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VERSAILLES: THE DAY BEFORE MUNICH

Versailles, the magnificent palace built by Louis XIV of France, has been the scene of three of the most important events in modern history. Here, on November 30, 1782, Britain signed the preliminary treaty which recognised the independence of the United States. In the famous Hall of Mirrors, the old Throne Room of the Bourbon Kings, King Wilhelm, of Prussia, was proclaimed Kaiser of the new-formed German Empire on January 18, 1871. In the same Hall of Mirrors, on June 28, 1919, was signed the treaty which ended the war between Germany and the Entente Powers.

It is a tribute to the persistence of German propaganda, since the Great War, that a generation has grown up in the firm belief that the Treaty of Versailles was conceived in a spirit of vindictiveness and injustice, that has been responsible for the present European tension. Admittedly, the treaty that was signed just 20 years ago was not a perfect document. Time has proved that some of its provisions were impracticable. The quality of mercy was very much modified by the element of retribution and many people believe, quite erroneously, that the terms Germany was compelled to accept would have been more severe but for the influence of President Wilson. But despite its imperfections, the Treaty of Versailles represents a distinct advance on the political thought of previous generations. Even those imperfections found their way into the peace terms as the result of a general desire to prevent the recurrence of war.

In his recently-published book on Peace Treaties—and Versailles was the model for the treaties Germany's allies were compelled to accept—Mr. Lloyd George dispels the popular fallacy that President Wilson was the author of the famous Fourteen Points. The real authors were Viscount Cecil and General Smuts and, with the exception of the point relating to the freedom of the seas, they were affirmed in London and Paris long before President Wilson appeared in the role of counselor for the defendant. These proposals, with additions, eventually took shape in the Covenant of the League of Nations, which was made the first part of the Treaty of Versailles, making it an instrument of a wider as distinguished from a mere retributive justice. (To save space the main terms of the treaty are given in another section of this issue.)

It has frequently been stated that all peace treaties contain the germ of future wars. That statement is contrary to the verdict of history and it is only partially true, if true at all, of the Treaty of Versailles. By the treaty signed there in 1782, Britain gave up the American Colonies, but no British statesman has since bleated in public for the return of those colonies. At the same time, Spain relinquished all claim to Gibraltar, which she had failed to capture during a three-years' siege; and it was not until Spain succumbed to the enchantment of Fascist propaganda that even the most half-hearted suggestion for the return of the Rock was heard. The framers of the Treaty of Versailles were guided by two main principles: they sought to prevent Germany from doing any further harm, and they sought to substitute international justice and arbitration for the rule of force and expediency. To this end, Germany was disarmed, her western frontier was demilitarised, and an effort was made to make her defray the whole cost of the war while the League of Nations was designed to reduce or abolish the likelihood of future wars.

German apologists complain that the treaty was signed under duress, that it compelled her to shoulder the blame for commencing the war, that it "robbed" her of territories at home and abroad, that the burden of reparations plunged her into economic ruin, and that the victors did not disarm in accordance with a promise implied in the treaty. As recently as June 4, Herr Hitler declared that Germany's only war guilt was her frivouls neglect of armaments before 1914, which, as Euclidian used to say, is absurd. In 1914, Germany had the strongest army in Europe, the strongest air force and guns of a type that had never been seen on a battle field before. She had a growing navy, and as that navy grew the Kaiser became more outspoken about Germany's "place in the sun," and her "mission" to dominate Europe; and General von Bernhardi was describing war as a biological necessity. Opinions may vary as to who was responsible for the actual commencement of the war, but no impartial historian can accept Germany of the violation of Belgium's neutrality, the wilful destruction of Louvain and of French industrial centres, the use of poison gas, the unrestricted submarine warfare which destroyed approximately a million tons of shipping belonging to neutral countries and the wanton aerial bombardment of thickly-populated centres. The most frenzied German apologist cannot absolve a nation which abrogated internat-
HALT!

At an extraordinary meeting of the Bureau of the FIDAC held in Paris on March 29, 1939, delegates of Belgium, the United States, France, Great Britain, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"To their bitter disappointment and profound disillusionment, the FIDAC is convinced by recent events that the German Government is determined to pursue the path of force and to ignore engagements however solemnly undertaken;

"Animated by sentiments of esteem for the German ex-service men, it cannot, however, but condemn the use of force as a substitute for right;

"The FIDAC accordingly appeals to all Allied ex-service men to support to the full all measures which their governments shall take to resist any further subjugation of independent states and any further territorial conquest by force."

Ever so often in the history of the world, there evolves a government, a group of men or one man whose irrational brutality and insatiable lust, continued without cess, wear out the patience of the most patient, steel the heart of the most peaceful.

Then occurs one of those phenomena which demagogues often strive to imitate but never succeed in actually producing; before which propaganda, press and politicians are ineffective and personal divisions disappear—the awakening of the conscience of humanity.

This, Mr. Hitler and the Nazi Party in Germany have done.

When the World War ended 20 years ago, it left the people languid from the effort they had expended, the horrors they had seen, desirous only of living in peace. And not the least among them, those who had fought the war—the ex-service men of to-day.

When these former soldiers formed their national associations, this hope, this ardent desire for peace was expressed in words, in resolutions, in the very charters of their organisations. And when in 1920 the opportunity came for those who had served in the Allied armies to continue their friendships in the Federation Internationale des Anciens Combattants (FIDAC), they dedicated this association to peace.

In 1925, while the post-war world was still in a chaotic state, while the hatreds and the sorrows engendered by the conflict still throbbed like wounds not yet healed, the FIDAC, at its sixth annual congress, held in Rome, stretched out its hand to the ex-service men of Germany in the name of peace and from then until now it has never failed to co-operate with them for that purpose, without regard to the form their government happened to take.

It still retains the most friendly esteem and respect for those who for four years served their country valiantly.

However, recent events have forced the members of the FIDAC to the conclusion that the word of Mr. Hitler cannot be trusted and that the present Nazi Government in Germany is a menace not only to peace but to the orderly progress of civilisation.

The FIDAC, with most of the rest of the world, was shocked by the fact that following his advent to power in 1933, Mr. Hitler found it expedient to intern in concentration camps thousands of men, among them many war veterans, whose sole crime had been to support their government; it was revolting by the revelations which accompanied the "blood purge" in 1935; it regarded with incredulity the barbaric persecution by the Nazi Party of other German nationals because of their religion.
But as these things happened inside Germany and concerned only Germans, the FIDAC kept its thoughts to itself and its mouth closed, for it has always opposed outside interference in the internal affairs of nations.

It was in this same spirit that the FIDAC accepted the unilateral repudiation of those passages of the Treaty of Versailles concerning foreign control of German activities. Frankly admitting the kinship between Germans and Austrians, it nevertheless was deeply disturbed by the manner in which Austria was incorporated in the Reich and it was only because of a strict sense of justice that it did not rise in opposition to the separation of Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia and the attachment of the three million Germans living there to the Reich.

When, however, last March Mr. Hitler ordered German troops into a Czechoslovakia shorn of defence and shortly thereafter regardless of his solemn promises and with a total lack of morality imposed an entire people, different in blood, language and culture, within the Reich, the FIDAC joined with the greater part of the world in branding this action as something more or less than what it really was, brigandage, or to give it a more modern name—gangsterism, the same method by which the Nazi Party rose to power in Germany.

By his own words, Mr. Hitler has convinced the FIDAC that he is not to be trusted.

Speaking to the Reichstag on January 30, 1934, Mr. Hitler said:

"After the solution of the question of the Saar, the German Government is willing and determined to accept in its innermost soul as well as external formulation the Pact of Locarno."

The Locarno Pact stipulated that Germany would arbitrate or conciliate any border disputes in Western Europe. After a plebiscite, Mr. Hitler revised the borders of Germany to include the Saar.

"I have removed the question of the everlasting European revisions of frontiers from the atmosphere of public discussion in Germany. We have no territorial demands to make in Europe," said Mr. Hitler after marching his troops into the Rhineland in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles in March, 1936.

"Germany has neither the wish nor the intention to mix in internal Austrian affairs, or to annex or unite with Austria," Mr. Hitler said shortly before he marched his troops into that country and annexed it to the Third Reich in March, 1938.

Following that event, he declared:

"The eternal dream of the German people has been fulfilled. Germany wants only peace. She does not want to add to the sorrow of other nations."

Yet, in September, of the same year, Mr. Hitler was prepared to go to war over Sudetenland.

At Munich, Mr. Hitler said:

"After the Sudeten question is settled, that is the end of Germany's territorial claims in Europe."

At the same time, he signed a solemn pact with Mr. Chamberlain to consult with Great Britain in the case of any future controversies or proposed changes in Europe, and stated that he was willing to guarantee the new frontiers of Czechoslovakia.

Five months later, without consulting with Great Britain and in complete disregard to his promises to Czechoslovakia, he marched into that country, finished disarming it and declared it a province of the Reich.

Since then, he has annexed Memel.

The FIDAC accepts Mr. Hitler's Mein Kampf in evidence that his lust for aggrandisement has not been satisfied and that the Nazi Government is a world menace.

In Mein Kampf, Mr. Hitler outlines three steps towards world domination by Germany.

The first, pan-Germanism, or the reunion of all Germans within the Reich, was accomplished at Munich last September when the last big solid bloc of Germans in Europe were brought under the Nazi banner.

The second calls for a German drive to the east which went forward 225 miles last March with the incorporation of Bohemia and Moravia in the Reich and the extension of a protectorate over Slovakia.

The third calls for a mighty German Empire of 250,000,000 people—obviously not all Germans—dominating Europe and perhaps furnishing the "highest master race which . . . might need the resources of the entire globe."

Between 1914 and 1918, eight million members of the FIDAC fought in defence of their homelands and for justice and freedom—all of which again are threatened by Mr. Hitler's insatiable desire to dominate the world.

As in 1914-1918, the members of the FIDAC again place themselves at the disposal of their respective governments for the defence of their liberties.

The 28th Battalion Association held its annual reunion on Friday, June 10. The president (Mr. A. S. Walters) presided over a large gathering, which included Colonel Olden (representing the State Executive), Brigadier Dunkley, who has just relinquished the command of the 13th Infantry Brigade, Lieut.-Colonel Anketell, who is now C.O. of the young 28th, members of kindred associations and members of the Militia Battalion. The president said that the association had functioned continuously since 1920. Though its membership was small, it had mustered a record attendance of 316 on Anzac Day and, after the dawn ceremony, had placed colour patches in 135 trees in Honour Avenue. Mr. Walters mentioned that the second volume of the battalion history, written by Mr. Blair, was now ready for publication. It will appear first as a serial in The Western Mail. He suggested that members read it and forward suggestions or amendments for incorporation in the history before it is issued in book form.

Among the former associates of the battalion, who had visited Perth in recent months, were Colonel Pat Currie and Major Field. At the last Anzac Day parade in Melbourne, Mr. Keith McKenzie had been a Perth representative. He brought back a large battalion colour patch from the reunion held at Peter Mind's residence after the march. This was exhibited at the reunion and bore the autographs of old 28 men now resident in Melbourne. Congratulations were extended to the original commanding officer of the 28th (Colonel Collett) on his elevation to Ministerial rank in the Federal Parliament, to Brigadier Dunkley, the first militia officer in the State to rise to his present rank, and to another member of the old battalion, Mr. Frank Leake, on being made a K.C. Brigadier Dunkley was the subject of a special toast. The toast of the 28th, members of kindred associations and responses to by Colonel Anketell. Captain K. McIntyre, in proposing the toast of the R.S.L., urged members to join the League. Colonel Olden responded. Mr. Harry Kahan proposed the health of kindred associations, to which Mr. T. Bird (Maimed and Limbless) and Dr. Leedman (Army Medical units) replied. Musical items were rendered by Messrs. Bill Harrison and Keith McKenzie.
THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Twenty years ago, on June 28, 1919, the representatives of the new German Republic affixed their signatures to the treaty which ended the war between Germany and the Entente and Associated Powers. The first part of the treaty embodied the Covenant of the League of Nations. By the treaty's main provisions, Germany returned Alsace Lorraine to France. The rich coal mines of the Saar were ceded to France for 15 years, under control of an international commission. Belgium was awarded the German frontier districts of Malmedy, Eupen and Moresnet. Much of Posen and West Prussia were given to the new republic of Poland. This made the famous Polish corridor to the Baltic Sea, with the Free City of Danzig, is now a subject of dispute between Germany and Poland. Danzig itself was placed under control of the League of Nations and the East Prussian port of Memel, with the surrounding districts, was turned over to the Allied Powers. Memel was ceded to Lithuania in 1924, and recovered by Germany last March.

Germany's army was limited to 100,000 of all arms; the manufacture of munitions was restricted to the needs of such a force; conscription was abolished; the German fleet was restricted to six battleships, six light cruisers and a few destroyers and torpedoes. Germany was forbidden to have submarines or an air force, and all her naval defences within 50 miles of the coast were ordered to be destroyed. One by one Germany has repudiated all these restrictions on rearmament.

Germany was compelled to accept full responsibility for the war and make reparations in cash and in goods for the damage it had caused. Merchant vessels were given to the Allies to replace their vessels destroyed by submarines, and it was ordered that the Allied forces should occupy German territory west of the Rhine for 15 years. That occupation lasted considerably less than 15 years.

Through various disputes and attempted evasions on the part of Germany, the treaty did not become operative until January 10, 1920. Even then China and the United States were not included in the treaty making peace with Germany. As time went on, it was found impossible to make Germany pay all the reparations. Germany's indemnity was fixed at £6,600,000 in May, 1921.

At the Lausanne Conference of 1932, Germany agreed to make a final payment of £150,000.
CORONATION CONTINGENT

On the anniversary of Coronation Day the W.A. section had their annual dinner at the Criterion Hotel, after which an adjournment was made to Anzac House for a smoko. Those present were Squadron-Leader Lachal (now stationed at Pearce Aerodrome), Lieut. Cameron, Sgt.-Major Hindmarsh, Cpl. Woodier (all of 10th Light Horse), Sergt. Masters (3rd Brigade Field Artillery), Sergt. Andrews (late 44th) and Sergt. Foxon (A.I.C.). Apologies were received from Major Henning (10th Light Horse), Sergt. McCaffery (R.A.A., Rottnest) and Yeoman of Signals, H. Needles (R.A.N.R.), who was on duty at Fremantle.

Several guests were invited among whom were Russell George (original 16th Battalion), Lieuts. Curtis and Solomon (10th Light Horse) and "Lofty," the tall Light Horse Sergeant from Harvey. Wally Groom, of 13th Sig.s, provided harmony for the smoko.

Pleasant memories of that memorable trip were revived by Squadron-Leader Lachal, who described some of the exploits of the officers of the contingent. Each one told his most amusing experience. Percy Foxon (who leaves soon for a course at Randwick) was elected president and Wally Masters, hon. secretary. Several toasts were honoured including a silent toast in memory of Arthur Sullivan, V.C.

A recent cable from Paris reports the theft of a famous picture from the Louvre. The painting was by Watteau. Whack-oh!

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EMPIRE SHOPPING WEEK
REPORT BY THE HONORARY ORGANISER

Mr. Hastings C. Reid, the hon. organiser of Empire Shopping Week Council, was present by invitation at the State executive meeting held on May 31, where he presented his report. Mr. Reid was heartily thanked for his report and for his services to the cause over the past 12 years. In the course of his address he stated:

Recent events in Europe, combined with the epoch-marking historical visit of Their Majesties to Canada, have in themselves created an atmosphere favourable to Empire-mindedness on the part of all loyal citizens of Western Australia.

The European situation alone, one would think, must have focused public attention upon the need for giving all the assistance that might be forthcoming from the individual to help in building up the financial strength and industrial resources of the Empire.

For the Empire to be served it is not necessary that its component parts should be represented in the trenches nor in battleships on the high seas. The better and more faithfully it is served under peace conditions the stronger will become its foundations and resources, and the better will it be able to induce other countries to refrain from war.

