Readers may be surprised to learn from General Edmonds that the new arms, tanks and aircraft, were not sufficient to produce a decisive result, while the old arm of exploitation—the cavalry—was still less effective. General Edmonds considers that the retreat of the Germans from the Marne salient, which marked the turn of the tide in the war, was due not so much to the Allied counter-offensive, as to their own "inability to supply their forces in the salient once the Soissons railway junction was under effective artillery fire."

The main lesson of the German offensives is that the ultimate Allied advance became possible through the German Command destroying its own army's powers of resistance. The losses on the two sides were more or less equal if computed in terms of casualties, prisoners and war material, but the German by that time were in the position of the Boers after the fall of Pretoria, or the Confederates in the American Civil War. Every man and every gun they lost was lost for the duration, while the losses of the Allies could be replaced, and were replaced very rapidly. Still more fatal was the German loss of morale. "If contrast to the high spirit which the German troops had shown at the outset of the offensive in March, there was a marked deterioration by the time of the third offensive in May that even the

(Continued on page 24)
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LUNCHEON TO PRIME MINISTER

On July 17, the State Executive followed the procedure of entertaining the Prime Minister and visiting members of the Federal Government by tendering a complimentary luncheon to Mr. Menzies. Other guests of honour were the Assistant-Minister for Commerce (Senator McBride) and Lord Lurgan, the visiting Irish singer. In proposing the health of the visitors, the State President (Mr. Yeates) mentioned the fact that the State Executive included members of both Federal and State Parliaments, and referred especially to the Minister in Charge of War Service Homes (Colonel Collett), who was so largely responsible for the high esteem in which the League is held in the State. Mr. Yeates outlined the objectives of the League, particularly in regard to defence and other public questions, and referred to congress resolutions concerning these matters over a period of years. The League was not yet satisfied that the defence forces were adequate, but our organisation was watching what was being done and was prepared to co-operate with whatever Government was in power.

In his response, Mr. Menzies said that, during his five years of Cabinet experience he had been struck with the helpful attitude of the League and its leaders. That attitude had always been a reasonable one. Under less wise leadership, the League might have become associated with the mere ventilation of grievances; but under wise direction it had been a medium for constructive co-operation. Mr. Menzies paid a glowing tribute to Colonel Collett, who, he said, was considered a quiet man at Canberra, but one whose wisdom and judgment were greatly valued in the Cabinet room. He was impressed and gratified by Colonel Collett’s popularity in this State.

The international position, Mr. Menzies proceeded, had been watched with growing anxiety by the Cabinet. The more difficulties increased, he said, the more we are tempted to take up an attitude of sheer partisanship. Unhappily, it has become fashionable in Europe for leaders to address their people in inflammatory speeches. We must guard against this. There should be no impression anywhere that Australia or Britain would not defend themselves if attacked; but the people of both countries had a passionate desire for peace and would not, by word or deed, contribute to war. We must keep the door to negotiation open until it is shut against us, he said. It would be simple for Britain, occupying the commanding position she did, to take action that would precipitate war. Mr. Chamberlain had been criticised for saying that, although we were rearming we were still prepared to negotiate. We should realise, Mr. Menzies said, that there are international grievances which admit of discussion. Even in a small gathering like this there would probably be a variety of views on such questions as Danzig and the Polish Corridor; but the point is, such differences must be adjusted by conference and negotiation, and not by war. Any other method of settling international differences would lead to a miserable series of wars, through which western civilisation would ultimately destroy itself. “If there are to be differences, as there must be between honest men and honest nations, let them be adjusted. The issue is not whether Germany or Poland have rights in Danzig, but whether their differences are to be adjusted by reason or force.”

Mr. Menzies suggested that a contribution to international peace could be made by endeavouring to understand the point of view of potential opponents. While in Perth, he had been accused of expressing open admiration for Herr Hitler. He did not agree with the methods of the Nazis, but he believed that Herr Hitler had done great things for the German people in spite of the things we criticise. He believed that Herr Hitler, therefore, would not be anxious to undo the work of five years by plunging his people into a war that would throw Germany back thirty years. He believed that Signor Mussolini would pause for similar reasons before leading Italy into war. “It is against reason,” Mr. Menzies declared, “to believe that men who had made great achievements would light-heartedly throw those achievements away. What the world wants is more good sense and common understanding. If we can persuade the German people and the Italian people that we have these, we will advance rules along the road to international peace.”

Senator McBride, who followed Mr. Menzies, said that he had been greatly impressed by the State President’s outline of the objectives of the League. The Government, he said, had received help from the League in the future. Past assistance was greatly appreciated, and the Government looked forward to even greater help in the future. Senator McBride mentioned that fully 50 per cent of the present Federal Cabinet were ex-service men.

THE AWAKENING

The publishers of this book, Messrs. Angus and Robertson Ltd., of Sydney, have issued a popular edition to sell at 1/6. We received this remarkable book, written by Captain C. W. Mitchell, two years ago and we welcome the cheaper edition. In view of the present international crisis and the pressing need for preparedness in the Commonwealth, no more timely book has been published; none that can be more profitably read by all potential defenders of our land, our liberties and lives.

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WHITTY’S FOR WINNERS, NEXT G.P.O., PERTH
Continued from page 21:—

German official monograph is driven towards the conclusion that the 'prime cause' of the unsatisfactory course this took, after brilliant beginning, was a 'bad failure on the part of the attacking troops to do their duty'. By this time, the German troops were like sheep being driven to the slaughter. This was manifest, General Edmonds says, by such signs as that they 'had ceased to trouble about burying or removing the dead or to make latrines.' Their credulity had been overstrained by the perpetual assurance that each offensive 'would be the last and that, after it, a victorious peace would be concluded.' The loss of morale was accentuated by bad food and the ravages of influenza. The Germany Army was a beaten army before the Allies took the offensive in August, 1918, and what is more, they knew it. General Edmonds goes so far as to say that 'even without great Allied victories, when the peace promised before autumn did not come, a final collapse might well be expected.'

[This photo, was taken recently at the Blinded Soldiers' Congress at Brisbane. Bill is studying his agenda paper.]

Bill James was born at Leederville, being the youngest of three sons who all volunteered for active service with the 16th Battalion. He was wounded on August 8, 1916, and lost his sight. He was then sent to Dublin and later to St. Dunstan's (London), where he spent two years, being educated in the ways of the blind. Here, Bill took up rowing and in one season was the proud winner of five silver cups. On his return home, he took a keen interest in the affairs of the Digger and formed the Blinded Soldiers' Association, and to-day is a member of the Federal Council. He was a foundation member of the North Perth sub-branch, R.S.L., serving as president in 1928-1930, again in 1932-1934. He was again elected as president last month vice Bill Menkins, whose health is such that he did not stand for re-election. Bill James has also been a valued member of the State Executive for four years. He is an example to those less afflicted. His cheerfulness is contagious and his industry is remarkable. His knowledge of the voices of hundreds of his friends is astonishing. Bill keeps himself so busy helping others that he has no time to worry about his own troubles. Bill is blessed with a good mate and two bonny boys.
In the old days, when soldiers’ wives used to accompany their husbands on active service, they were allowed to ride in the baggage wagons. Hence the modern and usually playful reference to a to a saucy girl as a “baggage.”

Despite the threadbare assertion that conscription is anti-British in principle, conscription is no new thing in Britain. The Militia Act of 1757 imposed conscription on England for home defence. It enjoined that every county must supply its quota of men. In actual practice, voluntary enlistment was encouraged as far as possible; but, if the required number of men was not forthcoming, the quota was completed by conscripting the remainder from the counties, but a man liable for such service could always buy himself off by paying a substitute to serve for him.

