The American Line-up Against the Axis

A characteristic piece of Axis impudence was achieved by the Director of the Japanese Government Press Service at the beginning of the month, when he proceeded to lecture the Pan-American Conference. He declared that Japan expected the Pan-American countries to defend their positions at the Pan-American Conference, because Japan would replace the United States in international trade, when Greater East Asia was created, and Japan expected to resume trade with South America as soon as the war was over. Then followed a dark hint that Japan would rule the seas, and South American countries would face difficulties if they did not work with Japan.

Impudent bully-ragging cannot camouflage Japan’s fears that the Pan-American Conference, which met just as we went to press, would complete the lineup of the Latin American nations against the Axis. When the conference met, the Central American Republics, which had adhered to the Twenty-six Power Pact, made no secret of their desire for solidarity, economic co-operation and common defence measures for the Western Hemisphere. On the other hand, the two big Atlantic Republics of South America, Brazil and Argentina, seemed likely to remain neutral so long as the Americas were not attacked. However, it is the interruption of trade and the drying-up of sources of essential raw materials, rather than any act of war, that are feared by Japan and her European accomplices. Moreover, even if Argentina and Brazil prefer to remain neutral, that attitude is due more to the fact that both countries contain many German, Italian, and even Japanese inhabitants, than to any real friendship for the countries from which these undesirable immigrants came.

Even if the Central American Powers do not succeed in bringing the Pan-American Powers into war against the Axis, that lack of success cannot be construed into an Axis gain. Latin American opinion had stiffened considerably against the Axis long before Mr. Churchill met President Roosevelt and drew up the Atlantic Charter. The revival of Pan-Americanism was partly the result of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s “good neighbour” policy, but mainly the answer to the Fascist, Nazi and Communist propaganda, with which all American countries were being flooded. Moreover Japan’s treachery closed the Pan-American Conference, which met President, Chile, Bolivia and Argentina. Under those agreements, the United States obtained important priorities on essential metals. Peru’s entire supply of copper, vanadium and lead were made available to the United States. Bolivia agreed to send her entire output of tungssten and all the tin that was still going to Britain. Chile is to export nearly all her copper and manganese to the United States, and Argentina to supply half the Argentine output of tungssten. Mexico and Brazil had already undertaken to export all their available strategic materials to the United States, partly to aid in the general defence programme, and partly to prevent them from going to the Axis gangsters. Cuba, too, is supplying its entire production of manganese, chrome and copper.

All these developments are interesting on the political as well as on the economic side. They reveal as nothing else could the success of the “good neighbour” policy. They are also evidence of Latin American exasperation against Axis methods. Until recently Brazil, one of the two great Republics still clinging to a precarious neutrality, sold coffee to Germany. Germany turned round and sold the same coffee in Rotterdam for less than the purchase price in order to ob-
tain immediate cash. This resale spoilt the Brazilian market in the rest of Europe. However, Brazil hoped to get railroad and heavy machinery in repayment. But shipments lagged farther and farther behind. Thus, by dealing with Hitler, Brazil ruined coffee prices in Europe, and the heavy balance Germany owed Brazil has never been paid.

Relations between Germany and Argentina have been deteriorating rapidly in recent months since the unmasking of subversive totalitarian activity in that Republic and in neighbouring Uruguay. Before the end of September, the Chilean people resented German and Italian efforts to "jam" radio news from the United States. Apart from questions of geographic nearness and, community of outlook, United States news services have had a greater appeal than any others to Latin American listeners, because they have not been censored, and people in Chile and other South American countries strongly object to foreign interference with what they proudly call the "only free radio."

If the policy of strict neutrality is rapidly going into the discard in Latin American countries, the Axis gangsters have only themselves to blame. The vigorous anti-Nazi moves by Chile, Argentina and Brazil open up a whole new phase in Latin American relations to the world crisis. South American opinion has been aroused against the Nazis by the brutal mass executions of hostages in France. It has become positively inflamed by the stupid arrogance of Berlin in striking back at South Americans who have dared to expose and suppress Nazi fifth columns in their own countries. By arresting Bolivians, Chileans and Argentines in Europe, the Nazis have merely aroused anti-Nazi sentiment in those countries to a much higher pitch.

It may be some time before anti-Nazi sentiment becomes strong enough to wean aggrieved countries from dislike and resentment to active hostility. Even so, the Pan-American line-up has been better for the Democracies than, perhaps, the supply of men and ships; it has deprived all the gangster Powers of much-needed raw materials, and this lack of essential supplies is steadily weakening the resistance of the enemy. Give the Axis gangsters enough rope and they will eventually hang themselves. On the face of it, the Japanese threat to the Pan-American Conference is nothing more than an empty boast, a mere windy effort to stave off a fate which even the enemy now recognise as inevitable. Carrying out more enduringly than even that far-sighted statesman dreamed when he called the New World into being to redress the balance of the Old.

### WEALTH IN EXILE

Times have changed very much since the exile Stuarts lived precariously as out-at-elbows pensioners of French Kings, and Bourbon exiles lived in similar penury while Napoleon lorded it over Europe. Provided he does not perish in the revolution which overthrows him, the contemporary king in exile is, as a rule, not so badly off. Napoleon on St. Helena complained of the parsimony of the British Government. Kaiser Wilhelm, the villain of the piece in 1914, managed to live on quietly at Doorn, until his death last year. No one ever heard him complain of indigent circumstances, although the German revolutionaries played Old Harry with the Hohenzollern estates. His chief dupe, Francis Joseph of Austria, died before the war ended. His successor, the Emperor Karl, and Ferdinand of Bulgaria, both lost their thrones in the peace settlement, but they were at least comfortably off for the brief remainder of their lives. Carol of Rumania, who is having his second spell or exile, is said to be even more affluent. An American correspondent says that when King Carol fled, during the present war, the people of Bukarest, who knew their monarch very well, said "Stop him. Don't let him get away with all the money." A somewhat similar royal exodus has taken place in Iran. The deposed Shah, Reza Pahlevi, is a very wealthy man indeed. His income from holdings in Iran alone is said to be two million pounds a year. Some estimates put his total fortune at sixty million pounds. Needless to say, the former Shah, being a shrewd and far-sighted man, has not allowed his money to stay in Iran.

However, the Iranians were determined that the former Shah should not be allowed to take everything he wanted from the country. In fact, there was a strong inclination in the Iranian Parliament to detain the Shah...
until all the crown jewels had been accounted for. Furthermore, it was demanded that the Shah should sign over to the State all his extensive holdings in Iran. Reluctantly he agreed, but the ex-Shah is not a man to go down without trying. He demanded compensation, which was refused, and now it looks as if this royal exile will have to worry along somehow on the many millions he has pocketed away.

What will happen to Hitler and his fellow gangsters after they are overthrown remains to be seen. If they are lucky enough to reach the haven of a neutral country—and the neutrals are few and far between these days—they should have enough left for funer al expenses. Many of those men are outside the organisation through “sales talk” and these men might be made members on their discharge in preference to the old ex-servicemen.

When all the new badges have been issued, it is expected that every financial member will receive one. New members should be issued with the old badge, but it is hoped that there will be a sufficient number of the new badges available by the end of January for every financial member to receive one. When all the new badges have been issued, the old ones will be called in, and the wearing of the old badge after that will, of course, be irregular. It is strange that at this length of time after the issue of the badge the ex-service men in our midst wearing the bronze badge that was issued to all A.I.F. men on their discharge in preference to the badge of the League. One does see them, however, and these men have the misfortune to be “sales pect” by energetic sub-branch workers who are striving after the 100 per cent. membership. Many of those men are outside the organisation through some grievance, real or fancied, and it is true that a little tactful “sales talk” would show them the vast amount of good the League was doing and how they can strengthen its endeavours by joining up, but how they are possibly weakening those efforts by remaining outside. Our worthy State President (Mr. Yeates) once summed up the difference between the two badges. The issued badge is a sign that a man has served his country in war. The League badge is the symbol of his determination to continue serving his country in peace as well as in war. The State President’s summing up should be sufficient argument for any patriotic citizen in these days when there are so many different ways a fellow can do his bit.

WARS AND RUMOURS OF WARS

In these days of breathless expectancy, it is only natural that many people should suffer badly from the jitters, if one may use an Americanism that our less literate Press has made popular. However, what is natural is not always right, and ex-service men, as individuals and through their sub-branches, could have a very steadying influence on the general public. Just before the end of the year, Western Command Headquarters drew attention to the prevalence of rumour and gossip. At the same time a warning was issued that people who spread idle rumours and gossip, whether maliciously or from want of thought, were potential fit vehicles for columnists, and would be punished as such if convicted. Unfortunately, there is always the tendency, even in the most balanced of us all, to pretend to what is vaguely called inside knowledge. It gives one such opportunities for crowing over those who are presumably now so well informed. Unfortunately, also, the necessity for censoring news, or delaying its publication, for reasons which should be obvious to every person of ordinary brain-power, has given the purveyors of rumour and gossip their opportunity. There is, however, one acid test which rarely fails. Just ask the gossipmonger where he or she obtained the information. You may be sure that your informant has just repeated something that has already been passed along from lip to lip and grown out of recognition with every re-telling. Both before and after the H.M.A.S. Sydney was officially posted missing, there were many rumours about that famous warship which were both cruel and stupid. Other rumourists about the war in the Pacific have also been going the windys rounds of the highways and by-ways, to say nothing of the clubs and the pubs. Latterly, the rumour-spreaders have become more circumstantial when tackled. Quite recently a well-known Perth journalist, who is also a prominent member of the League, was told by a lady who heard it from someone in the Air Force. “But what do you base them on?” asked the amazed news-hawk. “One reliable authority,” the lady said. When pressed for more explicit information, the lady said that her informant was someone in the Air Force. “Well, you tell him from me,” said the journalist, “that he ought to get a court-martial, and if I know who he is, I’d see that he did get a court-martial.” Similarly, many of those who told wild yarns about H.M.A.S. Sydney declared they got their information from “someone in the Navy.” It’s hard to believe that any man in either service should be so stupidly indiscreet as to make himself a vent for the leakers, and that frankly one does not believe it. Another answer to the challenge of authority for rumour is the vague statement, “Oh, it came over the air.” That is another obvious falsehood which carries its own contradiction. You can always bowl out the person who utters it by asking when and from what station it was broadcast. It is always possible to check up anything alleged to have come over the air.

There was the notorious instance of the description and strength of an Australian convoy which was supposed to have been broadcast from a German station while the convoy was still in Australian waters. Ever so many people had heard it with their own ears, until they were asked to make sworn statements as to the time they heard it. Then, as the law court reporters say, the witness broke down under cross-examination and admitted that it was actually the woman next door who heard it. Among all the alleged ear-witnesses cross-examined, only one stuck out that she had actually heard the German broadcast and gave the hour. What bowled her out was the simple fact that no German station broadcasting in English was on the air at the German equivalent of the Perth time she said she had heard it.

It may be remarked in passing that radio news bulletins are more rigorously censored
than the news which appears in the daily papers. The reason is the obvious one that news can be picked up off the air almost immediately, and any infringement of the censorship rules always has unpleasant repercussions for the person or persons responsible. Those are points which everyone might bear in mind the next time he or she is assured that some wild flurry is true, because it came over the wire.

JOBS FOR SOLDIERS

One of the most important provisions of the United States Selective Service Act is soon to be put to the test. It is the provision that a man drafted into the United States Army shall—when he has finished his term of military service—get his old job back.

True, Congress has just revised the Selective Service Act so that draftees may be kept on active duty for as much as 30 months—rather than the mere 12 months which some expected to be away. But, despite this longer-service proviso, the War Department has announced that several hundred thousand selectees and National Guardsmen are scheduled for release by the end of this year. Thus, the re-employment guarantee soon will get a large-scale try-out.

Before a soldier is released from the Army, it is the duty of his local draft board to find out if his former job is available. If so, fine. For the law provides that the discharged soldiers shall not lose seniority or be fired without cause for a full year after their restoration. But, if the job is not available, what then? Well, then all possible employment agencies are brought to bear on the case. First, the State Employment Office takes the case. And if a position is not found that way, local draft boards are asked to scour their districts for jobs. But, with the defense boom in full swing, observers see no reason why any soldier should remain jobless when he returns to civilian life.

[This information came to us prior to America entering the war, but it is interesting to note that the problem is being faced there in a similar manner to ours in Australia.—Ed., L.P.]

WHAT OF THE HOME GUARD?

(By T. H. BOLTON)

Lacking uniforms and equipment and regarded by many irresponsible as something of a joke, the members of the Home Guard have paraded week after week and month after month, asking nothing in return but the means to carry out their self-imposed task. These men, veterans mostly, of a war notable for its high rate of casualties, will, at any rate know how to die rather than yield to the enemy—an important quality against a foe who proudly proclaims that his soldiers are trained to die. Equipment, it is understood, is to be provided very soon. But will it be the right kind of equipment for the kind of job the Guard is expected to do? Properly equipped, this force might soon play a highly important role in defence of vital links in our chains of communications and supply.

Unlike the Field Army, the Home Guard does not concentrate its units for battle. Each section's activities are limited more or less by its district's boundaries. In a military sense, the Home Guard is as yet but one stage removed from that of a civil defence body. Its role, however, is offensive defence. The district sections will guard rail, telephone and telegraph communications, and power and water supplies in their own areas. They will doubtless be called upon to supply patrols in coastal districts and wherever considerable damage might be sustained—as in the case of the goldfields pipe line. Thus they must be expected to mop up parachute troops, the cream and the pick of the enemy's armed forces. All this calls for something more than just rifles and bayonets and a machine gun or two. The value of time, the need for speed and for immediate cover all suggest armoured motor trucks and Owen Tommy Guns.

The men of the Home Guard are mostly over military age, and not physically fit to endure the rigors of the military camp, or of sustained campaigning. They are not in any sense front-line troops. To expect them to engage young, vigorous and agile opponents—the enemy's picked men—in hand-to-hand encounters with the bayonet, and to come out on top, is to expect too much. Common-sense calls for Owen Guns, machine guns and mobile cover. Ashmead Bartlett, war correspondent in the Russo-Japanese War, described the Japanese as the BEST soldier in the world for a desperate enterprise. He seemed to take a special delight in it. Let us not, then, go on under-rating him.

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Manila, the Pearl of the Orient, which fell into the clutches of Japan, is no stranger to the disasters of war and peace. It has experienced battle, siege, earthquake and typhoon, and within the period of one hundred and eight years the flags of no fewer than four Powers have waved over Manila. At the outbreak of the present war, Manila was a fine modern city with a population of about 350,000. The beautiful Manila Bay is encircled by an amphitheatre of green hills which stretch round past Cavite to the narrow entrance and two fortified islands of Cavallo and Corregidor. Manila was a native village when the Spaniards took possession of the Philippines in 1771. Today, it sprawls over an area of about 20 square miles on both sides of the River Pasig, from the bay to the shores of Laguna de Bay and inland lake.