In the face of so incontrovertible a fact, therefore, a duty is cast upon one and all personally to contribute to the best of his or her ability to the further development and welfare of the Empire as well as to the strength of its bulwarks, to the end that in true traditional manner it may stand up to any particular crisis that may occur.

The setting provided for the staging of this year’s Empire Shopping Week was calculated to make its own appeal without recourse to adventitious aids. Nevertheless, it was felt by the Empire Shopping Week Council that, as usual, certain properties were required to give local glamour to the occasion and provide visual demonstration to practically all the people of the State that the Week was in progress. To what extent the many thousand multi-coloured posters that were distributed to all points of the compass have affected the actions of consumers remains to be seen; but if those who ran have read and assimilated the various messages contained in the propaganda they cannot fail to have profited by the display and to have had their minds turned in the right direction.

The spirit of the council endeavoured to infuse into the campaign was one of self-help, self-advancement and personal prosperity, for that would most certainly be the reflex effect of the carrying out in their entirety of the principles involved. The argument for this is based on the principles that the more prosperous State must make for a happier citizenship for all, must enhance the prestige of the Commonwealth of Australia, of which Western Australia is an ever increasingly important unit, and in no small degree strengthen the links of the chain that holds together the component parts of the Empire. In other words, the individual by giving constant service to the Emperor will either directly or indirectly improve his own lot in life.

On all sides citizens of Western Australia have been urged in their purchases to give first consideration to the products of Western Australia to the end that the industries concerned might flourish the more, that capital now flowing out of the country might be converted to use by our own people, and that better and more permanent employment might be found for our own citizens. Secondly, they were invited to buy from within Australia those products that as yet are unattainable in this home market; and lastly and at all times they were urged to make their purchases from within the Empire. The adoption of such practices by all the Dominions must make for better conditions all round, and tend to improve that inter-family relationship which is indispensable to the continuity of the partnership.

By the distribution this year of approximately 140,000 units of propaganda the council has established for itself a record it will find difficulty in eclipsing. This also means that, during its existence the organisation has in the aggregate put into circulation upwards of half a million posters, etc., all preaching the same gospel and espousing the same causes. With the exception of the gift of 5,000 posters that at short notice were rushed out to Western Australia by the British Empire League in London, the entire printing was done locally, the work carried out being of exceptionally high quality. Half of the propaganda was devoted to the cause of local products, together with 100,000 handbills, and the other half to Empire commodities generally, including a special appeal on behalf of British cars and trucks. Accompanying the posters was a personal message to every shopkeeper enjoining him to link up with the movement by displaying the matter in question and offering for sale the requisite goods; whilst in turn he or she was asked to issue to the customers of the establishment the handbills that dealt solely with Western Australian products. In effect, this immense distribution meant bringing the campaign directly under the personal notice of approximately one person in every four in the State.

It goes without saying that the council could not, out of its own financial resources, produce the whole of this output; it was made possible only by the assist-

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Gratification must here be expressed at the deep interest taken in the activities of the council by the Minister for Industries (the Hon. A. R. G. Hawke), who attended the inaugural meeting for 1939 and in effect invited the organisation to take the first step in support of the recently announced policy of the State Government in relation to local secondary industries. The kindness of the Hon. the Premier (Hon. J. C. Willcock) in consenting to open the Week from the National Broadcasting Commission's station is also gratefully acknowledged, as are also the blessing and personal support he gave to the movement as a whole. It is hoped that the remarks of the Leader of the Government will have fallen upon receptive ears, and that the lead he gave to the community will be closely followed. The acknowledgment given by these important members of Cabinet that they attach considerable value to the work of this organisation is enheartening to all concerned, and is regarded as a valuable reward for any sacrifices they may have made for the cause they hold so dear. The suggestion may here be made that the system adopted by the council of utilising the very willing and freely-offered channels afforded by those engaged in trade and commerce in this State whereby to effect direct contact with local consumers might, with advantage, be followed on a larger scale by whosever is allotted the task of enlist­ing the greater interest of the public in the products of Western Australia.

Sincere thanks are due to shopkeepers throughout the State for the manner in which they rose to the occasion this year, and more particularly perhaps to the members of the Retail Traders' Association with whose committee a conference was held early in May and a better understanding of the aims and objects of the council arrived at. It was gratifying to note that in Perth city proper many scores of shops in excess of any previous year joined in the display of posters, etc. This may be due either to an awakened conscience and a desire to assist in improving the trade and industrial conditions, or to the fact that practically every establishment was canvassed by members of the women's auxiliary, and subsequent deliveries made by hand of appropriate sets of posters. Be that as it may, the improvement over previous years was made strikingly evident, and augurs well for the years to follow. It is clear that the movement has now taken hold and has really caught the public eye. As time goes on, people will possibly look unfavourably upon those establishments that once provided the wherewithal to join in the movement refrain from doing so. This year the proprietors of a number of city hotels displayed the posters supplied, and for their added support the thanks of the council are due.

To the Government Railways and the Midland Railway Company the organisation is under a debt of great gratitude for the free carriage of posters to all stations within the circle of operations. Without that valuable concession the organisation could not possibly have been effective. Thanks are also due to all sub-branches of the R.S.L., the Country Women's Association, the women's auxiliary, the women's section of the Primary Producers' Association, the Press in town and country for the prominence they gave to the council by the free supply of 5,000 attractive posters, to the various broadcasting stations for the facilities offered to members of the council and to all who have contributed to the success of the campaign. All the evidence points to the Week having succeeded in its mission to an extent not achieved in past years. The exhibitions of local products held again this year in Kalgoorlie and Boulder during the Week indicate that so much good was achieved by similar displays last year that they could with advantage to the State be repeated.

To members of the council sincere thanks are offered for the many services rendered and valuable suggestions offered. To the chairman of the council (Mr. E. S. Watt), with whom I have been associated from the outset of the movement, I offer heartiest congratulations upon the success of the campaign, and my deep admiration for the extraordinary zeal and enthusiasm and the dynamic energies and resourcefulness he has at all times shown.

To the hon. secretary of the council (Mr. Carl Ferguson) I also offer my best thanks for the smoothness with which he made the machinery run, for his readiness at all times to discharge his multifarious duties, and for the extremely efficient manner in which he carried them out. Altogether, the team of ladies and gentlemen which stands behind the movement is one that could not be surpassed for understanding, zeal, energy, accomplishment and loyalty to the cause.

**UNDERNEATH THE OLD UMBRELLA**

Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella has proved a boon to cartoonists and other humorists throughout the British Empire, as well as in Continental Europe and America. Generally speaking, the satire is friendly, accepting the famous gamp as the symbol of peaceful endeavour. One humorist has altered the oft-quoted Latin tag, "Si vis pacem, para bellum" ("If you want peace, prepare for war"), to "Si vis pacem, para umbellam." The French have now a dance, known as "La Chamberlaine," in which the male dancer hooks a partner with an umbrella. London gossip writers say that jokes of this kind are not relished by the British Prime Minister since the simultaneous death of Czechoslovakia and the appeasement policy. Indeed, Mr. Chamberlain has even been seen in Downing Street without the umbrella. This moved one writer to state that he has seen the Prime Minister in an extraordinary state of nudity. Mr. Chamberlain has also been deluged with requests, both serious and humorous, to present the umbrella to the British museum. An elaborate request of this nature came from a Continental museum. Mr. Chamberlain replied: "My umbrella is far too ordinary and old." The museum authorities, however, framed the letter as a cherished exhibit.

The umbrella has also claimed the attention of those earnest persons who contrive to add to the world's store of knowledge. It has been ascertained that the Prime Minister's umbrella was originally sold to Mrs. Chamberlain in 1924. It cost 57/6, and the shop from which it was purchased is also patronised by the Dowager Queen Mary, Earl Baldwin and Mr. Anthony Eden. The malacca handle is seven-eighths of an inch thick, is spiked on a Tonkin cane and is decorated with gilt, not gold. It is not equipped with the regulation silk tassel, but the cover is of finest silk and is soundly hand-sewn, while the hinges are hand-riveted. Finally, the ferrule is tipped with steel so that, in a pinch, Mr. Chamberlain would find it a formidable weapon.

An American publication is responsible for the following gibe at the British Prime Minister. The story goes that when Mr. Chamberlain was asked how he could afford so many aeroplane trips, he replied, "Oh, I pay with Czechs."
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Mussolini and the Conquest of Abysinia

By A. T. Williams

The far-reaching effects of inspired and uncensored propaganda are glaringly made manifest when the facts behind this Italian feat of arms are examined. Was the success of the Ethiopian campaign a personal triumph for Benito Mussolini? The general impression, craftily nurtured on "built-up" propaganda, is that such was the case. An examination of the facts, however, seems to reveal the ambition of this militation opinion out of the calm waters of fact the diverting of the volume of world opinion out of the turbulant channel of his choosing.

The political arena in Italy ever since 1922, when Mussolini emerged from obscurity to force his way in less than 15 years to the position of heard of the government, has been the scene of repeated brushes between the monarchy and its supporters on the one hand and the Fascist Mussolini on the other. This period has been remarkable for the frequent changes in the political views of Il Duce. Previous to the March on Rome in October, 1922, Mussolini had given a definite pledge that he would support the monarchy. This represented a complete surrender of his previous views, these being, as a Socialist as he then was, the abolition of the throne and the dispersal of the conservative forces surrounding it. For his rebellious attitude he had suffered imprisonment and exile; but his overweening ambition only burned more intensely, for on reaching the intoxicating dignity of the premiership these fires of ambition could no longer be controlled. We find him then manoeuvring for the removal of King Victor Emmanuel from the Quirinal and the installation of himself in the Royal Palace as Emperor Benito I. Standing in his way, however, to this exalted position were the senate and the army, the former, having a preponderance of Monarchists, being a constant thorn in Mussolini's side; and the latter, to a man, loyal to the King and under the command of that brilliant soldier, General Badoglio. This staunch and loyal soldier had, on more than one occasion during Mussolini's meteoric career from corporal to Prime Minister, frustrated the ambitious intentions of Il Duce. The day before the second march on Rome of the quietly assembled Fascist militia (which, if it had been successful, would have resulted in the forcible eviction of King Victor Emmanuel to make way for Benito) General Badoglio took the precaution of deploying trustworthy troops across all approaches to the Quirinal. There was no march; and we find the restless weather-cock, Duca, trimming his sails to meet this contrary wind, bursting with indignation, and actually demanding of the King that Badoglio be punished for this insult to the Fascist party and himself. The monarch, however, stood by the army—a rebuff for Mussolini. Then he tried another scheme. The cabinet, which was dominated by him, adopted a decree providing that all armed forces should be put under the command of a chief of the general staff, to be chosen by the advice of the ministers of national defence. This decree played right into the hands of Mussolini, for, being the head of all the defence ministries, the King must accept any recommendation he should make and therefore a loyal Fascist would soon be in command of all the armed forces. The army then could be reorganised and the Fascist militia made part of it. Further, this powerful lever could be employed to remove any obstacles to the emergence of Benito I. The King, however, could at times be far from weak. He accepted the decree of the cabinet when it was placed before him for signature; but when it came to the choice of a supreme commander he was stubborn. What may have accounted for this was a widely-circulated report that the senior officers of the army served notice on Mussolini that they would take orders only from a commander who had the full confidence of the King. Thus Il Duce was hoist with his own petard; for when the Chief Commander was finally appointed who should it be but Badoglio! The man who had stood in the way of the accession of Benito I had now been given supreme authority over all the armed forces, including the Fascists, and was promoted to be marshal.

Much space could be covered in relating the full story of Mussolini's attempts to don the royal purple. Time and again, puffed up with self-importance, and urged on by promptings from within, he embarked on political ventures often culminating in landing him in embarrassing situations. In other words—and to employ an apt expression—when he wasn't "blowing out his bags" he was endeavouring to "save face." The eventful weeks immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Abyssinia was one of his bag-blowing periods, his gusts of oratory fanning the fires of patriotism burning beneath the black shirts of his legionaries going to fight for the glorification of Il Duce. Regiments were mobilised and embarked, troop ships made for the shores of Africa with their living freight, and the loud voice of propaganda, broadcast per medium of Press and radio, proceeded with the inspired preparations for a colossal Mussolini triumph. His two sons, it was blazoned forth, had joined the "desperate squadron" of the air force and his son-in-law, Count Ciano, had also gone forth to do battle for Italy. Mussolini had succeeded in securing the appointment of his own nominee, the Fascist General de Bono, to the supreme command of the entire Italian forces in Abyssinia, and who would direct the operations of the main body of troops on the drive to Addis Ababa; the southern army being placed under the command of General Graziani, the King's appointee. The stage was set for the Abyssinian drama, and the bags of Il Duce fully inflated in readiness for the anticipated victory.

General de Bono, however, proved unequal to the task in Abyssinia. He was slow and unenterprising, fearful of surprise and ambush. He failed as an organiser. His transport broke down and his losses in animals and motor vehicles so great that the air force often had to drop rations on the front lines. His right flank extended unsupported so far afield that it became an easy prey for the mobile Ethiopians who rolled it up and smashed it. His lines of communication from Adowa to Makale were constantly being harrassed by the enemy; and the whole army suffered much through his ineptitude. It is stated that de Bono was so jealous of Graziani that he refused to send proper reinforcements and supplies for his army in the south, and his own troops were in such bad condition that he had to rely for any successes on his native auxiliaries, the Eritreans and Ethiopians.

Reports of an alarming nature began
to trickle home to Italy indicating that all was not as it should be in the fighting forces. The King then asserted his authority and took a step which was ultimately to crown with victory the efforts of his armies in Abyssinia. He sent out his faithful friend, Marshal Badoglio, to take over the supreme command in North Africa as Governor-General of Libya. Thus the conduct of the campaign was taken out of the hands of Mussolini and placed in those of the King. The result of this change of command was a speedy termination of the war. Badoglio, whilst pushing steadily and irresistibly on to the capture of Adis Ababa, kept General Graziani supplied with the reinforcements and munitions he so urgently needed, enabling him to lead his southern army on to victory, making it quite clear that he did so in the King's name.

Badoglio returned to Rome bringing the honours of victory for his sovereign. He was welcomed with rapturous enthusiasm; and on the day when a Roman triumph was accorded the Conqueror of Abyssinia, Mussolini was not present. It was the King who stood by his marshal's side and shared the acclamations of the people: it was the King who gathered the fruits of victory and who was proclaimed Emperor of the conquered territory.

32nd Battalion

All ex-service men of the 32nd Battalion and other 8th Brigade units are notified that the annual reunion will be held at the Striling Social Rooms, corner Hay and Milligan Streets (entrance from Milligan Street), Perth, on Saturday, July 22, commencing at 7.30 p.m. Hot dinner will be served and a full entertainment programme will be provided. Liquid refreshments as usual. All members whose names and addresses appear on the register of members will be forwarded an invitation ticket which will be the only notice posted out. These invitation tickets should be presented at the door and payment made to the doorkeeper. But if you do not happen to receive a ticket, come just the same. Tickets, £2/6. Members will parade at the Queen Victoria Statue, King's Park, at 3 p.m. on Sunday, July 23, and march to the State War Memorial, where the ceremony of wreath-laying will take place at 3.30 p.m. Only a few enthusiastic members have, as yet, responded to the circular letter sent out in March. The success of this visit of 32nd from South Australia and Victoria will depend on the strong support of all 32nd men in W.A. Those members who have not already done so, are asked to advise the hon. treasurer of the fund (L. D. Lobachev, Economic Chambers, Perth) as to what extent they are prepared to give their assistance.

The Albany sub-branch reports a financial membership of 141. During the past 18 months, the sub-branch has enrolled an average of three new members each month, and one must go back to December, 1937, to find a single month in which no new member has been enrolled. Can any sub-branch beat that record?

Under the Aged Sailors and Soldiers' Fund donations published in the last issue, the £2/2/- credited to Kondinin sub-branch should read Kondinin sub-branch women's auxiliary.

After the 3rd Field Brigade, Royal Australian Artillery's (Militia), held its first official church parade on June 11, Brigadier-General Bessell-Browne, who is honorary colonel of the Brigade, addressed the troops. He said that it was over 40 years since he last addressed a church parade of artillerymen at Karrakatta. The previous occasion was at a parade of training, just before the Boer War.