The following cheering announcement was published in a recent number of Pearson’s Magazine: We hear little of submarines (in England) these days, possibly because the British submarine programme is small. The fact is, the submarine menace is a menace no more, and those who pin their faith to submarines are likely to be disappointed. The reasons are two: First, a new device which can locate submarines far away; and, second, a depth-charge which, at a distance of a mile, will put out a submarine’s lights and give the crew the jitters. Inside a furlong—well, it’s good-bye to all that.

A heroine of the war, Mme. Pfister, who hid 19 soldiers in her house at Moussey for four years, has died at Remiremont, Vosges. The soldiers went to her house on the borders of the forest in 1914, and she kept them concealed for the whole of the time that the area was under German occupation, which lasted until the Armistice. Mme. Pfister was later decorated by the French Government.

**THE LISTENING POST, 15th July, 1939**

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(Inspector Twirp has formed a theory that if you make your criminal silly enough he will put his own pot on. Inspector Twirp conducts herewith his 947th case.)

Telephone rings at police headquarters. “That you, Twirp? Stan Watt, of The Listening Post speakin’. I believe you have a good case on?”

Inspector Twirp: “Too eyes right, me b’oy! Somebody pinched an aeroplane from Maylands aerodrome. If you like to hear the story, come along. This isn’t a ‘silent’ telephone.”

Stan: “Good-oh... I’ll come straight over.”

John Hop: “A bloke to see ya, Inspector.”

Twirp: “What’s his name?”

John Hop: “Yes sir.”

Twirp: “What?”

John Hop: “I said ‘Yes, sir.’”

Twirp: “Cut out the funny business and tell me the man’s name.”

John Hop: “Watt, Sir. The editor of The Listening Post.”

Twirp: “Then why the devil didn’t you say so in the beginning? Show him in at once, Smarty.”

Stan Watt: “Good mornin’, Inspector.”

Inspector Twirp: “Goo’ day, Stan. I’ll give you the strong of things right away. The air-liner ‘Dungana’ was parked down snugly at Maylands aerodrome last night, but when the caretaker arrived this morning it was non hess—completely disappeared.”

Stan: “Cripes! Who do you suspect, Twirp?”

Twirp: “Well, no one in particular, but there were only two people at the aerodrome last night. One was Percy Buttons, who had been to dinner with Giblets. He was so sewed up that he
I slept under the wind sock. We can rule him out.

Stan: "Who's the other?"

Twirpp: "Binks, the caretaker."

Stan: "Then he must be the bloke you want."

Twirpp: "Not necessarily, Stan, not necessarily. Anyhow, we'll see what he has to say. Sergeant."

Copper: "Yes, sir?"

Twirpp: "Bring in Mr. Binks, the caretaker."

John Hop: "Hey, Warder, take that snoozer into the Inspector's office."

Warder: "Hey, cummerlong. I think the Inspector wants you."

Inspector Twirpp: "Ah, there you are, Mr. Binks. You are, I understand, the caretaker of Maylands aerodrome. What is your full name?"

Binks: "Andy Percival Rotheringham, Eustace Clarence Fitzpatrick Richard (Dick) Binks."

Twirpp: "Please confine your answers to the questions as put. I asked for your name, not your family tree. Now, Mr. Binks, tell us exactly what happened from the time you last saw the 'Dungana' till now."

Binks: "Well, all I can say is, the airliner was there as right as ninesence when I changed me coat to go off duty and home to supper. Not that I was looking forward to meeting my old woman again, mind your. She's very can-tankerous nowadays, and argumentiv. How the policeman I ever—"

Inspector Twirpp: "Yes, yes. Keep to the airplane."

Binks: "Well, I remember sayin' to meself as I looked at the ship, 'Ah, you little beauty. You'll come in very handy if we 'as a war.'"

Twirpp: "Yes? And then?"

Binks: "The last thing I remember, sir, was her graceful lines sinister silhouetted against the cement works, with the moon—"

Twirpp: "The what?"

Binks: "Her graceful lines silhouetted against the—"

Twirpp: "Mr. Binks, you shouldn't caretake. You ought to have a wongie with Paul Daly or Bill Talbot. Continue."

Binks: "Yes, sir. Well, I reached me home in due course and found it very frigid. Very frigid. Me old woman had gone to bed, but she shouted out that she'd find me supper on the table in the kitchen. I found it alright, but I couldn't find an opener anywhere, so I resorted to the old Army knack and used the edge of the dining room table. I managed to get it off, but it bubbled up and over the carpet. And, of course, asleep or dead, my old woman would smell anything like that a mile away. Out she comes and—"

Inspector Twirpp: "Quite so, Mr. Binks, quite so; but about the plane?"

Binks: "Yes, sir. As I was saying, she didn't go lousy on me! A proper row, sir, believe me, her wanting to know what I meant by wastin' good stuff like that!"

Twirpp: "Well, let's get on, Mr. Binks."

Binks: "She 'aving gorn back to bed at last, I continues to get me supper ready because I was feeling very peckish-like, not 'aving had nothing substantial since me tea. Eventually I sits down to me nice little meal in peace and puts on me specs an' as a read. Next, I —"

Inspector Twirpp: "Stop! You have told me all I want to know. Sergeant, bung him in the cooler."

Sergeant: "Yes, sir. Constable—"

John Hop: "Yes, Sarge?"

Sarge: "Bung this bloke in the cooler."

John Hop: "Yes, Sarge. Hey, Warder, bung this snoozer in the cooler.

Warder: "Good-oh. Cummerlongame, Mister."

(Were you clever enough to spot where Mr. Binks put his own pot on? The solution will be found upside down at the bottom of this page.—Ed.)

(And now for the solution of the mystery of the stolen airliner. Kindly turn upside and read on. You will recall that when Inspector Twirpp questioned him, Mr. Binks said: "I sets down to me nice little meal in peace."

"Well, if that was so, how could Mr. Binks have known the town hall was on fire?—Ed.)

June 14, 1939

At the meeting of the State Executive on June 14, there were present Messrs. Yeates, Olden, Aberle, Denton, Hunt, Lamb, Anderson, James, Watt, Thorn, Margolin, Paton, Potts, Sten, Cornell and Mitchell. Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Butler, Collett, Philip, Panton, Freedman, Nicholas, Warner, Keeing, Fairley, Logic, Cornish, Lawson, Austin, Johnstone and Dinan.

Congratulations.—Congratulations were extended to Mr. F. W. Leake (the League's solicitor) and Mr. J. P. Durack on their appointment as King's Councillors; and to Mr. Norman Mighell (chairman of the Repatriation Commission), Mr. Keith Todd (N.S.W. Branch) and Mr. Sid. Dunslow (Victoria Branch) on Honours conferred by His Majesty the King.

Official Visits.—It was agreed that a luncheon be tendered to the Prime Minister in Anzac House on July 17.

The Premier's Department advised that it was desired to include the League in any official programme for welcoming His Excellency the Governor-General, who would arrive in Perth on July 14. It was agreed that sub-branches be advised of the visit and invited to attend a reception in Anzac House at 11 a.m. on Saturday, July 15.

B.E.S.L. Conference.—A communication from the New South Wales Branch urged that the Federal President be asked to attend the next B.E.S.L. conference in view of certain statements about the treatment of ex-Imperial soldiers in Australia, which were made at the last B.E.S.L. conference. It was agreed that the reply be left to the State President and that he suggest that the statements referred to should not be taken seriously, but if the Federal President was available, perhaps it would be advisable for him to attend the conference.