It is now generally forgotten that a combined British naval and military expedition took Manila in 1762, towards the end of the Seven-Years' War, which gave the Empire India and Canada. The expedition was dispatched from India. The troops included the Cameron Highlanders, marines and native Indian regiments. The Admiral's flag was on the Norfolk, a ship of 74 guns, and the Norfolk's captain was the gallant Kempenfelt, who subsequently perished in the Royal George. Another warship was commanded by the future Sir Hyde Parker, whose signal Nelson refused to see at Copenhagen. The brief campaign was similar to the host of amphibious operations that were so typical of Britain's overseas wars in the eighteenth century. Manila offered a stout resistance, but was eventually overwhelmed. The British and Indian troops fought their way into the city. In the guardhouse above the Royal Gate, 100 Spaniards and native leviés who refused all terms were put to the sword. Three hundred others were drowned in the attempt to escape over a rapid river. The Spanish officials retired into the town house where, after a time, they capitulated. The surrender of Manila brought the whole of the Philippines under British control for the time being, and there the story might have ended but for three matters of importance.

In these days, when Axis propagandists are vying with one another in accusing the British of committing atrocities against subject races, it is well to contrast the behaviour of the victors of 1762 with that of Japan in Manila today, or that of Germany in the occupied territories of Europe. Manila, it will be remembered, continued to resist long after all hope of successful resistance had passed. Under the laws of warfare, such as they were then, any undefended place, or any fortified place, that refused to surrender, when there was no longer any hope for a successful defence or early relief, was liable to be given over to pillage and rapine. Manila, in the eyes of all eighteenth century commanders, was liable to this fate, but the generosity and humanity of the British commanders saved Manila from a general pillage. The conquerors contended themselves with demanding a ransom of four million dollars, for this relaxation of the laws of war, and the Spanish officers were released on parole.

The second point is also worth remembering when our enemies, those we are fighting and those who are trying to white-ant us from within, have so much to say about something they choose to call British imperialism. When peace was signed at Paris, both the Philippines and Cuba, which had been taken by another British expedition in the same year, were given back to Spain. Indeed, the proportion of the conquests of those eighteenth century wars and of the Napoleonic wars which followed them that Britain retained, was absurdly small. The conquests were restored to their former owners with a generosity that would seem like insanity to the兵马 of the present day. The story might have ended differently had Sir Hyde Parker's signal been heeded.

The third point presents a contrast between modern ideas of repatriation and the cruelty and ingratitude of those days. After the war, the 79th Foot, who were the Cameron Highlanders of those days, was disbanded. So ill were the services of the Army required that, in the following year, London papers reported that there were no fewer than 500 young British and Indian officers confined for debt in the several gaols of the Kingdom.

In January 1862, Manila was devastated by an earthquake. Spain's genius for colonial mismanagement had never experienced a complete hold over the Philippines, and the parts which had definitely been brought under Spanish control were disaffected. There had been abortive risings in Luzon in 1868, but that was merely a distant echo of revolutionary troubles in Spain and revolt in Cuba. Trouble in the Philippines was accentuated in the following years, when the white population was increased by Carlists and other political exiles from Spain. When the United States went to war with Spain over Cuba in 1898, the American Government ordered the United States Pacific Fleet to destroy the Spanish Pacific Fleet and co-operate with the Philippine rebels.

The United States Pacific Fleet at that time was just a squadron commanded by Commodore Dewey. As soon as Dewey received his orders, he set out for Manila. No admiral since Nelson enjoyed greater fame during his own lifetime than Commodore George Dewey. He was a member of an old New England family and was born in Vermont in 1837. He graduated from the Annapolis Naval Academy at the age of 17 and saw his first active service under Farragut in the American Civil War. He served in the fleet with which Farragut forced the mouth of the Mississippi, and in the numerous gunboat actions against Confederate forts along the great river. In one of these river battles, he had an experience something like that which was to befall his Spanish opponents at Manila. He was trying to run past the Confederate works at Fort Hudson, on the Mississippi, when his ship, a large armed paddle-steamer, was riddled with shot and shell and ran aground. Dewey and the rest of the ship's company escaped, after setting his ship on fire. He was promoted to the rank of Commodore in 1884, and was appointed to the command of the United States Pacific Squadron in January, 1898. He was therefore, in his 63rd year when he sailed to fight what was really the first battle of modern fleets.

Dewey's exploits at Manila have been magnified out of all proportion. It was certainly
a gallant action, well conceived and skilfully executed, but the luck of war and the laxity of the Spaniards played into the hands of the American commander. The Spanish Admiral Montojo had actually taken guns off the fleet to reinforce the batteries on Corregidor Island, but no attempt had been made to equip the battery with searchlights. A very poor look-out was kept at Corregidor, and Dewey was able to steam into Manila Bay "line ahead" almost without opposition. In the grey of a Sunday morning the American fleet was off Manila, about five miles from the shore. The first shots, with the exception of those fired earlier by the guns of Corregidor, were fired from three batteries of heavy guns at the new harbour works. One American ship replied, but Dewey ordered it to cease fire, as he did not wish to damage the city. His objective was Montojo's fleet, which lay ahead of him under the guns of Cavite arsenal and of the battery on Sangley Point. The luckless Montojo seems to have had no idea of the whereabouts of the American squadron until he saw it coming out of the dawn towards Cavite that morning. His ships cleared for action, but only about half of them had steam up and were able to get under weigh. What followed was merely target practice for the Americans, though the targets did make a gallant effort to hit back. By twenty minutes to eight, the burning and sinking Spanish ships were all that was left of Spain's Pacific squadron, and the shore batteries were silent. In front of Manila were crowds of people watching the strange scene. At eleven o'clock the American squadron was again under weigh, this time to complete the task of silencing the land defences. The American casualties were eight wounded officers and ratings. Only one officer died in the action. This was the chief engineer of the despatch boat, McCulloch, who died of wounds but of heat apoplexy during the engagement. The Spanish casualties numbered about 800.

Despite his success, Dewey found he could make no further progress without the help of a considerable military force. Troops were accordingly despatched. Their commander was General Wesley Merritt, another veteran of the Civil War, but Manila had to be invested by land and sea before the city surrendered.

During the land fighting, the American troops co-operated with the Philippine leader Emilio Aguinaldo, who was to prove such a sharp thorn in the side of the Americans after the annexation of the Philippines. The war against Spain, and the subsequent annexation of Cuba and the Philippines, was bitterly opposed by the American isolationists of those days. As one opponent of the administration declared in acquiring a colonial empire, the United States had gained another civil war in full working order. This was indeed true, so far as the Filipinos were concerned. The Philippine rebels, disappointed in their hopes of securing complete independence, carried on the war against the Americans, and nearly ten years passed before the islands were completely pacified.

BROTHERS IN ARMS
(By QUARANTE-SEPT.)

At the beginning of the month the Minister for Air (Mr. Drakeford) said that where brothers join the R.A.F. and desire to serve together in training schools, and go overseas together, every effort is made to meet their wishes. Mr. Drakeford explained that this was not merely a matter of sentiment. Teamwork was essential, and the placing of brothers together often helped towards that objective. The Air Force has always adopted the practice of letting mates serve together as far as possible. That certainly did foster teamwork, which is the basis of sound soldiering. In the early days of soldiering in Australia, the teamwork was carried a step further towards the spirit of healthy rivalry between the militia companies of the various country towns, and both these principles were observed when the infantry of the Line of the Regular Army was re-organised on a territorial basis, and Regiments of Foot became County Regiments.

Getting back to the idea of brothers serving together, an American war correspondent recently reported that the Russians had gone even further in this matter than we have. The correspondent said that several brothers and their father had requested to be allowed serve together in the one tank. The request was granted, and the result proved so successful that the Russians extended the idea to tank crews and air crews whenever and wherever family units could be formed.

There were many notable instances of brothers serving together in the A.I.F. The Maxwell Brothers of the 52nd were a notable pair. So were the twin Patersons of the 47th. The Maxwells would have passed for twins, but the Patersons were twins indeed. Both pairs of brothers went away as privates and attained commissioned rank in the field. In our own State we have the outstanding example of the six Cunningham brothers. All six went through the war and returned safely, and five of them served together as gunners in France. No doubt other units could tell similar stories, but there was a prejudice, all the same, against brothers serving together. That prejudice did not come from the higher ranks—it was nourished by the men themselves. They thought that if two brothers were together, that doubled the risk; whereas, if they served separately there was a chance of one, if not both, coming through safely. That prejudice was strengthened by the old Army privilege, under which an elder brother could claim his junior for his own unit. In the last war, that claim could be done only if the man claimed was going to a combatant unit, and the sequel was only too often
The Russians have asserted, and apparently old years. Besides the merit of being brief, it is just the same your mannerism of being brief, and thereupon the whole of the Allied position in the Middle East, or it could be used in the Russian campaign.

With typical Nazi ingenuity, Hitler has been forcing Bulgaria to fulfill both functions, unpleasant though they are for the Bulgars. The Russians have asserted, and apparently with good foundation, that the Rumanian attack beyond Bessarabia went very poorly. The Rumanians have not proved the world's stoutest fighters, and they have little heart for fighting beyond their natural boundaries against so sturdy a foe as the Soviet, especially when the Germans have never disguised their intention of using the Rumanians as cannon fodder. Thus, before the end of the year there was great discontent in Rumania, and this was very marked in the Rumanian army. This is the situation Bulgaria is being called upon to bolster.

If he could precipitate Bulgaria in to the Russian war, Hitler could back up his surging Rumanians with the considerable Bulgarian army. It is possible that he also hopes that a treacherous Bulgarian attack might prove disheartening to the Russians, who tend to regard the Bulgars as their own Slavic brothers. However, even while preparing the Bulgarian Army for action, the Germans have been able to carry out Bulgaria's second function, the threatening of Turkey. By mobilising hundreds of thousands of Bulgarian troops openly last September, the Nazis caused no little unrest in Ankara, since there was, and still is, no assurance that these Bulgarian troops may not come cascading down on the Dardanelles without warning.

Still, although Hitler is using his Balkan puppet to good advantage, it is not an easy job. The Bulgarian peoples are not reconciled to the part King Boris has chosen for them in the European tragedy, and they have made this crystal clear. Executions, sabotage, trouble with the schools, the need of special restrictions in the provinces, make Bulgarian news read like something coming out of Norway or occupied France. However, in Norway King Haakon is a symbol of resistance. He is therefore in sharp contrast with Boris of Bulgaria, who permits himself to be the instrument of Nazi domination over his people.

**BULGARIA IN PAWN**

Reports from neutral countries suggest that Hitler's voluntary Allies are very little, if any, better off than the countries which have been forcibly occupied by the Nazi hordes. It has been said that King Boris of Bulgaria, as his father, Foxy Ferdinand was in the last war, is only a king up Germany's sleeve, and the Nazi gamblers have been trying to play this minor card in the Russian game, in which Hitler so badly and so inaccurately assessed the odds. In the eyes of Berlin, Bulgaria has always had two possible functions. It could be used to exert pressure on Turkey, and thereby on the whole of the Allied position in the Middle East; or it could be used in the Russian campaign.

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that puts the...
"AI" in the A.I.F. ...
and sends them on to victory
THE DUTY OF THE LEAGUE TODAY
Comments by the State President and the Immediate Past President

Colonel H. B. Collett writes:

As a member of the League I am daily more appreciative of its past, present and future spheres of usefulness to the public. I feel entitled, therefore, to view its attitude to present problems, and speaking with knowledge acquired as a result of very real contact with war, the representatives of the ex-service men and women of this State should, I am certain, desire to impress upon the minds of their fellow citizens a sense of the extreme gravity of the situation that has developed following Japan's hostile and treacherous action in the Pacific.

From time to time the leaders of the nation have issued warnings as to ever-present and increasing threats to our shores. These calls for action have not hitherto, it is felt, been adequately heeded. A point has now been reached where every man and woman must ask himself or herself: "How can I best serve so as to render this country inviolate? Shall it be with the Navy, with the Armies-abroad or at home, or with the forces of the air? Can I help with the output of munitions or even render other service complementary to these great activities? Further, how can I re-organise my business or method of living so as to set free money, materials and labour sorely needed for the successful prosecution of the war?"

Ex-service men have consistently advocated an adequate defence system for Australia, and to secure this, despite public disregard of its necessity, they urged for the conscription of wealth, materials and man-power. Indeed, present circumstances demand conscriptive action—not an effort forced by legislative enactment—but in consequence of an increasing public realisation of the nation's danger and by a united, spontaneous and wholehearted voluntary effort on the part of those who enjoy the benefits and protection of our democracy. With the enemy hammering at our very gates there should be no necessity to compel people to give and do their utmost in self-protection—to freely offer the whole of their resources for their own and their nation's good.

The duty of defending this country is a charge upon its people, and the onus is laid upon the Commonwealth Government to conduct that defence according to the demands of circumstances. In this the Government has a great responsibility for which it is answerable, through Parliament, to the nation.

If, then, the Government's responsibility is so great when it is concerned only with directing the employment of the resources made available by the nation, how much heavier must be the charge laid upon those whose duty it is to provide adequate means.

There is a tacit truce in party politics. Contention between parties is a conspicuous feature of our normal system of Parliament and Government. But now, in darkened days, all factions have a common purpose in view and we may well leave the main issue—that of conducting our defence—in the hands of the Prime Minister and his Advisory Council. But he and they need, and must have, our utmost support. This is an urgent requirement which can be met by the people conscripting themselves—wealth, materials and man-power—as the occasion demands, eschewing legislative action for this purpose. So, with a consciousness of the wisdom of our leaders and advisors, the assurance of the justice of our cause, and fully convinced of our will and capacity to win, we shall achieve victory.

Mr. Alf Yeates comments:

Commenting on the statement by Senator Colonel Collett, the State President said that he had read it with great interest and appreciation. In a supplementary statement Mr. Yeates said that affairs today were at a highly critical stage, so he urged all members of the League and ex-service men and women to give the fullest possible support to the Government of the day, and to all authorities in carrying out this work.

The change over from ultra "Peace at Any Price Policy" to a full war effort has been gradually accomplished, and today the League's request for conscription of man-power, wealth and material is being achieved, and this without bitter political disturbances which might have disrupted our whole fabric and very largely weakened our war effort.

What is needed today is the fullest support of each and all to the measures put into operation by the Government. Perhaps some of them may not suit certain individuals or districts; but we should remember that of the multitudes of sub-branches throughout Australia there are comparatively few who do not see the necessity of these war measures.

Australia's fighting services are very largely officered, led and controlled by our own return'd men, many of whom have been good members of the League. The Government and these men have specific knowledge that must of necessity be denied to us. Let us trust them and help them in every way possible. There may be a tendency to criticise unduly measures taken, but let us always remember that we stand for the maintenance of a Democratic way of life, and a constitutional form of Government.

To our sub-branches I would say: Carefully consider the statements and criticisms that are introduced at meetings from time to time, and if not of facts try and get them from League Headquarters. One of the great privileges of Democracy is the right to criticise, but at this critical time let us use that privilege sparingly and remember to do this in a constructive and constitutional way.

