“The task that lies ahead

The faith which upheld the Allied cause was nowhere more sound and pure than among the peoples of Australia and New Zealand. Their very distance from the centre of the struggle made more distinct the idealism of their motives. The emotion which stirred them was purged of the local pettiness of the days before the war. For the first time, Australians of all the States in the Commonwealth, and of all sections of those States, were a united and unanimous people.”—Dr. C. E. W. Bean, in his Introduction to the Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918.

The superficial optimism which finds its outlet in wishful thinking is almost invariably swamped by a slough of pessimism when expected victory becomes disaster of the first magnitude. It is the strong man who can retain his faith when those around him oscillate between optimism and pessimism with the varying fortunes of a war. It is the strong man who can grit his teeth and look with level eyes at the future, even when disaster succeeds disaster. It is the strong man who can maintain this attitude, calm and unmove at the fortunes and misfortunes of war, sublime in the faith that he is the virile citizen of a free nation, and upheld by the belief that right must triumph in the end. That was the mental and moral outlook of the men who wrote the name “Anzac” on the pages of history in letters of living flame. Such an outlook is far removed from the smug complacency that was characteristic of our war effort, until recently. It is the outlook of men who can endure disappointment, stand up to disaster, and win the war despite the odds. That was the attitude of the first A.I.F., and we hope we are correct in believing that it is the attitude of the majority of Australians today.

Much has been said and written about the original Anzacs. They have been examined and dissected by writers, good, bad and indifferent, ever since the last war. The spoken and written generalisations have varied from the fulsome praises of over-enthusiastic admirers to the cheap diatribes of the maliciously envious. On one point, however, all critics have agreed: All have admitted the hardihood and initiative of the first Anzacs, and all have commented on their sublime faith in the cause they were fighting for, and the confidence in their own ability to further that cause. Never for a moment did the first Anzacs or those who carried on the Anzac tradition through the shambles of Fleurbaix and the Somme, through the bogs of Passchendaele and those anxious early months of 1918, admit the possibility of defeat. Even when things were at their worst in 1918 they fought on, little dreaming that the end was far nearer than they expected, or that the Hun was soon to collapse with such dramatic suddenness.

Apart from the mile-stones of time, the former war and its theatres—Gallipoli, Palestine, France and Flanders—seem very far away today. On the other hand, the war which the Anzacs of the present generation are facing is unpleasantly near. It is no invidious comparison to say that the first A.I.F. was a luckier force than the second. The Anzacs made their entry into the former war with a series of striking successes. Australia and New Zealand stripped Germany of her colonies in the Pacific. An Australian cruiser sank the German raider Emden. Australians and New Zealanders, and their British comrades in arms, shared the glory of the landing on Gallipoli. The ties of blood and brotherhood were strengthened during the succeeding months, and the evacuation of Gallipoli—the only great evacuation during the last war—has always ranked as a victory. However, what we call luck in war is very largely the offspring of competence and opportunity. Although we were not fully armed when war broke out in 1914, we were at least better prepared for what was to happen than most Empire countries. That same Japanese menace had already raised its evil head; and impelled Australia to adopt her system of universal military training, and to create a small navy and even form the nucleus of an air force. We were far better prepared for war in 1914 than we were in 1939. Not only were we practically disarmed at the outbreak of the present war, but the moral fibre of Australian political parties had been enervated by years of the most maudlin type of pacifism. That enervation and the pacifism it spawned were responsible for the ill-luck which has dogged the footsteps of our boys in this war. That enervation and pacifism are to blame for the unpreparedness which culminated on the beaches at Dunkirk, and sent our men, imperfectly equipped and without adequate air support, to fight hopeless battles in the mountains of Greece, in the valleys of Crete, and in the jungles of Malaya.

The way the men of the second A.I.F. faced this recurrence of calamity, and the fact that they are still full of fight and eager to fight the gangster forces again, is proof in itself that the spirit of Anzac inspires the forces today. The Digger of today is the same care-free lad as the Digger who landed on Gallipoli twenty-seven years ago. But when we say he is care-free, it must not be inferred that he lives merely for the moment. Diggers of both wars are capable of taking the long view of things. Out of the last war grew our League, which has done so much for the old Digger, and which is now planning in advance for the present Digger. One hears much of post-war reconstruction these days, and far too much from the very people who were so largely responsible for the muddle and mess of 1939. Such individuals certainly are not to be entrusted with the creation of a brave new world from the chaos of the present. Neither, do we think, is the millennium to be ushered in by this or
A "SOLDIERS PARTY"

By COLONEL H. B. COLLETT,
C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

In one of the Eastern States there is a move on, having for its object, it is said, the passage of an amendment to the Constitution of the R.S.S. & A.I.I. of A. so as to permit the formation of a "Soldiers' Party" organised and qualified to contest seats in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments.

There is nothing novel in this idea. It has been mooted before, and even acted upon. "Parties" of ex-service men have come and gone silently, as in the night, others still lurk somewhere in the background, and occasionally one sees a reference to them in print. Undoubtedly as a concept there is much in it to applaud, but in realisation it is destined to fail, and, if unity and strength be the objective, the odd is that results will be disappointing.

At this stage I need not elaborate upon the issues. I mention the subject mainly to suggest that your readers who were members of the old A.I.F., and can hack back on their experience of the past twenty-five years, may be able, in their wisdom, to advise the uninformed.

As is well known, the original purpose of the League was the protection and promotion of the interests of men returning from the Great War, and also the guarding of the welfare of the dependants of those who fell in the service of their country. Later was added a platform in respect to national matters upon which there could not be, nor has there been, any division of opinion amongst men patriotically minded. To secure the opportunity for voicing these needs in the future and years of experience which are at the disposal of future returned men. Many of the problems have already been solved in principle. Such things as vocational training, pensions, hospital treatment, war service homes, care of dependants, and so on, are now accepted as the responsibilities of the nation. Nevertheless, the war situation is changing with such kaleidoscopic rapidity, that the observer cannot help being sometimes a little bewildered by it all. It is obvious that, while principles will remain constant, many variants will present themselves as the result of changing times and altered circumstances. These variants will present the problems of the future; but it surely is not presuming too far if one hopes that they may be foreseen and solved in the light of past experience. These, one thinks, are the essential matters on which the old Digger must concentrate his thought, if he is to help the Digger of the present war.

It would seem that in our Democratic system of government, differences of opinion are inevitable and inescapable. Hence the existence of parties and party platforms. For its part the League faces two issues only. It can cope with these effectively and remain solid, because so long as it does not abandon the principles enunciated in its present charter, it can rely upon the support of members from within any party. The appearance of a "soldiers' party" would turn every other party against it, and so undermine the strength and standing of the whole League.

The considerable achievements which our organisation has to its credit are the result of the recognition of its importance and weight — being devoted, as it is, of all outside allegiances of a party or sectarian colour. With sound leadership and a full virile membership, its power will rapidly increase.

ALIENS OF ENEMY ORIGIN

For a long time now, there has been a feeling among League members in all States that there should be a tightening-up of regulations for the control of naturalised aliens of enemy origin. Matters came to a head when the Federal Executive, in a letter to the Prime Minister, asked the Commonwealth Government to intern all aliens of enemy origin, and to cancel naturalisation certificates, where such a step is considered desirable or necessary. A reply from the Prime Minister's Department was read at the meeting of the State Executive on April 1. It was stated that the question was already receiving the close attention of the Commonwealth Government. It was not practicable, however, to revoke a certificate of naturalisation, merely because a person was of enemy origin. Such action could be taken only for reasons laid down in the Commonwealth Nationality Act, as for ex-

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example, where a person has by act or speech shown himself disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty, has traded with or communicated with the enemy during wartime; or remains, according to the law of a State at war with His Majesty, a subject of that State.

In certain cases, the letter pointed out, before action can be taken to revoke a certificate of naturalisation, it is necessary to give the person concerned an opportunity of claiming that his case be referred to a committee of inquiry constituted by the Governor-General. If such a claim is made, it must be complied with. Since the outbreak of war, the Department of the Interior has revoked naturalisation certificates of persons of enemy origin, where such action was considered advisable, and where it could not be taken under the provisions of the Nationality Act.

At the present time the Department is considering the question of taking similar action in a number of other cases.

**HONOUR AVENUE**

The West Perth Sub-branch acknowledge further donations to date from sub-branches to their recent appeal for funds for the maintenance of His Majesty's Volunteer Corps. Donations are still being received, and will be acknowledged later.

Amount previously acknowledged in February issue, £262/6; Shenton Park, 2/1/; Upper Swan, 10/; Darling Range, 21/; Swan View-Greenmount, 12/; Gosnells, 1/; Mundaring and Districts, 11/; Waroona-Hamel, 10/; Bridgetown, 2/3/; Murray, 10/; Brunswick, 10/; Total £348/6.6.