Aliens.—Communications from Mt. Hawthorn and South Perth sub-branches regarding alien migrants in Australia were considered. It was agreed that the matter be made a subject for discussion at the next quarterly meeting of sub-branch representatives.

Aeroplane Works.—It was decided that the State secretary should seek information from the Chief Mechanical Engineer, with a view to...
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to urging the claims of this State in the utilisation of railway workshops in connection with aeroplane works, as is contemplated being done in four other States.

Hospital Visiting.—Arising from the report of a meeting of the Lennox Board of Visitors on June 6, it was agreed that the Deputy Commissioner for Repatriation be interviewed in regard to comforts for ex-service men in the Claremont Hospital.

Visits.—Reports of visits to sub-branches were received from the State President (Pindgelly and Bendigo), Mr. Aberle (Brunswick Junction and Williams, the latter with the assistant State secretary), Mr. Watt (combined function of West Leederville and Subiaco), Mr. Cornall (Ravensthorpe, Esperance, Salmon Gums, Norseman and Boulder), Mr. J. H. B. Lawton (Brookton), Mr. Paton advised having gone to attend the meeting of presidents and secretaries on June 6, it was agreed that the Deputy

British Empire Club.—In connection with a request to branches to take out membership of the British Empire Club at two guineas a year, it was agreed that the W.A. Branch take out membership in the name of the State President and that the matter be referred by circular to sub-branches.

Vice-Regal.—It was agreed that the State President ask the Prime Minister if he would meet a deputation from the executive to discuss the possibility of arranging an opportunity for ex-service men to meet T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Kent while they are in Western Australia.

Submarine Disaster.—The Merredin sub-branch expressed sincere sympathy with all concerned in the loss of life in the recent British submarine disaster. A resolution of sympathy was carried with delegates standing.

Registration of Wealth.—Maylands sub-branch asked that Mr. Nairn, M.H.R., be telegraphed advising support of his motion that wealth be registered as well as manpower. It was agreed to advise Maylands that this was in accordance with the League’s policy which had already been conveyed to the Government.

Aged Sailors and Soldiers’ Relief Fund.—Reference was made to a fact that as disclosed by the list published in “The Listening Post” some sub-branches had not subscribed to a very great extent to this fund. It was agreed that this matter be discussed at the next meeting of presidents and secretaries.

June 28, 1939

At the meeting of the State Executive on June 28, there were present Messrs. Yeates, Olden, Aberle, Philip, Panton, Hunt, Lamb, Anderson, James, Watt, Thorn, Margolin, Paton, Potts, Sten, Keeling, Fairley, Johnstone and Dinan. Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Butler, Collett, Denton, Nicholas, Warner, Cornall, Logie, Cornish, Lawton and Austin.

Condolence.—The State President referred to the severe loss the League has sustained in the death of Rabbi D. I. Freedman, who passed away on June 24, 1939, and referred to the many telegrams and letters of sympathy with the relatives which had been received from sub-branches and League officials throughout the State. He moved, “That this executive place on record its appreciation of the magnificent services rendered to the R.S.S.I.L.A. by the late Rabbi D. I. Freedman who devotedly and unselfishly laboured in the cause of ex-service men and women for a period of 21 years. The deepest sympathy of the W.A. Branch and of all ex-service men is extended to his widow and family in their sad loss.”

This resolution was carried with all delegates standing.

Welcome.—The State President extended a welcome to Colonel Dibdin (soldiers’ representative) and Mr. J. Quinlan (secretary of the Entitlement Tribunal) who suitably acknowledged the welcome.

Land Committee.—A report was presented by Mr. Hunt on a recent meeting of the committee where a number of individual cases were referred to and the two following resolutions were contained in the report—

“That in view of the splendid opening and the possibilities of a favourable season throughout what is known as the marginal areas, the committee is of the opinion that those settlers who still remain should be given favourable consideration as far as possible with a view to remaining on their holdings and not moving elsewhere to embark on a new venture probably more problematic than the holding they propose to vacate.”

“That this committee is of the opinion that

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The House...in appreciative terms to the services of Mr...Yeates Committee review items listed for July...State reported by the...tion of entertainments and absence of restriction maintained that everything was being done in the interests of the patients, and pointed out that no complaints whatever had been received in respect to nursing, treatment or food. The report was adopted and it was agreed to appoint officials of the Repatriation Department. The report traversed complaints made in respect of sale basis.

...that tobacco and cigarettes be supplied by the club to the Relief Fund trustees on a...to the redemption fund.

Appreciation.-Several...Yeates of Northam to take a seat on the executive.

...was no exception. In declaring the building open, Mr. Yeates recalled that he was long since he had laid the foundation stone. Now, he said, it would prove a useful acquisition to the town. He complimented the sub-branch on the fine new premises and appealed for support for all efforts to liquidate any debt that might remain on the building. The State President then called on Mrs. Kirby to present the piano, which was the gift of the women's auxiliary to the sub-branch. Mrs. Kirby congratulated the local ladies on their splendid efforts on behalf of the sub-branch. The proceedings closed after the gathering had responded to the hearty voice of thanks proposed by Mr. Seward, M.L.A., to Mrs. Kirby and Messrs. Leates and Latham.

OUR SISTERS

The Returned Army Nurses met at their clubroom on Thursday, July 20. Members being present. They gave Miss Bowrick a very cordial welcome home after 14 months' trip through America, England and the Continent. Miss K. Wignall is back again in the State for a short while, but intends to return to Melbourne and probably go on to Queensland.

MT. LAWLEY-INGLEWOOD

The annual meeting was held on July 6 and very satisfactory reports were given by the president, secretary, treasurer, and auditor on the transactions for the previous 18 months. The membership has increased from 180 to 270, mainly due to an energetic membership secretary and to the individual members, who have applied the "personal touch" to all non-members with whom they came in contact. The attendances at meetings have gone up from 54.5 to 68.5 per meeting; this alone speaks well for the interest of members in the sub-branch. Finances were reported to be in a very satisfactory condition, although the general accounts were not yet in. Calls on the amelioration fund have been heavy, two-thirds of the assistance being for non-members of the sub-branch and League. After the reports had been received and...
adopted, the new officers and committees were
installed. The State Executive representative Mr. F. J. Peatley was introducing the present
situation, also Colonel Dibden and Mr. Qunlan,
of the Pensions Tribunal, and many influential
men of Parliament, road board chairman and
Mayor of the local area were present.

Tobacco. At Leederville in the
reducing the liability on the
hall, so that we
flourished amongst the
boys, the meagre
time, accompanied by an
epidemic of
members.

THE LISTENING POST, 15th July, 1939

OSMOS PARK

Following our record large meeting of
the previous month, the June meeting created
another record, but in the other direction,
unfortunately. Only 26 answered the roll call
at the general meeting on the 27th, but in
view of the inclement weather prevalent at
the time, accompanied by an epidemic of
flu amongst the boys, the meagre
attendance was pardonable. We look forward to a
big roll up on the 25th of this month, just to
indicate that we are in earnest. Imbued with the
spirit of service, reducing the liability on the hall,
and reappearing at the meeting, we hope to
achieve. Colonel Godfrey reported on the
activities of the Parks committee in the course
of which he informed the meeting that the funds
in hand were sufficient to complete the
erection of a hall at the park, and that on
completion of this work the board would
take over the care and control, and thus
relieve the sub-branch from further anxiety
attendant upon its share in the undertaking.
Since last issue, we were defeated by West
Leederville in the A.R.M.S. competition (8-2),
these being our third loss in a row. A close
series of games, the result of which may just as
gently go the wrong way. Our engagement with
Claremont resulted in a
very
starkky
win for us (6-4). Claremont
cracked up badly when they had us properly
in the bag. Just another indication of the
uncertainty of the competition until you're
over the line. At the termination of the
June meeting, the quots marathon resulted
Hickey, James, Tonkinson.