Australia's pensions bill, large though it is, seems small compared with the bill the United Kingdom has to foot every year. Last April, Mr. Ramsbotham, the British Minister for Pensions, in his annual report, stated that the pensions bill from the Great War still costs the country more than £40,000,000 a year, although it is shrinking annually. There are still 904,700 pensioners and their dependents in receipt of grants. Even now, 19 years after the Armistice (the report covered the period ending on March 31, 1938), new cases, mostly widows and orphans, are being added to the pensions list. There were 1,100 new pensions granted last year. Mr. Ramsbotham stated that, among ex-service men, unemployment was 11.3 per cent., compared with 13.6 per cent. among the general male population.

While the Commonwealth Government has somewhat belatedly allowed Australian ex-service men to enrol in a special reserve, Canada has organised a home service corps of war veterans who are prepared, at a few hours' notice, to stand guard over hydro-electric stations and other public utilities which might he made the target of sabotage. In Western Canada, ex-service men are marshalled to meet the menace of organised Nazi groups which have been active in the Prairie Provinces. In Calgary, the war veterans have formed vigilant parties to take direct action to combat these cheeky foreigners who misuse the Dominion's hospitality.

* * *

The Commander of the German Fleet which recently visited Spanish and Mediterranean waters had a doleful story to tell when he got back to Kiel. He reported to Berlin that his ships could not move a mile without being shadowed by British or French destroyers. Each German ship had at least two observers attached to it like watchdogs. The superior speed of the British and French observers made the German ships look ridiculous, when they vainly tried to slip away in the dark, only to be caught up soon afterwards.

A British Intelligence Officer reports that an Italian attack on Egypt is not as likely as the Fascists would like us to think. A powerful section of the Italian Army, he says, is openly antagonistic to any campaign against Egypt, which the Italian Government is believed to have planned as the first step to a union of Libya with Abyssinia, through the Sudan. The Italian Army chiefs realise that Britain and France would soon cut the Italians in Africa off from their bases. France has recently gained a hold over the Libyan Senussi, while the Abyssinian Gallas are ready to revolt as soon as Italy is engaged in war with the democracies.

* * *

The British defence departments concerned are preparing a scheme for the drastic rationing of all petrol and oil in the event of war. An immediate consequence of the scheme, it is understood, will be that no motorists will be able to run their cars in war time, except for certain forms of national service. About two million privately-owned cars are involved. Though fuel requirements of the three services, particularly the R.A.F., will have priority, every effort will be made to ensure that the 500,000 goods vehicles in the United Kingdom will be able to carry out essential services. Thousands of vehicles, including many of Britain's 10,000 omnibuses, will be converted into garages.

* * *

With its first A.R.P. plan, one of the
biggest in Britain, now virtually complete, and deep air raid shelters provided for about 5,000 workers, the Austin Motor Company is just embarking on its second scheme. This will provide deep shelters, giving complete immunity for well over 10,000 more of the company's employees at a further cost of £25,000. The new scheme is no less than a huge subterranean tunnel system, excavated out of sandstone rock, under the company's test track and flying ground. It will replace extensive surface trench systems contemplated in the first plan. The tunnels are being driven at four points at the rate of 40 feet a day, and will all conform to a standard semi-circular design with a floor width of 16 feet 9 inches and a height of 9 feet, being reinforced with steel arches and steel sheeting. The average depth will be 55 feet below the surface, with access through the gently-inclined adits. It will be possible for full occupation to be effected in a few minutes.

A portrait of His Majesty the King, by Mr. Frank Beresford, has been presented to the 7th Regiment of the New York National Guard. The donor was Mr. L. C. Wadday, of Northington, Hampshire, and the British Ambassador to the United States (Sir Ronald Lindsay) performed the unveiling ceremony. The 7th Regiment was brigaded with British units during the war. Its colonel is said to have coined the phrase: "The Trinity of the Three Democracies.""*

We have it on the authority of Mr. Francis McMurtrie, editor of Jane's Fighting Ships, that the combined naval strength of Germany and Italy is still inferior to that of Britain alone, leaving France out of consideration.**

A month ago, Mussolini's paper, Popolo di Roma, which France bought for him in 1915 to wean him from the policy of Italian non-intervention, declared that Anglo-American ties were loosening and the United States was keeping estranged from Britain. The tumuluous welcome given to Their Majesties the King and Queen provides further evidence of this.

11th Batt. (A.I.F.) Association

The annual ladies' night will be held in Stirling Social Rooms, corner Hay and Milligan Streets, Perth, at 8 p.m. on Friday, July 7. All ex-11th Diggers and their friends are cordially invited to come along and enjoy a very happy evening.

** UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS **

The following table from the Board of Trade journal showing the value of British goods purchased per head by countries with which she trades are illuminating. The figures are for 1938 and the fact that seven out of the first nine countries are from within the Empire surely shows the value of Britain's developing Empire trade with all means in their power. New Zealand's imports from Britain have been very high, but recently the New Zealand Government has excluded a large number of items of goods and consequently the figures of imports will be much lower this year.

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India and Burma ..... 1 11
Dutch East Indies ..... 1 1
Soviet Union ..... 9
Japan ..... 6
China ..... 2

** 11th BATTALION (A.I.F.) HISTORY **

During the past month, fund for publication of history was augmented by subscriptions from General Ray Leane and Colonel Hilmer Smith. Arrangements have been practically completed for publication of a limited number of books and such desirous of securing a copy are advised to send subscriptions immediately to R. W. Blair, 79 William Street, Perth. Previously acknowledged: £125/6/6.

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Brazil ..... 2 5
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Dutch East Indies ..... 1 1
Soviet Union ..... 9
Japan ..... 6
China ..... 2

** TAXATION RETURNS **

The final date for lodging returns of salaries, wages and all other income, except from trading and professional sources on Form HA is July 31, 1939; for trading and professional income on Form H or Form H.F.A., and for Land Tax, August 31, 1939.

The penalty for failure to lodge returns is not less than £2 nor more than £100.

Income Tax.—A single person or a married woman whose husband is not dependent upon her is liable to lodge returns if the gross income from all sources for the year amounted to £100 or more. A married man or a married woman who has a dependent husband, or a widow or widower with children as dependents, is liable to lodge returns if the gross income amounted to £200 or more.

Financial Emergency and Hospital Tax.—Every person receiving £5 2 or more per year, other than from salary or wages, and for which an income tax return has not been furnished is liable to lodge a return. Any person who has furnished a return for a previous year and it is not at present liable must notify the departamento to that effect.

Land Tax.—A full description of all land with improved and unimproved values is required on Form A for Federal Land Tax owing to the commencement of a triennial period. This return must be lodged by all persons who, at midnight on June 30, are being absentee, owned land valued at £1 or more, or being residents owned land valued at £4,000 or more.

Returns on Form A for State Land Tax should be lodged by all land owners who have not previously rendered a return, and on Form GA where sales or purchases or changes in values have taken place during the year.
A.R.M.S. COMPETITIONS

These competitions continue to be a very attractive feature of sub-branch activity in the metropolitan area. The games are keenly contested, but the results are a secondary consideration. Sometimes the unexpected happens, as when Mt. Lawley defeated the strong West Leederville team by 8 points to 2. The individual quoits competitions are considered to be an improvement on the previous team contest. They certainly permit of an improvement on the previous team contest. They certainly permit of the games being finished at an earlier hour, but from the viewpoint of the spectator much interest has been lost.

Results:

SECOND ROUND

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ZONE 2

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The best individual team scores to date this year are Mosman Park and Mt. Lawley, who both have scored 147 out of 150 possible. We don't recall any team having scored the possible, but Nedlands sub-branch dropped only one point in a match last year.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY COMPETITION

McKinlay Shield Results

Position of teams at end of fourth round:

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MACHINE GUNNERS' MEMORIAL IN FRANCE

Colonel Hutchison's Appeal

Funds Needed

Describing the ceremony of the unveiling of the Machine Gun Corps Memorial at Albert on April 9, the chairman of the Machine Gun Corps Old Comrades' Association (Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Hutchison, D.S.O., M.C.) writes under date April 29 from his home at Booker Hill Farm, High Wycombe, Bucks, England:

There were good reasons why we of the Machine Gun Corps deferred placing a memorial on the battlefields of France. We were a war-time formation—albeit that the modern army has become a machine gun corps, no more and no less. We had to await the verdict of history on our short-lived exploits before we could be so bold as to request the authorities to permit us to erect a memorial which would stand alongside those of historic regiments, from which, incidentally, the majority of our strength had been drawn. The Official History has fulfilled our highest expectations. The name of the Machine Gun Corps is written in letters of gold upon the scroll of British military history.

It is no easy matter to get permission to erect a memorial on the battlefields. The War Office must approve. The Imperial War Graves Commission must give its sanction; while no less than five separate Ministries in France must be consulted and their approval gained, before finally the sanction of the President is obtained. It was decided to erect a bronze plaque inlaid with cream enameled, a form of craft which will last forever. The Machine Gun Corps Old Comrades' Association, of which I have had the honour to be chairman since its foundation, undertook the job of organisation.

We decided to place the memorial on the Hotel de Ville at Albert. The town itself, at the immediate back of the original Somme battlefields, on the main highway from Amiens to Cambrai, and later the fulcrum of the heavy fighting on the Somme in 1918, was known to nearly all who served on the Western Front. Who will ever forget the hanging gilt basilica of the Virgin suspended from the church above the shattererd street, dominating the countryside for miles around, and the legends which attached themselves to this strange phenomenon?

The new town hall is a most imposing building, standing overlooking the great market place. Permission from the various authorities was obtained. I paid a preliminary visit to France to arrange the details of the ceremony. I then discovered that the French were not going to let the occasion pass without paying a profound tribute of respect to a corps of which his late Majesty King George V had been Colonel-in-Chief and which was itself a Corps d'elite, selected from the cream of the cavalry and infantry of the line. The Old Comrades' Association had decided that 100 of its members should go to France for the Easter holiday to take part in the ceremony.

A vast crowd met the Association, which had travelled across the battlefields of Ypres, as it arrived in Albert. The Prefect from Peronne, supported by Deputies of the French Chamber, the Mayors of all the surrounding villages of the department, ex-service men, with their banners, from France and Belgium, representatives of the British Legion, and other British associations, and a great concourse of veterans, youths, including many patriotic and civil societies formed a procession, and we proceeded, accompanied by two military bands, through streets richly hung with flags to the French War Memorial, where first I laid a wreath. We proceeded to the British Military Cemetery, where the Mayor of Albert laid a chaplet of flowers in honour of the British dead.

As we reached the Town Hall we found the Grand Place packed with people. The immediate front was filled with a battalion of French soldiers under their colonel. A fine body of men they seemed, supported by the military band and the drums and trumpeters. The banners were grouped on either side of the steps leading up to the great hall of the Hotel de Ville. The French notables grouped themselves at the head of the steps. The memorial was covered by British and French flags, and at a signal of a fanfare of trumpets, I drew aside the flags and unveiled the memorial. At its head are the arms of the Machine Gun Corps. Beneath is an inscription which records the casualties of the corps—over 50 per cent. of our total strength became casualties—and which further records that "Near this place were fought some of the most famous actions in which the Machine Gun Corps distinguished itself."

I turned then to the microphone and delivered a carefully prepared speech in French. It was received with great acclamation. I ventured to give a paragraph or two. Here first is the translation: "If ever in the future there is a menace to our liberty or which threatens the peace of the free peoples of Europe, we, machine gunners, are ready to the last man to stand with the French soldiers whose presence so honours us to-day in defence of a soil made common for us both by the blood of our fallen comrades and by this memorial."

I was followed by several speakers of distinction, who spoke of the distinction of the Corps, some of them from personal experience as French soldiers of the Great War. The ceremony concluded with a march past of the soldiery, and then the machine gunners and distinguished guests entered the banquetting hall within the Town Hall, where "Vin d'honneur"—being champagne—was served.

We have been conscious throughout that Australian, Canadian, New Zealand and South African machine-gunners were, if not a part of the Corps, very much participants with us in the battle formation and organisation which gave purpose and direction to machine gunnery. We formed an indivisible arm, united by bonds of understanding and not least by the knowledge that we were all part of the "Suicide Corps." We do not intend that the memorial shall remain just as it is. We intend to furnish the Hotel de Ville with the standards of the Corps, with a silk Union Jack, and with framed photographs and other relics of the Corps. Thus Albert will become the shrine for all machine-gunners in France.

It is also our purpose to erect a second memorial on the Town Hall inscribed in the French language. These things are beyond our present competence. But we shall see them through. It would be a peculiar privilege and honour if we could have associated with us in this project machine-gunners from the Dominions. If, therefore, there is a feeling that either collectively or individually former machine-gunners would wish to be identified with these memorials, we should be happy and grateful to receive their subscriptions, limited to, say, £5, and would gladly acknowledge any such receipts as well as sending photographs of the memorial or of the unveiling ceremony.
WESTRALIAN CAVALRY IN THE WAR

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

CHAPTER XXV—Continued

THE BEERSHEBA-JERUSALEM OPERATIONS

The Battle of Beersheba

Marching continuously, with a ten-minute halt in each hour, the column crossed the Wadi Imashash—a little difficulty being experienced owing to recent rains, which left the Wadi bed heavy and muddy—and at ten minutes past five a.m. (October 31) our advanced troops were in touch with the Anzac Mounted Division near Point 1394 on the Gaza-Shegeb. From the high ground the first view was obtained of Beersheba, with its white mosque and buildings standing out against a rugged background of bare, brown, trench-riddled hills.

Advancing to Iswanyin, the Regiment, acting under orders from 3rd Brigade Headquarters, left the road and halted in the broken ground nearby. Here the Australian Mounted Division gradually concentrated and awaited final instructions. Already the Anzac Division was reconnoitring the enemy positions, and the 8th Light Horse Regiment had been detached to fill in a gap between that Division on the right, and 20th Corps on the left, running north-east and south-west from Point 1280 through Point 1180 to Point 1210.

Vigorous reconnaissance of the enemy flank disclosed that the Turks were holding Ras Ghannam and Tel el Saba in force, and during the morning orders were received that the main cavalry attack would be delivered against the latter position.

In conclusion, I would express my very great pride in being permitted to carry through the unveiling ceremony in the presence of my comrades of so distinguished a company of our French Allies.

A second memorial was unveiled in the English church at Ypres. This took the form of a brass plaque and conforms to the design of those already erected to the memory of, I believe, nearly every regiment in the British Army.

Tel-el-Sahais one of those cunningly shaped mounds of great size—known in the Near East as tels—which exist at frequent intervals throughout the country. Their origin is doubtful, opinion being divided as to whether they are natural formations or wholly or partly artificial. Colour is lent to the latter suggestion by reason of the fact that they are of almost uniform shape and are in variously situated in strategical or tactical positions which, in the days of lighter armaments, must have rendered them of extreme value for defensive purposes.

Even against modern weapons they may, by a proper system of entrenchment, be made to offer a serious obstacle, and Tel el Saba had not been neglected in this direction by the Turks. It is situated in the acute angle formed by the junction of the two branches of the Wadi Saba, about three miles east of Beersheba, and overlooks open, level ground for a considerable distance. It is almost surrounded by arms of the Wadi, which form a natural moat round its base.

It was well entrenched, and our patrols had reported it held by a considerable force of Turks, with several batteries of artillery in support. Towards mid-day the Anzac Mounted Division was moving to the attack, whilst our Division was under orders to be prepared to support the Anzacs at a moment’s notice.

Meanwhile, the guns of the 20th Corps thundered on our left, and the battle had commenced in earnest. From our positions we could see the burst of heavy shells along the Turkish front, and felt supremely confident that the 60th Division, under Major-General Shea, leading the attack for 20th Corps, would ultimately reach its objective.