**PRISONERS AND STUDY**

Attention is drawn once more to the need for books and general reading matter for the men in camps and hospitals. For many men, the greatest of war's hardships is the divorce from the pleasures of reading which it entails. This is an even greater hardship in the case of prisoners of war. The biggest intellectual scheme ever undertaken for prisoners of war is now being carried out from head-quarters in London of the Army's Western Command. Despite the restrictions imposed by the German authorities, some German prison camps, in which British prisoners are interned, have been supplied with as many as fifty thousand volumes. The scheme was inaugurated in London, and was carried on in C.Y.O. camps. The word "guerilla" was first used in a paragraph of eight lines. As its name implies, "guerilla warfare" is concerned with small-scale operations in restricted localities. It includes the hit-and-run tactics, exploiting the element of surprise and the intimate knowledge of country, which makes this style of fighting so harassing to an enemy, and so suitable for partially-trained or imperfectly-equipped troops. It is an aggressive form of defence adopted by a numerically weaker side, and its tactics have been employed by regular as well as irregular troops. It is not correct to call irregular troops guerilla fighters. The term used up to the end of the American Civil War was "partisan." The word "guerilla" made its first appearance in written history in Wellington's despatches of the Peninsular War. The original guerilla fighters were armed civilians, often little better than bandits, who harassed the lines of communication of both armies. The French systematically hanged or shot every guerilla they caught. Similarly, in the Franco-German War of 1870, the Germans shot every armed civilian they caught in occupied France. The French, in those days, did not apply the term "guerilla" to their own irregular fighters. They called them "franc-tireurs," or "free shooters." Such people have never been recognised as bellicents in any war, and they have always run the risk of ending their days with bullets in their bodies."

**GUERRILLA FIGHTERS**

By "A Superficial Veteran"

There was a touch of restrained but satirical humour in a recently-published report that the Volunteer Defence Corps has been trained in what are popularly known as guerilla methods of fighting. There have been many references to guerilla warfare in recent months, and all sorts of unqualified persons have been telling us the part it should play in any scheme for the defence of Australia; but, while all this clamour has been going on, the Army authorities have been quietly and methodically putting together instructors through courses of training in the types of warfare which have been found so effective behind the German lines in Russia, amid the mountain ranges of Yugoslavia, and in other places where armed bands of resolution men have been able to hold out against the Nazi aggressors.

Many of those who have had most to say about guerilla warfare, and more especially those who advocate the arming of some vague amorphous thing called a "people's army" seem to have but the haziest of notions as to the meaning of the word "guerilla." The term is often mis-used, even by military writers who should know better, and there is no agreement even as to its spelling. The Spanish word "guerilla," which means a little war, is spelt with two "r's" and two "l's", though the majority of English newspapers spell it with one "r" these days. However, only recently a leading English daily, which is noted for its impartiality, spelt the word both ways in a paragraph of eight lines. As its name implies, "guerilla warfare" is concerned with small-scale operations in restricted localities. It includes the hit-and-run tactics, exploiting the element of surprise and the intimate knowledge of country, which makes this style of fighting so harassing to an enemy, and so suitable for partially-trained or imperfectly-equipped troops. It is the aggressive form of defence adopted by a numerically weaker side, and its tactics have been employed by regular as well as irregular troops. It is not correct to call irregular troops guerilla fighters. The term used up to the end of the American Civil War was "partisan." The word "guerilla" made its first appearance in written history in Wellington's despatches of the Peninsular War. The original guerilla fighters were armed civilians, often little better than bandits, who harassed the lines of communication of both armies. The French systematically hanged or shot every guerilla they caught. Similarly, in the Franco-German War of 1870, the Germans shot every armed civilian they caught in occupied France. The French, in those days, did not apply the term "guerilla" to their own irregular fighters. They called them "franc-tireurs," or "free shooters." Such people have never been recognised as bellicents in any war, and they have always run the risk of ending their days with bullets in their bodies."

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carrying small-bore rifles, is no more likely to hold its own today against well-led regulars than did the mobs carrying pikes and flintlocks in the past.

Even efficient arms and the knowledge of how to use them are not sufficient. There must also be the knowledge of how to avoid battle with superior forces, or under circumstances that invite defeat, and to exploit the element of surprise by striking like a bolt from the blue immediately a favourable opportunity presents itself. We hear so much of Russian and Spanish guerrilla fighters these days that we seem to have forgotten that the Boers were past-masters of the tactic described. The Boer was a good shot, a good scout, a good skirmisher, a good horse-man and horse-master. Indeed, he was undeniably a most useful soldier. But all these soldierly qualities would have availed him little without his superior mobility and his knowledge of the country. If we look at the historical background of any nation that has successfully employed guerrilla tactics against a more powerful enemy, we shall find that, whether he be South African Boer, Spanish guerrillas, the backwoods partisan of the American War of Independence and the American Civil War, he has possessed some, if not all these qualities in a very marked degree. Hence, it would be dangerous as well as futile to underestimate the value of training even for the restricted types of defence that are termed guerrilla fighting. That is why most Australians will have found interest combined with satisfaction in the report of the intensive and very strenuous training that has been prescribed for the Volunteer Defence Corps.

When the young soldiers of these days, and the civilians who have never seen war of any kind, wish to put us old soldiers in our places, they tell us that this war is very different from the last one. So it is; just as the last one was different from the Boer War, and the Boer War was different from the Sudan, and so on back to the days when Joshua did a spot of daylight saving to give him time to defeat the enemies of Israel. Nevertheless, there is an underlying current of sameness about all wars. For one thing, we hear and read so much of new types of armament that we are apt to ignore the number of older implements and methods that are being revived. Even before 1914 we were told that the day of cavalry was done. The Palestine Campaign. With the advent of the tank, the doom of cavalry was again pronounced, but, on the Russian front, Cossacks have been riding into action in the old traditional style, and playing a very hard with the Boche lines of communication. After South Africa we used to be told that the sword and the bayonet were things of the past, and yet events on the Western Front proved that the bayonet could not be discarded, while it was found necessary to arm the Australian Light Horse in Palestine with the sword. In the early days of this war, it was frequently said that the bayonet was a thing of the past. However, it was used very effectively by the A.L.F. in Malaya. The account of a recent action between Chinese and Japanese troops in Burma show that, in one part, eighty per cent. of the very heavy casualties were inflicted by the bayonet. In these times of rapid action and reaction, one would be very rash to say that this or that style of fighting is out of date or obsolete, or that this or that weapon is obsolete. Only the other day I read in an English paper a serious and well-reasoned article, advocating training units of the Home Guard in the use of the bow and arrow! The main arguments in favour of this return to the days of Robin Hood by certain selected specialists, is that the weapons of the archer could be used silently without giving a position away, and of course there was the moral advantage of surprise.

In the last war, especially during the earlier phase of trench warfare, the British Army even revived the old Roman catapult for the purpose of hurling bombs into enemy trenches. The use of the hand grenade itself was merely a reversion to a mode of warfare that had been discarded nearly a century before, although the Japanese had used hand grenades against the Russians during the siege of Port Arthur in 1904-5. At times, when the trenches were unpleasantly close, our men could often hear the sound of German bugles and the blaring of German bands behind their lines. In one of his short stories of the former war, Boyd Cable relates how British and German soldiers were so close in one sector that they were able to indulge in abuse and repartee across No Man's Land. Then they sang for and at one another. Finally, a Tommy asked the enemy to oblige with the Hymn of Hate, which they did with great gusto. The German effort was encored by our men, and the enemy responded with the whole of that long and lugubrious composition, that was what they fellows wanted. The command performance enabled the platoon's mouth organist to learn the thing, and when that battalion was relieved, staff officers were astounded to see and hear British soldiers marching along singing the notorious hymn of hate to the accompaniment of the common, but useful, mouth organ.

The trumpet sounds and bugle calls of the British Army have not been heard on field of battle since the South African War, and for very good reasons. In the early days of that protracted campaign, blythe and enterprising spirits on the Boer side frequently sounded British calls, and this brought confusion and sometimes disaster to British
Lord Birdwood's Autobiography

Many of the great commanders of history have proved that those who live by the sword can also use the pen. Many generations of schoolboys had to wade through Caesar's account of his wars in Gaul. Lord Wolseley wrote a short work on the decline and fall of Napoleon, while his great contemporary, Lord Roberts, was the author of an equally short work on the Rise of Wellington. "Lord Roberts' greatest contribution to modern authorship was his autobiographical work." Forty-One Years in India." Coming down to our own times, one of the finest works of military biography published in recent years is General Wavell's life of his former chief, Lord Alanbrooke, now Field Marshal Lord Birdwood has joined the noble army of authors. He has published his life story under the title of "Khalid and Gown." The "Gown" part of the title is a reference to the fact that, at the age of 30, his boyhood dreams had been fulfilled, and he was returned to India after the former war, the battle leader of the Anzac, was Master of Peterhouse, one of the colleges of the University of Cambridge.