For nearly two-and-a-half years the League has performed a great national work by unselfish service in maintaining morale, and in many other ways. Let us at this juncture re-double our efforts, and I feel quite sure that in the near future the dark clouds that now overshadow us will pass.
The Star-Spangled Banner

Condensed from an article by F. V. Westhafer, in the "Christian Science Monitor"

The British origin of many of our American Allies is shown in the flag—if one looks far enough—of which they are so justly proud, and which we reverence almost as deeply as our own. The British flag, as it was then, was the first flag flown by two groups of colonists—the first settlers of Virginia and the Pilgrim Fathers. When the first Virginia expedition sailed for the New World in 1607, it carried the new British flag which had been designed by James I. That monarch, it will be recalled, had succeeded to the English throne about four years before, so unifying England and Scotland under the one king. James tried to unite the flags of the two countries, as well as the two thrones. England's flag had been the white banner with the bright red cross of St. George imposed thereupon. Scotland's flag had been a deep blue, with the white diagonal cross of St. Andrew. James placed the red cross of England on the flag of Scotland and announced that henceforth this was to be the flag of the United Kingdom. That was the first form of the Union Jack. King James always preferred to call his flag the "English" or "Union" flag from his French formation of his name. His flag was called the "Union Jacques," afterwards corrupted into "Union Jack." The flag assumed its present form at the beginning of the 19th century, when the British and Irish Parliament were united, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick was imposed on the flag of the United Kingdom. From that time onward the correct name of the flag was the "Union Flag." King James I's flag floated over the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, and it floated from the masts of the Mayflower 13 years later when that vessel came to anchor in New Plymouth.

When Washington took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in July, 1775, he unfurled what he called the "Grand Union" flag, which was the ensign used also by John Paul Jones, on the new American navy's new flagship Alfred. This flag consisted of 13 stripes, seven red and six white, of the United States flag does today. The stripes represented the original 13 colonies which rebelled against George III. The field in the upper corner of Washington's flag was made up of the Union Jack. It must be remembered that the American Revolution began as a war against an unpopular tax. It did not become a War of Independence until about two years later. In fact, some of the original leaders, notably Benedict Arnold, who afterwards changed sides, were definitely opposed to the idea of complete independence. Washington's flag remained the flag of the Continental Army in the North from January, 1776, until June 14, 1777.

In 1777, Congress authorised a new official national flag. A "Tommy Jess" Flag of General Robinson, Robert Morse and Colonel Ross, were appointed a committee to "design a flag, which would be dignified, representative of the colonies and generally acceptable." When Colonel Ross handed this design to his niece Elizabeth, it retained the 13 stripes, and discarded the Grand Union field in favour of one of blue, with the 13 Colonies indicated a second time by 13 five-pointed white stars. According to legend, Washington doubted the possibility of making a perfect five-pointed star, but Betsy Ross, a perfect needlewoman, who knew something of design, gave him a practical demonstration that a perfect five-pointed star could be cut out with an ordinary scissors. Fortuitously, the committee asked her to make the flag of the best obtainable materials. The result was accepted by the committee and adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777. In the Betsy Ross flag, the stars were arranged in a circle, and drilling kept that form for almost 20 years. In the meantime, new States had been admitted to the Union, and the new States demanded representation on the flag. In 1795 Congress changed the number of stars to 15, and in 1818 to 17. Under this flag, the States fought the war of 1812 and it was this flag which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the words of the "Star-Spangled Banner." The music was that of an old English drinking song. By 1818, Illinois came into the Union and insisted on being represented in the flag. It was recognised that new stripes and new stars could not be added for new States without spoiling the design. Accordingly, on April 4, 1818, Congress decreed that: "From and after the fourth day of July, next, the flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union shall have twenty stars, white on a blue field."

"That on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star to be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take place on the fourth of July next, succeeding such admission."

To find room for all the stars they had to be arranged in lines, instead of in a circle, as in the Betsy Ross flag. When the Civil War broke out, the seceding States asked Washington for the removal of the flag of the States which represented them. President Lincoln refused to consider this application. So far as the national flag is concerned the seceding States were never out of the Union. The South, however, adopted its own flags. The battle flag of the Confederacy was a bright red flag bearing a blue diagonal cross fringed with white, and carrying 13 stars. By a strange coincidence the Confederate States numbered 13, the same number as the original Colonies which had revolted from Britain. Other flags were used at other stages of the war. It is interesting to recall that, at no time did the Confederacy deviate from the red, white and blue scheme, or from the plan of the stars as representing States in its flags, and this is the essential plan of the flag of the Nation.

The official name of the Star-Spangled Banner is "The Flag of the United States of America." The commonly used term "American," is incorrect. In the United States Army, the flag is called the "National Flag." Cavalry or motor troops speak of it as "The Colors."

A recent German rationing order empowers the army authorities to commandeer women's underwear, to be made over into underclothing for the troops on the Russian front. This will probably turn the panamas into panties.
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ALUMINIUM APPEAL

The Commonwealth authorities have asked
the assistance of the League in collecting alu-
minium utensils for which householders have
no further use, or which they are prepared
to donate to the war effort. A communi-
cation has been received from the Federal Of-
fice reminding members that household uten-
sils of aluminium are required to augment the
supplies of aluminium required for the pro-
duction of aircraft and other defence needs.
The Ministry of Munitions has written to
all local governing bodies throughout the Com-
monwealth, outlining the procedure to be ob-
served by them in giving effect to the request
for their co-operation in the collection of
this material. In actual practice, the municipal
and other local governing authorities have
used their rubbish collecting machinery for
the collection of aluminium scrap. Members
donating aluminium utensils are asked to
make the work of collectors easier by flatten-
ing the utensils as much as possible. Apart
from these measures, which are operating
very successfully in the metropolitan area of
this State, the Department of Munitions
would be grateful for any assistance that can
be given by ex-service men, either as indi-
viduals, or through the sub-branches of the
League. Second-hand bags are required as
receptacles for aluminium scrap, and assis-
tance at receiving depots will be necessary.
In this connection, a widely-spread organisation
like our own could be of immeasurable value.
Sub-branch secretaries are asked to co-operate
with the local governing authorities where-
ever possible.

JERUSALEM TODAY

According to an American correspondent
in the Middle East (Mr. Derek Patmore),
Jerusalem has now become one of the main
bases from which is directed the growing
British and Allied Power in that theatre of
war. Outwardly, he says, the Holy City re-
 mains serene and calm; but one sees soldiers
and military missions everywhere. In fact,
Jerusalem has now become one of the links
in the chain of military centres, which
stretch from Egypt, through the Near East,
and across the farthest reaches of Iran.
Mr. Patmore declares he saw soldiers from
all countries, exemplifying Mr. Churchill's
statement that Britain is leading all free
peoples of the world-against Nazi tyranny. He
saw Polish, Czech, Greek, Arab, Free French
Regiments. Many of these men have escaped
from their own occupied countries to enrol in the Allied forces. Greece
and Poland, in particular, are building up
new armies in Palestine.
The most encouraging fact reported by Mr.
Patmore is the ever-increasing number of
American planes which are arriving at air
bases in that part of the world. British air
power in the Middle East is now formidable,
and the knowledge of this has, no doubt,
greatly encouraged Turkey. The Turks now
and a solid block of Allied troops and air
forces behind them. Likewise, the British
demonstration of ability to take the offensive
in Libya has stiffened Turkey's resistance to
the Axis blandishments. Such an example
of Allied strength has been long and eagerly
awaited by the nations of the Eastern Medi-
terranean.
Amongst other men of the last war helping in the Air Training Corps were Wing Commander C. W. Snook, who was shot down as a captive in the last war; Squadron Leader Ken Milne, who held the rank of Major in the last war; schoolteacher J. B. Boulton, who served with the 16th Battalion, and is now a Squadron Leader, as is schoolmaster A. W. Holy, of Midland Junction, and charter accountant Rankine-Wilson, who served with the R.F.C. Also, A. C. (Bill) Wilkins, D.C.M., who served with the 11th Battalion and the R.A.A.F., and E. C. (Ted) Rogers, M.C., who held a commission in the 44th Battalion.

Congratulations to Mr. A. J. (Ali) Wells on being elected to the presidency of the W.A. Institute of Advertising. Ali is a very sincere Digger who does not advertise his own good deeds. He did most of the spade-work for its establishment. On the North Esplanade during war loan campaigns, it is a prominent A.R.P. worker at Nedlands, and earns a crust as managing director of Rich Sign Co. He is a good pal and an excellent citizen.

We add ours to the numerous congratulations received by Stan Bown on being promoted from Assistant Under-Secretary and Accountant, Crown Law Department, to Assistant Director, Crown Law Department. Stan enlisted in July, 1915, and left Australia with reinforcements to the 4th Field Ambulance. He joined the 7th Field Ambulance in Egypt, and remained with that unit until wounded in the field in 1916, being then drafted to the 9th Field Ambulance, and saw front-line service as an ambulance stretcher bearer from March 1916 until the Armistice.

Upon returning from the war in 1919 Stan attended the Repatriation School, and there qualified for admission to the Commonwealth Institute of Accountants.

Last year he was President of the Conference of Churches of Christ in this State. He takes a keen interest in the Friendly Society movement, and is a past District Chief Ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and also a District Auditor. He has been a financial member of the League since returning from the war.

Dan Farley, librarian of the Nedlands sub-branch, has joined up with the Merchant Navy, and is now somewhere on the high seas. We wish him all success and a safe return.

Mount Lawley-Inglewood sub-branch has had a stroke of luck with the New Year. The secretaryship of that energetic and enterprising sub-branch has been taken over by genial and capable Dan Fullerton. This is not Dan's first service as a sub-branch secretary. Readers of these columns will remember he was secretary of the Wiluna sub-branch for a number of years, and he did a splendid job of work in that capacity. He brings to his new appointment a knowledge of League affairs and administration that is sure to work a great advantage to the Inglewood sub-branch. When he is not doing League work, Dan is in khaki, holding down a job at Western Command Headquarters.

Congratulations to T. S. Gable, of the North Perth sub-branch, on attaining the rank of Corporal in the Garrison Brigade. With these congratulations we must include sympathy on his recent accident, an injury to his foot, which occurred on duty. We sincerely hope he will soon recover and go further ahead in the promotion list.
THE STATE EXECUTIVE FAREWELLS GENERAL JACKSON

The State Executive's farewell to Major-General R. E. Jackson, on Monday, January 12, was, like other farewells, tinged with a little sadness. Everyone present realised that he was saying good-bye to a distinguished soldier, who had spent so many years of his service in this State. Some of those present were old personal friends, while others had been associated with him at various stages of his military career. Among the expressions of goodwill was a telegram asking Colonel Fairley to convey greetings to Major-General Jackson. The State Executive also decided to make a special presentation to him.

RECEPTION TO COMMONWEALTH GRANTS COMMISSION

The State Executive has recently had the privilege of entertaining at informal receptions several distinguished guests. On Thursday, January 8, the guests of honour were the members of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, namely, the Chairman (Professor B. C. Mills), and the members, Associate Professor G. L. Wood and Sir George Pearce. Professor Mills served with the Artillery in the B.E.F. during the last war. Sir George Pearce was Australia's war-time Minister for Defence. Before the war, Sir William Morris Hughes, Sir George Pearce recalled the time when Billy gave his famous banquet to Sir John Moore. Sir John Moore is well-known to the Australian public as a national broadcaster. The visitors certainly enjoyed the opportunity to relax from their strenuous duties. Professor Mills, and the State President (Mr. Yeates) had something in common as old gunners. The other two guests had a link in common in their reminiscences of the Diggers' old friend William Morris Hughes. Sir George Pearce had spent many years serving with the Artillery in the Middle East and Europe. We have become more fully aware of his work in the past year.

CHRONOLOGICAL CONTRASTS

(By W.A. Osborne Park)

We cannot say it is with regret that we bid good-bye to 1941. One more year of the war is over. To Australians it means one year nearer home. As we review the past, they will be proud of the record, one in which we have done everything in our power to bring about peace and happiness to all the peoples of the world.

How do we look forward to the New Year?

Masefield answers the question: "Face fronted; standing up." We have grown accustomed to look at life more seriously, and if every year the conditions are harder, yet in proportion we have become more faith to stand them.

Some things we think that the world and the patients of men and women must be stimulated, and the people have become more and more convinced that they themselves knew was possible before the war.

And now Australia has given and will give. Australia is going to send as many men as she has done in the past. More will be taking up arms, and women sending sons to the battle. They will come gladly, too, for behind the need of the Empire they recognise the call of the fallen, which Laurance Bynon has conveyed so forcibly in the following verse:

The Dead to the Living

Oh you that still have rain and sun,

Kisses of children and of wife,

And the good earth to tread upon,

And the mere sweetness that is life.

Forget not us, who gave all these

For something dearer and for you.

Think in what cause we crossed the seas,

Remember, he who fails the challenge

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3 HOWARD STREET, PERTH
One of the most regrettable features of war on the Home Front is the stupid practice indulged in by some people, generally women, of giving other people white feathers. It is a charity that might well be begun in many very known instances. In others it is merely a stupid form of rudeness, whose victims have not infrequently been men who saw service in the last war. The white feather is supposed to have derived its association with cowardice in the bad old days of cock-fighting. It was assumed that a game-cock with a white feather among its plumage lacked the pluck of the bird who was not coloured. Strangely enough, in the long and wicked history of war, the white feather has often been associated with the highest courage on the field of battle. The white plume of Henry of Navarre was a rallying point and lacked the pluck of the bird who was not coloured. Strangely enough, in the long and wicked history of war, the white feather has often been associated with the highest courage on the field of battle. The white plume of Henry of Navarre was a rallying point and there is at least one Regiment of the British Army that was awarded the insignia of the white feather for its exploits in war. That was the 15th Foot, now the Royal Sussex Regiment, and the distinction was won on the Heights of Abraham during Wolfe’s last fight outside Quebec. A great deal of reckless bravery was shown on both sides during this battle which brought Canada into the British Empire. Among these brave employments was the exploit of the Royal Sussex Regiment in overcoming a French Regiment of Grenadiers, which was, perhaps, the finest of Montcalm’s Regiments. The distinguishing white plume of this famous French Regiment was awarded to the Royal Sussex as one of the spoils of war, along with emblazoned honour ‘Quebec.’

Even in these days one occasionally finds a gleam of unconscious humour in military orders. The following is an extract from the orders of a military unit “somewhere” in England, announcing an invitation to its personnel for a dance organised by a neighbouring unit. It reads: “All messes will be open to respective ranks, and it is hoped that Officers and ladies, Sergeants and ladies, and other ranks and friends, will be able to attend.” It would have been a shock to members of the fair sex had they known that their claim to be referred to as ladies depended, among other things, on the rank of their military exploiters. Still, that was not quite as bad as something which happened in the dim distant days when the Corps of Sappers and Miners received the shorter and more professional designation of Royal Engineers. The change of designation was not popular with other arms of the service. The story goes that an infantry sentinel challenged an engineer and his wife who were returning to married quarters in barracks after an evening in town. To the challenge “Sir! Who goes there?” the engineer replied in a very lordly tone, “Engineer and Lady.” The sentry retorted: “Pass Sapper and servant girl.” And all was not well.

Bernard Shaw, one of the clever non-fighters who never lost a chance of poking fun at the Army, once wrote that when he joined up a soldier had to give particulars of his height and weight and chest measurement and so on; but nobody ever asked about his courage. That was taken for granted. It is, however, doubtful if even the bravest of us has not at some time or other felt uneasy under fire, although there is a vast difference between what we used to call windiness and actual cowardice, or even fear. An old digger of last war, on spotting a batch of newly-arrived Americans to the Australian front line in France for experience, the new arrivals had never been under fire before, and when shells began to lob around, he moved this way and that, like street-chicke

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American observers, without wishing to detract from the fighting qualities of the Red, armies, consider that the roads and railway system of Russia has had much to do with the German disasters on the Eastern Front. The earlier German successes appeared to be due to the superior mobility of the German horses. That superior mobility, however, was in its turn, very largely due to the lack of sufficient roads, railways and rolling stock, which prevented the Russians from moving reinforcements and supplies up and down the line swiftly enough to meet the quicker moving Germans. The battle of strategy, at least up to that point, was won by the better transport facilities, particularly railways, on the Nazi side. They were able to draw motive power and rolling stock from the railroads of all Europe and concentrate them on the Russian front. However, the deeper they penetrated into Russia, the more the Boches...
were hampered by what had been hampering the Russians—that is the lack of railways running north and south, making it difficult to switch the striking power from one zone to another.