The Anzacs were pushing their attack on the right, and at 2 p.m. the 3rd Light Horse Brigade (less the 8th Regiment, employed elsewhere) was ordered into action in support. The 9th and 10th Regiments and the 3rd Machine Gun Squadrons mounted and moved out in that order from the Iswanyin hills.

The formation adopted was “column of line of troop columns” with double interval and distance. On issuing into the open the whole Brigade came under intense enemy shelling, but the casualties were not heavy, although at this point the 10th Regiment lost a splendid soldier in Captain Rodsted, who was struck from his horse by shrapnel and succumbed to his wounds a few hours later. Advancing resolutely and without increasing the pace from the walk, the Brigade reached Bir-Salim Abu Irgiegh.

From here the 9th Regiment was dispatched to assist in the attack on Tel el Saba on the right of the New Zealand Mounted Rifles, who were driving hard at the Tel with their customary invincible New Zealand dash and courage.

The 9th Regiment rode gallantly across the open ground under heavy shell fire, but before the 9th had dismounted for action the New Zealanders, by a superb assault, had captured Tel el Saba and its garrison. At 4.30 p.m. the 10th Regiment was ordered to seize the positions 1020 and 970—in the west side of the main Hebron road—and cut off any enemy retreat along that road. The Regiment swung out at the trot, under the fire of two batteries of enemy guns, to Point 1020—half-way between Bir Salim and Tel-el-Saba—and from there galloped across by squadrons in open line of troop columns under salvos of Turkish shrapnel and high explosive shells, passed Tel-el-Saba, crossed the Wadi Khalil and the Hebron road, and seized the line 1020-970 at dusk.

Many prisoners were taken, but the guns could not be located in the failing light. Patrols from the 10th Regiment entered Beersheba from the Hebron road, where touch was obtained later with troops of the 1st Light Horse Brigade. From them it was learnt that the final enemy position, which had held out stubbornly to the end, had been captured by the 4th Light Horse Brigade in a brilliant mounted charge with fixed bayonets. This charge has been described by General Allenby as having “decided the day at Beersheba,” and there is no doubt that too much importance cannot be attached to the results achieved by the 4th Brigade on this occasion.

Beersheba, though to a certain extent caught napping, was undoubtedly strong. It contained the only likely water supply for a radius of many miles, which might serve to make it a base for future operations against the Turkish line. Horses and men were already badly in need of water, and for that reason it is more than probable that, could the Turks but have
stalled off our attack for another few hours the whole of the cavalry would have been forced to retire.

The capture of this last position, however, had cleared the way to Beersheba, and the enemy fell back on Sheria, leaving many dead and 2,000 prisoners, 14 guns and a huge quantity of material, including much rolling stock, in the hands of the Mounted troops.

The troops of the 20th Corps, also, had succeeded in reaching their first objectives and had taken many prisoners. The 10th Regiment held the 1020-970 positions as an outpost line throughout the night, "C" Squadron, under Major Timperley, meeting with strong opposition from an enemy rearguard, who advanced and entrenched themselves in front of Hill 1020, but the opening up of machine gun and rifle fire at 9.30 p.m. drove the Turkish rearguard back. The remainder of the night was quiet. At daylight on November 1 patrols from the Regiment were sent out north and northwest from the outpost line, and returned with more prisoners—stragglers from the Turkish rearguard—who confirmed the report that the enemy had fallen back on Tel-el-Sheria.

At 5 a.m. two enemy 'planes flying at low altitude carried out a bombing raid on our portion of the outpost line. Probably the German airmen suspected that we would not possess anti-aircraft guns and, consequently, flew lower than usual. But they were met by a heavy fusillade of rifle and machine gun fire from our troops and, as a result, one machine was shot down and the other driven off.

The Regiment remained in its outpost position throughout the day and night, watering the horses at pools in the Wadi Saba near the town. On the following morning (November 2) our troops were relieved from the outpost line, and took up a new position one mile south-east of the town, near the turn-up railway track running in from the south.

For two days this position was occupied, the principal work consisting of development of the Beersheba water supply, to which the Regiment contributed largely in the way of working parties. B2 Echelon of the transport having arrived, advantage was taken of the brief respite by the Regimental shoeing staff in commencing the clipping of horses, many of which were now heavily handicapped by their growing winter coats.

Despite the energetic development, the supply of water in the Beersheba area was very heavily taxed. Terrific congestion of animals at the troughs, coupled with the scanty flow of water, was beginning to reduce the watering parades to a farce and, therefore, little or no surprise was occasioned when an order arrived to the effect that the Australian Mounted Division would march back to water at Karm, a distance of about 16 miles.

The Anzac and Yeomanry Mounted Divisions were pushing north-east and northward from Beersheba and, for a time, another role was assigned to our own Division.

CHAPTE\n
THE BEERSHEBA-JERUSALEM 
OPERATIONS — (continued)

THE WADI JEMMAMEH

The Regiment left its Beersheba bivouac on the afternoon of November 4 and joined the remainder of the 3rd Light Horse Brigade in the march back to Karm. Passing under the stone arches of the partially-destroyed railway bridge across the Wadi Saba, the column moved westery and threaded its way through the maze of Turkish trenches and wire entanglements recently captured by the troops of 20th Corps.

The march proceeded through thick choking clouds of red dust—so thick that one could not see his horse's ears—across the El-Buggar ridge to the Decauville Railway, now established at Karm. Here there was a plentiful supply of water, conveyed from the reservoir at Shellal by means of a newly-laid pipe line, and canvas troughing had been erected. At 10 p.m. the Regiment drew in to the water, the thirsty horses almost dragging their riders to the troughs in their eagerness for a drink. Drawing clear again, a bivouac was formed for the night about one mile from Karm.

Saddling up an hour before dawn on November 5, the Regiment left Karm at 5 a.m. and marched in the direction of the Wadi Ghuzze to Imara—now the railhead of the heavy main line from Rafa. Both the heavy line and the light Decauville line had been pushed out east of the Wadi Ghuzze within the previous few days.

Despite the energetic development, the supply of water in the Beersheba area was very heavily taxed. Terrific congestion of animals at the troughs, coupled with the scanty flow of water, was beginning to reduce the watering parades to a farce and, therefore, little or no surprise was occasioned when an order arrived to the effect that the Australian Mounted Division would march back to water at Karm, a distance of about 16 miles.

The Anzac and Yeomanry Mounted Divisions were pushing north-east and northward from Beersheba and, for a time, another role was assigned to our own Division.

The role of our division whilst in this area was—

(1) To watch the gap which existed between 20th Corps on the right and 21st Corps on the left, extending from the Wadi Hanafish to Hiseia.

(2) To be prepared to resist any Turkish counter-attack in this portion of the line, and so protect the railhead.

(3) To be in readiness, on the fall of the enemy's position at Abu Hareira and Sheria, to take up the pursuit.

During the day the 10th Regiment was in reserve at Imara, with horses saddled, and ready for an instant move. At dusk the three squadrons took up night outpost positions, our sector being Point 510-300-Hiseia.

During the day and throughout the whole night we could hear the furious bombardment of Gaza by our artillery, the continual drum-fire, interspersed with occasional salvos, never for a moment relaxing in intensity nor in its terribly methodical precision.

Instinctively, as we listened to that terrible onslaught and saw the sky ablaze with a thousand lightning flashes, we knew that at last for Ali Muntar, for the wonderful Labyrinth, for Gaza itself with its Great Mosque—treacherously misused by soulless Germans—the day of reckoning had come!

This time our gallant infantry comrades were not being hurled promiscuously at the trenches, pits and wire, there to lie, bleeding and abased, mocked and derided by their Turk-German adversaries. Not again would their bayoneted rifles, borne as far as brave men could bear them; be gathered, as hitherto, and sold in the bazaars of Jerusalem at a few shillings apiece! At last the guns were being used as guns in modern warfare, infantry as cavalry, cavalry as cavalry.

Subordinate commanders knew it, rank and file knew it, and responded accordingly. There was no excitement, no impatience, no querulous inquiry. Orders were calmly awaited; each man was ready to play his further part.

The bombardment of Gaza continued increasingly throughout the following day (November 6), and shortly after dawn on the same day the second phase of the battle proper—the attack on the enemy centre at Abu Hareira and Sheria—was commenced.

The 10th Regiment remained on day outpost duty in the same position occu-
10th Light Horse passing under the Railway Bridge at Beersheba.

pied during the previous night, and from our observation posts a distant view was obtained of the attack on the Turkish centre. Our infantry advanced under a heavy artillery barrage which crept slowly forward as objective after objective was gained. The actual enemy positions were lost to sight, but the steady forward move of our barrage showed that all was going well. This impression was confirmed shortly before midnight when the Regiment received orders to concentrate in the vicinity of Karm in readiness for rapid movement to Sheria by way of Inileh and Abu Ireg; in other words, over newly-won ground.

At 5 a.m. on November 7 the Regiment left its outpost position, joined the 3rd Light Horse Brigade at Karm, watered and moved out with the Brigade in column at a very fast pace, trotting the greater portion of the journey. The column crossed the Wadi Hanafish at Khirbet Inileh, thence moved across the Wadi Suf—both lurking places of Turkish cavalry and guns during those long hot days of summer—and from there crossed the main Gaza-Beersheba road, the railway line and Wadi at Abu Ireg.

Line after line of recently-won trenches was passed and, moving north, the column reached a point about one and a half miles south-east from the railway station at Sheria. Here a halt was called for a few hours, our Brigade becoming Divisional reserve.

The Sheria positions had been captured by our infantry the previous day, and evidence of severe fighting could be seen everywhere. The Turks had fought stubbornly and had sustained very heavy casualties; but so, also, had our infantry. But a great victory had been gained and the afternoon had brought news that the enemy had evacuated Gaza and that troops of 21st Corps were already advancing along the coastal route.

At 4 p.m. the 3rd Light Horse Brigade moved to a point three-quarters of a mile east of Sheria railway station, where orders were received to cooperate with the Anzac Division on our right in clearing the ridges north of Sheria, which were reported occupied by enemy rearguards. The 10th Regiment, on the right, and the 9th on the left, deployed and galloped in extended order over a succession of ridges, meeting only slight opposition from isolated parties of Turks, clearing each ridge in turn and taking a number of prisoners.

Towards nightfall touch was obtained on our right with the 2nd Light Horse Brigade (Anzac Division), and after a four and a half mile gallop the pursuit was broken off in the darkness near Khirbet Amedat, the enemy having fallen back with great rapidity. An outpost line running almost parallel with the railway track was taken up for the night, with the 6th Light Horse Regiment (2nd Brigade) on our right and the 9th Regiment on our left.

During the night orders arrived to move at dawn and, keeping touch with the Anzac Mounted Division, to attack portion of the main enemy flank guard positions along the line of the Wadi Jemmameh.

The enemy was reported to be in full retreat along the main road from Huj, and an attempt was now to be made to cut off a large portion of his force by breaking through his flank guard and carrying out an enveloping movement. The Anzac Division was to swing round towards the coast, pivoting, as it were, on our own Division.

Advancing in a north-westerly direction, the 9th Light Horse Regiment leading, the Brigade moved from its outpost line and shortly after dawn the advanced troops came under heavy rifle and machine gun fire from the left of a series of redoubts which ran east and west along the line of the Wadi Jemmameh. The 10th Regiment moved up in support and "A" and "B" Squadrons were detailed to perform a dual role—to assist the 9th Regiment in attacking the Turkish positions and to keep in touch with the Anzac Mounted Division, whose troops were observed several miles back on our right rear. "C" Squadron remained in reserve.

The two squadrons rode up under heavy shell fire, dismounted and advanced on foot towards the Wadi Jemmameh. As the broken ground of the Wadi was approached the enemy fire grew hotter, and it was seen that the high ground on the north side of the Wadi contained a series of redoubts which were held in force by the Turks, whilst the Wadi bed—almost a mile wide—appeared to be alive with snipers. The 9th Regiment made a determined advance on our left and, supported by the Notts Battery R.H.A., succeeded in clearing the westernmost redoubt, the Turks moving eastward and a little later appearing in force in the next of the series, directly facing our two squadrons.

The 2nd Light Horse Regiment (1st Light Horse Brigade) had now moved up on our right and dismounted, but made very slow progress. "A" and "B" Squadrons, however, despite a heavy fire from the Turkish batteries, machine guns and concealed snipers, advanced in extended order over the terribly rough, broken ground of the Wadi, and cleared the Wadi of enemy to within 400 yards of its redoubts. Shortly afterwards the Turks appeared in large numbers in occupation of a series of trenches on the high ground near Khirbet and Bahlawan.

Gradually the 2nd and 3rd Light Horse Regiments drew up into line with "A" and "B" Squadrons and, in response to a request from Headquarters of the 1st Light Horse Brigade to support its flank, the squadrons pushed forward again. At 4 p.m. a message came from the 1st Light Horse Brigade to the effect that the 3rd Regiment was about to gallop the ridges in front and requesting the co-operation of "A" and "B" Squadrons of the 10th. This was agreed to and the horses were brought up with difficulty along the smaller branches of the Wadi in readiness.

At a given signal the squadrons mounted and rode forward over the broken ground. The Turks, observing this movement, fled from their positions and retreated in disorder towards the Huj road, pursued by our mounted troops till darkness fell. Many prisoners, several
guns, wagons and much abandoned war material of all descriptions were captured. An outpost position was taken up in the dark and occupied throughout the night, and more prisoners—mostly stragglers from the main body of retiring Turks—were taken. Shortly before dusk, 28 British aeroplanes flew over in battle formation and bombed and machine-gunned the retreating enemy columns.

“A” and “B” Squadrons, with the two sub-sections from the 3rd Machine Gun Squadron, had thus completed a most trying and exhausting day, and whilst the actual achievement was not in the least of a spectacular nature, the work of all ranks, officers and men was worthy of the highest admiration.

Majors Dunckley and Hamlin led their respective squadrons most gallantly, particularly in the dismounted advance across the Wadi Jemmameh, and they were admirably backed by their junior officers. Lieuts. Alan Herbert, H. McNee, H. McKellar (till wounded), A. Hughes, A. B. Gollan and J. K. Lyall, M.C., handled their men with fine judgment and dash.

The general performance brought forth warm expressions of praise and thanks from the Staff of the 1st Light Horse Brigade, who realised that, in the defences of the Wadi Jemmameh, the Turks possessed a particularly nasty “surprise packet.” The casualties incurred by these two squadrons were, in the circumstances, very light indeed.

(To be continued)

FIDAC to Maintain Czechoslovak National Section

At a special meeting of the FIDAC Bureau held in Paris on March 29, 1939, it was unanimously decided to maintain the Czechoslovak National Section as an integral part of the FIDAC, despite the fact that Bohemia and Moravia have been annexed by Germany which also has extended its “protectorate” over Slovakia.

Czechoslovakia was one of the founder nations of the FIDAC and for the past twenty years has always collaborated loyally and efficiently in all of the activities of the inter-allied federation.

For the time being, Czechoslovakia will be represented in the FIDAC councils by Czechoslovak ex-service men residing in the other allied countries.

THE LEAVES OF MEMORY

“MAX ARTHUR”

Autumn... a wonderful day: clear blue skies with a mass of shawl like soft white clouds thrown on the far horizon; a golden leaf falls gently earthwards; the smell of fungus and damp soil permeates the scent of shrub and glistening dew-drenched bush; what a joy it is to live!

The big white magnpies nearly burst their throats with their triumphant caroling as they travel along picking up succulent grubs and crawling insects.

Can one associate all this beauty with the beastliness of bloodshed, when man tears at the throat of man, fighting and taking lives; spurred not by hatred, but obeying the call to arms?

The birth of the Australian nation, it has been stated so often, took place in April, 1915, facing the Turks at Gallipoli. There, too, was the beauty of sunshine and blue skies. Masefield said: “The bay is like a jewel, and the hills lose their savagery and glow and are gentle, and the sun comes up from Troy, and the peaks of Samothrace change colour.”

All this beauty of Nature is marred by the clashing of arms, the charging of boys and men up the face of the cliffs—the sun still shines—climbing frantically under the fire of Turkish guns they fall, crumpled and lifeless—some creep like wounded beasts into the undergrowth—these are not men, surely! These poor creatures with the light taken from their eyes and the sunlight blotted out forever—are these men?