Old Diggers are still passionately interested in all that concerns the well-being of the Australian soldier, and they will find much to interest them in this autobiography. Perhaps the most interesting items in the book are his accounts of how he received his appointment as Corps Commander in 1914, and how he nearly received another appointment which would have been of profound interest to all Australians. There are also unstinted tributes he has paid to two outstanding Australian leaders, Sir William Bridges and Sir John Monash. Speaking of his appointment to the command of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, Lord Birdwood says: "It was on November 18 (1914) that I received a telegram from Lord Kitchener: 'I should very much like to obtain your services in Egypt.' And I knew that the command would be the first step where I propose to land and train Australian and New Zealand contingents, which you could look after. Let me know if there would be any chance of getting you by this means. We will then hit it at the earliest possible moment.' There was a hitch at the outset, because Sir Beauchamp Duff, who was Commander-in-Chief in India, had the idea that Kitchener wanted Birdwood to work with him at the War Office. 'If that is the case,' said Lord Birdwood, "I can't consider it, for I feel you are needed here (i.e., in India) more than there. But if he really intends to give you a command in the field I shall not stand in your way.

Fortunately for Birdwood and the A.I.F. Kitchener soon made his intentions apparent. Lord Birdwood did, however, miss another appointment which would have gladdened the hearts of all old Diggers. At one time he was within an ace of being made Governor-General of Australia. This was when he was on his way back to England from India, mid-way between the wars. It had been the King's desire to appoint him Governor-General, and His Majesty had even broached the subject to Mr. Scullin, who was then Prime Minister of Australia, and at that time of England. Mr. Scullin, however, stated that he had come to England with a mandate from his party to secure the appointment of an Australian as next Governor-General. As a result, Sir Isaac Isaacs, then the Chief Justice of the High Court, was appointed. Besides preventing Birdwood from becoming Governor-General, Mr. Scullin had the dubious distinction of being the Prime Minister who cut out universal training.

If Lord Birdwood has done nothing else in his book, he has reminded Australia of the debt of gratitude our country owes to Major-General Sir W. T. Bridges, who raised, trained, and commanded the 15th Australian Division. Lord Birdwood says that Australia was more close to its people than to England. Bridges, who was so exceptionally suited to the task given him, "curiously, had been educated at the King's College, Cambridge, but had later gone to Australia and entered upon his first Australian service. He had been entrusted with the important task of initiating the Duntroon Military College, of which he was First Commandant." General Bridges was a man of whom Lord Birdwood had much higher opinion than the Australian leader, for he was a master of the art of command, and Lord Birdwood says: "He was too hard and austere by nature to achieve popularity, but all agreed that he was as hard with himself as with others. Nevertheless, he was respected as a man, and he was of the greatest value to me."

General Bridges was mortally wounded by a Turkish sniper on May 15, 1915. Birdwood went to see him on the hospital ship Gascon. "I tried to cheer him up," he writes, "by saying that I was always with him. He would not have had me with him. We were always good friends. I mourned him not as a soldier, but as a personal friend, but also as a sound soldier to whom I could always turn for help and advice."

Lord Birdwood's estimate of Sir John Monash was equally complimentary. He says: "He (Sir John) was an extremely able organizer and administrator, and could be trusted to carry out any task entrusted to him. It gave me real joy to learn of the height of glory to which my old Corps rose under his command during those days, later in the..."
YEAR

year, when Haig's armies were administering the coup-de-grace to the demoralized Germans.

Lord Birdwood has much to say about the question of the selection and promotion of officers, which will be of interest in these days when one reads and hears so much drivel nonsense about "old school tie" methods of selection. It is not claimed that the college-trained officer is the most efficient battle-leader, but in the present reaction against breeding and education there is always the danger of a swing to the other extreme, and appointing to commissioned ranks all sorts of people whose only qualification is that they have been through a commissioning course. Lord Birdwood shows how the question of promotion came up after he had taken over the 5th Army. "For nearly four years," he said, "I had been in command of a corps composed very largely of citizen soldiers, with a sprinkling of professionals from the Australian Staff Corps, and of personnel from Militia units, and I had never found the least difficulty in selecting from this material one that fitted into the role I had to play, up to that of a division, and I would back my commanders and staff against those of any other corps in France. Which being so, it seemed unreasonable to suppose that units of Kitchener's Army should be unable to produce equally good men.

Preference in Government Appointments

At the meeting of the Federal Executive late in February a resolution was carried, "That representations be made to the Prime Minister with the object of ensuring the application of the principle of preference to returned soldiers to all Government appointments." The Prime Minister's Department has since advised that the terms of the resolution have been noted.

Surcharge on Canteen Orders

The Prime Minister's Department has replied to a resolution passed by last year's Congress, requesting the removal of the existing charge on Army Canteen Orders. The reply pointed out that the surcharge is the same as that adopted by the Post Office in connection with Postal Notes of similar denominations. It is designed to cover the cost of printing the orders, their distribution, accounting charges and so on. The small charge, namely, 1d., 1½d., and 2d. for Canteen Orders of 2/4, 3/6, and 5/- respectively is regarded as quite reasonable. It is pointed out that all profits earned by the Australian Defence Canteens Services are returned to the troops in the form of expenditure for the troops' benefit, and that the surcharge is an additional contribution to regimental funds. The small profit, which is not large, arising from the surcharge on Canteen Orders, is thus automatically made available to members of the forces, and if it were removed, as suggested, the cost of operating the Canteen would probably be passed on to the troops themselves. The Prime Minister's Department cannot see its way clear to recommend any departure from the existing practice.

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GENTLEMEN OF THE GUARDS

THE PASSING OF A TRADITION

By C.R. COLLINS

It was recently announced that the Guards were to be mechanised. The mechanisation of the Army has been rather late in reaching His Majesty's household troops, but all ranks were extremely excited to see it used to be said in the Service: "What the Guards do today will be in the drill-book tomorrow. Can it be that a tradition is passing? Or is it that the Guards are to be made the pioneer in something new in the way of organisation and equipment that will eventually paralyse the enemy, just as the bayonets of His Majesty's Footguards paralysed the King's enemies at Waterloo and on a hundred other critical fields?

From the great kings, like Xerxes of Persia, to the great scoundrels like Al Capone of Chicago, Hitler of Germany and Mussolini of Rome, rulers of legally constituted States, or of illegal States within the State, have had their own personal bodyguards. The "Immortals" of Xerxes were cut to pieces by the Spartans at Thermopylae. The Prætorian or palace guards of the Roman Emperors not infrequently made and unmade Caesars. The SAXON Kings of England had their bodyguards, crowds of men, who were men of good birth, bound to the ruler by ties of personal loyalty and friendship. Sometimes, as in the case of the Varangian Guards of the Byzantine Emperors, the Mamelukes of Egypt, and the Janissaries of Turkey, and the Scottish Archers and the Swiss Guards of the French Kings, the Royal Guards were specially recruited from foreign countries. This system had a double advantage. Guards of foreign birth were not so likely to be affected by waves of popular unrest, while their ignorance of the language of the country of their adoption prevented them from overhearing and betraying secrets.

Bodyguards of British kings have, with one exception that proves the rule, been born subjects of the kings they served. That exception was the famous Dutch corps, the Blue Guard, Troop Wilhem Bonte, formed by a Dutchman who came to England with his regiment in 1688; they were soon repatriated because of the popular outcry against the continued presence of foreign troops in London. The Yooemen of the Guard, which is the oldest of the King's bodyguards, as constituted today, was founded by Henry VII after the Battle of Bosworth. His son, Henry VIII, founded the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms when he ascended the throne. The King's Bodyguard in Scotland is the Royal Company of Scottish Archers, and this Company still parades with bows and arrows. These formations, however, have long ceased to be a part of the establishment of the Regular Army. The Household Troop within the Orangie. These regiments of establishments that followed the former war comprised the two regiments of Lifeguards, the Royal Horseguards, the eight regiments of Dragoon Guards, and the Brigade of Footguards. Each regiment is officered by professional soldiers. There is a slight connection between Australia and the 6th Dragoon Guards. This regiment is the only regiment of Dragoons which wears blue in the country. These regiments, from the origin in the Dragoon squadron of the Royal Horseguards. This regiment was named the Carabiniers by William of Orange in recognition of the squadron's valour at the Battle of the Boyne. In those days only crack regiments were called "carabiniers." But the connection with Australia is shown in the service nickname of the regiment some forty years ago, "The Caribs" as they are nicknamed now were then called "Tichborne's Own," or "The Wagga Wagga Guards." These names are allusions to the fact that the missing baronet, Sir Roger Tichborne, is half a brother to the Wagga Wagga Guards, while Orton, the man who impersonated him, once kept a butcher's shop in Wagga Wagga.