WESLE LEEDERVILLE-WEMBLEY

The usual monthly meeting was held on
June 12 with the president in the chair and the
usual morning parade. Mr. Everitt was welcomed back from his extended
holiday in the Eastern States, and in replying
mentioned the fine time spent among the
igloos in the various cities. A new member, Mr.
Hickman, of the sub-branch was welcomed.
On June 13, a benefit evening to the
memory of the late Jack Pope was held. All voted that
the evening was a great success, both from the
attendance and the happy evening. Bill Kirton
was smiling, so all goes well in the
A.R.M.S. competition. The sub-branch's
special effort for the Aged Soldiers' Fund will
take place on September 16. This will be in
the form of a sale of work and goods, and
amongst the evening various competitions will
be

SWAN VIEW-GREENMOUNT

There was a record attendance at the June
meeting, two new members being enrolled,
making the total strength of the sub-branch
28. The July meeting was not so well
attended, being such a wet and cold night and
many being down with the flu. Roy Richard-
son has been on the sick parade some time;
we wish him a speedy recovery and return
our meetings. The president (Mr. H. Murphy) was again elected our representa-
tive at the coming annual congress. September
10 is to be our horticultural, art and
industrial exhibition and athletic sports
meeting. Programmes and entry forms will be
sent out and we hope for good support from
neighbouring sub-branches. A sub-committee,
comprising Messrs. H. Murphy, R. Marsh,
A. Watts and J. Williams, have arrangements
well in hand.

BASSDEAN

The Bassendean Druids and Toc H were
entertained by the Leeser Town Hall, Bassendean, at a social evening on the
night of June 22. The visitors voted the
night a success, having thoroughly
enjoyed themselves in the various games
provided. The monthly meeting was held on
July 23rd, when the officers and committees
of the previous month, the June
meeting, were noted. The sub-committee
congress refer to service pensions, poppies left
over from previous sales, and interment of
ex-Imperial members of the League. Mem-
bers are requested to look out for special
notes on the notice board on the railway
ramp.

CARLISLE

At the annual meeting, presided over by
Mr. H. G. Crofts, 30 members were present.
As a mark of respect to the late Rabbi Freed-
man, members stood in silence before com-
mencing business. There were 75 financial
members on the books at the end of the
year. The chairman reported that he was satisfied
with the progress made during the year
and extended his thanks to the women's auxiliary
for their co-operation to the secretary
and the committee for assisting the sub-
branch prosper. The following officers were
elected for the coming term: President, Mr.
H. G. Crofts (3rd year); vice-presidents:
Messrs. Macrone and McKinley; secretary,
Mr. G. Greaves; treasurer, Mr. J. G. Wilkins;
trustees, Messrs. James and Deacon; commit-
tee, Messrs. Price, Wonderberg, Bokett,
Finch, Hody, Mayfield, Suckling, Mackay,
Cudler, Durken; public officer, Mr. C. F.
Finch; auditor, Mr. R. Maclean Roberts.
Thyre were amendments to the annual agenda
paper. Mr. McKinley was elected to
take charge of the Army Reserve roll. Any
members desirous of joining can obtain all
the necessary information from him at 69
Street, Victoria Park. Several members had
attended the flu, which is very prevalent at present.

PEMBERTON

At the monthly meeting held on June 6, 15
members were present. Mr. E. A. Smith
occupied the chair. Three new members
were welcomed as a result of a number of
circulars being sent out during the previous
week, making a total of 30 with the promise
of more shortly. It was decided to re-secure
the Honour Board which is in the Mill Hall.
A committee was appointed to make
arrangements for the centenary advance for the half year. The action
of the president and secretary in sending a
letter of condolence to the widow and family
of the late Rabbi Freedman was approved.
The two minutes' silence was observed for
active service killed in the recent Doi.

MUNDIJONG-JARRAHDALE

The monthly meeting was held on June 10
with Mr. J. Kierath in the chair. The presi-
dent (Mr. T. Tait) was unable to attend be-

Mundijong

The sub-branch on account of influenza.
Happy, the treasurer, reported that he had visited
Mr. Tait and had taken him a bottle of
"something" which he thought would do him
good. This must have done the trick, because
it is reported that Tom is on duty again.
Booth tickets were sold for this meeting for the
raffle on the 80th consultation in Charities
prize being one book of Charities tickets. Tickets are 6d. each. The
secretary (Tom Dockrell) asks all members who
intend applying to join Class A and B Reserve
forces to kindly forward a completed application
for him as soon as possible to enable him to
complete the roll. Application forms are
available from the secretary. The president
(Mr. T. Tait) calls the attention of all mem-
bers to the Red Cross appeal which is being
carried out with the utmost energy. The
sub-branch, together with those of other or-
organisations at Mundijong. A dance is being
arranged to take place in the Mundijong
Memorial Hall on Saturday, August 12, 1939.
The sub-branch has been very active this
year raising funds. Some good results were
shown from the dances, and the hard work
of the sub-committees and their ladies has
been greatly appreciated.

SUBIACO

Our Subiaco correspondent reports: Our
endeavours to find a home for our own after
being guests of the council for so many years
have now been rewarded and we hope, before
the end of this year, to be settled in our
Townsend Road premises, previously occu-
pied by the Subiaco Club. At the meeting on
July 6, a vote of thanks was passed to
Mr. W. A. Wilkins, whose energy and ability
(not to mention the time devoted to this
case) were conspicuously displayed in the
somewhat complicated negotiations leading
to the purchase of these premises. In his reply,
Mr. Wilkins made the

Our women's branch directed another picture show and social afternoon on July
2 for Lemons, Edward Millen, Heathcote and
Home of Peace ex-service patients, the
pictures being given free by the proprietor of
the Subiaco Park. The sub-
branch congratulates the auxiliary on a fine
afternoon's entertainment, obviously enjoyed
by the patients of the various institutions.
Bridge evenings are still popular.
Coming dates: July 29 and August 12.
BAYSWATER

Bayswater met Perth sub-branch in the A.R.M.S. games at Bayswater on June 16 when, despite a clear cut win at table tennis, the hosts succumbed to the prowess of the visitors. Sickness of Bayswater payers obliged the sub-branch to forfeit to Gloucester Park in the fifth round of the games. There was a fair muster at the annual meeting on June 7. Mr. Dave Scott was elected president for the coming year and Mr. A. Gillingham secretary. On July 4, the sub-branch entertained the powerful West Leederville combination. The visitors were victorious in everything but the rifle shooting. The next contest is with Claremont on July 27.