The ceaseless fight goes on, for there are still some young bodies unmarked. Day and night are alike, the screaming of shells is the only instrument in the great orchestra of death; the carolling of birds has ceased—the moans of the wounded, the cry of a tortured mind have taken the place of the music of Nature. The highly strung has been tested beyond endurance; his nerves have snapped and he has become imbecile—and this was once a man!

Gallipoli seems a dream. We leave the dead in peace. They fulfilled their role nobly, sacrificing their lives for a cause they believed to be a just one, and fighting a war which was to end war for all times. Let no slighting word be ever spoken of their sacrifice; may the gentle dew of heaven fall lightly upon their resting place, the wind make soft music about them.

We return to the new Army of Youth. What of these men? To try and answer the national situation to-day is looking through a smoke-screen; there is a mass of tangled and blurred thinking—what we believe to-day is untrue to-morrow. Dictators call the tune and the world jumps to perform the intricate steps of the mad dance.

The face of Europe changes every day. The schoolboy assessed the situation when the teacher reprimanded him for not finishing his map of Europe. He replied, “Please, Miss, I couldn’t finish my map. The Daily News had not come in.”

One thing is certain, that armament cannot be piled up in every country of the world in such an atmosphere of fear and suspicion without a spark igniting the powder. The great ghoulish God of War is again breathing on youth, for a glimpse of aeroplanes, gas and all the other horrors of science used for the annihilation of man, is it youth to whom we look to carry us through.

We greedily stretch out our hands for their help, but what a sorry bargain we make with them in peace. War should be the responsibility of every able-bodied man and woman. If judges and statesmen are still able at 75 years of age to carry responsibility, war should be their care, too. Women have gained such a supremacy over men that equality in war should be their privilege; the day when women aroused all the chivalry of man are gone, she wishes for life on the same footing—here is her opportunity.

The rising pile of armaments—what reaps the reward of the tremendous out-pouring?

Wealth, with its strident voice, silence the feeble protests from the people who toil in the bowels of the earth for gold and coal; the men growing wheat at loss; the men feeding the furnaces of mighty machines whose wheels relentlessly turn, fashioning missiles to deal death and destruction—and dividends.

The roar of the machines of industry smothers the groans of the wounded and sick in Ward XI, the gabble of war muffles the cry of the men in Lennox—the coughing and hacking at the foaming lungs at Edward Millen, the tortured, frightened minds at Heathcote never finding rest and sleep.

What are the lives of men and boys—the cry of the diseased and mutilate from the last war compared with the rising pile of ducats from the making...
On June 1, the Merredin sub-branch co-operated with other local bodies in a farewell evening to the Rev. C. Challen, the popular padre who is leaving for England. Over 200 local residents, including representatives of all the local churches, societies and associations were present. During the evening, a presentation was made to Mr. Challen and his wife. The Rev. C. Challen will be greatly missed by the residents of Merredin and particularly by the sub-branch, of which he was such an active member. We join with Merredin Diggers in wishing him all the best in his new parish.

At the June meeting of the Wongan Hills sub-branch, members had farewell to the past president (Mr. H. F. Kemp) who has been transferred to Goomalling. Two visitors came all the way from Kununurra to take part in the proceedings. Mr. Kemp's health was proposed by the president (Mr. Siddelon), who mentioned the great work Mr. Kemp had done for the sub-branch and for the local hospital of which he was honorary secretary. It was chiefly through his efforts, said Mr. Siddelon, that the hospital was in such a happy position today. There were many other speeches eulogising Mr. Kemp's work on behalf of ex-service men and others. The secretary paid a glowing tribute to the assistance given to the sub-branch by Mr. Kemp and Mr. Kemp Junior. On behalf of the sub-branch the president presented Mr. Kemp with a suitably inscribed cigarette case. Mr. Kemp suitably responded.

The two new King's Counsel appointed on June 6—Messrs. J. W. Durack and F. W. Leake—are both ex-service men. Mr. Durack enlisted in the 10th Light Horse in 1916 and served for two years in Egypt, Palestine and Syria. Mr. Leake, who, by the way, is the legal adviser of the League, also enlisted in 1916 and served in France, Mesopotamia and Persia.

We learn with deep regret that Walter (Watty) Williams, an honoured member of the Gnawanongoo sub-branch, died in Perth last month, after a long illness. We join with his many friends in extending sympathy to his bereaved family.

After a round of farewell gatherings, the District Commandant, Brigadier McFarlane, left quietly for England by the Ormoyne on May 29. He is now on his long service leave before finally retiring.

On May 27, 70 officers representing the combined messes of the 13th Infantry Brigade Headquarters and the 11th, 16th and 44th Battalions, met at the premises of the 44th Battalion officers' mess at Subiaco to tender a farewell to Brigadier I. E. Dunkley, who has relinquished the command of the 13th Infantry Brigade. Brigadier Dunkley, who has had 29 years of continuous service, joined as a private. He shed stripes and went to the war with that exalted rank. Most of his service overseas was with the 28th Battalion (Colonel Collett's Own). He has been a good member of the League, serving for a period on the State Executive.
We have been advised that Roy Carlisle, the popular secretary of the Cranbrook Road Board, has gone into Ward XI for another operation. We join with his Cranbrook friends in wishing him a speedy recovery and better health in future. During the Big Adventure, Roy was a lieutenant in the 16th Battalion. Members of Colonel Collett's Own and other Digger pals are requested to look him up and give him a cheering word while he is in hospital.

Boulder sub-branch tendered a farewell to its departing president (Dick Slater) who was a captain in the 16th Battalion, and his good wife, who was president of the sub-branch ladies' committee. The guest of the evening was presented with a handsome reading lamp and a writing stand of polished mulga wood. The ladies' committee presented Mrs. Slater with a handbag. The hit of the evening was Ted Lennell's presentation of a miniature kit bag. It bore the name, "Captain Slater, 16th Bn. A.I.F." and contained two tins of bully beef, two hard biscuits, a bottle of S.R.D. and two number nines. A nicely-worded card accompanying the gift declared: "And as you go down life's pathway may you never have to use your iron rations." A large number of friends were on the Kalgoorlie station to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Slater. As the train moved off, Ted McMahon played Auld Lang Syne on the cornet present to him by the officers and other ranks of the 16th, while the boys sang. The last seen of Dick, he was on the back of the carriage, waving his kit bag and shouting, "I've still got my iron rations, boys." Boulder's genial president will be greatly missed, and we wish him and his good wife all the best in their new sphere.

Mt. Hawthorn sick are still being well cared for. Messrs. Skates and Cooper are still on the sick list. We hope that the sick warden (Bill Andrews), who collapsed at work recently, will soon be restored to good health. Mt. Hawthorn sub-branch has no harder worker than Bill. His twin has been missing him, but hopes to welcome him at the side door soon. Ted Nathan's wife is still very seriously ill. We join with members in wishing her a speedy recovery.

In our May issue, we inadvertently stated that a Subiaco member, Mr. A. Betts (28th Battalion) had "gone west," instead of mentioning that he had "gone bush." Mr. Betts is very much alive and taking an active part in League affairs in his new sphere of activity at Pithara.

In presenting our humble apologies, we hope that a typographical error has not killed his ardour for sub-branch activities.

The Bassendean sub-branch are anxious to find evidence to support a pension claim. Anyone who knew Coporal Harold Leslie Sharp (114th Howitzer Battery, A.F.A.) who could give evidence of this man's illness on active service are requested to communicate with Mr. A. Wishart, 73 West Road, Bassendean.

At a social evening given recently by the Bassendean auxiliary to their sub-branch, the opportunity was taken to present Mrs. H. L. Kirke with a Certificate of Service. In addition to being president for the past two years, Mrs. Kirke was foundation secretary of the Bassendean auxiliary which was first formed in 1922. She was again elected secretary when, after three years' recess, it was reformed in 1929. During the following two years, Mrs. Kirke held office as vice-president. She has always been an interested worker in the sub-branch and it is only her serious illness that has necessitated her retiring from active office. In making the presentation, Mrs. V. Stockmin (vice-president of the State Executive) spoke in eulogistic terms of Mrs. Kirke's splendid service on the State Executive.

It is sad to find the ranks of the leaders of the A.I.F. getting so thin. Another famous leader in Brigadier-General William Grant, C.M.G., D.S.O., who, during the war commanded the 9th and 11th Light Horse Regiments and later the 4th Light Horse Brigade, died at Southport (Queensland) on May 25 in his 69th year. General Grant, who was a Bachelor of Civil Engineering, had spent most of his life as a pastoralist and a soldier. He led the famous mounted charge on Beersheba on October 31, 1917, which was one of the cheesiest successes of the war. For a time he had charge of the Australian Mounted Division.

To embarrass Britain still further in Palestine, Signor Mussolini added to the gaity of nations by declaring himself "Protector of Islam," thereby collaring the job that the Kaiser once tried to preempt and stealing a march on the senior partner of the Axis firm. Now that the Palestine trouble has flared up again, we may yet see Hitler coming forward to declare himself "Protector of the Jews."
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Scabbards Off!

(By Pip Tok)

Eire's new Treason Act prohibits the use of the name Irish Republican Army. More power to Dev's elbow. It is rather rough on real soldiers to call these cowardly dynamiters an army of any sort.

The fond belief that if the ex-service men of the world hob nob sufficiently with the former opponents they will inaugurate an era of perpetual peace, received a timely knock from General Sir Frederick Maurice, about the end of last month. Sir Frederick was made Director of Military Operations at the War Office in December, 1915, and he held that office until he dared to put his military knowledge against that of Lloyd George, and came unseated in May, 1918. At a recent gathering of British ex-service men, he declared that the British ex-service men were the first to hold out the hand of friendship to former enemies and would still do so if there were sufficient encouragement, or indeed any encouragement at all. Quite logically, he pointed out that it was futile for British ex-service men to make friendly gestures to Germans and Italians when those people, through their Press, were attacking British statesmen and slandering British troops in India and Palestine. The most annoying part of this unreciprocated reciprocity is the way these foreign swash-bucklers keep on asserting that Britain wants peace because she is afraid to fight. It takes two to make a quarrel, but it also takes two to make a friendship.

A sample of the colossal cheek of the Nazis has been presented by Karl von Wiegand, a leading German writer on international affairs. In anticipation of getting back some, if not all, of Germany's former colonies, Hitler is already preparing on African soil a skeleton Officers' Corps of a German colonial army and a colonial police force. That is the secret and simple, but significant explanation of reports published a couple of months ago, that German troops were being equipped with tropical gear. Von Wiegand says: "With Hitler, it is not IF he gets the colonies back. It is WHEN."

One official map issued in Germany and labelled "We Must Have Colonies" shows that the Reich has designs on the British West Indian islands of Trinidad and Tobago. It is explained that people of the independent duchy of Kurland, which is now part of Latvia, went there in the 17 and 18th centuries.

The latest joke current in German beer-gardens and coffee-houses, to the great annoyance of Dr. Goebbels, is that of a secret meeting between the former President of the Reichsbank (Dr. Schacht) and Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England. Schacht backed up his request for a British loan by pointing out that Germany had coal and iron underground, and the Fuehrer on top. Norman retorted: "If you could reverse the situation by putting the Fuehrer underground and bringing the coal and iron out, then you could have the loan."

Those estimable people, who lionise Australians who quite illegally went abroad to fight for the Spanish Reds, but who wax maudlin at the thought of Australians going overseas to fight for the British Empire, little know what the men in the trenches during the Great War thought of them and their like. The following verse appeared in the first issue of Aussie, the Australian Soldiers' Magazine, that was printed and published in the field throughout 1918:

To the Peace Cranks
You—who are you who cry for peace at any price?
How many of you fought, are scarred, and realise?
Though this be Hell itself,
Before we list to you we'd have it thrice—
And we are in the line.

W.G.B.

When he wound up the debate on foreign policy in the House of Lords, the Foreign Secretary complained that his previous speech, in which he hinted that Britain still held hopes of negotiating with Germany, had been the subject of conflicting interpretations. He gave the comforting assurance that Britain's foreign policy had not changed, but what most people would like to know is why it was necessary to talk about concessions in regard to those people whose one idea of concession is abject surrender. Germany has shown no inclination towards arbitration, and the utterances of her spokesmen have been defiant and truculent, making it obvious to all who are prepared to face realities that the only law she recognises is the lawlessness of force. It was not necessary for either the Prime Minister or the Foreign Secretary to attempt to explain away the encirclement policy, but it is only natural that the explanation should have discouraged Britain's friends abroad and encouraged her avowed enemies.

The murder of a Briton who won the D.C.M. during the war, and the blockade of the British and French concessions at Tientsin have created a situation which is said to be causing the British Government grave concern. Actually these incidents are the direct result of Britain's meek and mild bearing in the face of previous provocations. Reprials, which are called for now, should have been taken much sooner and in a far more determined manner. It is not suggested that Britain should have declared war against Japan. Expeditious the Russian agreement, instead of haggling about a formula, and an embargo on the export of raw materials to Japan would have brought that country to a more reason-

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WHITTY'S FOR WINNERS, NEXT G.P.O., PERTH
AGED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS’ FUND

Since the last published list, the following additional donations have been received at head office, making a total of £90/19/2 received between May 11, 1939, and June 13, 1939:

Merriner, 12/-; Williams, £1/6/-; Wiluna, £12; Mt. Marshall, £1; Mundagin, £3/4/-; Collie, £4/0/9; Nedlands, £2; Southern Cross, £1/13/-; Waroona auxiliary, £2/7/-;
State Executive women’s auxiliary, £10/10/-. West Leederville, £2/16/2; Kalgan-Byrnes, £1/11/6; West Swan, 9/-; Wiluna auxiliary, £10; Mt. Lawley, 8/-; Norseman, £10; Subiaco, £5/12/3; Guthrie, £1/14/-; Gnowangerup, £20. Total: £90/19/2.

From July 1 last, £2,495 has been received from sub-branches, women’s auxiliaries and Poppy Day proceeds. The amount in the fund has now reached £11,321. Of this amount, £10,800 has been invested in Commonwealth bonds.

The list published recently has apparently aroused concern amongst sub-branches, who have contributed generously to the fund, one or two of whom have drawn attention to the apparent lack of interest on the part of other sub-branches and the lack of any efforts for the augmentation of the fund. It has been pointed out that quite a number of country sub-branches have neglected their own distress fund for the purpose of concentrating on the big objective and the magnificent efforts made by them have been heartily applauded by the central committee.

A LEGACY

Geo. Goff writes:

After seeing the Anzac Day parade, and particularly noticing the sons and daughters of soldiers, I beg to submit for your consideration a scheme to absorb a number of children of deceased soldiers and would be glad, if thought suitable, for it to be adopted by your organisation and with whatever publicity you can arrange that it be urged on every possible occasion.

Briefly here it is:

During the war this State lost 6,000 soldiers and since then a large number have gone.

Each of these men had a job. Now let us taken a slogan—“The father’s job for the child.”

Take it this way: An industrial organisation had 20 employees killed in action (or died since). Ask it to give the next 20 jobs to children of deceased soldiers and then to continue that principle and take up with all other firms and Government departments the same policy. Thus, by continuous education surely we can do something for those who, having no one to fight for them should be our first care.

It would need constant following up and sympathetic, careful handling, but I am sure that the response will be worth whatever effort is put into it.

To my mind, the secret of success will be publicity, and surely we have enough returned soldiers in responsible executive positions, both in the business and Government services, to ensure that, once started, the movement must succeed.

Ex-Soldiers’ Lives Shortened

Statistics compiled by Mr. W. E. Cayley, Alexander, of Piopio, New Zealand, ex-president and honorary life member of the Te Kuiti and District Returned Soldiers’ Association of New Zealand, indicate that, while the average age of civilians in New Zealand at death is 69.09 years, that of ex-service men is 54.7, a difference of 14.39 years.