The regiments of the Footguards, which in normal times consisted of three battalions each, were formed virtually on the field of battle. The three senior regiments date back to the Civil War. The Irish Guards were formed by Queen Victoria, in recognition of the gallantry displayed by Irish Regiments of the Line in the South African War. The Welsh Guards took the field for the first time in the former war against Germany. Knowing the old Army fairly well, and recognising that discretion is the better part of discretion, I studiously refrain from saying which is the oldest regiment in the Army. The Grenadier Guards dates back to 1659 to three arms of the service, and by no fewer than five infantry regiments, including the Grenadier and the Coldstream Guards. The seniority of corps laid down in Army Regulations of 1789 made the established seniority of regiments has been determined by consideration of whether the unit was on the side of the King or of the Parliament in the Civil War. For example, the Grenadier Guards, originally the First Foot Guards, were formed of Compagnons who had followed Charles II into exile and had fought as a unit in the service of France. The Coldstream Guards were originally Roundhead troops. They served with General Monk in Scotland, and when he went to London to restore the monarchy. They derive their name from the little town of Coldstream, where they were quartered for a time before the Restoration. Monk's troops were then called the "Coldstream Guard," which they were re-enlisted in the service of Charles II. That short break in service made all the difference in seniority, but the argument over antiquity will never be settled.

In this connection it may be noted that in 1672 the House of Commons declared that the Militia, the Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners and the Yoemen of the Guard were the "only lawful forces of the Crown." From that it would appear that the three senior regiments of the Footguards commenced their career by being unlawful organisations. Two battalions of the Scots Guards were maintained separately in their own country after the Restoration. They were brought to London in 1682 and 1688, and came on to the English establishment after the Treaty of Union in 1707.

The Grenadier Guards were actually the last of the old British Grenadier Guards, families, and in the 1920s the regiment which had been used during the siege warfare of the sixteenth century, the first regular establishment of Grenadiers was made during the Siege of Lille in 1667, when four men of each company of the French Regiment du Roi were detached and trained as grenade throwers. It was not long before French infantry regiments had their grenadier companies, and the fashion soon spread to Eng...
land. Grenadiers were attached to each of the battalions of English and Scottish infantry in 1678. They formed part of the force which James II encamped on Hounslow Heath to overawe the Londoners at the time of the trial of the Seven Bishops. John Evelyn describes them as a new sort of soldiers, who wore furred caps with coped crowns. They carried hatchets and swords, in addition to their fire-locks and plug bayonets. They were instructed to sling their fire-locks, ignite and hurl the grenades into forts and trenches. For this action, there were in Evelyn’s time no fewer than ten words of command. The duties performed by Grenadiers were more arduous than those of ordinary foot-soldiers; hence the tallest and strongest men were always selected for this service. At a later period every battalion had its grenadier company, and that organisation persisted until the Crimean War period.

It is open to argument whether or not the bearskins or the Footguards are a survival of the furred caps of the first Grenadiers. An illustration in an old manual, published in 1745, shows a grenadier of the Footguards with a grenade and match alight, wearing the mitre-like head-gear of the period. The front of this was brass. The Grenadier regiments of the Prussian Guards, and the Russian Regiment of Peter and Paul wore this type of head-gear right up to 1914. The Old Guard of Napoleon wore high slim bearskins, possibly with the idea of making the troops look taller and more terrifying. Bearskins began to be worn by the Grenadier companies of the British Army during the Peninsular War. In shape, these were similar to those worn by the French Guards, but the men of the ordinary companies of the Footguards continued to wear the shako of the ordinary infantry. It was not until after Waterloo that the bearskin became the universal head-dress of the Brigade of Guards.

The 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards is one of the few British infantry units which has the right to march through the City of London with bayonets fixed, without first securing the permission of the Lord Mayor. During the 18th Century, officers of the Grenadier Guards were allowed to hire out a certain proportion of their men for domestic service, and to use the funds thus obtained for the regimental mess. This practice earned the Grenadiers the unenviable, if only contemporary nickname of “The Coal Heavers.” Perhaps it was a memory of this which lent vigour to the successful protest lodged by the General Officer Commanding the Brigade of Guards, after the South African War, when street-cleaners in the service of the London County Council were issued with caps similar to those worn by Guardsmen in walking-out dress.

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A soldier's son and a soldier's daughter stood up in front of the Rev. Gardiner in St. Paul's Church of England, Beaconsfield, on March 25 and answered "I will" to a number of leading questions. The bride was Eliza Carol, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. T. Langdon, of South Fremantle, and the lucky bridesmaid was Corporal Archibald John Collins, only son of Captain and Mrs. C. R. Collins, of West Perth. The bride's father is a wealthy Fremantle business man, who fought the good fight in the former war with the 28th Battalion. The bridesmaid has since resumed his active service "somewhere in Australia" with a unit of the 1st Armoured Division. His father is Captain "Dick" Collins of the Australian Broadcasting Commission and "The Listening Post." His uncle, who was M.O. of the 48th in the other war, is also well known to many Diggers in this State.

Mr. Charles J. Butcher, a member of the Mubinizkin sub-branch, answered the Last Call early in the present year, and was buried in the Kununurra Cemetery. The late Mr. Butcher was a veteran of three wars. He was an officer of the North Highlanders, who served in the 16th and 48th Battalions during the war of 1914-18. Since his death his widow and family have suffered a further bereavement. A son, who was a member of the present A.I.F., died of illness in Northam Hospital. We join with the Mubinizkin sub-branch in extending heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family.

Two of the young men who obtained their degrees of Bachelor of Science in Engineering at this year's graduation ceremony are sons of well-known Diggers. William David Benson, who is doing his bit now with the Engineers, is the elder son of the State Secretary. Kenneth John Kelsall is the son of a well-known member of the Press sub-branch, who was, until recently, on the publishing staff of "The West Australian." Kelsall senior was doing full-time duty with a Garrison unit until sickness put him in hospital. Until lately he was in hospital. We hope the boy's graduation will herald a steady recovery.

Bert Rigg, vice-president of the North Perth sub-branch, has taken over the duties of honorary secretary of the Totally and Permanently Disabled Soldiers' Association. Bert does not enjoy the best of health himself, but he is one of those lads for whom you can't have enough help. In the interests of the League, the T.P.D.S.A. have their rooms in 33 Barrack Street, Perth, on the second floor of the Bon Marche Buildings. Members will be at home to visitors on any week day between noon and 4 p.m.

Members of the Nedlands sub-branch have heard with great sorrow of the death of Mrs. Gordon Thomson in St. Andrew's Hospital, on March 25. The deceased lady was the widow of the late Gordon Thomson, one of the most popular and deeply revered presidents of the Nedlands sub-branch who has ever had. During his term of office the late Gordon Thomson received a great support from his good wife, and since he has been ill she has worked wonderfully to keep his business going. The late Mrs. Thomson had not enjoyed good health for a number of years, but, to the best of her ability, she continued to support the various activities of the Nedlands Auxiliary. Her passing will be deeply regretted by all who knew her.

Another gallant old soldier answered the Last Roll when James Hogg disappeared on March 26. Father Fahey performed the funeral service, at which both the Nedlands sub-branch and the Repatriation Department were represented. James Hogg was a member of the 5th Battalion. He came from Geraldton to Subiaco, where he spent the last five years of his life, bravely enduring much suffering. He was a single man with no relatives in this State.

Several names, well known to West Australians, appear in a recently published list of appointments as chief officers in the Volunteer Defence Corps. The Corps Commanders in Western Australia and Tasmania are respectively Lieut.-General L. L. Whitam, and Lieut.-General L. M. Mullen. Both left Australia in 1914 as officers of the original 12th Battalion. In their present appointments they see a sort of crisis-cross of destiny. Lieut.-Colonel Les Mullen is a Victorian by birth, who has been settled in Tasmania since before the last war.

He served in the South African War with the 5th Victorians, and was with that unit put up by the Boers at Wilmot's Farm. He has lost a brother in the affairs of the Tasmanian Branch of the League. Lieut.-General Whitam, on the other hand, is a Tasmanian by birth, who has long resided in Victoria. The Corps Commander in Western Australia is Lieut.-General R. L. Leane, who left this State in 1914 with the original 11th. He struck form as C.O. of the 48th Battalion and afterwards commanded the 12th Brigade.

The late Lieut.-Col. Wilfred S. Hosking

Australia and the League have suffered great loss through the passing of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfred S. Hosking, who died at the Caulfield Military Hospital early on April 10. Lieutenant-Colonel Hosking was well known to many Diggers in this State, especially to that small band of West Australians whom he enlisted in the 27th Battalion. One of them, who served in his own company of the 27th, has written the following personal appreciation: "He will be a loss to the present forces on account of his thorough knowledge of the League, which he gained in business in Adelaide since the former war. He will be a still greater loss to his many friends and comrades, who learned to appreciate his many sterling qualities while fighting on the battlefields of Gallipoli and France. He was an inspiration to his men, and his leadership, along with the leadership of so many other officers of his type, went a long way towards creating that record of which the old Anzacs are so justly proud. He was one of the original 27. He rose from non-commissioned rank through the various commissioned grades, and obtained his Majority in 1918. In addition, he was awarded the coveted decorations for bravery, the M.O. of the 27th, and the Military Cross. Soldiers often used to say that decorations came with the rations; but in Wilf's case—by the way—he was already known as Wilf to the boys who served with him. We do not doubt that his decorations were the awards of sheer merit. There were times, especially in the later stages of the war, when the Major was in command of the Battalion. In this exalted sphere he was equally good, and officers and other ranks were glad to follow his leadership. One of his finest points was his appreciation of his men. He would not tolerate slackers, but the best was not too good for his men. The recruit soon felt at home with the Battalion after coming into contact with the Major, and the few of the 27th, still in Western Australia, will deeply feel the loss of one they so greatly admired."