OSBORNE PARK

There was a satisfactory attendance at the annual meeting on July 5. In the absence of the president (Mr. W. Ashdown), through the prevailing influenza, the meeting was presided over by Mr. Donn Forrest. Mr. Ted Damon presided over the election of officers, with Messrs. S. Forsyth and W. Gilchrist as scrutineers. The following were elected: President, C. J. Garner; vice-presidents, A. Dans and R. Murphy; secretary, D. Millar; assistant secretary, W. J. Durning; treasurer, Stephens; auditors, H. Cook and S. Forsyth; public officer and librarian, D. Foreman; general committee, Messrs. Baker, Girando, Smith, Dalziel, Nicoll and Hackett; social organiser, E. Fetham; warden of memorial replica, C. J. Garner; warden of State memorial, C. W. Nicoll and other townsites in their vicinity, including the boys who are keen supporters of the auxiliary. Speeches were also made by the auxiliary State Secretary (Mrs. H. Hopper) and Mr. Randell, who thanked the car drivers. Musical and other items were contributed by Miss Eileen Hawkins, Miss Kathleen Hackett, "Hazel and Stan," "Young Don," Mr. and Mrs. B. Bates and Master J. Diamond. At the annual meeting, the following office-bearers were elected: President, Mrs. E. Bell; vice-presidents, Mesdames B. Bates, E. Hackett; secretary, Mrs. C. Gower; treasurer, Mrs. D. Hicks; trustees, Mesdames G. Bristowe, Shenfield and Post; hospital visitor, Mrs. H. Rankin.

44th BATTALION

The annual meeting was held at Anzac House on June 14. The State president (Mrs. McKlnlay) and 27 members were present. The following office-bearers were elected: President, Mr. K. Dixon; vice-presidents, Mesdames E. Hope and Mrs. Rankin; secretary, Mrs. A. Middleton; treasurer, Mrs. E. Hobart; trustees, Mesdames Menkens, Inglis and Miss Cutts; committee, Mesdames Boland, Saunders and Miss Clarke. At the conclusion of the meeting supper was served and the beautiful birthday cake decorated with the battle colours and 19 candles was cut by the State president. The cake was a gift of the retiring vice-president (Mrs. A. Boland).

KONDINN

Since June 1, 1938, members have visited the local hospital each month to distribute cards to the patients. In August, 10/6 was sent to Claremont Hospital for the tobacco fund. A miscellaneous stall in October was conducted to raise funds for the hospital, and a sum of 28 was paid to the secretary of the hospital board. In November, the proceeds from poppies was a record for Kondinin ($26/15/-). The annual effort on December 2 consisted of a Christmas gift and miscellaneous stall. A Christmas hamper was raffled. The proceeds totalled $6/4/9d., from which the auxiliary donated $2/0/2- to the Aged Sailors' and Soldiers' Fund. In December also, the auxiliary provided the sub-branch smoke social supper. This was greatly appreciated. A baby's layette was provided by members for the local hospital in April, 1939. Each member contributed an article and the outfit is kept at the hospital in case of need.

NORTH-EAST FREMANTLE

On Sunday, June 18, the auxiliary entertained ex-service men from the Old Men's Home and the Lemmoss, Heathcote and Ed- ward Mullen Hospitals. This large and happy gathering enjoyed an interesting picture programme supplied by Mr. McKershaw, after which tea was served. Then followed a musical programme. The guests were welcomed by the auxiliary president (Mrs. E. Bell) who introduced Messrs. W. Thornett and J. Stewart, two officials of the Fremantle Loppers Union who are keen supporters of the auxiliary. Speeches were also made by the auxiliary State Secretary (Mrs. H. Hopper) and Mr. Randell, who thanked the car drivers. Musical and other items were contributed by Miss Eileen Hawkins, Miss Kathleen Hackett, "Hazel and Stan," "Young Don," Mr. and Mrs. B. Bates and Master J. Diamond. At the annual meeting, the following office-bearers were elected: President, Mrs. E. Bell; vice-presidents, Mesdames B. Bates and E. Hackett; secretary, Mrs. C. Gower; treasurer, Mrs. D. Hicks; trustees, Mesdames G. Bristowe, Shenfield and Post; hospital visitor, Mrs. H. Rankin.

CARLISLE

The annual meeting was held on June 23. Thirty-eight members were present. The following office-bearers were elected: President, Mrs. Haines; vice-presidents, Mesdames James and Jones; secretary, Mrs. Hobart; treasurer, Mrs. King, trustee, Mesdames Darby, Tremaine and Trott; amelioration committee, Mesdames McCulloch, Davies and Newton; card committee, Mesdames McCulloch and Darby; publicity officer, Mrs. Horne; social committee, Mesdames Horne, Hobart, Davies and Jones.

SOUTH PERTH

A very successful concert was staged at Anzac House on June 3, when South Perth was responsible for the programme at the quarterly social of the auxiliaries. Great credit for the arrangements went to the organiser, Mrs. Wilkinson. The stage lighting was in the hands of Mr. O. Bader. After the concert presentations were made to Mrs. Wilkinson and Mr. Bader. The following officers were elected at the annual meeting on June 16: President, Mrs. H. Day; vice-presidents, Mesdames Beere and Pendergrast; secretary, Mrs. Orgill; assistant secretary, Mrs. Norris; treasurer, Mrs. G. Bremeld; trustees, Mesdames Bonney, Fairhead, publicity officer, Mrs. O. Bader; organiser concert party, Mrs. Wilkinson; amelioration officer, Mrs. Beere; hospital committee, Heathcote Hospital, Mesdames Fairhead, Stone, Bonney and others; hospital, Mesdames McCulloch, Cullen, Allen and others; hospital, Mesdames Greaves, Allen, Linto, Pendergrast and others.

CALINGIRI

The monthly meeting took place on Wednesday, June 28, when Mr. H. Hill presided over a fair attendance. The inclemency of the weather was mainly responsible for non-attendance, although influenza also claimed its victims. Mr. J. Truman was appointed to represent the sub-branch at the welcome to be given to Lord Gowrie on his visit to Western Australia. The meeting passed a motion congratulating the Victoria Plains Road Board on their efforts towards beautifying Calingirri and other townsites in their district. An invitation was received from Wongan Hills sub-branch asking whether it will be present at their annual reunion on July 1. Several members expressed their intention of being present. The forthcoming congress was discussed and motions for the agenda dealt with. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. L. Day; vice-presidents, Mesdames Beere and Pendergrast; secretary, Mrs. Orgill; assistant secretary, Mrs. Norris; treasurer, Mrs. G. Bremeld; trustees, Mesdames Beere and Pendergrast; hospital committee, Heathcote Hospital, Mesdames Fairhead, Stone, Bonney, L. Day, Norris, Bremeld, Parker, Cullen, Allen and others; hospital, Mesdames Greaves, Allen, Linto, Pendergrast and others.

MT. HAWTHORN-NTH. LEEDERVILLE

The two June meetings were well attended, over 40 members being present. Mrs. K. Smith presided. The hospital visitors for the month were Mesdames Bevan and Fields (Old Men's Home), Reader and Hayes (Repent. Ward). We are sorry to report Mrs. Nathan is still very sick and we join in wishing her a speedy recovery. The work basket and tray made...
by friends in Edward Millen Home were raffled, the winners being Mesdames Jones and Fletcher. At the annual meeting held on June 28, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. W. James; vice-presidents, Mesdames Kay and Bevan; Secretary, Mrs. Lee; Treasurer, Mrs. Morton; Trustees, Mesdames Goodlet, George and Wooding; social committec, Mesdames Bevan (Chairman), Stockton, Fields, Moore, Richie, Chappell, Billings, Richardson and Pewson; publicity officer, Mrs. Goodlet; sick visitors, Mesdames James and Morton. After the election of officers a handsome tray was presented to Mrs. Kay and a beautiful bag to Mrs. Morton. After praising remarks about both ladies by Mesdames Bevan and Reader, a dainty supper was served. It was pleasing to note that Mr. Williams (President of the sub-branch) and Mr. Charles (Secretary) attended the annual meeting.