“That there should be such a big difference 20 years after the war,” states Mr. Alexander, “indicates the appalling effects of war service not only on these men but most probably on their children. This difference of 5.39 years is indisputable proof that ex-soldiers should receive old age or other pension benefits at least five years earlier than non-combatants.”

Polish Union of Reserve Officers and the Younger Generation

On February 13, in response to an invitation extended by General Roman Gorecki (honorary president of the FIDAC), in his capacity of president of the Union of Reserve Officers of Poland, the delegates of the student organisations of Warsaw met with the reserve officers to discuss closer co-operation between the two bodies.

General Gorecki explained that the constitution of the Union had been so amended as to extend membership to cadets, and Colonel Tomaszewski outlined the activities of the Academic League. In the future, the two organisations will work together.
AUNTIE MAC’S CORNER
Matrimonial Worries Solved
(Ask Auntie Mac why you are always wrong with me. Ask her why she never
cares about me. Ask her why she always talks about other people. Ask her
why she never listens to me. Ask her why she never cares about me.
Ask her why she never listens to me.
"

"Can you do anything for me if I come back after Dick’s execution?"
"Come back? Nuts! I’ll operate right now. Dick’s in good hands. I’ve got
the very thing for a dial like yours. It is called ‘Auntie Mac’s Face Fastener.’
Now, with a face like that—by the way, it is your face, dearie, isn’t it? Oh, yes,
there are a couple of ears here as well. That settles it. But we can’t use the
Face Fastener yet. The face wants reconstructing first. Nothing much, mind
you. The right eye certainly needs restoring to its place. As to the nose itself,
which should be somewhere underneath those blackheads, we must rescue that
before it is too late.
"Your mouth isn’t so hot, either, my dear. Mouths should go a quarter past
nine, not five to five.
"Take it altogether, it’s a pretty unreasonable sort of frontspiece. First, I
think, we had better use a Jim Barnington’s liquid cement face pack. That will
straighten out that patch which looks like a baa relief of the Darling Ranges.
"Will it come off easily, Auntie Mac?"
"It will never come off again, my dear,” I said. “But, against that, instead
of washing in future you can use a grindstone. Everything, you see, is for
the best.
"There, that’s okaydoo! I knew that cement face pack would be the very
thing. We’ll leave it at that. If we mess about any more we may run into
further bother. Good-bye, darling. Remember me to Dick.”
"But, Auntie—it’s gone right!"
"Gosh, is it? That’s too bad. You can’t now, very well, can you? Good-
bye, darling.”

LOVE BALM
Dear Auntie Mac: My girl works all
day and I am on night work. We have
been courting six years and now wish to
get married. What do you advise—
Freddie (Fremantle.)

There are three alternatives, Freddie
(Fremantle): (1) Join a correspondence
school. (2) Have a Coe marriage; you
know, you both repeat, “I am spliced
and ain’t it nice?” and soon you’ll believe
you are married; and (3) you give up
work.

Dear Auntie Mac: I am employed as a
private secretary and typist, and it is
often necessary for me to work late with
the managing director after the other
members of the staff have gone. What
should I do?—Nervous (Nedlands.)

This, Nervous (Nedlands), is a matter
we must get our teeth into without de-
lay. I remember when I was a young
woman my employed used to keep me
behind—it. But there, two blacks
don’t make a white, do they? You don’t
give me much information. How old is
the M.D.? Anything over 50 and you
find she behaving Voronoff. You must
take great care, a girl’s honour is easily
sullied. They get very kittenish in the
fifties. See that he keeps his mind on
the “Dear Sir (or Madam)” line of busi-
ness. Keep him at arm’s length, as it
were. That arm’s length needn’t be
around you. And remember, the moment
he starts to get fresh, touch him for a
rise. His wife will see that you get it—
quite unknown to herself, maybe.

Dear Auntie Mac: I had a very em-
arrassing moment the other evening
and my hubby reckons I ought to specu-
late sixpence on it, but I prefer to ask your
advice first. You see, I went to the usual
dance last Friday night at the Carlisle
R.S.L. Hall. I was enjoying myself a
treat (like I always do) when the sol-
diers’ president (Crafts) asked me to
do a solo—the Lambeth Walk. I read-
ily agreed and went to the centre of the
floor. The orchestra started up and I
had just got my thumbs wriggling nicely
when I suddenly went hot and cold all
over. I felt something slipping! Heavens!
Could it be? . . . surely not! All the
same I began to wish that I had used a
safety pin instead of my old man’s tie
pin! What to do, with all eyes upon

Diggs!

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FOR SERVICE
May 17, 1939

At the meeting of the State Executive on May 17 there were present Messrs. Yeates, Olden, Aberle, Philip, Hunt, Freedman, Anderson, James, Watt, Thorn, Margolin, Paton, Sten, Keening, Mitchell, Logie and Johnstone. Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Butler, Collett, Panton, Denton, Lamb, Nicholas, Warner, Potts, Cornell, Fairley, Cornish, Lawton, Austin and Dinan.

Aged Sailors and Soldiers’ Relief Fund.—The report of the committee meeting on May 10 revealed that £11,255/6/6 had been collected to date. Sub-branches have again been circularised and asked to make further efforts on behalf of the fund.

Empire Shopping.—It was reported that all arrangements for the Empire Shopping Week, commencing on May 22, had been completed.

Relief Fund.—The report of the R.S.L. Relief Fund trustees, for the month of April, revealed that 55 cases had been assisted at a cost of £51/7/7.

United Services Fund.—The report for April disclosed that 13 cases had been assisted at a cost of £17/12/6.

Visiting Committee.—The Visiting Committee reported on visits to Edward Millen Home, Heathcote, Lennox and the soldiers’ ward of the Old Men’s Home. The report stated that everything was progressing satisfactorily in this matter. It also stated that in connection with the last mentioned, a great improvement had been noticed in many aspects of the care of the inmates.

Visits.—Visits to sub-branches, etc., were reported as follows: State executive, Boy Scouts’ dinner, A.M.C. reunion; Mr. Panton, Mr. Hawthorn; Mr. Aberle, A.M.C. reunion; Messrs. Hunt and Anderson, Freemantle; Colonel Olden, 3rd A.F.A. Brigade gymkhana; Colonel Mitchell, Donnybrook, Bridgetown and Kojonup.

Condolence.—Sympathy in their sad bereavement was expressed with the relatives of the late Major A. H. Davey.

National Fitness Campaign.—Mr. Aberle was delegated to represent the State Executive in connection with the National Fitness Campaign.

Congress Resolution.—A reply was received from the Prime Minister in connection with resolution 147 of the 23rd annual congress. The Prime Minister’s reply referred to the proposed National Register. It was agreed to ask the Federal office to ascertain the Government’s intentions in regard to the registration of wealth, material and industry, in addition to that of man-power.

Reserve.—The Minister for Defence advised that badges would be issued to all representatives who attended the meetings of the League will be issued with an appropriate attachment for the League badge at the cost of the Federal Government.

Empire Council.—The Federal office advised that consideration was still being given to the appointment of a League representative to the Empire council of the R.S.I.

Sub-Branches.—The appointment of officials as advised by the Dowcerin and Aruth-Babakin sub-branches was confirmed.

The “Non-Soldier.”—Information was received from Colonel Collett and the Superintendent Engineer, P.M.G.‘s Department, that in future the use of the term “non-soldier” would be discontinued when referring to Imperial ex-service men who applied for registration.

A.R.P.—Colonel H. B. Collett forwarded two printed papers dealing with defence and national emergency, which were referred to the Defence Committee.

Anzac Day.—A communication was received from the Commissioner of Police thanking the League for its letter of appreciation previously forwarded and suggesting that in view of the increasing numbers attending the Anzac Day service that a more suitable site for the holding of the service would be the Esplanade at the east of the Repatriation Department. The matter was referred to the Anzac Day Committee.

A further communication from the Belmont sub-branch regarding the use of intoxicating liquor on Anzac Day was considered in committee and referred to the Anzac Day Committee.

House Committee.—Mr. Logie sought permission to resign from the House Committee owing to his inability to attend meetings.

May 31, 1939

At the meeting of the State Executive on May 31 there were present Messrs. Olden, Aberle, Philip, Hunt, Freedman, Anderson, James, Watt, Margolin, Paton, Sten, Cor nell, Fairley, Mitchell and Dinan. Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Yeates, Butler, Collett, Panton, Denton, Lamb, Nicholas, Martin, Potts, Cornell, Fairley, Mitchell and Dinan.

Imperial Ex-Service Men.—A telegram was received from the Federal president conveying a copy of a cable sent to the British Empire Service League in reference to a discuss ion at the British Legion conference regarding ex-service men.

Reports: New Zealand Contingent.—This committee submitted a report in connection with the proposed New Zealand contingent for Anzac Day, 1940. The report indicated that the cost involved if West Australians travelled in the contingent would be far in excess than if they travelled privately. The report also stated that an understanding had been arrived at at the last Federal Executive meeting that each State Branch should share expenses equally. As there was no reference to this in the minutes or in our delegate’s report, it was agreed that the Federal Executive be communicated with and asked to make this point clear. It was then agreed that the Federal office make the request that the Australian ex-service men be in New Zealand for Anzac Day, 1940, not having travelled with the contingent, could they be recognised as part of the Australian contingent during their stay?

R.S.L. Relief Fund.—The report of the R.S.L. Relief Fund for May indicated that 52 applications had been approved at a cost of £41/6/6.

United Services Fund.—The report of the fund for May indicated that 26 applications had been approved at a cost of £23/14/5.

Empire Shopping Week.—Mr. Hastings C. Reid attended the meeting and submitted his report in connection with Empire Shopping Week. He stated that the Week had proved more successful than previous years, but one or two sub-branches had not co-operated.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Reid, and it was agreed that our appreciation of his services be recorded in the minutes.

The executive urged that the Empire Shopping Week Committee collect statistics covering the periods prior to and following Empire Shopping Week, to indicate the value of the campaign.

Anzac Club.—The Club Committee submitted a report which recommended that the proposed alterations as proposed by the special sub-committee dealing with the matter be adopted and that tenders be called for the work. Details of the alterations were sub-
RAILWAY HOTEL

Donnybrook

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GEORGE OWEN (late Kirup Hotel)
(late R.A.N.)

A Welcome awaits all—especially
Ex-Service Men

Nothing Better in the South-West
A Trial Solicited from Old and New
Friends—Come Along

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Prizes Won at
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You Might Win the Sixth

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Perth
games in the A.R.M.S. and lost both, but they had good evenings socially.

BAYSWATER

After general business at the fortnightly meeting on May 9, there was practice for the A.R.M.S. games. Members are reminded of practice nights on alternate Tuesdays. The sub-branch was unfortunate in the first contest against Mosman Park, but the evening was a most enjoyable one nevertheless. Mt. Yokine gave the Bayswater champions a warm welcome on May 16 and a defeat by six to four. Yokine Diggers are to be congratulated on their sports lay-out and on their hospitality. As Bayswater has a bye in the next round, members will have time for some much-needed practice.

BOULDER

The Anzac smoke social on April 22 was one of the most successful ever held on the Goldfields. The main hall was filled to capacity and the various speakers and artists were given a great reception. The church parade on the following Sunday night was also well attended. Our old friend, Ted McMahon, sounded the customary calls. The attendance at both dawn and morning commemorations was also very satisfactory. After the dawn service, the troops adjourned to the Rest Rooms to partake of something to keep the cold out. The sub-branch deeply regrets the departure of its esteemed president, Dick Slater. (The farewell to Dick Slater is reported in the "Personalities" section of this issue.) The weekly dances continue to be popular. Jack Edwards and the old stalwart, Bill Kenyon, are to be thanked for their efforts in this connection. Vice-president Harry Jennings occupied the chair at the general meeting and acquitted himself very efficiently. Jim Bourke, of the 44th Battalion, has just blown in from the mulga and sends his regards to all his old pals of the Eggs-n-Cook.

OSBORNE PARK

There were good attendances at the meetings on May 10 and May 17. The president (Mr. Ashdown) took the chair on both occasions and Mr. Billing James, the sub-branch's representative on the State Executive, was at both meetings. His attendance and advice were greatly appreciated. Two new members were welcomed. The efforts to increase enrolment are in the hands of the secretary, who is ably assisted by Messrs. Banks and J. Garner. The A.R.M.S. players visited South Perth on May 17. Victory did not crown their efforts, but a most enjoyable evening was spent, thanks to the hospitality of the sub-branch and the ladies of their auxiliary. Arrangements are also well in hand for the grand military ball on June 17, under the patronage of His Excellency the Lieut-Governor (Sir James Mitchell) and Lady Mitchell. A 16 tram will bring everyone right to the door of the hall. Mr. Jas. Nicoll and friends recently visited the sanatorium at Wooroloo and delivered a parcel of books donated by the sub-branch. A letter of acknowledgment and appreciation was received from Captain Dickenson (K.O.S.B.), who is secretary for the 18 ex-service men in that institution. The fortnightly dances are continuing successfully. The next meetings will be on June 21 and July 5.

FREMANTLE

What turned out to be the most successful social event conducted by the sub-branch for some time took place at the R.S.L. Hall on May 11, when the sub-branch held its annual dinner and reunion. Over a 100 were present, including the Mayor of Fremantle (Mr. F. E. Gibson), Canon E. M. Collick, Mr. J. T. Tonkin, M.L.A., Councillors F. M. Davies, W. P. Griffiths and E. E. Solomon, Mr. Hunt (representing the State Executive) and Mr. C. Nicholas. The president (Mr. Hobbs) was in the chair. The repast was of the very best and there was plenty of refreshment, both "wet" and "dry" on tap. Mr. Butson and his orchestra provided the music, Messrs. Newman, Gordon and Greenwood sang the songs, and Mr. Percy Hill put over community singing. The high spot of the evening was the handing over of a replica of the Fremantle Fallen Sailors and Soldiers' Memorial to the sub-branch by Mr. C. Nicholas. This beautiful scale model is built into a special cabinet and floodlight. The ceremony was very impressive. With all standing to attention, the room lights were put out, leaving only the memorial illuminated. The sounding of the Last Post was followed by two minutes' silence, and then the Reveille. Lights were then turned up again.

MT. HAWTHORN-NTH. LEEDERVILLE

The eleventh annual smoke, combined with a few presentations, was held in the hall at

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Oxford Street. About 160 were present. The thanks of the sub-branch are due to the ladies of the auxiliary for the efficient and tasteful decoration of the hall and the setting of the tables. Praise must also be extended to Herb and his staff, who produced white coats with gold buttons. The president (Mr. G. H. Williams) briefly outlined the work of the sub-branch throughout the year.

During the evening, the immediate past president (Mr. E. Kay) was presented with the League's Certificate of Merit. Prendergast was also presented with a token of the sub-branch's esteem for services rendered. Tom Campbell was presented with the Mrs. Combes Trophy for the sub-branch championship by Sonny Lee with the Ernie Cocks Trophy for the handicap, and Fred Charles with a gong, on which he gave several performances during the remainder of the evening. In fact, the Hon. A. H. Panton said that he would come along to future functions to check on the president.

The thanks of the committee are due to the following artists: Jock Inch, Ray Fisher, Matthews, and the sub-branch orchestra. Among the visitors present were the assistant State secretary (Mr. G. Ferguson), Messrs. Hubert Parker, E. C. Brannigan and Councillor Beadle. Membership is still growing.

**BASSENEDEAN**

There was a good attendance at the meeting on May 11. An invitation was received from the auxiliary to a social evening on May 18. The sub-branch has meet the Basse-

On May 10, Mr. J. P. Piper welcomed Mr. F. J. Aberle, who was representing the State Executive, the President of the Local Committee (Mr. D. D. Johnston), who is also a member of the State Executive, Mr. Frank George, of the Harvey Road Board, the District Commissioner, South-West Division, Boy Scouts (Mr. White) and Leut. Butt, of the local Light Horse troop. During the evening, the Scout Commissioner presented the sub-branch secretary (Mr. T. D. Stanley) with the Group Master's warrant. Mr. Aberle presented the former secretary (Squad Commander) with the League's Certificate of Service twice. Mr. A. Sagar was presented with gifts from the members of the 13 sub-branches of No. 1 District Committee, of which he has been president for the past three years. The donors evidently knew the tastes of the recipient, as they gave him a reading lamp, tobacco cutters and a book. Response by the president's toast of the State Executive, Mr. Aberle gave some solid and cheering information in relation to League matters. In response to the toast of the Boy Scout movement, District Commissioner White spoke highly of the aid given to the movement by the past president and secretary and various other members of the sub-branch. The secretary of the Captive sub-branch distinguished himself during the musical part of the programme and the mess orders carried out their duties most efficiently.