The League is continually being asked for returned soldiers to take over jobs from younger men who have enlisted. These include such jobs as caretakers, cleaners, and so on. Fortunately the demand exceeds the supply, but it will be appreciated if the League could get further nominations of men who are available for the work indicated. Intending applicants should give name, military particulars, age and medical fitness.

The spirit of Christmas permeated members of the Osborne Park Sub-Branch of the R.S.L. when they organised a tour of the district to visit incapacitated members of the Old A.I.F. The social committee, headed by the President (Mr. A. Dans), "Jimmie Nicoll," the diminutive man from Glassge and sometimes of the Black Watch, and social organiser W. Polomoy, with the aid of a motor and lady driver, conveyed suitable gifts, special attention being directed to the veterans of Waterloo Street and other districts of the Branch. Then the Christmas parcels from the R.S.L. Fund were unexpectedly distributed a bit late, but highly appreciated. The most acceptable tokens of the festive season were the porcelain decanters with replicas of the Swan and Emu engraved on attractive labels distributed by the local Sub-Branch.

Nicaragua, the country of large lakes which offered an alternative route to the Panama Canal, has come into the war vigorously on the side of the United States. This was only to be expected. Early in November last, Nicaragua promised full co-operation in the event of the United States declaring war on the Axis powers. Nicaragua has ten thousand soldiers ready to assist the United States. The President Somoza has said: "Every Nicaraguan soldier is a potential United States soldier." Nicaraguan officers are trained at an academy directed by a United States Army officer, and the system of training in the two countries is similar. Because of this, it would be easy to incorporate the Nicaraguan troops in the United States Army, and they could be shipped to the Panama Canal zone in from one to three days.

The French can find many ways of twisting their Nazi conquerors without being shot as hostages. July 14, the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille, has always been the national holiday of Republican France. This year, the Boche overlords prohibited any celebration of the day. Nobody complained, however. People just strolled about the streets of Paris, some in red, some in white, and some in blue. But they were always in the proper groups, so that they formed the red, white and blue pattern of the French flag. Moreover, children stood innocently in the windows holding books. Of course it was merely coincidence that some of the covers were red, some white, and some blue—in proper order. In the case of Frenchmen who have gone over to the enemy, the pre-prickings is more malicious. On one occasion, after a speech by pro-German Admiral Darlan, it was specifically ordered that his photograph was always: "becn officers are available in Goldfields Houses of Merit.

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The Wyalkatchem sub-branch has again sent a splendid donation to the "Aged" fund. The subscription from this small country sub-branch is £50, and secretary E. H. Rice, in forwarding it to the State Executive, mentioned that the "heavy demands on our generosity and the relief given our present soldiers is a more tangible appeal to the public generally than that of a fund that is not yet operating for the relief of those it is intended for." Well done, Wyalkatchem!

A few years ago, when the German war for the return of the colonies lost in the last war was reaching its crescendo, Nazi propagandists displayed much righteous indignation at the suggestion that the Germans were not at that time to have colonies. However, their treatment of the inhabitants of the territories they have overrun in Europe is strong evidence in support of that suggestion. Whether a factor which called himself a junker or a Nazi, or by any other political name, he is still a German. Like the Bourbons of old, they have learnt nothing of the science of government, nor have they forgotten anything about methods of oppression. They might have exploited the success of their fifth column allies by winning over the conquered peoples if they had made a more conciliatory approach after the conquest. As matters are now, German oppression is welding Europe's many races into a unity far transcending the spurious unity Hitler has tried to impose by force.

One aspect of Germany's methods of world conquest that has received less attention than it deserves, is the work of German military missions. In many cases, the avowed purpose of these missions was to train foreign soldiers on the Prussian model, but German officers forming these missions were able to learn, as well as to teach. In other words, they picked up everything they could in the way of information that might be useful to Germany's General Staff. The extensive use of German military missions dates from the Franco-German War days of 1871. It was because of the German victory over France that the reputation of the German genius for war began to spread over the world. It was then the result of particular maneuvers that military missions could not only spread German prestige, but actually could be used to add to German war strength. They would be, and were, used for instance in the search for potential allies, in improving the value of allies already acquired, in gathering information about potential enemies, and in instilling into an increasing number of nations the belief in the predominance of Germany's military strength and culture.

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War, like politics, makes strange bed-fellows. Germany, smitten under defeats on the Russian front, must be all the more prayed by the entreaty that many of the Soviet's foremost most battle-lieutenances either were trained by Germans, or got their training in German camps. Outstanding among these is Marshal Timoshenko. He received his higher military training from General von Blomberg, the War Minister of the earlier Nazi régime, who was retired for marrying his typist. Timoshenko's training by the Germans was the product of a convenient Russo-German agreement in 1917. At that time the Bolsheviks had demonstrated to all that the strength of their hold on Russia, or the reasons for their success. Germany was considered a decided ally more hopeful field for Socialist development. The Germans, on their part, were interested in the privileges, and got them. Thus, German army camps and military plants were set up in Russia. In return, the Germans were obliged to train the Russians—large numbers of them. Today the tables are turned. None of General Timoshenko's Russian training can be effective against the Nazi invaders. Another factor which operated in the evolution of the Red Army was the idea of General von Mackensen's success in training staff officers on the Eastern Front during the last war (was also the master-planner of Germany's rearmament) provided Russian Army schools with German instructors. German officers had long been urging the need of a trained war industry and helped to educate the Russian General Staff. Red Army officers went to Germany, Germany took part in manoeuvres which were held secretly and attended military classes. The series of affairs lasted until a Red Army purge broke up what was the product of three quarters of a century. As a result, the German berths are empty, the German pay is not yet paid. It is clear that Germany has not gained from her colonies the prestige she was under no delusions as to the value of their success. Germany was fighting for a new sense of superiority, for a new source of income. They have been diving for mines dropped from German aircraft in the Suez Canal. When these mine-laying operations began, about a year ago, the mines used were sunk by gunboats, but they were dropped at sea. Then, by degrees, the gunboats dropped them on to their own positions, so that they could be disposed of by a small detonating charge.

Washington news correspondents have gleefully related the story of a Mississippi River town that wanted a "efficient, but almost completely effective," way of keeping the Mississippi River clear of mud. Watchmen stationed at certain points along the river were ordered to keep the mud away from the bank. They did their job by using a small boat called the "Franklin D. Roosevelt," when the latter ran aground.

** LAND SETTLEMENT **

The Minister for Lands (Mr. Wise) has replied to a number of resolutions which were passed by the Land Settlement Section of last year's Annual State Congress.

Referring to this resolution which reads:—

"Congress supports any endeavour to have secured creditors treated in the same way as unsecured creditors under any Act." The Minister for Lands replied:

"The meaning of this resolution is not quite clear, as there is no comparison between the two classes of debt, secured and unsecured. To treat secured creditors in the same way as unsecured creditors would obviously be most unfair, particularly if the security were sufficient to cover the secured creditor.

Such a move would also have very serious consequences for the farming community. Naturally money is much more readily available on considerably better terms where adequate security is offered. If such security is prejudiced by such a general procedure, the Act money simply would not be available in the future." Referring to the resolution which reads:

"Congress requests the Government to bring legal legislation fixing a maximum interest rate of 4 per cent. on farm and stock mortgages, and for the abolition of penal interest rates." The Minister for Lands replied:

"In replying to your letter of the 14th ult., the Government itself has to pay an average rate of 4 per cent. interest. The rate charged to Settlers is at present 4½ per cent. The intention is apparently that the rate of 4 per cent. should apply to private mortgages. Action as suggested would inevitably result in a decrease in credit."
Legislation already exists which enables those embarrassed by debts to secure a review of their liabilities and provision is made, not only for writing off debts, but for the suspension of portion of the whole of certain debts when it is considered in the interests of the farmer.

These measures enable the merits of each particular case to receive consideration, which is an essential where such actions are undertaken.

Referring to this resolution which reads—

"That the Congress requests the State Government to give effect to Growers' Charge Act immediately."

The Minister replied—

In replying to your letter of the 14th ult. regarding the above resolution, I desire to advise you that the question of implementing the Growers Charge Act has been receiving attention.

In order to give effect to this Act, certain regulations would be necessary and the Law Officers advise that there are very many difficulties in the way of drafting regulations which would be satisfactory and practicable.

As the Commissioner is not very keen in seeing in doubt so far as the operations of the Australian Wheat Board are concerned, but apart from this aspect, the Board, before making any payment would require the certificates of the grower and his creditors regarding the costs representing charges for harvesting and earring; and acreage sown (for the purpose of assessing the Growers' Charge) and also an indemnity from both the grower and his creditors to safeguard the Board against incorrect payments.

From this, you will realise that the operation of this Act is likely to cause unlimited delays in satisfying the various claims of the lien-holders.

The requirement of some central authority to act as a clearing house for all transactions is being enquired into at the present time.

MARSHAL BALBO'S DEATH

There are now almost as many versions of the story of Marshal Balbo's death as there were about the shooting down of the German ace Richthofen in the last war. Balbo appears to have been the noblest Roman of them all; although the competition for nobility of character is not very keen in today's Rome. Years ago, when we were grimy little schoolboys—painfully acquiring the rudiments of Latin, we were always translating and re-translating allusions to a very energetic fellow named Balbo. He was always building a wall or working overtime in some other way that would be frowned upon by the true-blue unionist of these days. The modern representative of that very old Roman family was also a very strenuous man, who died in his stride.

Balbo was born at Ferrara on June 6, 1896. He served with distinction against the Austrians in the last war. After the Armistice, he studied science at Florence, and was one of the earliest supporters of the Fascist movement. As a reward for his early services, he was made a general in the Volunteer army of 1923-24. After the Fascist Revolution, Mussolini made him Under-Secretary of State for Navy. In the following year, 1926, he was made Under-Secretary for Air, and became Minister for Air in 1929. In 1931 he made the first trans-Atlantic flight with twelve seaplanes. The crossing was made between Portugal and Natal. In Brazil, then, in 1933, he led a mass flight of 11,500 miles from Italy to the United States and back with 25 seaplanes. These exploits made him too much of a popular hero for Mussolini's liking, so, on his return to Italy, he was promoted to the rank of Air-Marshal and side-tracked into the office of Governor-General of Libya.

Marshal Balbo was killed in an unexplainable crash near Tobruk at the end of June, 1940. He had constantly opposed the formation of the Rome-Berlin-Axis, and the consequent harassment of Italy to the German machine. When he was killed press and radio commentators recalled that there had been similar accidents in the past to those who were active opponents, or at least lukewarm supporters of the Axis. A notable instance was the death of General von Prutsh, who opposed Hitler's home and foreign policy. The first Italian accounts of Marshal Balbo's death said that his plane was shot down by a British aircraft, but it has been established that he was not brought down by a British plane. It has been believed in all the civilised countries that Balbo was shot down in error by someone on his own side, or, perhaps, "liquidated" by order of Mussolini. The Stenfo Italian newspaper has come to light with a belated story of the incident. According to that authority Balbo's aeroplane was brought down by fire from an Italian battle-cruiser. "That was a tragic error," the newspaper says, "but nothing more than an error. All reports about Marshal Balbo having been the victim of treachery are untrue."

Perhaps the most feasible version of the affair is that given before the end of last year by Air Commodore Raymond Collishaw, who was in charge of air operations during the first British interception of Balbo. He said that Balbo was brought down by a direct hit from an Italian anti-aircraft gun at Tobruk. However, the Italians were not firing at the Marshal's plane, which was reported to have been flying at about two thousand feet. They were firing at British bombers, which, by one of those coincidences which make wars so full of strange events, were attacking Tobruk at the same time. The British were flying far above him at 20,000 feet. By mistake, an Italian cruiser fired at Balbo and brought him down.

Even more startling is Air Commodore Collishaw's explanation of why Balbo happened to be flying at that particular hour. He says that Marshal Balbo had heard of British soldiers who were lost and suffering from thirst and starvation, far out in the desert. He flew to their rescue, in an Italian bomber, took them to an Italian hospital, and was on his way back to Tobruk, then, in Italian hands, when he met disaster. Air Commodore Collishaw's account is indirectly confirmed by the Steffani story. In fact, there are many objections to the theory that Balbo was "liquidated." He was an Italian patriot, first, last and always. It would not be like him to revolt actively against his own Government in war-time. Moreover, he was too useful to Mussolini to be treated in this manner. Although he had been side-tracked to Libya, he put that at any rate an efficient war basis than it had ever had.

THE HOME GUARD

During the first week of the present year, the Army Minister (Mr. Forde) said that the Volunteer Defence Corps was playing a valuable part in Australia's defence organisation. The Minister revealed that the present Government had allotted £85,000 to provide full-time officers to train the corps, throughout Australia. In addition, the equipment of all members with uniforms and rifles was being dealt with as speedily as possible. The Government, Mr. Forde continued, appreciated the voluntary services of the corps. It realised that members gave up much of their time to train for war, although the great majority of them were outside the classes required to perform military service under the call-up for the Australian Military Forces. The Government is anxious that a proportion of the men in the V.D.C. should be used in the comprehensive plan already decided upon for Australia's defence. The number that would be called up for service would be considerably reduced in the face of real hardship, those members who were called up could make application to the Army authorities for exemption.

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BOOKS IN REVIEW

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In its final issue for 1941 "The Bulletin" published a Red Page review of an Ang and Robertson book "Armageddon," 1941. Between them both, "The Bulletin" and the publishing firm of Ang and Robertson; have done much for Australian poetry. The weekly first published the poems of Lawson, D'aley, and others. They are all done in the Tempe of the Muse; while the publishing firm gave to the Australian public the first collections of these men's works in book form. That, however, is merely by the way, and an expression of an Australian soldier's gratitude to those who have done so much to develop an Australian literature. Perhaps, from our own personal point of view, the most interesting part of the review is a reference to the "Listening Post's" former contributor, Peter Hopegood. Peter, an early member of the Press sub-branch, did much of his earliest and best work for the "Listening Post" and the publishers of this paper. The Imperial Printing Coy. Ltd., had the honour of publishing "Australian Pan," Peter Hopegood's first book of verse. Referring to his inclusion in the Angus and Robertson anthology, "The Bulletin" mentions his "Fisherman," where the gods fish for men.

"Armageddon"


Something once said that poetry was emotion recollected in tranquility; and perhaps that is true of the more reflective type of verse. I refer, of course, to poetry as distinguished from the surrealistic verse of the so-called new writers who seek a little of prosody and so very little of propriety. Nevertheless, much great and enduring poetry has been written in the heat of battle. MacCrae's line, "In Flanders Fields," written during the carnage and strain of the fighting at Ypres, is a case in point. Abraham Cowley, who lived through the period of the English Civil War, considered that war was the greatest source of inspiration for the poet. The present war has inspired Leon Lesage, the author of "Armageddon," which he dedicates "to all those who answered the call and followed the Cause of Liberty and Justice; who fought and endured, that righteousness might prevail." No other than a man of courage would write in these strenuous days of regimented thought and paper rationing, but this writer's courage is justified by results. The goodwill of advertisers has defrayed the cost of publication, and patriotic funds will benefit by the sales.