SUBIACO

The annual business meeting and social took place on June 21. The retiring President (Mrs. Shand) and the Secretary (Mrs. Pope) did not seek re-election. On behalf of the Auxiliary, presentations were made by Mrs. H. L. Downe to the retiring officers, the acting Secretary (Mrs Turpin) and the Treasurer (Mrs. E. Burgess). Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Mrs. Turpin; vice-presidents, Mesdames E. Pope and H. Goorey; Secretary, Mrs. Hackath; assistant secretary, Mrs. M. O'Neill; treasurer, Mrs. E. Burgess; auditors, Mesdames Fuhren and E. Grosse; trustees, Mesdames F. Cardell-Oliver, A. Brown and I. Sefton; visiting committee, Mesdames M. Howell, E. Daniels, J. James, and Hay; social committee, Mesdames W. Condon, E. Hughes, C. Nonnus and A. Flowers. On July 2 ex-service men from Lemnos, Edward Millen, Heathcote and the Home of Peace were entertained at the Shenton Park pictures, the theatre programme being provided by the courtesy of the proprietors. Tea was served at the social hall, where the guests were formally welcomed by the President (Mrs. Turpin). A presentation of a hand-painted tray was made to the Auxiliary by Mr. Foster, of the Edward Millen Home. Community singing, dancing and a programme provided by Mesdames E. Williams, M. Hackath, M. O'Neill, M. Pickett and Mrs. and Mrs. Bates also contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion. The monthly visit to the Old Men's Home was paid on July 5 when dainties, including a box of home-made biscuits from the Bunbury Auxiliary were distributed. Mrs. E. Williams acted as accompanist for the choir and Mrs. Kelly for the soloists. The meeting on July 4 was attended by the State President, Women's Auxiliary (Mrs. McKinlay), who presented Certificates of Service to Mesdames Shand and Pope, the retiring president and secretary.

VICTORIA PARK

The annual meeting was held on June 23, the year closing with 75 financial members. Mrs. Reid reported that there were 33 patients at the Edward Millen Hospital when she visited with Mrs. Bolland on behalf of the Auxiliary. The sum of £2/2/- was passed as a donation to the Aged Sailors and Soldiers' Fund. Mrs. Tolmie (President) did not seek re-election this year. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. R. Bennett; vice-president, Mesdames Tolmie and Coleran; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. E. Prue; Trustees, Mesdames Haigh, Back and Grannery; Treasurer, Mrs. F. Matthews; Hon. Auditor, Mrs. H. Taylor; publicity officer, Mrs. L. Coleman; Committee, Mesdames Taylor, Barnes, N. Matthewson, Wall, Serace, Reid, Samwell, Orrocks, Primrose, Haggart and Baillie. Mesdames Jennings, Boland and Scolly acted as scrutineers. At the conclusion of the meeting a very pleasing duty was performed by Mr. Harry Taylor on behalf of the Auxiliary, when Mrs. Tolmie was presented with a handsome shopping-bag as a token of appreciation of her work as President for the past 45 years. Mrs. Tolmee had not missed one meeting during her term of office. Every member contributed to the gift, and a sit-down supper concluded proceedings. Mrs. Taylor (President) commenced her duties opening with a rally on July 5. All other auxiliaries were invited. The evening took the form of a "Back to Childhood Days" and a jolly time was spent by all present, despite the very inclement weather. The first prize was awarded to "Playing at Mothers and Fathers." Mrs. Starkey supplied the music for dancing and a dainty supper was served.