Lieutenant-Colonel Hosking continued to give the Army and the League the benefit of his wide experience and intensive knowledge of things military. He continued to serve with the Australian Military Force, and had been Director of Australian Canteen Services since 1931. He also was a foundation member of the Adelaide Legacy Club, and was President of the South Australian Branch of the League for three years.

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The Problem of Membership

The recent re-organisation of the Australian Army, and the war situation which has brought it about, have added to the problems which the League will have to solve when the war is over. One of the most intricate of these problems, one thinks, will be that of defining eligibility for membership in the organisation. In fact, the solution of that problem may even involve some slight alteration of the wording of the complete title of the League. In these times, when men are being decorated for gallantry in action over Australian territory, and killed and wounded in action in Australian territory, it will be possible for a man to be a returned soldier, without ever having left his native shores. A definition is, by derivation, something which limits, but in the varying circumstances of the present war, it is obvious by now that the definition of the future, while still limiting, will have to be more elastic.

In and after the wars of the past, the matter of definition was much simpler. The term “returned soldier” was first applied to men who had come back to Australia from service in the South African War. The term explained itself and was used again in connection with the men who came back from the War of 1914-18. No nation-wide organisation like the present League grew out of the South African War, very largely, one supposes, because the problems that presented themselves in 1919 had not arisen in 1902. The last war brought the League into being, and the term “returned soldier” had to be expanded to “returned sailors and soldiers.” Now that the Air Force has become a separate service, the name of the League has had to be altered to include the airmen. Yet, even with that expansion, which, after all, was merely a matter of constitutional routine, it was not hard to understand who were, and who were not, returned men. A man had to have left Australia as a member of the Naval or Military Forces, and he had to have had service in a theatre of war before his eligibility for membership of the League was recognised.

Even then there were border-line cases of men returned from membership because they did not come quite within the category as laid down in the constitution. When defining the qualifications for membership of any organisation, a line has to be drawn somewhere, and it is hard to draw that line without inflicting an apparent hardship, or perhaps injustice on someone. Such anomalies, real or imagined, have been the subject of Congress resolutions year after year; but Congress after Congress has consistently declined to widen the qualifications for membership. That was the position until last year, when items concerning membership after the present war appeared on the agenda paper. Last year’s Congress adopted the attitude that consideration of this matter might better be deferred until a substantial number of men have returned from the present war. Interest in the qualifications for membership question has been rekindled under the stimulus of the Japanese menace to Australia, and it was raised at a recent meeting of the Collie Sub-branch. A member asked “If men now serving in Australia are called upon to repel invaders, will they be regarded as returned soldiers after the war and be eligible for membership of the League?” This was certainly bringing the question up to date. The previous attempts to amend the constitution had been made in favour of members of non-combatant organisations, who nevertheless had endured the risks and hardships of war, such men as members of the Y.M.C.A., Comforts Fund, and Red Cross workers, and members of similar welfare organisations.

The secretary of the Collie Sub-branch, Mr. Harry May, said in reply to the question mentioned that, some time ago, the State Executive had announced that, as war conditions were changing continually, it would be impossible to say, until after the war, who were returned soldiers, and who were not. Mr. May’s own view is that if men come under fire, no matter where they were stationed, they will have to be classed as returned soldiers; and it is highly probable that most members of the League will agree with that point of view. Mr. May pointed out that “An amendment to the constitution will be necessary to make universal service personnel eligible for League membership.” The whole problem, then, will be one of definition, as it was after the last war, and one does not need to be a crystal-gazer to foresee Congress of the future spending hours of keen debate in arriving at the necessary definition.

V.D.C. Compensation

The State Secretary recently wrote to the General Secretary regarding compensation for injury of members of the V.D.C., and in reply was advised:

1. Where enlisted, member is not entitled to compensation but ex-gratia payment will be made if case merits same.
2. Immediately on enlistment members are entitled to compensation if injured whilst attending training parade, or if on duty.

The first mentioned is a long drawn out process, as cases submitted by this office over twelve months ago are not yet finalised, although Ministerial approval was given months ago.

Soldiers’ Children’s Scholarship Trust

The March meeting of the Scholarship Trust was held at the Repatriation Department on March 20.

Scholarships.—Advice was received that the following Scholarships had been awarded:
Perth Modern School, 6; Albany High School, 2; Bunbury High School, 3; Northam High School, 3; Narrogin School of Agriculture, 6; Church of England Girls’ School, 1; Stott’s Business Colleges, 3; Underwoods Business College, 2.

Funds.—The Secretary reported that the following donations had been received:
Brookton Women’s Auxiliary, £1/1/–; Midland Junction Women’s Auxiliary, 10/6; Collie Women’s Auxiliary, 4/2/–; Wagin Women’s Auxiliary, 10/6; Swan Valley-Green Mount Women’s Auxiliary, 10/6; Friendly Union Soldiers and Sailors’ Wives, £2.0.

Schoolbooks.—Forty applications for assistance to obtain schoolbooks were approved.

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The Hun and the Hollander

By Our Special Commentator

If ever the Hun had an opportunity of winning an Ally in Western Europe he had that opportunity in the Netherlands. The Dutch people, though friendly enough towards Britain and France, had historical grievances against both countries. The commercial classes had never quite forgiven Britain for the Navigation Laws of the Seventeenth Century, which were deliberately framed to injure Holland's overseas trade; and the sympathies of the Dutch people had been with their Boer kindred during the South African War. Neither had the Dutch people forgotten Napoleon's conquest of their country; nor had they quite forgiven France for intervening in Belgium's war of independence. Racially, the Dutch people were more akin to the Germans than to either of their more western neighbours. Previous to the invasion of the Low Countries in 1914 there was hostility to Germany on the part of the Dutch population as a whole. Indeed, there was even a very large minority of people who had strong German, if not Nazi sympathies. The whole situation was favourable to the benevolent neutrality, if not the actual co-operation of the Netherlands. Had the Hun been wily enough to substitute diplomacy for the characteristic Teutonic bullying he might have cemented an international friendship that had been greatly enhanced by the marriage of the Crown Princess of the Netherlands to a German Prince. However, he used aggression and followed this with oppression at the very time the Dutch were irritated by the Allied blockade.

It was the domineering attitude of Hitler's men that made the Dutch turn against them. Although the German authorities were inclined to treat the Dutch with unusual consideration, the German soldiers are disliked in the Netherlands. Next to Denmark, the Netherlands have undoubtedly received the most favourable treatment in Europe. Food is scarce in Holland, but not nearly as scarce as in many of the other German-controlled countries. The damage caused by the invasion two years ago has been largely rebuilt or patched up. Even the Dutch newspapers were allowed to continue a so-called voluntary censorship, although that privilege is being revoked now. But despite such concessions, the Dutch remain more pro-British than pro-German. Now that the Nazis have begun to put pressure on the Dutch in countless ways, the anti-German feeling in the Netherlands is growing stronger still. Any hopes the Germans have had of planting a Quisling in the Dutch garden by the marriage of Prince Bernhard to the Crown Princess Juliana, were dissipated when Prince Bernhard followed his wife and her people into voluntary exile. Like Leopold of Belgium, he has preferred voluntary exile to enforced co-operation with the gangster of Berlin. There have been reports recently that the Nazis are trying to establish a Dutch Quisling Government, similar to that just installed in Norway. These reports have not been confirmed, but they are plausible enough, and quite in keeping with the Nazi policy operating in other occupied countries. However, so far, the Germans have not been able to set up even a facade of popular support, since no one, except a few leaders of the Netherlands Nazi Party, would consent to join such a German-controlled Cabinet. As a result, the Huns have had to administer the entire country with very little aid from the Dutch authorities. News coming from various sources indicates that the Germans have their hands full in trying to obtain even a minimum of co-operation from the Hollanders.