What is even more to the point, the author has written something that should ring like a clarion call in the ears of all patriots. It is a call to arms written with the rant of the flag-flapper. The language is well-chosen. The verse has a correctness that reminds one sometimes of the chaste correctness of Milton. Nor is it always a cold correctness. In the second section he can pour direct on Hitler, satirize the personification of all that is mad and evil, in a way that Milton might have adopted, and which has all the strength of the Old Testament prophets without, perhaps, all their angry vehemence. There is something Miltonic in this poem of fire and fire, and Milton in the book as a whole, yet withal a dignity and restraint that has probably come down from some literary ancestor of the classical Eighteenth Century period. "Armageddon" is a poem about battle, rather than a battle poem. It is an impressionist picture of what led up to this terrible tragedy the world is facing today. There is no mincing of words, no grizzling over of unpleasant facts, and the book contains many fine passages. It is a sound piece of literature craftsmanship which we can confidently recommend to readers.

"Leon Lesage" is the pen-name of Peter Daventry, who was, until recently, a radio announcer at the Perth National Broadcasting station. This book is written by the A.I.F. Peter Daventry is a young man who has travelled far and seen much. He has lived a strenuous life, and seen life from the scatty side. In commending his verse, we wish him all good luck and a safe return.

A ROMANTIC REALIST


Miss M. L. Skinner is a West Australian novelist who was once a Army Nurse, and, therefore, needs no introduction to readers of the "Listening Post." Her novel is a romance of the A.I.F. in Libya, and like most of her work, is extremely well done. The hero of her novel is a young doctor who has allowed himself to become obsessed with the problems of this new world. He takes the courageous and manly course of seeking a solution for his problems in the ranks of the A.I.F. To tell you any more of this story would be to spoil your pleasure in reading this really capital book. The writer has a personal knowledge of Cairo and some of the other places she writes about so convincingly. From her own experience in the war she has a profound knowledge of nursing and those noble women who engage in that strenuous profession. She also knows the soldier as probably his own mother never knew him. There are one or two minor faults, due to the fact that Miss Skinner was associated more with British than with Australian troops. M. L. Skinner is a bigger, braver and more like Tommies than Australian soldiers. For instance, a Digger would never use the word "cells" when he means "clink" or "cooler." However, such things are but minor blemishes. The book is well written, and the general excellence of Miss Skinner's dialogue. She has a great facility in handling dialogue, that most difficult form of all narrative writing. She is also a sound delineator of character, and goes in for the scrubbing and humour, knowing well the just proportions to mix the grave with the gay. Her people live, and move, and act—so if you want to know more about them, buy the book and read it for yourself. You will enjoy every page of it.

10th Garrison Battalion

"Did you leave one for me at the canteen?"

"Did he leave any of that tobacco?"

"What sort of a time did you have last leave?"

"What time does the boat leave?"

"When are you going on leave?"

"When are we going to get some leave?"

"How long did you have to wait for your leave?"

"How did you manage to get leave again so quick?"

The word "leave" is at present the most-used word in the dictionary. When we do manage to click for any, we now travel in style with a piano on the top deck and something even better on the bottom deck. All the new lads have settled down to their present surroundings and we are pleased to have them with us as they are all decent chaps who have gathered together from all parts of the State.

Since our last notes we have passed through the festive season. As most of us have spent all our Christmas Days with our families since the last stoush, we felt a little sad at heart on Christmas morning to be away from them; yet they who were responsible for our Christmas care made so good a job of it that we were all as happy as though we were at home. They earned our congratulations.

Two silver cups were the prizes contested for in a very interesting swimming carnival that was held on one of our beaches on New Year's Day.

The New Year has got a good start on now, but not many of our good resolutions have been kept.

To all of our cobbers elsewhere we extend the Compliments of the Season.

5th Garrison Battalion

"A" Company is still widely distributed, doing various duties. The few "Diehards" who are left in camp are doing their bit to hold the fort, and at the same time secure a spot of leave.

Piccolo Pete is back with us again after his sojourn in the South, and has a good few ones to tell about route marches and where they had the huts. Who paid? That the Battalion has its dark-town fire brigade was proved one night during a recent "black-out" when the chimney at the Sergeant's Mess caught fire. The advice given was really most convincing.

Lieutenant A. Wright has returned with his men intact in spite of New Year's Eve Dance. Captain Morgan is returning to his home town temporarily, and we hope that he will return able to Lieutenant Wright is looking after the welfare of the Company during his absence.

Corporal Markham, our worth-while Orderly Room Clerk, has received recognition, and has been transferred to Private Green, R.C., is now trying to sort out the Company Clerk's records.

Congrats to "Morgie" on his well-earned three pigs. Pip pip pip hurrah! In answer to the query "Will they never come?" They have come, and these young-
Our Iron Resources


Mr. R. S. Sampson, besides representing Swan in the State Parliament, is a publisher, and a much-travelled man who has written books about the places he has visited. In an interesting and clearly illustrated booklet he has written of iron and steel and pointed out what the development of a steel industry would mean to Western Australia. The idea of writing the booklet, as Mr. Sampson explains in the foreword, came to him during the course of a visit to the United States. During that trip he visited the newly industrial town of Whyalla, in South Australia. His amazement at the progress Whyalla has made was equalled only by the regret that there is no such enterprise in Western Australia. The author commences with an account of the development of Broken Hill, and the Broken Hill Proprietary, of which the Whyalla venture is an off-shoot. The narrative covers a long period. It describes changes and contrasts; but the greatest and most astounding contrast to all thoughtful men in this State is the neglect of the great resources which await exploitation at Yampi Sound. The booklet is one of the best records of a great Australian industry. It is also an indictment of the official neglect that has prevented our own State from sharing in the development of that industry, and the rest of Australia from the support that its development in the West could give to the national war effort.

Adriatic Year Book


In compiling the Adriatic Year Book, Mr. Frank Buktenica intended to produce something which will assist Australian citizens of Yugoslav origin to be in closer touch with Australians, and Australians to gain some knowledge of the country from which Yugoslavs have emigrated. It is the first Book of its kind in this hemisphere and, notwithstanding Mr. Buktenica's modest foreword, it is a finely creditable production. It is a bilingual book containing articles and verse in English and Yugoslav. Articles in English are contributed by Malcolm Uren and other members of the literary staffs of Perth newspapers. The book is well illustrated, and should teach Yugoslavs at home and abroad much about the State which so many of their compatriots have made the land of their adoption. Illustrations of groups of soccer players and string orchestral performers show, without setting out to do so, how well the younger members of the Yugoslav community are fitting into the social life of the State. Malcolm Uren's article explains how much the Yugoslavs, have contributed to the industrial life of Australia.

Home Guard Text Books

Messrs. Robertson & Mullens Ltd., of Melbourne, are serving a useful purpose in the publishing of pocket hand-books on a number of military subjects. Captain Peters, the managing director, is a Digger who had distinguished service in the War and, subsequently, is in a position to judge the requirements of the new army. These books can be purchased at most booksellers. Amongst the latest published are:

- The Bren Gun Simplified .......... 1/
- The Lewis Gun Simplified .......... 1/
- Grenade Training by Recreational Methods, by Pat Hanna .......... 1/
- The Vickers Gun Simplified .......... 1/6
- Military Map Reading for the New Zealand Army, A pocket appendix, 2/6
- Exercises Based on Military Map Reading (with solutions) .......... 1/

This is the dramatic life story of Edward John Eyre, explorer, excellently written by two West Australians. It will be reviewed in our February issue.

January 15, 1942

The promotion of Major-General Brett, the United States Army Officer, who is to be General Weaver's No. 1 in the Far Eastern Command, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, reminds me that Uncle Sam has always been somewhat chary of conferring the highest rank on military leaders. Even Grant was not promoted to General to replace Sherman. The American Civil War had been raging for some months; and it was not until after his success at Vicksburg in 186; the success that broke the back of the Confederacy—that he was promoted to General-in-Chief of the United States Army. He was made a Lieutenant-General after his victory at Chattanooga in the succeeding autumn. The full rank of General was usually reserved for the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. And Grant did not attain that distinction until a long and victorious career had brought the Civil War within sight of its end.

Brigadier H. C. H. Robertson, one of the six A.I.F. Brigadiers who have been brought back from the Middle East to give the forces at home the benefit of their experience in the present war, had this to say to an inter- viewer in Melbourne: "If we can get away from the idea that the trench is the great war, and the trenches in the last war know all about this war we will be better off." There is an element of truth in the statement, although I have never heard it said that the man who fought in the last war was prepared for this. Statements of that kind are on a par with putting up an Aunt Sally for the mere pleasure of knocking it down again. Nevertheless, would be equally dangerous to accept the converse of Brigadier Robertson's statement and assume that because a man fought in the last war he knows nothing about this one. Throughout the course of history, a war has more than once been an unfortunate habit of proving the grave of reputations required in previous wars. At the same time, Brigadier Robertson to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no experience since the experience of actual warfare. That is why the Government has bought the six Brigadiers from overseas, because they have experience on the troops in Australia. That is why the outstanding commanders of this war—Wavell, Auchinleck, Cunningham, Blamey, Lavarack, Iven Mackay and Moorehead, to mention but a few—are all men who gained their experience and made their reputations in the last war.

A picture by a Japanese artist, which the Japanese Government presented to the Commonwealth Government, is to be removed from the Australian War Museum. The reason given is that it was not considered of sufficient artistic standard. The Japanese artist depicted the commander from which, in the last war, H.M.A.S. Sydney,aboarted heril to engage the Emden, but the Japanese cruiser "ibuki" is very much in the foreground. The "ibuki" is shown drawing out of the convoy also; but she was ordered to resume her convoy. O, of the most persistent forgeries of the last war is probably based on that incident. For nearly ten years after the Armistice, opponents of the White Australia policy lost no opportunity of assailing the "ibuki," and, throughout the war, were escorted across the Indian Ocean by ships of the Japanese Navy. Of course that was all Japanese propaganda; but it was surprising the number of Australians who fell for it. As far as regard to the Japanese artist's painting, the Australians never thought much of it, either as a record of history or a work of art. It kept its place in the War Museum merely as a tribute to an Australian victory from a former ally.
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Now it is to be replaced by paintings of naval subjects by the Australian official artist, Mr. Frank Norton. These include some of the second H.M.A.S. Sydney.

Opinions may vary as to whether money should be raised for the H.M.A.S. Sydney, or devoted to some purpose that can be more quickly effected. There can, however, be no two opinions about the crass stupidity of the West Australian Lotteries Commission in refusing to allow a picture to be raffled for the New Sydney Fund. The excuse given by the Commission is that it is against its policy to allow raffles in aid of armaments. One could understand anybody adopting that attitude a few years before the war, when the whole Empire was crying out for armaments, and a barrage of fire from pacifists, to maintain it in these days, when the whole Empire is crying out for armaments, is inexcusably stupid. In some countries, stupidity of that sort is called fifth column.

Most Diggers must have been disgusted when they read the report from the Eastern States that European refugees from Sydney and the important industrial areas were offering greatly enhanced prices for homes in the Blue Mountains as soon as there was a prospect of a Japanese air raid. The report is all the more amazing when it is remembered that these refugees were supposed to have been driven out of their homes by Hitler, and they were allowed to bring only a very small amount of money away with them. People of the same foreign stripe used to clutter-up the submarine routes during the air raids on London in the last war, and the upper reaches of the Thames were almost choked by them. However, the New South Wales Government said its little piece when it became known that the refugees were trying to hog the houses in the Blue Mountains and by the Newcastle Premier (Mr. McKell) bluntly declared that in the event of trouble these desirable residences in the mountains would be commandeered for Australian women and children. So do our refugees have to seek another source of investment for their money.

Omniscient civilians drew the usual parallel between Hitler and Napoleon when it was reported that Hitler had taken over the supreme command of the Blue Mountains by Hitler, and that Base-Beauharnais was supposed to have been driven out of the Blue Mountains and by Hitler, and they were allowed to bring only a very small amount of money away with them. People of the same foreign stripe used to clutter-up the submarine routes during the air raids on London in the last war, and the upper reaches of the Thames were almost choked by them. However, the New South Wales Government said its little piece when it became known that the refugees were trying to hog the houses in the Blue Mountains and by the Newcastle Premier (Mr. McKell) bluntly declared that in the event of trouble these desirable residences in the mountains would be commandeered for Australian women and children. So do our refugees have to seek another source of investment for their money.

Perhaps the most revealing feature of the case, however, was the plain fact that base-Beauharnais who wrote war-books to end war, and amiable professors who have no first-hand knowledge of war, seized on this part of the argument, and pandered it as an awful example of what the army can do to a man when he volunteers for active service. The soldier was actually taught to kill people. And this was quoted as a conclusive argument in favour of the pacifism which passes all understanding. Reduced to first principles, the spirit of the bayonet lived before the invention of that weapon. It is another name for the will to victory, without which the soldier will not be able to exercise the freedom for all manner of literary freaks to write drivel at his expense.

According to tradition, which is often truer than written history, the bayonet, like many another instrument in general use, was invented by accident. The story goes that the French Regiment of Bayonne was trapped by the Spanish, and that the ammunition supply was exhausted, but the musketeers plugged the hilts of their daggers into the muzzles of their muskets and fought on. Thus, according to some authorities, the bayonet got its name from the Regiment of Bayonne, which first used this specialized type of sword in this particular way. A more probable origin of the name may be found in the claim that bayonets, as such, were manufactured for the first time on a large scale in Bayonne.

It was in the reign of Charles II that the Bayonet was first armed with the bayonet. Before that, various units were composed of musketeers and pikemen. The musketeers fired their cumbersome weapons and then fell back behind the pikemen, who did all the In-Out-On-Guard business in those unlightened days. However, like most innovations, the bayonet was slow coming into general use. The pike was still the weapon for close quarters at the Siege of Tangier. Monmouth's pikemen and scythe-men at Sedgemoor were, for all practical purposes, almost as well armed as the King's troops. They were massacred because their organisation and discipline was so faulty. In the Pass of Killiecrankie, Mackay's Regulars were ambushed, but Dundee's Highlanders got in, ran the gauntlet, and dirk before they could either reload their muskets, or plug their bayonets into the muzzles. That disaster probably delayed the general adoption of the bayonet, just as early in the 19th century, England's arrow-flight at Al田den had delayed the adoption of firearms in England for over a generation. However, the correct use of the bayonet in action was demonstrated less than fifteen years later, when an Irish Regiment in the service of the French, made a dazzling and successful bayonet charge against Austrian troops at Cremona. An order issued by William III in 1693 gave an establishment of fourteen pikes to every infantry company of sixty men. Each captain of infantry was to carry a pike; each lieutenant a partisan (a weapon similar to a pike, but with small fancifully shaped battle-axe as the spear-head); and each ensign or second lieutenant a half pike. Even after the bayonet became universal as an infantryman's weapon, Colour Sergeants carried pikes, and did so until after the Peninsular War.