ASSOCIATIONS OF EX-SERVICE MEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association</th>
<th>Place of Meeting</th>
<th>Date of Meeting</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARTILLERY COMRADES' ASSOC.</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>3rd Tuesday</td>
<td>Lieut-Colonel J. W. Finlay</td>
<td>Mrs. W. James, 19 Marion Street, Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th BATT. ASSOC.</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Monthly luncheon, 1 p.m. on 11th of month</td>
<td>W. Kruger, 79 St. Leonard's Ave., Leederville</td>
<td>E. S. Everett, Temple Court Garage, Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EX-MACHINE GUNNERS' ASSN.</td>
<td>Gregory's, 32 King Street, Perth</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>L. J. Parks, c/o Government Tourist Bureau, Forrest Place, Perth</td>
<td>E. C. Rogers, 65 Fairfield Street, Mt. Hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44th ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>As advertised</td>
<td>Annual reunion, Monday, 4th October</td>
<td>Col. C. H. Lamb, Victoria House, St. George's Terrace, Perth</td>
<td>H. W. Rigg, 26 Elizabeth Street, North Perth Phone B8394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL SERVICES ASSOC.</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Third Thursday, quarterly</td>
<td>Dr. C. H. Leedman; Chairman: E. Aberle</td>
<td>E. J. Massey, 41 Harvey Street, Victoria Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th BATTALION ASSOC.</td>
<td></td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>Colonel E. L. Margolin, 62 Tyrell Street, Nlands</td>
<td>W. C. Armstrong, 20 Ruislip Street, West Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th BATTALION ASSOC.</td>
<td>Committee, as arranged</td>
<td>2nd Monday</td>
<td>A. F. Walters, Heath Rd., Kalamunda</td>
<td>J. Rutherford, 9 Elizabeth Street, North Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32nd BATTALION ASSOC.</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Nearest Saturday, July 19</td>
<td>L. D. Loheshker, 27 2nd Floor, Economic Chambers, Perth</td>
<td>R. G. Hummerston, 106 Salisbury St., Maylands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th LIGHT HORSE ASSOC.</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>R. R. Redshaw, Suburban Road, South Perth</td>
<td>A. Cook, 168 Railway Terrace, Maylands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th and 52nd BATTALION ASSOC.</td>
<td></td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>H. Hopperton, Waterloo Crescent, Perth</td>
<td>J. Smyth, 11 Tranby Buildings, 90 King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Branch</td>
<td>Place of Meeting</td>
<td>Date of Meeting</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>ARDATH-BABAKIN</em></td>
<td>Ardath Hotel</td>
<td>1st Saturday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>W. R. B. McMeakan, Babakin</td>
<td>A. W. Wheeler, Babakin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ALBANY</em></td>
<td>Soldiers' Institute</td>
<td>1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>W. H. Carson, Vancouver Street, Albany</td>
<td>Sydney Coles, Albany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>BALLIDU DISTRICTS</em></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>When called, Saturday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>A. W. Hart, 4th Avenue, Bassendean</td>
<td>Geo. Stocker, Ballidu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>BASSENDEN</em></td>
<td>Town Hall Basement</td>
<td>Alternate Thursday (penion days, 7.30 p.m.)</td>
<td>H. E. Gibson, Bankside Street, Bassendean</td>
<td>A. W. Wishart, 71 West Rd, Bassendean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>BUNBURY</em></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>3rd Wednesday</td>
<td>D. Scott, 20 Copley St., Bayswater</td>
<td>W. N. Freeman, 111 Victoria Street, Bunbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>BAYSWATER</em></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall, Murray St.</td>
<td>Alt. Tuesdays, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>L. N. Weston, Busselton</td>
<td>T. Gillingham, 49 Stuart Street, Maylands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>BUSSELTON</em></td>
<td>Soldiers' Institute</td>
<td>2nd Monday</td>
<td>A. W. Smiles, Road Board Office, Busselton</td>
<td>M. W. S. Creations, Road Board Office, Busselton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CALINGIRI</em></td>
<td>Calingir Hall</td>
<td>4th Wednesday</td>
<td>H. Hill, Calingir</td>
<td>A. J. King, Calcarra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CARLISLE</em></td>
<td>Bickford Soldiers' Memorial Hall</td>
<td>1st Thursday</td>
<td>H. R. Crofts, 10 Mooregate St., Victoria Park</td>
<td>G. Greaves, 34 Mars St, Carlisle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CARNAMAH</em></td>
<td>Hotel Lounge</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>J. K. Forrester, Carnamah</td>
<td>W. G. Mulligan, Carnamah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>COLLIE</em></td>
<td>Soldiers' Hall</td>
<td>Alt. Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>T. H. Sarre, Clifton St., Collie</td>
<td>H. H. Stuchbury, Hamilton Ave., Collie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>COTTESLOE</em></td>
<td>Council Hall, Jarrad St.</td>
<td>1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>A. White, 110 Broome Terrace, Cottesloe</td>
<td>A. G. Cook, &quot;Lilydale,&quot; 4 Keen St, Peppermint Grove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>COWARAMUP</em></td>
<td>Cowaramup Institute</td>
<td>1st Saturday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>S. Frohaw, Cowaramup</td>
<td>E. A. Holben, Cowaramup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CLAREMONT</em></td>
<td>Parish Hall, Claremont</td>
<td>1st Thursday in each month</td>
<td>G. H. Briggs, 15 Walter Street, Claremont</td>
<td>W. Ford, 13 Shenton Rd, Claremont, F1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>DARLING RANGE</em></td>
<td>Kalamunda Hotel (unlicensed portion)</td>
<td>3rd Saturday</td>
<td>W. L. Wilson, Kalamunda</td>
<td>Alex Findlay, c/o P.O., Kalamunda, 'Phone 13'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>DUMBLYUNG</em></td>
<td>Dumblyung</td>
<td>Last Wednesday, monthly</td>
<td>Tom Towers, Dumblyung</td>
<td>C. Nicholson, Dumbleung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>DOWAK</em></td>
<td>Salmon Gums</td>
<td>3rd Friday</td>
<td>J. W. Wegner, Salmon Gum</td>
<td>Alan Morton, Salmon Gum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>DONNYBROOK</em></td>
<td>Memorial Hall</td>
<td>Last Monday</td>
<td>H. W. Wood, Donnybrook</td>
<td>D. M. Ferguson, Donnybrook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>DULLINGUP &amp; DISTRICTS</em></td>
<td>Dullingup Hotel</td>
<td>3rd Saturday in month</td>
<td>A. A. Hills, Holyoake</td>
<td>C. H. Joynton, Holyoake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>FREMANTLE &amp; DISTRICTS</em></td>
<td>Soldiers' Institute, South Terrace</td>
<td>Alternate Thursday (pension night), 8 p.m.</td>
<td>H. E. Hobbs, 57 Oakover Street, Fremantle</td>
<td>E. Tincombe, 7 Little Howard Street, Fremantle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>GASCOYNE</em></td>
<td>Gascoyne Hotel</td>
<td>1st Monday</td>
<td>C. A. P. Costello, Carnarvon</td>
<td>W. S. Appleby, Council Chambers, Carnarvon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>GLOUCESTER PARK</em></td>
<td>Anzac House</td>
<td>1st Thursday</td>
<td>O. W. Strang, Albany Road, Victoria Park</td>
<td>C. J. Lambe, 40 Eton Street, North Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>GNOWANGARUP</em></td>
<td>Soldiers' Room</td>
<td>1st Thursday</td>
<td>Norman Skews, Gnowanganup</td>
<td>S. W. Stewart, Gnowanganup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>GUTHA</em></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>1st Sunday, 3 p.m.</td>
<td>E. Way, Gutha</td>
<td>E. A. Matthews, Gutha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>GWALIA</em></td>
<td>State Hotel</td>
<td>1st Thursday</td>
<td>Dr. H. E. Clarke, Gwalia</td>
<td>E. Shepherd, Gwalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>GREGORY</em></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>2nd Tuesday</td>
<td>B. H. Loftus, Wokalup</td>
<td>D. E. Johnson, Herbert Road, Harvey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>GULLY</em>-</td>
<td>Memorial Hall, Kojonup</td>
<td>Every 2nd Tuesday in month (8 p.m.); Executive, 8 p.m.; Fridays</td>
<td>H. James, Forests Department, Brookman Street, Kalgoorlie</td>
<td>D. F. Edwards, Kalgoorlie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>KARRIDALE &amp; DISTRICT</em></td>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>Bi-monthly</td>
<td>V. Monti</td>
<td>J. Whoole, Karridale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>KIMBERLEY</em></td>
<td>Club Rooms, Carew Street</td>
<td>1st Thursdays</td>
<td>S. S. Waycott</td>
<td>E. C. West, Derby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>KELLERBERRIN</em></td>
<td>Alternate Kellerberrin and Tammin</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>J. H. A. Tylor, Kating</td>
<td>W. Bailey, Katanning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>KOJONUP</em></td>
<td>Memorial Hall, Kojonup</td>
<td>4th Friday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. R. Hall, Kellerberrin</td>
<td>D. J. Hannan, Kellerberrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>KOOKABURRA</em></td>
<td>Koorda</td>
<td>Quarterly (committee, 1st Friday)</td>
<td>J. G. Finlay, Kojonup</td>
<td>D. C. McPhail, Kojonup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>KUKERIN</em></td>
<td>Kukerin Hotel</td>
<td>Last Saturday, quarterly (Jan., April, July, Oct.)</td>
<td>J. A. Pike, &quot;Falcondale,&quot; Kukerin</td>
<td>E. W. Robinson, Koorda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>KULIN</em></td>
<td>R.S.L. Institute</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>G. Markey, Kulin</td>
<td>R. V. C. Davidson, Kukerin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>LAKE GRACE</em></td>
<td>Road Board Hall</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>J. Collinson, Lake Grace</td>
<td>W. A. Tumber, Lake Grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>LAKE KING</em></td>