One must accept with a considerable degree of reserve the stories of Dutch reprisals on German soldiers, although there can be no doubt that the Dutch people are stubbornly resisting their conquerors in their own way. One hears of cyanide of potassium being added to German soldiers' food in various occult ways in Dutch cafes, and one reads of German soldiers being knocked on the head and dumped in canals on dark nights. Sometimes the Germans prohibited the slaughter of livestock without special permission. That gave rise to a grim Dutch joke which may, or may not, have had a foundation in serious fact. The question was passed up to lip: "Why is a Nazi like a pig?" And the answer was: "Because both killed secretly." "On the other hand, the Hun method of drastic and ferocious reprisals for violent resistance is well enough known. While hostages are seized and shot in places like occupied France, Yugoslavia and Norway, the newspapers mention no shooting of hostages or even milder reprisals in Holland. The inference, then, is that the Dutch resistance, though determined enough, is not violent. It is more carefully planned and aims at irritation and delay rather than violence or sabotage. The Dutch children annoy the Germans in every conceivable way, and any schoolmaster will tell you how damnable annoying the children are. Tourism is growing stronger still. An any of the other German-controlled countries. The damage caused by the invasion two years ago has been largely rebuilt or patched up. Even the Dutch newspapers were allowed to continue a so-called voluntary censorship, although that privilege is being revoked now. But despite such concessions, the Dutch remain more pro-British than pro-German. Now that the Nazis have begun to put pressure on the Dutch in countless ways, the anti-German feeling in the Netherlands is growing stronger still. Any hopes the Germans have had of planting a Quisling in the Dutch garden by the marriage of Prince Bernhard to the Crown Princess Juliana, were dissipated when Prince Bernhard followed his wife and her people into voluntary exile. Like Leopold of Belgium, he has preferred voluntary exile to enforced co-operation with the gangster of Berlin. There have been reports recently that the Nazis are trying to establish a Dutch Quisling Government, similar to that just installed in Norway. These reports have not been confirmed, but they are plausible enough, and quite in keeping with the Nazi policy operating in other occupied countries. However, so far, the Germans have not been able to set up even a facade of popular support, since no one, except a few leaders of the Netherlands Nazi Party, would consent to join such a German-controlled Cabinet. As a result, the Huns have had to administer the entire country with very little aid from the Dutch authorities. News coming from various sources indicates that the Germans have their hands full in trying to obtain even a minimum of co-operation from the Hollanders.

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AN UNCALLED-FOR THREAT

A discussion at a meeting of the Collie Sub-branch, referred to elsewhere in this issue, on the question of post-war eligibility for membership of this League, prompted Mr. H. H. Styants, M.L.A., to rush into print with a letter to "The West Australian," suggesting that members of the Militia Forces would form a League of their own after the war. His letter contained a reference to the "voting strength" of the suggested organisation, and a vague suggestion that the new league might be joined by men returning from active service abroad. To give Mr. Styants his due, he certainly joined the Militia as a volunteer, before his age group was called up; but one wonders what gives him the authority to write and speak on behalf of the thousands of Militia men now serving in various parts of Australia, or, assuming he speaks for any large section of the Militia beyond himself and a few of his pals, why he should have made his letter so provocative.

The day following the appearance of Mr. Styants' letter, "The West Australian" published comment by the State Secretary (Mr. D. M. Benson), in which it was stated that "a review of the eligibility clauses of the League's constitution could very well be left to the future. There was no need for Mr. Styants to worry, however, or to make any threat about forming another league for, at present, it was not known how far the war theatre would extend, and eligibility for membership of the League was based on active service in a theatre of war."

That position, one thinks, is well enough understood by all League members, and by most of the general public. Further, anyone reading the report of the Collie Sub-branch meeting with impartial eyes could appreciate that the discussion was purely academic. There are, however, certain features of Mr. Styants' letter which call for further comment. Since eligibility for membership is based on active service in a theatre of war, it is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility that Mr. Styants and those on whose behalf he professes to speak, may become eligible for membership. It is, of course, a truism to state that one must be a Returned Soldier before he can join a Returned Soldiers' League; but there is no law against men who lack this eligibility from forming a league of their own, or a dozen leagues, for that matter. It is hardly likely, however, that Militia men who have served as such in a theatre of war would join such an organisation in preference to the R.S.S.&A.I.L.A.

Even more difficult to understand is Mr. Styants' allusion to the voting strength of the proposed new organisation. Are we to infer from this allusion that everyone who joins the proposed Militia League will automatically become one of the political colour?

If it is the intention to group Militia men into a political organisation after the war, the venture is foredoomed to failure and might, possibly, have very adverse political reactions on those sponsoring it. Mr. Styants professed admiration for the League, and indicates that his unborn babe will profit by its experience. May we suggest to Mr. Styants, and the members of his own Party who are also members of the League will corroborate this, the tremendous influence the League has been able to wield since its formation is due in no small measure to the fact that it has consistently refused to identify itself with any political party or religious creed. Moreover, the League as an organisation has never muttered or uttered dark hints about some vague illusory thing called "voting power." Again, while the League does not rush around issuing challenges, it does not side-step them. May we remind Mr. Styants that the Scullin Government was able to prevent Lord Birdwood from becoming Governor-General of Australia (behind Australia's back) and to suspend compulsory training; but when that Government threatened to override the Commonwealth Government's pledge of preference to returned soldiers the rumblings of the storm Mr. Scullin nearly provoked were so deep that he found it advisable to back down.

We would also remind Mr. Styants of the fate of other bodies that were constituted as rivals of this League immediately after the last war. One paraded under the banner of the Party to which Mr. Styants is a member. Another was formed under the aegis of a church whose adherents make up a considerable proportion of our country's population. There were all sorts of other side-shows in the Eastern States as well, but they all died in infancy, and the League, like Aaron's rod, absorbed all the other wriggling little rods.

The history of the past has shown that the League has nothing to fear from competition, or from attempts by undisclosed interests outside it to sow dissent in the League. The future is in the hands of the men who come back from this war, and, from the acracy with which they are joining the League, just as soon as they become eligible, we entertain no fears for the future.

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A TILT AT GENERAL BLAMEY

Speaking at the official opening of the National Savings Campaign in Melbourne this month, General Sir Thomas Blamey insisted that every civilian will have to live down to the standard of the soldier. This insistence seems to have aroused emotions of pained surprise in the bosom of a staff writer of the "Daily News." The writer pointed out that the General is paid at a much higher rate than the Private. He also mentioned that the General did not make it clear whether he was prepared to live down to the standard of the soldier, nor did he make it clear that all civilians, Prime Ministers, professional men, bank managers and so on, should do as he suggested. The writer, himself, declared that "when Sir Thomas Blamey advocates a common level as a necessary means of achieving victory, he can hardly maintain that the remuneration of the highest military ranks should be left undisturbed." No one, of course, can cavil at the writer's attitude so far, even though his skilful use of words has obscured the real issue raised by General Blamey. General Blamey did not maintain that the remuneration of anyone should remain untouched, but what the "Daily News" writer forgot, or omitted to state, was that the remuneration of the higher military ranks, and of the highest military ranks, is rigidly compared with the incomes earned by men in the higher ranks of other professions, including editors of big Australian dailies. If these highly remunerated civilians were to come down no lower than to the standard of the highest military ranks, they would still be making a very big sacrifice for the cause.

Further on, the writer suggests that there are dozens of -- civilians who doubtless can speak as well, or better than General Blamey. Whether that is so or not, is beside the mark. It may be mentioned, in passing, that good speakers are remarkably few and far between, and the rare exceptions are not confined to any one walk of life. Some of the rare exceptions have been found even in the senior ranks of the Army. Sir John Monash was a notable instance. Again, some of the worst speakers who have ever been heard over the air in this State have been politicians and newspaper-men. What is more, Sir Thomas Blamey would not have spoken at the opening of the National Savings Camp-

Scabbards Off

By Pip-Tok

The "much-disputed bump of Cyrenaica" as an American newspaper called the western part of Libya, though hardly a detectable land, has always been desirable to someone or other. About 2,500 years ago there was a Greek named Battus. "He was tremendously ambitious for political advancement, but he was so halting in his speech that his own community laughed at him instead of applauding him. Such a defect was fatal in a country that esteemed oratory as highly as did the Greeks. Battus accordingly consulted the oracle at Delphi, and the oracle tersely advised him to go and raise cattle in Libya. Unfortunately, the point where Battus landed was nothing but the most barren type of the desert, unsuited to the raising of cattle or anything else. Battus therefore went back to the oracle, but his complaint was dismissed with the words: "If you, who have never visited the cattle-breeding Libya, know it better than I who have, I will greatly admire your cleverness." Battus returned to Libya in a chastened mood. He found some natives to guide him to a place called Hesperides. They told him: "Here is the place you seek, for here the sky is performed." However, Battus found out later that the astute natives had led him through the better watered places at night, so that he would not see them. Nevertheless, the determined Greek built a great city. Only a few miles from the site of that city is the modern Benghazai, which has already changed hands four times in this war.

Could there be anything more pitifully inept than the way the Federal Government is handling the New South Wales coal strikes? The lowest depth of absurdity was sounded early this month when miners of a New South Wales colliery came out on strike because they rejected Press criticism. One of these fine days Mr. Curtin and his colleagues will be really angry with these strike pests. In the meantime, the feeble attitude of the
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Government to what really amounts to treason in a situation like the present has encouraged strikes in all sorts of other industries, including munitions factories. In the present emergency, all sections of the community are being called upon to make sacrifices on behalf of a total war effort. When is the Government going to insist on all hands and the cook maintaining this effort?

According to British and American papers, the political position in Egypt has been completely transformed since Nahas Pasha again became Prime Minister. The change is all in favour of strong support for Britain. In fact, one American paper states that the outlook for sincere support of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty is better than it has ever been since the outbreak of the war. In a statement to the Press, after he assumed office, Nahas Pasha said: "Egypt may be expecting a lot from America. This factor has spurred on the desire to make the country self-sufficient so far as food goes. How far the food will go when it has been grown will, of course, depend on the Germans and their Vichy puppets.