The first plug bayonet used by the troops of James II was shaped like a cross-hilted dagger, with a tapering handle that could be plugged into the muzzle of the musket. On the outside the handle above the hilt, was engraved a crown, surmounting the words "God Save King James the 2." And surely "Seunás a Cacach," as my Irish acquaintance used to call him, needed seeing, if he wanted to see for himself. On the other side of the blade was the inscription "A.D. 1693," with...
the initials "I.R." All the bayonets of the period, however, were not flat-sided. Many of them were three-edged. The dagger-shaped bayonet attained greater popularity on the Continent than ever it did in England. The long, narrow three-edged blade, the old "triangular-bagnet" of Kipling's Tommies, was the characteristic weapon of the British infantryman, especially when the attachment that fitted round the stock could not be fixed with the bayonet fixed, was invented. Marlborough's men, the men who fought at Minden, Wellington's men, and the Troops of the New South Wales Government sent to the Sudan in 1889. Nevertheless, the dagger-shaped bayonet, better known as the sword bayonet, and which had a longer blade than the triangular bayonet, was used by certain units, especially mounted units who were armed with the carbine, but were sometimes called upon to fight on foot. They were also worn as swords by infantry baggers. There was another type of sword bayonet that used to be carried by the Army Service Corps. It had the complete hand-guard of the modern sword, and could be used as such; and it could be fixed to a carbine and used as a bayonet.

When the magazine rifle was taken into use, the triangular bayonet was sheathed for ever. The .303 was a longer rifle than the Martini-Henry, which it superseded. Consequently, there was no need for such a long-bladed bayonet. The bayonets carried by the troops on the North-West Frontier in the late 'Nineties, with Kitchener to Khartum, and with Roberts to Pictoria, had a cross-hilt and a flat blade twelve inches long. The present type of bayonet came in with the shorter Lee-Enfield rifle.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that the "Rising Sun Badge," of which the Australian soldier is so justly proud, has no connection with the rising sun at all. It is a replica of one of those trophies of arms—sword blades and an argent, alternately, like sun-rays, in the form we know so well—that used to adorn the walls of Melbourne drill halls, if they do not do so yet. They forsook the design of the 1st Commonwealth Horse, during the latter stages of the South African War. That badge, in its turn, was modified slightly to form the badge of the Australian Instructional Staff, as the Instructional Corps used to be called in those days. It was again subjected to a slight modification to form the badge of the A.I.F. in 1914.

EVEN MILLIONAIRES GO HUNGRY

A young French airmen, who escaped from Vichy France not long ago, told in a British broadcast of the internal conditions in the occupied territory. He had been staying, he said, in the Riviera—former mecca of millionaires—where the hotels were crowded with rich, Parisiennes.

When he left he hadn't tasted butter—or margarine—for six months. He hadn't had meat for a month. Fish? There was no fish. All the fish worth eating was sent to Paris for the German officers. The bread was the coldest he had ever tasted. He had to make his own using flour sent in by the French government. He didn't mind the mud—and about as palatable—what they got of it. That for the French, who eat so much of it, must be a sore deprivation.

Coffee is mainly a subsistence matter. Any cook who didn't know what coffee means to a Frenchman! Of sugar, the allowance per head was under half a pound a month. And olive oil—the main crop of the south, and so essential to every Frenchman, so those grown by the crop the Germans took it all away.

The men of Vichy tell the people the Germans see that they do—that the scarcity of food is all the fault of the British blockade. But even though semi-starving, their countrymen, he said, were not so stupid as to believe that. Everyone has a story of food being taken away "to feed the Boche." Nevertheless, the Germans were also worn as words by the remaining twenty per cent., may be five per cent. believe in a German victory. They had been taught to live on it by their "Petain, 'the Great Marshall.'" Those figures, he insisted, were not guesswork. The state of the country is estimated every week by means of the postal censorship. And you can bet Admiral Darlan has the figures on his desk every day.

Everybody in France, he emphasised, listens to the BBC. Let us hope the news bulletin which stricken France waits for will not be long delayed.

EUROPE'S HEART STILL BEATS

Czechoslovakia is the heart of Europe, and one of Hitler's worthy predecessors, Bismark, said that, without holding Bohemia, no one can be master of Europe. Today the heart of Europe is subject to British rule. It is not easy, he said, that in an occupied country, the remaining twenty per cent. believe in a German victory. They had been taught to live on it by their "Petain, 'the Great Marshall.'" Those figures, he insisted, were not guesswork. The state of the country is estimated every week by means of the postal censorship. And you can bet Admiral Darlan has the figures on his desk every day.

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TREATMENT BY NOISE

Here is one of the most interesting medical discoveries made during the war. It concerns an entirely new treatment for "noise shock." For most sick persons quiet is an essential part of their treatment; but there are at least some patients for whose recovery noise is necessary.

Two mental experts, working in a military hospital have been studying the treatment of mental disturbances due to gun-fire, shell-bursts, exploding bombs, sirens and dive-bombing planes. Treatment on orthodox lines, by rest, by physical training, games and occupational therapy did a good deal, but not enough. Their patients were still over-sensitive to such noises as a slamming door, or a noisy automobile exhaust. They started violently at any unusual noise. In fact, hospital was too quiet for them. They had to restore to normal the victims of excessive noise.

The doctors then borrowed from the BBC their gramophone records of warfare noises, of anti-aircraft and machine guns. The sound of planes and sirens, explosions, and so on. The patients were told in simple terms what was to be done. They were reminded that human beings can get used to any noise if they have enough of it. Those who live by a railway know this. And so they were subjected to the very same noises which had caused their break-down.

Their reactions were immediate. They were those of excitement—even terror, or re-living the emotional experiences which had terrified them. They trembled they sweated—all signs of great anxiety. The noise brought back their anxieties; but they faced and conquered them. These men regained their self-control and their confidence.

FRENCH SCHOOL-GIRL HEROINE

A young girl, lately arrived in England from occupied France, told in a BBC Radio Newstory the story of her remarkable escape.

Students at her school, she said, made themselves a real nuisance to the Nazis. One day two of the boys managed to fix a French army revolver in a capital way. Shortly afterwards a French officer—a friend of her family—set fire to the local German canteen and to some lorries. One of the boys was arrested; also the officer. The latter contrived to escape. This schoolgirl learned that desk by desk in her school. So she escaped with the officer. They got into occupied France, and although the Gestapo was on the lookout for them, they reached Meur- sieles.

The officer obtained permission to go to Northern France to join the French army there, and to take his "daughter.

Once in Africa he planned their real escape. He brought a fishing boat, an engine, and sails. With two other Frenchmen who wanted to join General de Gaulle they set off, with a few tins of food and about eighteen gallons of water. Unhappily, most of this proved undrinkable, and they had to be rationed to half a pint each day.

After twenty hours at sea the engine broke down. They had to put up a sail, and row as well. Two days later, off the Spanish coast, a strong current blew them ashore. Fortunately they met no soldiers; only fisher-folk, who helped them.

At sea again they were afloat for three more days. The last night was very bad—a high sea and water pouring into the boat, and nearly all of them were very sick.

Next morning, the weary little crew spotted a powerful water boat. Spanish, perhaps? They took down the Free French flag from their mast. As it drew nearer, they saw the ensign of the Royal Navy. Their relief needed no description. "It didn't take us long to understand one another," this young schoolgirl said, "and soon we were aboard the British ship and heading for Gibraltar."

WEEP FOR THE ITALIANS

I am not one of those who think that the Italians should be laughed at. On the contrary, I think they are a subject for tears rather than ridicule. For here are an intelligent, humane and kindly people being bullied to make a German holiday. You may consider that it serves them right for having accepted Mussolini. But they are not so much to blame. Italy was very sick in 1922. She then took a dose of Mussolini, because she seemed to be a necessary tonic. Unfortunately she took an overdose. An overdose of a tonic is poison.—Colin Coote, "Pity the Poor Italians."
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RETURNED NURSES' HOSTEL FUND

The donations to this Fund to the end of 1941 amounted to more than £1,700, which, after allowing for the small expenses (printing and postage mainly) was a sufficient response to justify the committee in making a definite move to establish the Hostel. A house in Ord-street, West Perth, has been obtained on very favourable terms, and will be furnished and prepared for use immediately. The cost of maintaining and conducting the Hostel will, of course, depend upon the number who wish to make use of it. That number at this stage, can only be assumed. It will be necessary for the supporters of the Hostel to make periodical donations to allow the committee to carry out the scheme as intended.

The Fund has a permit from the War Funds Council to conduct a street appeal on Friday, January 23, when it is hoped that the public will respond in a generous manner.

Organised helpers for the street collection will be gratefully accepted, if they will notify the Hon. Secretary of the Returned War Nurses' Hostel Fund, A.M.P. Chambers, or the W.A. Sportsmen's Organising Council, Howard-street, Perth. The latter body is organising the collection on behalf of the Hostel Fund.

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STATE EXECUTIVE

At the first meeting of the year, held on January 7, there were present Messrs. Gates, Olden, Collett, Panton, Cornell, Watt, Kahal, James, Margolin, Nicholas, Thorn, Williams, Fairley, Logie, Edmondson, Patton, Smith, Warner, Abbott, Johnstone and Newton. Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Anderson, Stewart, Philip, Denton, Zeifert, Wood, Whitten, Hylton and Simpson.

Sympathy.—It was agreed to send a letter of sympathy to Colonel Margolin, who was absent through ill-health. Similar sympathy in his recent illness, with the Executive's wishes for his speedy recovery, was extended to Colonel Denton.

Visitor.—Mr. Frank Amos, president of the Mount Marshall sub-branch, was formally welcomed to the meeting.

Commonwealth Grants Commission.—The State President advised that arrangements had been made to welcome members of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, who arrived in Western Australia that morning. The chairman and one member are returned soldiers. It was decided that a function to welcome them would take place in the Board Room at Anzac House at 5 p.m. on January 8.

G.O.C. Western Command.—It was agreed that Major-General R. E. Jackson, who is retiring from the appointment of G.O.C. Western Command should be invited to a valedictory function on Monday, January 12. The State President advised that he had been in touch with the new G.O.C., Major-General Eric Plant, and that arrangements would be made for his welcome at a later date.

Building Proposals.—The State President reported that he had recently discussed building proposals with the Lord Mayor, having in mind the aspirations of the League and the Citizens' Reception Council in respect to building. The Lord Mayor had suggested that the matter be discussed with two representatives of the Citizens' Reception Council. This discussion took place on December 13. At a result, Mr. Zeifert, representing the Citizens' Reception Council, attended the meeting of the Management Committee on December 16, at which certain proposals were made in regard to taking over part of Anzac House and the vacant land on the east side. However, at a meeting of the Building Committee on December 22, it was learnt that the Citizens' Reception Council had accepted the offer of premises in Mill-street, and the Building Committee had agreed that, in view of the different building position in respect of tradesmen and material, to leave the calling of the next meeting to the discretion of the State President.

Welcome Committee.—The Welcome Committee reported having arranged for representatives of the Greek Ex-Servicemen's Legion of Australia to visit Hollywood Hospital. The State President reported on a function organised by the Women's Auxiliary for the entertainment of returned men.

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Visits.—Reports on visits were received from the following:—State President (Mr. Hawthorn-North Leederville, and Carlisle), Colonel Fairley (Hollywood Hospital), Mr. Edmundson (Hollywood Hospital and Sun set), Mr. J. Cornell (Norseman), Colonel Margolin (Red Cross Meeting).

Congress Resolutions.—The Federal Executive suggested that only those resolutions passed by last year's Federal Congress, which have a direct bearing on the war effort and defence, should be referred to the Federal Government. The State President had agreed to this suggestion on behalf of the Western Australian Branch. His action was approved. In connection with the Congress resolution advocating the conscription of wealth and man-power, a reply was received from the Federal Government stating that every step would be taken to ensure the utilisation of man-power in the best manner, in order to produce the maximum war requirements.

Christmas Relief.—The Federal President's suggestion that fifty per cent. of the Christmas grant be refunded to the Commonwealth Government, which had already been agreed to by the State President, was adopted.

Sub-Branch Officials.—The appointment of officials as advised by the Mount Barker and

the Mount Lawley-Ingledwood sub-branches, was confirmed.

R.S.L. Broadcasts.—The following roster was arranged for R.S.L. broadcasts:—January 14, Mr. T. S. Edmundson; January 21, Mr. H. K. Kahan; January 28, Mr. D. W. Faton; February 4, Mr. H. E. Smith.

Aged Sailors' and Soldiers' Relief Fund.—The Wyalkatchem sub-branch forwarded a cheque for £50, representing money which had accumulated over the past ten months for the Aged Sailors' and Soldiers' Relief Fund. It was agreed that a letter of appreciation be forwarded to this sub-branch for its continued efforts on behalf of this fund; also that their letter be published in the "Listening Post."

Home Guard.—The Wyalkatchem sub-branch forwarded a resolution which recommended that the Prime Minister introduce legislation for the formation of a Home Guard amongst all physically fit men within the specified ages, who are at present man-powered, and to make compulsory their joining Home Guard units and attending parades for training purposes.

It was agreed that Wyalkatchem be advised of Federal Congress resolutions on these matters and of the reply received from the Prime Minister.

Affixing Seal.—Approval was granted by the Trustees to affix the Seal-on Army Form P.107 Final Release in connection with the White Hart Hotel, Beverley.

Prisoners-of-War.—A communication was received from the Kalgoorlie sub-branch in regard to transfer of Prisoners-of-war.

War Effort.—The Wyalinga sub-branch expressed its dissatisfaction with Australia's war effort. A reply was left to the President.

H.M.A.S. Sydney.—An appeal for funds for a new H.M.A.S. Sydney was received.

Australian Military Educational Council.—Mr. Nicholas was advised to receive a letter from Mr. Medley, of the Australian Military Educational Council, asking if he would accept a position on the State Council. He was authorised to reply stating that he had already been appointed the League's representative on that Council.

State Warden S.S.L.—Mr. Nicholas tendered his resignation as State Warden of the S.S.L. owing to pressure of business.

It was agreed that his resignation be accepted with regret, and that the Executive record its appreciation of the very excellent services rendered by Mr. Nicholas during his occupancy of that office since the death of the late Rabbi D. I. Freedman.

Mr. Nicholas suggested that Mr. S. V. Stockman be asked if he would accept the position of State Warden. This was agreed to.

CALINGIRI

The annual meeting was held at Mr. Plant's residence on December 17, 1941. There was a good attendance of members (several from Boulder and Yerington), with Mr. D. K. Fordham presiding. Letters were received from comrades overseas: W.O.T. Burbridge, Signaller R. Goudge, Private S. R. King (a very regular correspondent), Gunner C. E. Shaw, and L.A.C. Bingham (still in Australia). A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Plant for the use of the room for meetings. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: D. K. Fordham (President), H. Franklin (Vice-President), J. McGil (Secretary); Committee: Messrs. F. Sheddon, H. Martin, J. Russell, N. A. Fordham, J. Tru man, K. A. King; Finance Committee: D. K. Fordham, F. Sheddon, H. Franklin; Auditors: Messrs. T. H. Halse, C. E. Chitty; Press Correspondent: H. Franklin. Meeting for January will be the 21st Anniversary of the branch on January 28 at 8 p.m.