**CALINGIRI**

The monthly meeting was held on May 24. There was a large roll up of members. The president (Mr. Hill) welcomed Messrs. Cox, Sheddon and Wyatt, who were attending for the first time. In his report on Anzac Day, Mr. Hill mentioned that 24 sub-branch members had been represented at four Anzac Day services, including the dawn service in Perth and the subsequent service on the Esperance. He congratulated the executive on the way in which the next week had been conducted. Considerable discussion took place on the proposal to establish a reserve of ex-service men was followed by an earnest appeal from the president to all members present, in which he urged them to fill in the required form as early as possible. The meeting resulted to give its whole-hearted support to the C.W.A. in its proposal to establish emergency services in connection with the Red Cross Society. In order to encourage inter-sub-branch activities, the president proposed that they endeavour to arrange such events as shooting or cricket matches, with matches set up between sub-branches. The meeting was in hearty accord, and the secretary was instructed to take immediate steps to get in touch with other branches to be interested. It was learned with regret, however, that Mr. Ted Murray had been taken seriously ill and was now an inmate of Perth Hospital. On the motion of Mr. Hill, a message of good cheer from all members present was sent to Mr. Murray.

The next meeting at Calingiri will be held on May 28 at Bellart on July 7.

**WEST LEEDEVILLE-WEMBLEY**

On May 10, the monthly meeting was held in the presence of the chairman, the opening president present for two minutes to silence in memory of our esteemed member, the late Mr. A. J. Davey. Mr. H. S. Munday has commenced a period of leave and is at present holidaying in the East. Steve was the recipient of a copy of the magazine, presented by the sub-branch in appreciation of the services of the secretary. The gift was a very happy thought. The A.R.M.S. competitions are well on the way and our success in the three games completed up to the present can be expressed as three smiles, he smiles not, he smiles. Bill Kirtton, Esq., Secretary W. H. Carson, the secretary, has left the office to his greetings and his resignation. It was decided to reciprocate the greetings but to defer the resignation until the annual meeting. The photo is being requested from Mr. Carson. In the secretary's last speech, he requested that he be given a certificate of service. The sub-branch will again nominate for the Newdegate Cup. It was decided that 6d. per ticket from each smoke social ticket sold be donated to the Aged Soldiers Fund. Members are requested to bring tickets to meetings in future.

**MOSSMANN PARK**

Election of officers was the chief business transacted at the May meeting. Members indicated their satisfaction with the administration by making very few changes in the team that carried on so successfully last year. Geo. Ashworth is still to have the last say at meetings. Chris James was re-elected secretary, and will have Mr. Bartlett as his right-hand man. Bill Kirtton, in charge of the treasury and Bill Stowell, as social secretary, will be hard put to better his last year's performance. Some new members were elected on to the various committees to pep things up a bit. The meeting was a success for many reasons. Four members responded to the roll call. This, in spite of the absence of a number of "regulars," is a good augury for the future. Four new members were introduced—Messrs. Hammond, Boyle, Roy and Lavington. Geo. Brown fittingly and forcibly reminded members that every effort was required towards accumulating material for the jumble sale, which is booked for Saturday, June 30. Members are requested to make their best endeavours with material. This occasion that there were badly beaten by Gloucester Park at our meet-
the necessary business part of the meeting will be a social evening and "good will night. Our monthly socals are again going to be a feature of the sub-branch activities, if the attendance at the June one was a criterion of what to expect in the future. The JFCS socio still goes on the last Thursday, so come along and bring your friends, especially any who are not members of the League and should be. We will then be able to add to your endevours and perhaps bring him into the fold. The "Sniper" committee will be pleased to hear from members who are receiving their "Sniper" or of any that are not being correctly addressed. Just drop a line to the secretary, who will do the necessary and see your next one arrives O.K.

MANJIMUP

We did our duty by Empire Shopping Week by conducting an Empire window-dressing competition. It was quite a show and probably next year will be better. We were lucky in finding Mrs. Hopperton and Mrs. Stockman present and willing to act as judges—competent and unbiased. President Mac's "bottled sunshine" window was considered the best, and many others came in for their share in the event. The R.S.L. clubroom is taking shape under the hands of Tom Henderson and his men. We are looking forward to the opening and subsequent gatherings in it. About half the cost is already in hand and the balance does not give us much anxiety, as the building is in a very good position to make it revenue-producing. An appeal for furniture is finding an encouraging response, many gifts in money and kind coming from the various sections. The membership present at the meeting will be held on July 6.

WEST LEEDERVILLE—WEMBLEY

There were 40 members present at the monthly meeting on May 24. Nominations were called for officers to be installed at the next meeting. Arrangements were made for ballot. It will be held in cooperation with the sub-branch on September 16. Ladies at the meeting volunteered to take charge of the various stalls. All donations will be gratefully received.

MERREDIN

The Military Ball arranged by the auxiliary was probably the most successful yet held in Merredin. There were between 200 and 300 people present, some of the parties coming as far afield as Cunderdin, Westonia, Bruce Rock, Muntadgin and other places. Amongst the many visitors was Mr. Ross Keegan, of the State Executive. The music was supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Ely, assisted by Mr. E. Hind and members of his Burra-cop band. The decorations, lent by Ahrens (Perth), were very effectively arranged by members of the sub-branch. Particular credit is due to the auxiliary president (Mrs. J. Richmond) who played a big part in organising the ball.

CARLISLE

A successful Empire and Local Products Ball was held on May 26. The judges, Mr. and Mrs. Bartington and Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, were not by the president of the auxiliary (Mrs. Gilsenan) and the secretary (Mrs. Crofts) and presented with posies of flowers. The winning sets were: Cuming Plaids, Mr. R. Armstrong, Cream, East More Apples and many more. The top prize-winner was Cassels with ticket No. 99. The auxiliary won first prize for the best set at the Empire Ball held recently at Anzac House, representing West Australian Wines. Miss Gable, Lloyd and J. Black won the raftles at the meeting. An appeal was made for assistance on June 9 on behalf of the Red Cross. Various members have promised to help. Members Haigh and Reed are the hospital visitors for June. The annual meeting will take place on Friday, June 23, at 8 p.m.

MT HAWTHORN

The two May meetings were well attended. Mrs. Kay was in the chair. We are pleased to report Mrs. Peirson's baby has been well for so long, is on the mend and looking quite bright. The hospital visitors, Mesdames Chappel and George, visited the ex-service men in the Old Men's Home and found them all quite comfortable and happy. Mesdames Rowles, Moore, Lee and Feswan visited the Repat. ward. On May 18 a jumble sale was held in the Memorial Hall and we were able to hand the S.S.L. £5 for their funds as result of this effort. In connection with the Empire Shopping Week, we provided two prizes to each of the two State schools in this district for essays on local and Empire shopping. Thanks to the willing co-operation of the school masters, the competition was very keen and the selection of winning essays was made difficult. We are much pleased to record that we were able to dispense the R.S.L. £8 to each of the two schools as result of this effort. The catering was done by various members of the League and all those able did their part. It was a wonderful time. The catering was done by various members of the League, all contributing, and an excellent programme was arranged by the secretary (Mrs. E. Prue). Miss Gable and Miss Williams gave various items and dancing filled the whole remaining time. The programme ended with the presentation of a princely sum for presentation to the League at the conclusion of the evening. On May 22 members were the guests of the sub-branch on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the opening of the hall. Mrs. Barnett made the birthday cake and the top of it, which was raffled, was won by Mrs. Cresswell with ticket No. 99. The auxiliary won first prize for the best set at the Empire Ball held recently at Anzac House, representing West Australian Wines. Mesdames E. Lloyd and J. Black won the raftles at the meeting. An appeal was made for assistance on June 9 on behalf of the Red Cross. Various members have promised to help. Mesdames Haigh and Reed are the hospital visitors for June. The annual meeting will take place on Friday, June 23, at 8 p.m.

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Manjimup sub-branch women's auxiliary are making good progress in spite of some setbacks and numerous difficulties. Hard work and good humour overcame most of our troubles. Our R.S.L. hall is now being built, so there is plenty of work ahead of us in the R.S.L. spirit of "Toil and Trouble," but in Perth, too, we can do some good. We were delighted to hear that the cases of apples we collected and sent down were so much appreciated by those who received

Hospitals to high tea at the Memorial Hall, and all those able did their part. It was a wonderful time. The catering was done by various members of the League, all contributing, and an excellent programme was arranged by the secretary (Mrs. E. Prue). Miss Gable and Miss Williams gave various items and dancing filled the whole remaining time. The programme ended with the presentation of a princely sum for presentation to the League at the conclusion of the evening. On May 22 members were the guests of the sub-branch on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the opening of the hall. Mrs. Barnett made the birthday cake and the top of it, which was raffled, was won by Mrs. Cresswell with ticket No. 99. The auxiliary won first prize for the best set at the Empire Ball held recently at Anzac House, representing West Australian Wines. Mesdames E. Lloyd and J. Black won the raftles at the meeting. An appeal was made for assistance on June 9 on behalf of the Red Cross. Various members have promised to help. Mesdames Haigh and Reed are the hospital visitors for June. The annual meeting will take place on Friday, June 23, at 8 p.m.

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They. We hope to send some more next year. On May 25 we gathered in the C.W.A. Rest Room to meet Mrs. Hopperton and Mrs. Stockman, hon. secretary and State vice-president. They seemed to like us, although we were not at all prim and proper. In one of the competitions we had, each player had to eat a savoy suspended on string tied round its little abdomen—no fingers or forks allowed. One lady bit too far and got the string entangled in her artificial teeth. She had to break the rules or the string or the plate, so her hands had to come to the rescue. Godness, we were awfully embarrassed, with those Perth ladies there, too! Later, it was whispered outside that it was one of the Perth ladies who suffered the mishap, but we are not admitting it, even if it's true. The winner of the competition received the prize—a hambone—and very appropriately gnawed it on the map.

**BASSEDEAN**

The annual meeting of the auxiliary was held in the lesser hall on Thursday afternoon, June 8. Mrs. Karke, the retiring president, thanked all members for their work and cooperation during the year. The secretary's report showed a membership of 69, a number of ladies being welcomed from Guildford and Bayswater this year. Besides the usual donation work, donations and assistance to the sub-branch, more hospital work had been accomplished. This included a case of eggs to Lennox, Christmas cheer (4/- each) to Edward Millen patients and local invalid soldiers and an Anzac tea at Bassedean for the R.S.L. ward at the Old Men's Home and hospital visiting. Funds had been raised chiefly by the annual packet day and sale of work and also a few socials. In March the auxiliary members provided the programme at the United Auxiliary Social at Anzac House and repeated it ('A musical evening in the '90's') for the benefit of the sub-branch's entertainment in May. Two fancy sets attended the Empire Dance at Anzac House, besides a couple and individual members. The striking costumes of the Cumming Smith superflyphosphate set gained first prize. Special thanks were accorded to Mesdames Irvine and Power for the excellent music supplied at all functions. The elections for the coming year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. C. Grieve; vice-presidents, Mesdames Irvine and Lynch; trustees, Mesdames Kirke, Sharp and Harrison. The president was elected unanimously, likewise the treasurer (Mrs. Bennett), the assistant secretary (Mrs. Weston) and the secretary (Mrs. McInlay).

**F.U.S.W.**

The 24th annual meeting was held at Anzac House on June 1. Sir James Mitchell, who apologised for the unavoidable absence of Lady Mitchell, spoke in glowing terms of the work of the Union. The Minister for Health (Mr. Panton) also expressed appreciation of the work of the F.U.S.W., particularly for the aftercare servicerendered to Perth Hospital patients who often were sent home before they were really well. He paid a personal tribute to Mrs. Dean. The Lord Mayor was another speaker to personally congratulate Mrs. Dean on her long and faithful service to the Union. Other speakers included Mr. Frost (representing the Red Cross), Mr. C. Taylor (Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation) and the State secretary of the Returned Soldiers' League (Mr. D. M. Benson). Kindred organisations represented included R.S.L. women's auxiliary (Mesdames J. L. McKinlay and H. Hopperton), Perth Women's Service Guild (Mrs. F. Hummerton), Little Citizens' League and Victoria League (Mrs. A. E. Joyner), Donnybrook F.U.S.W. (Mrs. Harding). In the annual election, no change was made in the office-bearers, who are as follows: President, Mrs. Harold Dean; vice-presidents, Mesdames T. C. Wilson, C. C. Baldwin, L. Jones and A. J. Bessell-Browne; secretary, Mrs. E. Clear; assistant-secretary, Mrs. M. Angwin; treasurer, Mrs. E. Lynch; assistant treasurer, Mrs. F. Matthews; committee, Mesdames A. E. Evans, F. Wilkinson, Mackensie, S. Vincent, Thomas, H. Walsh, Broun, Hope Ware, Sydney Taylor, Rawlings, Taylor, McKinley, Johnson, Cooper, Peaty, Rigg, Findlay, Hiddleston, J. Bruce, Dyson; branch president, Donnybrook, Mrs. Harding. Presentations of a handbag and attaché case were made to Mesdames E. Clear and E. Lynch, respectively, for their excellent honorary work as secretary and treasurer by Mrs. Taylor on behalf of members of the Union.