The Department of Information seems to have crashed again over its series of broadcasts, which were prepared to give the Australian public some notion of what the Japs are really like. If the idea was, as critics have asserted, to stir up hatred against the enemy, the stirring seemed particularly feeble. The straight objective announcement of the butcher's and their Japanese captors in New Britain did more in a few minutes to stir Australian resentment against the Japs than all the other propaganda broadcasts put together. My own feelings about the business are somewhat mixed. I agree with the critics who complain that the atrocities against the enemy were greater and undignified abuse, despite the fact that everyone knew that every word said against the enemy was true. On the other hand, I have very little use for the attitude advocated by some of the Department's critics, which implies that we should not hate the people who are doing their best to reduce us to slavery, and who are committing beastly atrocities while they are making the attempt. It strikes me that we still have in our midst certain amiable people who are afraid we might hurt the enemy's feelings.

In his book, "Khaki and Gown," Lord Birdwood does a useful service to his old mates of the ANZACS by giving another knock to the old idea that the Diggers had no discipline. He tells the story of how the late Duke of Connaught asked Earl Haig something about the discipline of the various troops on the Western Front. After a moment's thought, Haig replied: "Well, I consider the discipline of the Australian Corps as high as any." The Duke exclaimed: "You surprise me. I had heard that discipline among the Australians was bad." "That depends," said Haig, "on what you mean by discipline. I can only say this: that I have never yet seen on the Australian Corps to undertake a difficult and hazardous operation—and I have often done so—and the operation in question being carried through with success, and always with good spirit and keen determination. From the top down to the most junior commanders, details have been most carefully worked out, and the plan executed with coolness and courage. And that is what I call discipline." Lord Birdwood said this was high praise indeed, and we greatly appreciated it. Strangely enough, however, it was the war hero of the back areas and the Piccadilly Front who never got close enough to the line for to see the Australians in action that fired him off his face most vigorously about the Digger and his discipline.

The ways of savage sadistic in this country fill me with amusement. We have heard many harrowing tales lately about the behaviour of troops on leave, but now, when Sydney is doing something to provide rational and uplifting entertainment for the men of the services, there comes a howl from the ultra-bolshevik Sydney. This city has commenced a series of free Sunday night concerts in the magnificent Town Hall, which, by the way, has provided the stage for Melba, John McCormack and others of the world's best. To these concerts men in uniform are admitted free, and each man may bring a girl-friend. No one is making anything out of the scheme, and entertainment of a very high order is being provided. And now the wall of the sabbatarian is heard in the land against this "desecration of the Sabbath." The moaners forget that service men and the girl friends might do far worse things on Sunday night than sit down for an hour or two and listen to good music.
Anyone who saw the inspection parade of the Air Training Cadets on a recent Saturday afternoon must have been struck by the number of well-known ex-service men who are now wearing air force blue and doing something for the training of the younger generation. What is more, anyone who saw what the boys could do must have been firmly convinced that these officers and instructors who are giving up so much of their time, and giving it without pay, are doing a remarkably good job. The inspecting officer was very pleased, and he made no bones about saying so; but what would please all concerned a great deal more would be some practical interest in the show from members of our own League. Officers of the Air Cadet Training units have often stressed this aspect in conversation. They are not asking for anything in the way of trophies or donations, or even personal service; but they would like to see the old Diggers come along occasionally and let the lads see that the men who fought in the former war are taking an interest in what young Australians are doing in this war.

Although outright hostilities began only on December 7, the United States may be said to have been fighting Japan for the past ten years. This conflict has not been one of arms, but of drugs. This was stated by the Secretary to the U.S. Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, when he made public the story of Japan's manipulation of the opium trade, in defiance of international agreements. The story shows that Japan has used the illicit opium traffic for a decade before Pearl Harbour. In doing so, the Japanese had three obvious objectives. They were to gain revenue to corrupt Western nations, and to enslave the people of lands already invaded or marked for invasion by Japan. The aim of the Japanese war lords is to foster the use of drugs by the enemy in order that Japan's domination might be more easily enforced. Illicit drugs are trickle-selling something of a boomerang. In trying to corrupt other peoples, Japan has not been able to keep the narcotics away from her own soldiers, and the purveyors of drugs only too often become addicts themselves. What Japan may have in store for conquered nations is illustrated by the deliberate attempt to spread the use of narcotics among the Chinese. By vastly increasing the supplies available to opium and drug addicts, a considerable portion of the Chinese in the occupied areas are being killed off by slow poisoning.

Stirring stories of Moscow during the dark days of the German advance last November, have been brought back by American journalists. With the enemy within field-glass range, the people of Moscow went about their daily work with clenched teeth and iron determination. Day after day they saw trainload after trainload of official archives and office furniture leaving the city for the new seat of government, while the booming of guns grew louder and the bread lines grew longer. Joseph Stalin himself remained in the Kremlin, on which at least one direct hit was scored by the Nazi gunners. His presence among them did more than anything else to reassure the people of Moscow in their belief that their city would be preserved. By the end of November, when the bread lines were...
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scarcely moving at all, rumours began to reach the patiently waiting housewives. It was said that the doom of the city was sealed, and that the food distribution was being limited. There were few minor disorders, as the result of this fifth column work, the people of Moscow continued to show amazing fortitude. Factories continued to run at top speed, and the appearance of business as usual was maintained.

The death of the German General Fritz Todt has deprived Hitler of a useful helper. Todt served him well by building the Siegfried Line and other important military works, and he was internationally regarded as an engineering genius. Incidentally, the building of the Siegfried Line was Hitler's reply to the Maginot Line. It proved that we were no longer only ones made torpid by the concept of a defensive strategy. The two lines made the war on the Western Front a stalemate for months, but, unfortunately for the Allied cause, the enemy were the first to realise that wars could not be won by armies glowering at each other in the parapets of fortresses. What is more, the Allies forgot that the Hun never respected the rights of neutrals when he wanted to steal a march on his adversaries.

Like the French, the Finns trusted to their fixed line of defences. The Mannerheim Line was forced, and the Finns have now experienced the second thud as the result of their childhood faith in German invincibility. The latest reports from the Norwegians show that the Russians are again pushing into Finnish territory. The failure of the Finns to cause the Russians more trouble around Leningrad has undoubtedly been a great disappointment to Berlin. Throughout the winter, the Finns remained passive in the Karelian forests. In fact, a general lassitude seemed to have overtaken the whole Finnish military machine as soon as it had won back from Russia what the Finns considered their own territory. Finland has failed dismally in the star role of winter fighting. What is even worse for that unfortunate country is that its leaders missed their opportunity of making a separate and honourable peace with Russia, while the opportunity was still there.

Towards the end of March, Senator Collett asked the Minister who represents the Minister for the Army in the Senate if it was the intention of the Minister, having regard to the interests of the Army, to convene a Court of Inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the circumstances under which Major-General H. G. Bennett, of the Australian Imperial Force, recently departed from Singapore. The Minister replied that no Court of Inquiry would be held. The Government has already issued a public statement expressing to Major-General Bennett "our confidence in him. His leadership and conduct were in complete conformity with his duty to the men under his command, and to his country. He remained with his men until the military service may be accepted as proof of the dooms." Bennett was one of the last to give up, and then took the opportunity and risk of escaping.

In the article "Dallying With Drink" which appeared in our March issue we included the following comment: "but what are the men who are the party doing, besides getting out of the road at the first sign of a brawn?" We have since been advised of the wide duties of the company-man small unit, and of the large amount of good work done which is not apparent to the general public, and now admit that we were too severe in this comment. We have noted the presence of picquets in the streets of Perth lately, and we also pleased to note a big improvement in the conduct of the loud-mouthed variety of service man who had been the cause of all the trouble.

Somebody said recently that if the war lasts long, the victory of the Australians will all be talking American. We have noted the presence of picquets in the streets of Perth lately, and we also pleased to note a big improvement in the conduct of the loud-mouthed variety of service man who had been the cause of all the trouble.

The League recently urged the Commonwealth Government to issue a distinguishing badge to soldiers who have returned from service overseas. The Department of the Army has replied that it is undesirable to make any distinction between men who voluntarily entered service overseas and were awaiting embarkation, or who had been retained on operational stations in Australia, and those who did not. The Government considers that it is undesirable to distinguish between the two groups, and that the request for some distinguishing badge cannot be agreed to.

One of the little-known elements of the Soviet Union's industrial machine is the Stakhanoff system, after a miner named Alexei Stakhanoff, and was originally a device for eliminating waste effort by keeping key workers so completely supplied with lessers with all necessary tools that the key men produce with super-efficiency. Stakhanoff is a rapidly working miner is promptly removed, and the necessary picks and shovels are always at hand, so that the key miner produces an extraordinary amount of work. Work has been extended to other industries, and some observers consider that the Stakhanoff system is the main explanation of Russia's surprising ability to keep on supplying the nation's military machine. Thousands of Stakhanoff special workers have now been called into the Red Army as soldiers. Even at the front they write long letters home, explaining the tricks of the trade to their wives and sisters who are taking their places on the Home Front. Often when some of these nations approach home on leave he celebrates the event by doing a day's hard tol in the factory. Reliable reports from Russia that thousands of these special workers have been placed in military service has been accepted as good news.