VICTORIA PARK

The spirit of Christmas was evident at the December meeting. After routine business had been dealt with the Diggers of the past and present wars gathered around the festal board and made merry. Included were visitors from Kalgoorlie, South Perth, and other sub-branches. Returned Diggers J. H. Brown and Hughie O'Meagher were welcomed back. Jack McFarlane gave sleight-of-hand, a quartette of Big Jim, Ben, Roy and Stolly under the batten of Wally (the world's worst conductor) kept everyone amused. Jack Cunningham at the piano was tip-top, and community singing completed a real Digger night.

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JANUARY 15, 1942
DWELLINGUP AND DISTRICTS
In the report of the unveiling of an Honour Board by the Osborne Park sub-branch, it was stated that this was the first Honour Board unveiled in this State in honour of men of the present war. While sincerely congratulating Osborne Park on a very fine effort, our Dwellingup correspondent points out that the Dwellingup and Districts sub-branch held a similar ceremony on June 7, of last year, in the presence of 400 people. As the State President (Mr. A. Yeates) was unable to be present, the ceremony was performed by the sub-branch President, who paid a tribute to members and the fine type of young men who had enlisted from the district for service in the present war. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President thanked the General Manager of the Banksidale Railway Mill (Mr. Holmes) and the Local Manager (Mr. Huxtable) for donating the seasonal jarring board from which it was made. Thanks were also accorded to that good old Digger and sub-branch worker G. McMeekin, who put in many weeks of work turning the rough jarring into a beautifully polished and splendid Honour Board.

ALBANY
President A. H. Richardson took the chair at a well-attended meeting on December 2, Mr. Broomhall, and Pte. Subter (2/32nd Bn.) were welcomed as new members. In responding, Private Subter mentioned he had served in Tobruk with Russell Richardson, the President's son. The President reported that action had been taken to entertain visiting members of the R.A.A.F. Arising out of the minutes, the President reported that the stationmaster had not informed him that the district engineer had been in Albany. He had not, therefore, had an opportunity of arranging for a supply of paint for renovating the Institute. He would again make arrangements to be informed of the district engineer's next visit. Messrs. Vaughan, R. Hall and Gealer were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for running the goose club. Mr. Whiteford's proposal to run a shooting gallery to raise funds was held over, so that arrangements might be made for a suitable night. The State Secretary wrote in reference to a record of Albany enlistments. A copy of this letter is to be sent to the Town Clerk for whatever action the municipal council may desire to take. The State Secretary also congratulated the sub-branch on the success of the local Poppy Day sales. The amelioration fund will benefit from these sales to the extent of £12/19/3. Mr. J. Page handed in £2/10/- which had been received from the sale of dahila bulbs from the Memorial Gardens.

WYALKATCHEN
The 15th annual meeting was held on December 20, when G. H. Riches presided over 17 members. One motion by H. A. Diver evoked discussion, and was passed for submission to Federal Executive. This motion was a good one, and, if made law, it will turn the civilian army into an excellent body of guerilla troops should our shores be invaded. It was pointed out at the meeting that every man in the country who by his mode of living and his environment is a natural-born soldier, having the bushcraft and initiative and only requires a brushing-up on army manoeuvres and the handling of arms, etc., to be a good mobile resistance against invasion. After the meeting, the members joined the women's auxiliary and a beautifully attended social evening was spent. The vice-president (Mr. H. A. Diver) gave the toast of our fighting services. This was short and to the point. Mr. Diver contented himself by reminding us old blokes what we owe to our gallant sons of the younger generation generally. The toast of "The Ladies" was responded to by the president of the women's auxiliary (Mrs. E. H. Rice). After this Miss Riches, supported by Mr. E. H. Rice, paid glowing tribute to the worth of Mrs. Thomas as a member of the women's auxiliary and the chief poppy seller, and handed her, on behalf of the R.S.L., a beautifully handbag. Mr. Riches then presented Mr. Rice with a Certificate of Service on the occasion of his re-election for the sixth year as hon. secretary. His remarks were supported by Messrs. Diver and Mosel. In response, Mr. Rice thanked the sub-branch and traced his activities with the League over a period of 21 years. He made an impassioned appeal for 100 per cent. membership from the sub-branch and the whole of the southern warriors, as through unity we can do much for our fellow man, and not only returned soldiers at that.

SUBIACO
The sub-branch has the Smoke Social, which was well up to Subiaco standard—verbum sap., as we scholars say—and a Christmas shivoo (as we sportsmen call it), on which occasion members entertained some of the Home Guard and a member of the Buffs. Not that our existence has been all pleasure and junketing. The more serious pursuits, such as draughts and snooker, have been enjoyed with much earnest talk at monthly meetings and the conscientious distinction of the pig. Talking of draughts recalls that we have had the pleasure of a visit from the maestro—the great Boss. He handed over a handsome trophy donated by a very handsome trophy for competition in rifle-shooting. Charlie Perry, an old and valued friend of the sub-branch, has also given a donation towards a sports trophy. Mr. Rice, paid his final tribute to members and the Institute. He would again make appeal for whatever action the Board is in a position to do to build the club rooms.

ARMADALE
The monthly meeting was held on December 10 in the club rooms, Mr. Spencer mentioning that the building of the new R.S.L. Hall in Memorial Park, many unforeseen difficulties have arisen. The Armadale Road Board, which has control of the proposed site, recently passed a notice of motion that the Armadale R.S.L. be advised that with their approval the Board is prepared to consider raising a loan to build the club rooms. However, at the last meeting, the Board received a letter from the sub-branch members who use their best endeavours to have the title of the site transferred from the Board to the sub-branch. On a motion it was agreed to do everything possible in an endeavour to bring about the transfer. Thus the Road Board is sympathetic to the idea, but ineffective. Members of the sub-branch believe they could build the club rooms themselves, provided they had clear access to the title of the land. They also consider a matter of necessity—and are prepared to go to endless trouble—to provide a suitable place of comfort and recreation facilities for the new—and it is hoped numerous—A.I.F. men when they return home and to civil life.

MT. HAWTHORN-NORTH
Members had a busy time during the month of December. The Ladies' Night was not as successful as the previous ones; nevertheless, a very enjoyable night was spent by all those who came along. Dancing and musical items were indulged in. The committee worked very hard, and their efforts were well rewarded. Another good night was the members' Christmas Break-up, which took the form of a Smoke Social, and proved to be the biggest success one could have wished for. The night was spent with community singing led by Jack Holman and his fellow artists, and the orchestra. We thank them all for their good work. During the night there were two presentations for success in sport during the year. Herb Starick received a prize for his success as a rifle shot in scoring the biggest successful number of bulls, so Hitler had better look out for our snipers. Billy Rovess received his trophy for a darts tourney, but Bill reckoned that how he came to win was somebody must have shifted the target, or else he must have been the best player. The children's Christmas Party was

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a huge success, and how the children did enjoy themselves! What with ice cream, ginger beer, cakes, lollies, etc., it was no wonder that the local chemists sold out of castor oil. They enjoyed themselves with dancing and singing. The women’s auxiliary put in a lot of hard work, and the sub-branch thanks them. The next meeting on January 29 is nomination night. The elections will be held on January 29, when we hope to see a large roll-up of members. Returned men of this war will be given a special reception.

GLOUCESTER PARK

Sub-branch members are reminded that subs. for 1942 are now due. Influenza has taken toll of a few members during the past week, and we hope soon to have them in harness again. Our deepest sympathy goes to Vern Witney and Phil Glover, who suffered the sad loss of a wife and mother respectively.

WEST LEEDerVILE-WEMBLEY

The annual elections took place on January 12. The results were:—President W. McCulloch; Vice Presidents V. E. Troode (Snr.), J. Everett, E. J. Stephens; Auditor F. Cornish; War Memorial Warden F. P. Gulley; Sub-Wardens E. Tonkinson and W. Haines; Sports, Director W. Kirton; Publicity Officer V. E. Troode; Committee R. Campbell, G. Daniel, H. J. Hains, G. Harper, H. E. Harris, A. Hood, A. Hughes, V. Kinsman, W. Lehmann, H. S. Munday, E. Tonkinson, G. Warden, F. Webber, W. Haines, J. Harvey. Mr. Geo. H. Newton, who has so ably carried out the duties of Secretary and Treasurer for some time, stated that it would be impossible for him to continue. The sub-branch has not yet been able to fill this vacancy, and George, as usual, will carry on until that vacancy can be filled. George has done a particularly good job during the last twelve months.

The membership has steadily increased, and at 31/12/41 there were 172 members, most of whom were fully financial.

We were pleased to receive a cheque from Dr. Donaldson from overseas.

The Annual Smoko held in December was voted a great success, and appeared to be generally enjoyed by all.

Bridge evenings are held each Friday evening, and members are asked to support them.

The Annual Picnic has been cancelled in view of the present-day conditions.

A contribution of 3d. per member has already been sent to the West Perth sub-branch to help in renovating work in Honour Avenue, King’s Park.

Mr. Jimmie Everett reported at some length on the activities of the Home Guard. The local unit is doing good work, and much enthusiasm is shown. New members will be very welcome from time to time. The unit meets every Sunday morning at 10 a.m. as before.

Members decided to bring along contributions of aluminium, brass and copper utensils to each meeting. They were asked to put such utensils out of action before depositing them in the sub-branch Q.M. Store.

The financial position of this sub-branch is sound. Members have now been able to make a further contribution to the war effort by purchasing more War Savings Certificates.

The retiring President (Mr. H. Holland) submitted an interesting report. Owing to “Y” Coy. duties over a number of months Harry has not been able to do all he would like to do, but we know how he pulls his weight, and we can always look to him to be a most useful member.

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LESLIE K. MCDONALD, Branch Manager

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<th>Capital</th>
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STATE EXECUTIVE

The last State Executive meeting for the year was held on December 15. Much business was discussed, mainly the playing of Father Christmas. Owing to the goodness and generosity of many country auxiliaries we were able to give Christmas cheer to Diggers at Heathcoat, Edward Millen, Wooroloo, Home of Peace, and in the civilian wards of Perth Hospital. Lemnos and Sunset Home are being held over till Easter, so we sent them our greetings with the promise for the future.

On December 22 Diggers from the present war, who were in various hospitals, were entertained at a luncheon in Antac House. About 130 boys attended. The State President (Mr. A. Yeates) and the State Secretary (Mr. D. Benson), with Mrs. McKinlay (Auxiliary State President) and Mrs. Hopperton (State Secretary) joined the boys at their luncheon. During the afternoon a musical programme and special turns by pupils of the Gable Williams Dancing Academy were given.

New Year has dawned—we have a lot before us; but unity and sincerity in our work will lighten labours. The first meeting will be held on January 19.

In conclusion, officers and members of the State Executive extend to sister auxiliaries the Season’s Greetings, and trust their work will be lightened with the thought that “No sacrifice of ours is too great for the man that has served, or is serving, his country.”

VICTORIA PARK

No general meeting was held in December because of the holidays; but members are reminded that a record attendance is hoped for on January 23 at 7.30 p.m. at the first meeting of the New Year.

A Social Evening was held on December 17, when the Goode Club was drawn. The following were the winning tickets:—(1) 1078, (2) 879, (3) 689, (4) 56, (5) 381, (6) 1148, (7) 1294, (8) 314, (9) 417, (10) 1279, (11) 281, (12) 270.

On December 18 Mrs. Barrett (President) entertained the committee to a Christmas Party, and a most enjoyable time was spent.

On December 21 members of the Auxiliary took afternoon tea and the usual Christmas cheer to the patients of the Edward Millen Home, and a concert arranged by Mrs. Prue was greatly enjoyed.

SUBIACO

The monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, December 17. About 40 members were present. Mrs. Turpin (President) was in the chair. A telegram containing Christmas greetings to the Auxiliary was received during the meeting from Mrs. Cardell-Oliver, M.L.A., Mrs. Cardell-Oliver entertained members of the Auxiliary to afternoon tea at Parliament House during the month, and showed the ladies over Parliament House afterwards. Her very gracious gesture was greatly appreciated by all the members who were able to be present, and a very entertaining and instructive time was spent. Apologies were received from Mesdames Cardell-Oliver, M.L.A., Shand, Edwards, Birch, Stone, Condon, Elverson and Howell. The picnic to Mosmans, arranged by the Auxiliary for the Lemnos patients, was very successful, and a letter of thanks was sent to Mr. Proser for his contribution towards the picnic expenses. It was decided that the Auxiliary would make camouflage kits. Mesdames Stone, Lester and James visited the Home of Peace during the month, and in future Mesdames Bessjon and Horne will visit St. John of God Hospital in order to get in touch with the wives of present-day sailors, soldiers and airmen. Mesdames Sadler and Shaw will visit King Edward Hospital, and Mesdames Pope and Stone the Hollywood Hospital. The meeting closed with a presentation to the President (Mrs. Turpin) of flowers and greetings for Christmas by Mrs. Pope on behalf of the Auxiliary. Mrs. Turpin suitably responded.

MOUNT HAWTHORN

Just before Christmas a number of ladies visited The Old Women’s Home, and provided a nice afternoon tea. The old ladies enjoyed items and community singing, and gifts were presented. It was really worth the effort to see how the poor old ladies enjoyed it. A letter of thanks was received from Sunset in appreciation of the annual outing and tea. A very nice social evening was tended by the Auxiliary by the sub-branch. We thoroughly enjoyed it, especially the ice cream. Over 100 War Savings Certificates have passed through our groups, and we are still going ahead. A visit was made to the soldiers in civilian wards, as well as the Repatriation ward and Edward Millen for Christmas. At the conclusion of the December meeting all members sat down to a dainty supper, and all bade for a more peaceful and victorious New Year. A children’s Christmas party was provided as usual. It was a very big gathering, and the children had a good time. At the first meeting in the New Year a letter was received from Wooloro, thanking members for Christmas cheer. Several very nice letters were received from soldiers who had received parcels through the Auxiliary. Great praise is due to Mrs. Bevan, who is in charge of the wool. With the help of Mrs. Lee and Mrs. H. Richardson, and through their own efforts, nearly all of the money has been made with which to buy the wool. She has a band of knitters in action. Since last June 80 parcels have been despatched by her, each consisting of socks, mufflers and balaclava cap, etc. Several members are on the sick list. We hope they will very soon be with us again.