<td>Lake King Hall</td>
<td>2nd Sunday in month</td>
<td>R. D. Allen, Lake King</td>
<td>E. Wood, Lake Grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>MANJIMUP</em></td>
<td>Town Hall, Manjimup: Jarree No. 1 State Mill (alternate month)</td>
<td>2nd Thursday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. L. Mackenzie, Manjimup</td>
<td>M. G. Johnston, Lake King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>MAYLANDS</em></td>
<td>Mr. Barker</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>H. V. Jenkinson, Mr. Barker</td>
<td>B. Beer, Manjimup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>MOUNT BARKER</em></td>
<td>Supper Room, Town Hall, Maylands</td>
<td>Alt. Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. (pension week)</td>
<td>Mr. S. Horton, Alma Road, Mr. Lawley</td>
<td>B. Hickling, Mr. Barker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>NELSON</em></td>
<td>Nelson Hotel</td>
<td>1st Monday</td>
<td>L. T. King, 10 Carrington Street, Mt. Lawley</td>
<td>L. T. King, 10 Carrington Street, Mt. Lawley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Branch</td>
<td>Place of Meeting</td>
<td>Date of Meeting</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<tr>
<td>MENSIES MIDWINTER</td>
<td>Menzies Road Board Hall, R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>1st Sunday in month</td>
<td>R. Pugh, Menzies</td>
<td>C. H. Jacobsen, Menzies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>1st Thursday</td>
<td>J. Sheppard, Brookman Rd., Midland Junction</td>
<td>H. B. Stephens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOSMAN PARK</td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall, Johnston St., Cottesloe</td>
<td>Last Tuesday in each month</td>
<td>G. A. Ashworth, Bond Road, Mosman Park</td>
<td>E. James, 16 Clyde St.,</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>W. H. Boyce, Moora</td>
<td>Mosman Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOORA</td>
<td>Rd. Bd. Hall, Bencubbin</td>
<td>2nd Sunday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>E. W. Edwards, Mt. Magnet</td>
<td>C. Ryan, Moora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT. MAGNET</td>
<td>Wallish Hall, Grosvenor Road, Mt. Lawley</td>
<td>1st Wednesday, monthly</td>
<td>W. H. Wright, Mandiga</td>
<td>H. A. Morpocket, Mt. Magnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT. MARSHALL</td>
<td>Commercial Room, Mukinbudin</td>
<td>1st Thursday, 7.45 p.m.</td>
<td>O. J. Williams, 21 Grosvenor Rd., Mt. Lawley</td>
<td>V. M. Creagh, Bencubbin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT. LAWLEY INGLE-</td>
<td>Alternately, Mundaring, Darlington, Parkerville</td>
<td>Every fourth Saturday</td>
<td>T. B. Conway, Mukinbudin</td>
<td>J. K. Craze, 118 Central Avenue, Maylands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOOD</td>
<td>Lesser Hall</td>
<td>Every fourth Friday</td>
<td>R. H. Rutherford, Mundaring</td>
<td>W. E. Roberts, Mukin-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Every alternate Sunday</td>
<td>J. M. Loudon, Mornington Mills</td>
<td>buin</td>
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<tr>
<td>MUNDARING &amp; DISTR</td>
<td>Narembeen</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>A. S. Graham, Narembeen</td>
<td>Wm. J. Lochhead, Dar-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTS</td>
<td>Picture Theatre Building, Broadway, Nedlys</td>
<td>2nd Tuesday in each month</td>
<td>J. M. Anderson, 33 Tyrell St., Nedlys</td>
<td>ington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURREBEN</td>
<td>Narembeen</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Friday</td>
<td>D. G. Kinlock, Newdegate</td>
<td>W. J. Fulton, Morning-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEDLANDS</td>
<td>Picture Theatre Building, Broadway, Nedlys</td>
<td>March, June, Sept., Dec.</td>
<td>Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Bond</td>
<td>ton Mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWDEGATE</td>
<td>Newdegate</td>
<td>4th Thursday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Artillery barracks, Burt Street, Fremantle</td>
<td>S. Tagby, 42 Holland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH WEST FRE-</td>
<td>Artillery barracks, Burt Street, Fremantle</td>
<td>3rd Saturday, 9 p.m.</td>
<td>C. McClen, Northampton</td>
<td>St. E. Selkirk, North-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANVILLE</td>
<td>Railway Hotel, Northampton</td>
<td>1st Wednesday in the month at 8 p.m.</td>
<td>H. C. S. Colebatch, Fitzgerald St.</td>
<td>hampton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHAMPTON</td>
<td>R.S.L. Clubrooms, Gordon Street, Northam</td>
<td>1st and 3rd Monday at 8 p.m.</td>
<td>W. L. Menkens, 30 Redfern St., North Perth</td>
<td>A. J. Lang, 1 Pennant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH PERTH</td>
<td>St. Hilda's Hall, Glebe Street (off View Street)</td>
<td>2nd Tuesday</td>
<td>J. O'Farrell, 223 Fitzgerald St., Perth</td>
<td>Street, North Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERTH</td>
<td>Monash House, 23 King St., Perth</td>
<td>Last Saturday in each month</td>
<td>F. Archer, East Pingelly</td>
<td>W. Holder, &quot;Monash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st and 3rd Wednesday, 1 p.m.</td>
<td>E. S. Watt, c/o. Imperial Print, Hay St., Perth</td>
<td>House,&quot; 23 King Street,</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>3rd Sunday, 3 p.m.</td>
<td>E. T. Roberts, Pittara</td>
<td>Perth</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Saturday in month, alt.</td>
<td>T. Cowan, Yorarning</td>
<td>M. Sargent, Pingelly</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>When called</td>
<td>R. W. Graham, Port Hedland</td>
<td>R. Biggs, c/o. &quot;West</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>E. C. Johnston, Quaradine</td>
<td>Australian&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>E. T. Newton, Ravensth Re</td>
<td>L. G. W. Browning, Eas-</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>E. W. Scott, Tammabellu</td>
<td>t Pithara</td>
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<td>1st Thursday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>R. W. Graham, Port Hedland</td>
<td>C. J. McGarrigal, Popa-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Monday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>E. C. Johnston, Quaradine</td>
<td>yning</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Wednesday in each month, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Ern. Congdon, 65 Hensman Road, Subiaco</td>
<td>L. D. R. Hadlow, Quarr-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Every 4th Sunday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>F. Smeeton, Traying</td>
<td>dinning</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Friday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Eric F. Lloyd, 29 Esperance St., Victoria Park</td>
<td>T. F. Smith, Raven-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Last Saturday, 8 p.m., bi-monthly</td>
<td>A. B. Dinnie, Buntine</td>
<td>Thorpe</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Saturday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. H. B. Lawton, Yealering</td>
<td>17 Ord St., West Perth</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Tuesday, alt. months</td>
<td>Colin Thorn, York</td>
<td>C. R. Hearne, Station</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Saturday, after 18th month</td>
<td>D. C. Johnston, Youanami</td>
<td>House, Tammabellu</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Saturday, bi-monthly</td>
<td>Hugh A. Leslie, Wyalkatchem</td>
<td>E. J. Wright, Toodyay</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>April, June, Aug., etc.</td>
<td>Phone 33</td>
<td>F. E. Dyson, Traying</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Friday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>R. Wyatt, Waroona</td>
<td>C. Straw, 1 Manchester</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Tuesday</td>
<td>R. E. Tyler, Rivervale</td>
<td>Street, Victoria Park</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Saturday in each month</td>
<td>Dr. Johnston, Wiluna</td>
<td>T. Bailey, Wubin</td>
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<td>WUBIN</td>
<td>Wubin Hall</td>
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<td>WEST LBEDERVILLE</td>
<td>Town Hall, Cambridge Street, Lede -</td>
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<td>WEMBLEY</td>
<td>3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.</td>
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<td>YEALERING</td>
<td>Connell Hotel, Yealering</td>
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<td>YORK</td>
<td>Youanami Hotel</td>
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<td>YOUMANI</td>
<td>Youanami Hotel</td>
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<td>G. M. Maley, c/o.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WYALKATCHEM</td>
<td>Lesser Hall</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Y.G.M. Ltd., Youanami</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAROONA-HAMEL</td>
<td>Memorial Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E. H. Rice, Wyalkatchem</td>
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<tr>
<td>WEST PERTH</td>
<td>Padbury House, cr. St. George's Terr. &amp; King Street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'Phone 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILUNA</td>
<td>2nd Saturday in each month</td>
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<td></td>
<td>J. Bailey, Waroona</td>
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<td>P. L. Ross, 116 Churchill Ave., Subiaco. 'Phone 99621</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Listening Post, 15th July, 1939
The Hat for longer wear and dressier appearance is a CHEVRON Pure Felt

"CHEVRON" FELT HATS are made of the best grade fur felt. "CHEVRON" FELT HATS are in the latest styles, the newest colours and are finished with high-grade trimmings. "CHEVRON" FELT HATS are of the dressiest appearance and retain their style to the very last. Wear a "CHEVRON" and get full hat satisfaction, full hat value.

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Total Annual Income exceeds: £20,000,000
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