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**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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARTIL COMRADES ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>3rd Tuesday</td>
<td>Lieut-Colonel J. W. Finlay</td>
<td>J. Smyth, 125 Lincoln St., Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLINDED SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>When necessary</td>
<td>D. M. Benson, Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Mrs. W. James, 19 Marion Street, Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th BATTALION ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Monthly luncheon, 1 p.m. on 11th of month</td>
<td>W. Kruger, 79 St. Leonard's Ave., Leederville</td>
<td>W. R. Blair, 79 William Street, Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EX-MACHINE GUNNERS' ASSN.</td>
<td>Gregson's, 32 King Street, Perth</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>L. J. Parks, c/o Government Tourist Bureau, Forrest Place, Perth</td>
<td>E. S. Everett, Temple Court Garage, Perth</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>E. C. Rogers, 65 Fairfield Street, Mt. Hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Third Thursday, quarterly</td>
<td>Dr. C. H. Leedman, chairman: E. Aberle</td>
<td>H. W. Rigg, 26 Elizabeth Street, North Perth. Phone 6394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th BATTALION ASSOCIATION</td>
<td></td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>Colonel E. L. Margolin, 62 Tyrell Street, Nedlands</td>
<td>E. J. Massey, 41 Harvey Street, Victoria Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th BATTALION ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Committee, as arranged</td>
<td>2nd Monday</td>
<td>A. F. Walters, Heath Rd., Kalamunda</td>
<td>W. C. Armstrong, 20 Ruislip Street, West Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32nd BATTALION ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Nearest Saturday, July 19</td>
<td>L. D. Lobacher, 27 2nd Floor, Economic Chambers, Perth</td>
<td>J. Rutherford, 5 Elizabeth Street, North Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th LIGHT HORSE ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>R. R. Redshaw, Suburban Road, South Perth</td>
<td>R. G. Hummerton, 106 Salisbury St., Maylands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th and 52nd BATTALION ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>H. Hopperton, Waterloo Crescent, Perth</td>
<td>A. Cook, 168 Railway Terrace, Maylands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.B. SAILORS AND SOLDIERS' ASSN.</td>
<td></td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>W. Chaloner</td>
<td>J. Smyth, 11 Tranby Buildings, 90 King St.</td>
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### R.S.L. SUB-BRANCH AND UNIT ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY

RATES: 41/- PER ANNUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Branch</th>
<th>Place of Meeting</th>
<th>Date of Meeting</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARDATH-BABAKIN</strong></td>
<td>Ardath Hotel</td>
<td>1st Saturday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>W. R. B. McMeekan, Babakin</td>
<td>A. W. Wheeler, Babakin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALBANY</strong></td>
<td>Soldiers’ Institute</td>
<td>1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Babakin W. H. Carson, Vancouver Street, Albany</td>
<td>Sydney Coles, Albany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALLIDU DISTRICTS</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>When called, Saturday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>A. W. Hart, 4th Avenue, Ballidu</td>
<td>Geo. Stocker, Ballidu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASSENDEN</strong></td>
<td>Town Hall Basement</td>
<td>Alternate Thursday (pen- sesion days, 7.30 p.m.)</td>
<td>H. E. Gibson, Banksia Street, Bunbury</td>
<td>A. Wishart, 71 West Rd., Bas senden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUNBURY</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>3rd Wednesday</td>
<td>G. Bradford, 11 Leake Street, Bayswater</td>
<td>W. N. Freeman, 111 Victoria Street, Bunbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BAYSWATER</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall, Murray St.</td>
<td>Alt. Tuesdays, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>L. N. Weston, Busselton</td>
<td>J. J. Paton, 23 Burnside Street, Bayswater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUSSSELTON</strong></td>
<td>Soldiers’ Institute</td>
<td>2nd Monday</td>
<td>W. M. S. Greatorex, Road Board Office, Busselton</td>
<td>M. W. S. Greatorex, Road Board Office, Busselton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CALINGIRI</strong></td>
<td>Calingiri Hall</td>
<td>4th Wednesday</td>
<td>H. Hill, Calingiri</td>
<td>A. J. King, Calcarra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CARLISLE</strong></td>
<td>Bickford Soldiers’ Memorial Hall</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>H. R. Gufs, 10 Mooregate St., Victoria Park</td>
<td>G. Greaves, 34 Mars St., Carlisle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CARNAMAH</strong></td>
<td>Hotel Lounge</td>
<td></td>
<td>J. K. Forrester, Carnamah</td>
<td>W. G. Mulligan, Carnamah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLLIE</strong></td>
<td>Soldiers’ Hall</td>
<td>Alt. Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>T. H. Sarco, Clifton St., Collie</td>
<td>H. H. Stuchbury, Hawthorne Ave., Collie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COTTESLOE</strong></td>
<td>Council Hall, Jarrad St.</td>
<td>1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>A. White, 110 Broome Street, Cottesloe</td>
<td>A. G. Cook, “Lilydale,” 4 Kean St., Peppermint Grove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COWARAMUP</strong></td>
<td>Cowaramup Institute</td>
<td>1st Saturday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>S. Frohawk, Cowaramup</td>
<td>E. A. Holben, Cowaramup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLAREMONT</strong></td>
<td>Parish Hall, Claremont</td>
<td>1st Thursday in each month</td>
<td>C. H. Briggs, 15 Walter Street, Claremont</td>
<td>W. Ford, 13 Shenton Rd., Claremont, F1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DARLING RANGE</strong></td>
<td>Kalamunda Hotel (un- censored portion)</td>
<td>3rd Saturday</td>
<td>W. L. Wilson, Kalamunda</td>
<td>Alex. Findlay, c/o P.O., Kalamunda, 1Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DUMBLEYUNG</strong></td>
<td>Dumbleyung</td>
<td>Last Wednesday, monthly</td>
<td>Tom Towers, Dumbleyung</td>
<td>C. Nicholson, Dumbleyung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOWAK</strong></td>
<td>Salmon Guns</td>
<td>3rd Friday</td>
<td>J. W. Wegner, Salmon Guns</td>
<td>Allan Morton, Salmon Guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DONNYBROOK</strong></td>
<td>Memorial Hall</td>
<td>Last Monday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>H. W. Wood, Donnybrook</td>
<td>D. M. Ferguson, Donnybrook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOLLINGTON &amp; DISTRICTS FREMANTLE &amp; DISTRICT</strong></td>
<td>Soldiers’ Institute, South Terrace</td>
<td>Alternate Thursday (pen- sion night), at 8 p.m.</td>
<td>H. E. Hobbs, 57 Oskover Street, East Fremantle</td>
<td>C. H. Joyson, Holyoake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GASCOYNE</strong></td>
<td>Gascoyne Hotel</td>
<td>1st Monday</td>
<td>C. A. P. Costello, Carnarvon</td>
<td>E. T. Fincombe, 7 Little Howard Street, Fre- mantle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GLOUCESTER PARK</strong></td>
<td>Anzac House</td>
<td>1st Thursday</td>
<td>C. W. Strang, Albany</td>
<td>W. S. Appleby, Council Chambers, Carnarvon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOWANGERUP</strong></td>
<td>Soldiers’ Room</td>
<td>1st Thursday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. C. Lambe, 40 Eton Street, North Perth</td>
<td>C. J. Lumber, 40 Eton Street, North Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GUTHA</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>1st Sunday, 3 p.m.</td>
<td>Norman Skewes, Gnowangerup</td>
<td>S. W. Stewart, Gnowangerup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gwalla</strong></td>
<td>State motel</td>
<td>1st Thursday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>E. Way, Gwalia</td>
<td>E. A. Matthews, Gutha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HARVEY</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>2nd Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Dr. H. E. Clarke, Gwalla</td>
<td>E. Shepherd, Gwalla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KALGOORLIE</strong></td>
<td>Soldiers’ Institute</td>
<td>Every 2nd Tuesday in month at 8 p.m.; Executive, alt. Fridays</td>
<td>H. J. James, Forests Department, Brookman Street, Kalgoorlie</td>
<td>D. F. Edwards, Kalgoorlie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KARRIDALE &amp; DISTRICTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V. Monti</td>
<td>J. Whooler, Karridale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KIMBERLEY</strong></td>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>1st Saturdays</td>
<td>S. S. Waycott</td>
<td>E. G. West, Derby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KATANNING</strong></td>
<td>Club Rooms, Carew Street</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>W. A. T. Y. Kat’ning</td>
<td>W. Bailey, Katanning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KELLERBERRIN</strong></td>
<td>Alternate Kellerberrin and Tammin</td>
<td>2nd Wednesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. R. Hall, Kellerberrin</td>
<td>J. J. Hannan, Kellerberrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KOJONUP</strong></td>
<td>Memorial Hall, Kojonup</td>
<td>4th Friday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. G. Finlay, Kojonup</td>
<td>D. C. McPhail, Kojonup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KOORDA</strong></td>
<td>Koorda</td>
<td>Quarterly (committee, 1st Friday)</td>
<td>Chas. H. Smith</td>
<td>E. W. Robinson, Koorda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KUKERIN</strong></td>
<td>Kukerin Hotel</td>
<td>Last Saturday, quarterly</td>
<td>J. C. A. Pike, “Falcondale,” Kukerin</td>
<td>R. V. C. Davidson, Kukerin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KULIN</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Institute</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>G. Markey, Kulim</td>
<td>W. A. Tumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAKE GRACE</strong></td>
<td>Road Board Hall</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>J. Collins, Lake Grace</td>
<td>E. Wood, Lake Grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAKE KING</strong></td>
<td>Lake King Hall</td>
<td>2nd Sunday in month</td>
<td>R. D. Allen, Lake King</td>
<td>M. G. Johnston, Lake King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANJIMUP</strong></td>
<td>Town Hall, Manjimup; (Jardee No, 1 State Mill)</td>
<td>2nd Thursday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. L. Mackenzie, Manjimup</td>
<td>B. Beer, Manjimup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOUNT BARKER</strong></td>
<td>Mt. Barker</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>H. V. Jenkinson, Mt. Barker</td>
<td>B. Hickling, Mt. Barker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAYLANDS</strong></td>
<td>Supper Room, Town Hall, Maylands</td>
<td>Alt. Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.</td>
<td>Mr. S. Horton, Alma Road, Mt. Lawley</td>
<td>L. T. King, 10 Carring- ton Street, Mt. Lawley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE LISTENING POST, 15th June, 1939

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Branch</th>
<th>Place of Meeting</th>
<th>Date of Meeting</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MENZIES</td>
<td>Menzies Road Board Hall</td>
<td>1st Sunday in month</td>
<td>R. Pugh, Menzies</td>
<td>C. H. Jacobsen, Menzies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDLAND JUNCTION</td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>1st Thursday in month</td>
<td>J. Sheppard, Brookman</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 Street, Mosman Park</td>
<td>C. E. James, 16 Hyde St., Mosman Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOORA</td>
<td>Road Board Room, Moora</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>W. H. Wright, Mandiga</td>
<td>C. Ryan, Moora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT. MAGNAT</td>
<td>Lesser Hall, Mt. Magnet</td>
<td>2nd Sunday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>E. W. Edwards, Mt. Magnet</td>
<td>H. A. Morneth, Mt. Magnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT. MARSHALL</td>
<td>Rd Bd Hall, Bencubbin</td>
<td>1st Wednesday, monthly</td>
<td>W. J. Williams, 21 Grosvenor Rd., Mt. Lawley</td>
<td>V. C. Craig, Bencubbin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT. LAWLEY - INGLEWOOD</td>
<td>Wallish Hall, Grosvenor Road, Mt. Lawley</td>
<td>1st Thursday, 7.45 p.m.</td>
<td>T. B. Conway, Mukinbudin</td>
<td>J. K. Craze, 118 Central Avenue, Maylands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUKINBUDIN</td>
<td>Commercial Room, Mukinbudin</td>
<td>Every fourth Saturday</td>
<td>A. S. Forsyth, Parkerville</td>
<td>W. E. Roberts, Mukinbudin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNDARING &amp; DIS-</td>
<td>Alternately, Mundaring,</td>
<td>Every fourth Friday</td>
<td>J. M. Louden, Mornington Mills</td>
<td>W. J. Lokhead, Mundaring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRICTS</td>
<td>Darling, Parkerville</td>
<td>Every alternate Sunday</td>
<td>A. S. Graham, Narembeen</td>
<td>W. J. Fulton, Mornington Mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORNINGTON MILLS</td>
<td>Mornington Mills</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>J. M. Anderson, 33 Tyrell Street, Nedlys</td>
<td>J. H. Wyle, Emer Math</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAREMBEEN</td>
<td>Narembeen</td>
<td>2nd Tuesday in each month</td>
<td>D. G. Kimlock, Newdegate</td>
<td>J. H. Kane, Newdegate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEDLANDS</td>
<td>Picture Theatre Building, Broadway, Nedlands</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Friday</td>
<td>Lieut-Colonel H. C. Bunting, Artillery Barracks</td>
<td>S. Pigby, C/o. &quot;West Australian&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWDEGATE</td>
<td>Newdegate</td>
<td>March, June, Sep., Dec.</td>
<td>C. E. Curlewis, 154 Fitzgerald Street, Northam</td>
<td>A. L. Browning, East Pithara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH - EAST FRE-</td>
<td>Artillery Barracks, Burt Street, Frencnande</td>
<td>3rd Saturday, 9 a.m.</td>
<td>H. C. G. Colebatch, Fitzgerald Street, Northam</td>
<td>C. J. McCarroll, Popanyinning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANTLE NORTHAMPTON</td>
<td>Railway Hotel, Northampton</td>
<td>1st Wednesday in the month at 8 p.m.</td>
<td>W. L. Mckenzie, 30 Redfern Street, North Perth</td>
<td>J. R. T. Keast, Quairading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHAM</td>
<td>R.S.L. Clubrooms, Gordon Street, Northam</td>
<td>1st and 3rd Monday at 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. O'Farrell, 225 Fitzgerald Street, Perth</td>
<td>T. F. Smith, Ravens Thorpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH PERTH</td>
<td>St. Hilda's Hall, Glebe Street (off View Street)</td>
<td>2nd Tuesday</td>
<td>F. Archer, East Pinclgely</td>
<td>J. W. Holder, &quot;Monash House,&quot; 23 King Street, Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERTH</td>
<td>Monash House, 23 King Street, Perth</td>
<td>Last Saturday in each month</td>
<td>E. S. Wott, c/o. Imperial Print, Hay St, Perth</td>
<td>M. Sargent, Pinalley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.) | 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 1 p.m.     | 1st Saturday in month, alt.          | E. T. Roberts, Pithara   | R. Biggs, c/o. "West Australian" |}
| PINGELLY       | R.S.L. Hall                         | When called                           | T. Cowan, Yarning         | L. G. W. Browning, East Pithara |
| PRESS          | At Luncheon, Y.M.C.A., Murray Street | 1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.                 | R. W. Graham, Port Hedland | C. J. McCarroll, Popanyinning |
| PITHARA        | Pithara                             | Quarterly                               | V. D. Fallon, Quairading  | J. R. T. Keast, Quairading |
| POPANYNING     | Yarning and Popanyinning           | 1st Thursday, 8 p.m.                  | E. T. Newton, Ravens Thorpe | T. F. Smith, Ravens Thorpe |
| PILBARA        | Port Hedland                        | 1st Monday, 8 p.m.                    | Ernest Condon, 65 Hansen Road, Subiaco | J. W. Holder, "Maraden," 17 Ord St, West Perth |
| QUARRING & DIS-| Quairading Hall & Daning Hostel, alternately Warden's Court | 1st Wednesday in each month, 8 p.m. | R. Steele, Tambellup | A. Dickson, Tambellup |
| TRICT RAVENSTORPE | Quairading & District Ravensthorpe | Every 4th Sunday                      | K. Somers, Toodyay       | E. J. Wright, Toodyay    |
| SUBIACO        | Branch Rooms, Rokeby Road, Subiaco | 3rd Friday, 8 p.m.                    | F. Smeeton, Traying       | F. E. Dyson, Traying     |
| TAMBLELL UP    | R.S.L. Club                         | 3rd Saturday, 8 p.m., bi-monthly     | Eric F. Lloyd, 29 Esplanade Street, Victoria Park | C. Straw, 1 Manchester Street, Victoria Park |
| TOODYAY        | Town Hall, Toodyay                  | 2nd Saturday in each month            | A. B. Dannie, Buntine    | T. Bailey, Wobin         |
| TRAYNING - YELBENI | Traying, Memorial Hall, Salford St. | Last Saturday 8 p.m., bi-monthly     | H. J. Ingle, 223 Cambridge Street, Wembley | F. J. Stout, 53 Cleaver Street, West Perth |
| VICTORIA PARK  |                                 | 2nd Monday, 7.30 p.m.                 | J. H. B. Lawton, Yealering | Roy J. Kerr, Yealering   |
| WUBIN          | Wubin Hall                          | 3rd Saturday, 8 p.m.                  | C. D. Johnson, Yealering  | S. Hardwick, York        |
| WEST LEEDERVILLE- | Town Hall, Cambridge Street, Leederville | 2nd Tuesday, alt. months              | H. J. Ingle, 223 Cambridge Street, Wembley | G. M. Male, C/o. |
| WEMBLEY       | Comm't Hotel, Yealering             | 1st Saturday, after 18th month        | J. H. B. Lawton, Yealering | "Y. G. M. Ltd., Younamni" |
| YEALERING      | Youanmi Hotel                      | 3rd Saturday, bi-monthly, April, June, Aug., etc. | Hugh A. Leslie, Wyalkchem, Phone 33 | E. H. Rice, "Wyalkchem." Phone 31 |
| YORK           | Youanmi Hotel                      | 1st Friday, 8 p.m.                    | R. Wyatt, Waroona        | J. Beale, Waroona        |
| YOUNAMI        | Youanmi Hotel                      | 3rd Tuesday                           | R. E. Tyler, Riveravle   | P. L. Ross, 116 Churchill Ave., Subiaco. "Phone 8921" |
| WYALKATCHEM    | Lesser Hall                         |                                    |                         | D. Pullart, Box 104, Wiluna |
| WAROONA-HAMEL  | Memorial Hall, Padbury House, or St. George's Terr. & King Street |                                    |                         |                         |
| WEST PERTH     |                                    | 2nd Saturday in each month            | Dr. Johnston, Wiluna    |                         |
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