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PAGE 30 [Document Image] JANUARY 15, 1941
YOU KNOW SOMETHING THAT NOBODY ELSE DOES

ASSOCIATIONS OF EX-SERVICE MEN

RATES: £1/1/-. PER ANNUM

<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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<tr>
<td>ARTILLERY COMRADES' ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Last Friday each month</td>
<td>W. Beedle, 459 Newcastle Street, North Perth</td>
<td>Jack Kenny, 138 Sixth Avenue, Inglewood</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/12th of month</td>
<td>W. Kruger, 79 St. Leonard's Avenue, Leederville</td>
<td>R. W. Blair, 79 William Street, North Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EX-MACHINE GUNNERS' ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>J. Douglas, 13-19c Court Street, South Perth</td>
<td>E. S. Everett, Swan Barromes, Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44th ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>As Advertised</td>
<td>Annual reunion, Monday of Show Week</td>
<td>M. Lewis, 530 Fitzgerald St., North Perth</td>
<td>E. C. Rogers, 65 Fairfield Street, North Hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>3rd Thursday, quarterly</td>
<td>Dr. C. H. Leedman, chairman: R. Rattray</td>
<td>H. W. Rigg, 26 Elizabeth Street, North Perth Phone 259494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th BATTALION ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Committee, as arranged</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>Col. E. L. Marnoch, 62 Tyrell Street, Nedlands</td>
<td>E. J. Massey, 41 Harvey St., Victoria Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th BATTALION ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>2nd Monday</td>
<td>H. J. Edwards, 57 Hamilton Street, Bayswater</td>
<td>W. C. Armstrong, 20 Rutlip Street, West Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32nd BATTALION ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Nearest Saturday, July 19</td>
<td></td>
<td>L. D. Lobban, 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>2nd Wednesday, November</td>
<td>S. Johnston, Inglewood Hotel</td>
<td>Roy Perry, 22 Cooper Street, Nedlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st and 2nd 52nd BATTALION ASSOCIATION</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Coolidge, 168 Railway Terrace, Maylands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALLY AND PERMANENTLY DISABLED SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>80 Bon Marche Chambers, Perth</td>
<td>1st Pension day of the month at 3 p.m.</td>
<td>B. J. Walmsley, 47 Belmont Street, Victoria Park</td>
<td>W. H. Carr-Boyce, Commercial Hotel, Fremantle</td>
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R.S.L. SUB-BRANCH DIRECTORY

RATES: £1/1/-. PER ANNUM

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<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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<tr>
<td>ARMADALE</td>
<td>R.S.L. Clubrooms</td>
<td>2nd Wednesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Spencer Gwyne</td>
<td>J. McLennan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALBANY</td>
<td>Soldiers' Institute</td>
<td>1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>A. H. Richardson, Albany</td>
<td>E. W. Wheeler, Grey Street, (West) Albany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALLIDU DISTRICTS</td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>When called, Sat., 8 p.m.</td>
<td>R. Pitchell</td>
<td>F. Dransfield, Ballidu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASSENDEN</td>
<td>Town Hall—Lasser Hall</td>
<td>Alternate Thursday (when possible) at 7.30 p.m.</td>
<td>H. E. Minchin, 5 Wilson St., Bassendean</td>
<td>H. Fry, 72 Railway Parade, W. Townsends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROOKTON</td>
<td>R.S.L. Clubrooms</td>
<td>1st Saturday, 9 p.m.</td>
<td>G. Greaves, Brookton</td>
<td>J. L. Hogan, Brookton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULLSEROOK</td>
<td>R.S.L. Clubrooms</td>
<td>2nd Sat., monthly, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Gus Picket</td>
<td>Bert Scantlebury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUNBURY</td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>3rd Saturday, 9 p.m.</td>
<td>H. E. Gibson, Bankside Street, Bunbury</td>
<td>W. N. Petersen, 111 Victoria Street, Bunbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAYSWATER</td>
<td>Town Hall</td>
<td>3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Staff Sergeant, 33 Anzac Street, Bayswater</td>
<td>T. Gillingham, 49 Stuart Street, North Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSSELTON</td>
<td>Soldiers' Institute</td>
<td>2nd Monday</td>
<td>F. Jones, Walsall, via Busse ton</td>
<td>L. M. Powell, Busselton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALINGIN</td>
<td>Calingin Hall</td>
<td>4th Wednesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>D. E. Fordham</td>
<td>J. McGill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANNING DISTRICTS</td>
<td>Agricultural Hall</td>
<td>2nd Sunday, 10 a.m.</td>
<td>Gordon Day, Cannington</td>
<td>R. A. Chambers, East Cannington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARNAMAH</td>
<td>Road Board Hall</td>
<td>1st Saturday each month, commencing June, 1940</td>
<td>T. H. Sorre, Clifton Street, Collie</td>
<td>John Long, Carnamah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLIE</td>
<td>Soldiers' Hall</td>
<td>Alternate Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>W. T. White, Winchester</td>
<td>H. May, Collie</td>
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<tr>
<td>CORRIGIN</td>
<td>Town Hall</td>
<td>1st Saturday each quarter, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>W. J. Russell, Bilbarin</td>
<td>A. C. Bailey, Phone 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COFFS HEADS</td>
<td>Council Hall, Jarred Street</td>
<td>1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>W. Dunne, 10 Webb Street, Connective</td>
<td>H. T. See, 17 Lomond Street, East Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAREMONT</td>
<td>Committee Room, Claremont</td>
<td>1st Thursday in each month</td>
<td>W. Ford, 13 Shenton Road, Claremont, F1909</td>
<td>Harvey G. R, 1 Thompson Road, Claremont</td>
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<tr>
<td>DARLING RANGE</td>
<td>R.S.L. Clubrooms, Conning Road, Kalamunda</td>
<td>3rd Saturday each month</td>
<td>A. P. Walters, Kalamunda</td>
<td>M. J. Johnston, Kalamunda</td>
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<tr>
<td>DENMARK</td>
<td>R.S.L. Literary Institute</td>
<td>3rd Thursday in month</td>
<td>E. Starrie</td>
<td>H. J. Nichol, Kalamunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONGARRA</td>
<td>J. Sloper's Premises, Fort Denison</td>
<td>1st Saturday each month</td>
<td>Thos. H. Clarkson, Dongarra</td>
<td>J. S. Irwin, C. Burges, Irwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONNYBROOK</td>
<td>Memorial Hall</td>
<td>Local Monday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>M. G. Baker, Donnybrook</td>
<td>Rev. J. C. Lund, Donnybrook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUMBULEYNG</td>
<td>Dumbuleyng Hall</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>C. D. Morgan, P.O. Box 29, Dumbuleyng</td>
<td>C. W. Nicolau, Dumbuleyng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWELLINGUP &amp; DISTRICTS FRED AND GEORGE DISTRICTS</td>
<td>Dwellington Hotel</td>
<td>3rd Saturday in month</td>
<td>A. H. Hills, Holyoake</td>
<td>C. H. Johnson, Holyoake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GASCOYNE</td>
<td>Soldiers' Institute, South Terrace</td>
<td>Alternate Thursday (when possible) at 7.30 p.m.</td>
<td>H. E. Hobbs, 57 Overcrow Street, East Fremantle</td>
<td>A. G. Kirby, Soldiers' Institute, South Tom, Fremantle</td>
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<td>GERALDTON</td>
<td>Goscoyne Hotel</td>
<td>1st Monday</td>
<td>Dr. J. W. Pickles, Carnarvon</td>
<td>F. J. Dunn</td>
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<td>GLOUCESTER PARK</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>W. C. Freedman</td>
<td>F. J. Lambe, 40 Ellen Street, North Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOWANGERUP</td>
<td>Soldiers' Room</td>
<td>1st Thursday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>T. V. Fowler, 5515 Minton St., North Perth</td>
<td>S. W. Stewart, Gowangerup</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Branch</td>
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<td>Date of Meeting</td>
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<td>Secretary</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GUTHA</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>1st Sunday, 3 p.m.</td>
<td>E. Wray, Gatha</td>
<td>L. T. King, 10 Carrington Park, Mt. Lowery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HARVEY</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>2nd Tuesday, 6 p.m.</td>
<td>J. B. Hylton, Great Boulder, Finistion</td>
<td>H. Ulrich, W. Bailey, Katanning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KALGOORLIE</strong></td>
<td>Soldiers' Institute</td>
<td>Every 2nd Thursday in month at 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Jock Sherritt</td>
<td>E. W. Griffith, Kalgoorlie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KIMBERLEY</strong></td>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>B. J. Hedley, 29 Ulmar St, Perth</td>
<td>H. J. Underhill, Tamworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KATANNING</strong></td>
<td>Cooinda House, Cooinda St, Perth</td>
<td>Man. Committee, 2nd Saturday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>T. O. Chambers, Katanning</td>
<td>T. G. Griffin, Katanning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KELLERBERRIN</strong></td>
<td>W. L. Boyd, c/o Wyalong Hall</td>
<td>Quarterly (committee 1st Tuesday)</td>
<td>Chas. H. Smith, Koorda</td>
<td>E. W. Robinson, Koorda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KILGAN</strong></td>
<td>Kukerin Hotel</td>
<td>Last Saturday, quarterly (Tuesdays, July-Oct.)</td>
<td>D. Hamilton, Kukerin</td>
<td>R. V. C. Davidson, Kukerin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAKE GRACE</strong></td>
<td>Wyalong Hall</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>D. Z. Ball, Lake Grace</td>
<td>W. A. Tumber, Wood, Lake Grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAKE KING</strong></td>
<td>Wyalong Hall</td>
<td>2nd Sunday in each month</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANNINUP</strong></td>
<td>Wyalong Hall</td>
<td>1st Thursday each month</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAYLANDS</strong></td>
<td>Supper-room, Town Hall, Northam</td>
<td>Alternate Thursday, 7.30 p.m. (pension week)</td>
<td>S. Horton, Alma Rd, Mt. Lowery</td>
<td>L. T. King, 10 Carrington Park, Mt. Lowery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MENZIES</strong></td>
<td>Menzies Road Board Hall</td>
<td>1st Sunday in each month</td>
<td>Eric Henderson, Menzies Suburbs</td>
<td>C. H. Jacobsen, Menzies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MERTHILDA</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>1st Monday in each month</td>
<td>R. H. Wilks</td>
<td>R. H. Wilks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIDLAND JUNCTION</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall, Railway Parade</td>
<td>1st Thursday in each month</td>
<td>J. C. Edwards, Midland Junction</td>
<td>J. C. Edwards, Midland Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOSMAN PARK</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>No change this month</td>
<td>Col. Nicholson, Mosman</td>
<td>R. G. Thomas, 7th Lillian St, Cottesloe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOORA</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>No change this month</td>
<td>C. Ryan, Moora</td>
<td>C. Ryan, Moora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOUNT BARKER</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>No change this month</td>
<td>H. A. Merton, Mt. Meller</td>
<td>H. A. Merton, Mt. Meller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOUNT MALABOR-NORTH LEEDERVILLE</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>No change this month</td>
<td>G. A. Wood, Lake Grace</td>
<td>G. A. Wood, Lake Grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUNDARING &amp; DISTRICTS</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>No change this month</td>
<td>T. A. Crisp, Mundaring</td>
<td>T. A. Crisp, Mundaring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MULLEWA</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall, Mullewa</td>
<td>No change this month</td>
<td>S. A. Crisp, Mullewa</td>
<td>S. A. Crisp, Mullewa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARVEL LOCH</strong></td>
<td>South Yuragin Hotel</td>
<td>Quarterly, 2nd Tuesday in each month</td>
<td>A. S. Graham, Narembeen</td>
<td>A. S. Graham, Narembeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NARRAMUND</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Institute, Narramund</td>
<td>Quarterly, 2nd Tuesday in each month</td>
<td>T. E. Edmondson, 38 Archdale St, Northam</td>
<td>T. E. Edmondson, 38 Archdale St, Northam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAREMBOO</strong></td>
<td>Narembeen Hotel</td>
<td>Quarterly, 2nd Tuesday in each month</td>
<td>J. H. Wylie, Narembeen</td>
<td>J. J. O'Brien, Narembeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEDLANDS</strong></td>
<td>Picture Theatre, Building, Broadway, Nedlands</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>G. A. Brown, Nedlands</td>
<td>J. H. Wylie, Narembeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEWDEGATE</strong></td>
<td>Newdegate House</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>G. A. Brown, Newdegate</td>
<td>G. A. Brown, Newdegate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NORTHEAST FREMANTLE</strong></td>
<td>Artillery Barracks, Burt Street, Fremantle</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>E. J. Tomlin, 38 Winner Ed., East Fremantle</td>
<td>E. J. Tomlin, 38 Winner Ed., East Fremantle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NORTHAMPTON</strong></td>
<td>Railway Station, N.ampton, R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>A. Barlow, Northampton</td>
<td>A. Barlow, Northampton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NORTHAM</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>R. B. James, Fitzgerald St, Northam</td>
<td>R. B. James, Fitzgerald St, Northam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NORTH PERTH</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>E. O. Davies, 77 Mabel St, North Perth</td>
<td>E. O. Davies, 77 Mabel St, North Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OSBORNE PARK</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>R. F. Wood, 149 Carr St, Leederville</td>
<td>R. F. Wood, 149 Carr St, Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERTH</strong> (Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.)</td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>W. G. Hood, 26 Thompson Rd, Claremont</td>
<td>W. G. Hood, 26 Thompson Rd, Claremont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PINDING</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>F. Archer, East Fremantle</td>
<td>F. Archer, East Fremantle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PITIARIA</strong></td>
<td>Luncheon, Y.M.C.A., Murray St, Perth</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>J. C. Laffey, Postal House, Perth</td>
<td>J. C. Laffey, Postal House, Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POINTEY</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>E. A. Scott, Pithara</td>
<td>E. A. Scott, Pithara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REEDY</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>E. C. Johnston, Quairading</td>
<td>E. C. Johnston, Quairading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTHERN CROSS</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>E. A. Scott, Pithara</td>
<td>E. A. Scott, Pithara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHENTON PARK</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>E. A. Scott, Pithara</td>
<td>E. A. Scott, Pithara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHACKLETON-KWOLYIN</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>E. A. Scott, Pithara</td>
<td>E. A. Scott, Pithara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SISIACO</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall, 61 Townshend Road, Subiaco</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>B. T. Williamson, 87 Salisbury St, West Perth</td>
<td>B. T. Williamson, 87 Salisbury St, West Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TAMBELLUP</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Club</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>R. Steel, Tambellup</td>
<td>R. Steel, Tambellup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRAVINE-YELBINI</strong></td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall, 61 Townshend Road, Subiaco</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>H. Riley, Traving</td>
<td>H. Riley, Traving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VICTORIA PARK</strong></td>
<td>Memorial Hall, South St, Perth</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>M. Robson, Kensington</td>
<td>M. Robson, Kensington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEST LEEDERVILLE - WEMYSS</strong></td>
<td>Memorial Hall, South St, Perth</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>H. Holland, 77 Tait St, Leederville</td>
<td>H. Holland, 77 Tait St, Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WUBIN</strong></td>
<td>Wubin Hall</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>A. B. Dinne, Bunyip</td>
<td>A. B. Dinne, Bunyip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAELEGERING</strong></td>
<td>Wyalong Hall</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>A. Kelly, Yelegering</td>
<td>A. Kelly, Yelegering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YORK</strong></td>
<td>Commercial Hotel, Yelegering</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>Colin Thorn, York</td>
<td>Colin Thorn, York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUMAMI</strong></td>
<td>Yawalla Hall</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>D. C. Johnson, Yawalla</td>
<td>D. C. Johnson, Yawalla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WYALKITCHEN</strong></td>
<td>Lesser Hall</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>G. H. Nicholls, Tel. No. 41</td>
<td>G. H. Nicholls, Tel. No. 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WARGOONA-HAMEL</strong></td>
<td>Memorial Hall, South St, Perth</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>C. C. Crowden, Wargonna</td>
<td>C. C. Crowden, Wargonna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEST PERTH</strong></td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>N. B. Bruce, Registrar-General's Office, Perth</td>
<td>N. B. Bruce, Registrar-General's Office, Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WICKEPIN</strong></td>
<td>Winkpin Hotel</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>C. G. Russell, Winklepin</td>
<td>C. G. Russell, Winklepin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WILUNA</strong></td>
<td>Winkpin Hotel</td>
<td>Quarterly, 3rd Thursday, March June, September, December</td>
<td>Geo. McKayden, Red Hill</td>
<td>Geo. McKayden, Red Hill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Printed and published by Edwin Stanley Wath for the IMPERIAL PRINTING CO. LTD., 197 Hay Street (East), Perth.