The conquest of the Philippines by the Japanese is no new development. Ever since the 14th Century the Filipinos have been fighting with the Japanese. Among the most terrible of these was the notorious Tai-shu, who, after infesting the seas of China and Cambodia with his fleet of junk, turned towards the Philippines. There the raiders were destroyed by a Spanish squadron. The Japanese made an attempt to seize the Philippines in the latter part of the 16th Century. The Japanese invasion of the island of Mindanao in 1898, British influence restrained Japan from contesting the Philippines against the Americans. In the more recent years the Japanese again started invading the Philippines. Pirate fighters, manned by Japanese sailors, have made occasional raids upon the Philippine forests. Their tactics have been similar to those of sampan chase in Australian waters a few years ago. In the more recent years the Japanese again started invading the Philippines. Pirate fighters, manned by Japanese sailors, have made occasional raids upon the Philippine forests. Their tactics have been similar to those of sampan chase in Australian waters a few years ago. They would land at some lonely jungle and haul out their supplies, often killing or capturing those who protested. The local constabulary force was not large enough to patrol and protect 10,000 miles of shore-line.

The Filipinos remember bitterly the tricks and threats and frauds practised by the Japanese before the war, when they established the Southern Philippines as an island of Man- danao. Philippine laws are framed to prevent the ownership of land by aliens; but the Japanese found ways to evade these laws. In other cases the Japanese were forbidden to fish in Philippine waters, but their floating canneries flagrantly broke the fishing laws. Their so-called "tuna" boats were manned by Japanese naval auxiliaries and radio sets. Converting such vessels into torpedoes and mine-sweepers, their floating canneries flagrantly broke the fishing laws. Their so-called "tuna" boats were manned by Japanese naval auxiliaries and radio sets. Converting such vessels into torpedo-boats and mine-sweepers, they were making soundings and charting reefs for Tokio's information.

The birthday that passed unnoticed at the beginning of the year was the twenty-second birthday of the League of Nations. Although in actual practice the League proved a League of Hallucinations to the extent that it failed lamentably in its purpose, its principles would seem to be becoming more firmly established throughout the world. It seems that there is a new readiness to give effective co-operation to achieve real security. It might be that the United Nations, as President Roosevelt calls the anti-Axis group, are actually envisaging a new world. It need not be pointed out that the conditions which made this policing necessary are as the same as those which caused the failure of the League. They are the result of the failure of the League. For example, the reaction against Woodrow Wilson's ideas of international cooperation for security prevented the United States from playing its planned part in the League, and led to the isolationism expressed later in high tariffs and other restrictions which contributed to the desire for aggression on the part of the gangster Powers. Of the fourteen nations who deposited their ratifications
of the Treaty of Versailles at the French Foreign Office on January 10, 1919, thus bringing the League of Nations into existence, only Brazil today remains at peace. This year, however, twenty-six nations have united against aggression, and the first step toward world peace has thus been taken. The League of Nations, a creature of the mind, has now become a reality of the world. The days of the old, despondent, and desolate world are done. The world is now turned toward the League of Nations.

The Yugoslavs maintain their resistance by avoiding pitched battles. They strike only at the weak points of Hitler's garrisons. Whenever the invaders advance with strong forces, the Yugoslav patriots withdraw into the mountain passes. The Germans find themselves in a difficult position. They have been left in the lurch with a problem. An unbroken night's rest is something they find impossible, and when they attack, they attempt to discover their insignificance and embarrassment. They are engaged against an enemy who is not only strong, but who is there any more. Because they cannot conquer Yugoslav forces, the Germans are taking their revenge on the Yugoslav towns, which they are destroying without mercy. Moreover, they are cutting off the roads and cutting the lines of supply.

Today, it is estimated that no fewer than seven Bulgarian Divisions have been drafted to fight for the Nazis in the Serbian mountains; and although the Serbs and the Bulgarians are hereditary enemies, the Bulgarians have no liking for this task.

The Yugoslav leader, General Mihailovitch, is the hero of many of the tales as the hero of old-time romance, like William Tell and Robin Hood. Tales are told of his passing through the German lines in disguise, and again, as a sort of traitor to his own people. These stories are not true. The German officers consider the Serbs under the command of General Mihailovitch are those employed by forces that are better named than described, but American observers are all agreed that it will be a big base.

**GENERAL MIHAILOVITCH**

**Yugoslavia's Robin Hood**

By Our Special Commentator

It was just a year ago, on April 6, that the Germans and Italians commenced their treacherous attack on Yugoslavia. That country was quickly over-run by the enemy, but it was far from being conquered. To this day, the mountainous region of Yugoslavia about eighty thousand regular army troops and Serbian irregulars, under the command of General Mihailovitch, are carrying on a strong guerrilla warfare against the invaders. When the history of this war is written in full, General Mihailovitch's resistance to his country's enemies may rank with General MacArthur's defence of the Bataan Peninsula, or the historic defence of Tobruk. First of all, let us see what is meant by guerrilla warfare. We hear much of them today, in connection with the fighting in Russia and elsewhere, but very few people have a clear idea of what is meant by the term guerrilla warfare. Actually, guerrilla tactics are those employed by forces that are weaker in numbers and armaments against highly organised, forces. They are the defence of the weak against the strong. Forty-two years ago, they were employed very effectively by Qilin in Africa. Today, by their use, General Mihailovitch hopes to frustrate German tanks, aeroplanes and infantry by brilliant hit-and-run tactics. The main scene of their operations is in the southern part of Serbia, where a series of valleys run like the veins of a giant hand, pressed across mountain ranges. On each side of these little steep-sided valleys and gorges there is tucked away self-sustaining villages, and in these villages General Mihailovitch's troops can be quartered as occasion demands.

The billeting and feeding of his men in these mountain fortresses is relatively simple. The troops are accustomed to simple living, and the mountain communities put all they have at the General's disposal. Ammunition supplies, however, have been a more serious problem. To obtain these, the Yugoslavs raid the German supplies. They also avail themselves of secret ammunition dumps, which were established in the mountains in preparation for the invasion of the area.


**HUNGARY TWISTS**

In all the European intrigues and alarms of the past seven years, no country has played a more despicable part than Hungary. The Hungarian government has been the chief obstacle to an understanding of Czechoslovakia after the Munich fiasco. Hungary, in the years that followed, has been the obedient jackal of Hitler, and Hungary is now one of the Powers with whom we are officially at war. All through the present war, Hungary, with the exception of Italy, is the only country that has chosen its course freely, and under no pressure from the larger nations. Hungary's position is that of the little larrikin who runs hand-in-hand with the tribal hope of getting some of the spoils.

Now, there are signs that Hungary is feeling far from happy these days, despite the many territorial gains that resulted from cooperation with the Nazis. The price which Hitler has demanded for his help in securing the reconquest of parts of Slovakia and Rumania is a heavy one. He has successfully demanded the participation of the Hungarian Army in the Russian War. The Hungarian troops in Russia, however, are showing no desire to go to war in the Russian cause, and the Hitler leaders are to have them return. This is not just because the fighting in Russia is unpopular among the Hungarian people. It is also because Hungary wants to keep the Army intact and at home, in case it is needed to protect some of its own interests. The alliance with Hitler is not such an advantage all, when it leaves Hungary militarily helpless in the cauldron of Central Europe. Hitler's double-dealing throughout the Danube basin, and the fact that the Hungarians have seen no reason to be guided by their own interests. This is certainly prudence probably the best policy for Hungary.

While this has been going on, Hungarian politicians seem to have developed a certain amount of sentiment in favour of bargaining with the Democracies. That is why the recent visit of Tibor Eckhardt was regarded with raised eyebrows in many quarters. Eckhardt poses as a Democrat and an anti-Nazi; but this deceives only those who do not know his past. He has succeeded in hound-winking neither London nor Washington. In March last year Eckhardt left Hungary as a strong supporter of the pro-Nazi Regent, Admiral Horthy. Eckhardt was suddenly condemned by the, Horthy Government, but to anyone acquainted with the suspicious ways of Hungarian politics, such a change of face must be regarded with great suspicion. British opinion is that Eckhardt's next move will probably be in line with that of his subtler man, Károly Schudek Otto, and a revival of the Hapsburg family's ambitions for a restoration of the Austria-Hungarian Kingdom. To some, this might seem a real basis for peace in the Danube basin, but the London observers consider that Mr. Eckhardt is far less Democratic than he likes to appear.

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AUSTRALIA FAIR"

Mr. J. W. Firth, of Ballingur, rises to a point of order in connection with the paragraph we published about the song "Advance Australia Fair," which the Australian Broadcasting Commission uses as the theme song for the Canberra Statement. In our paragraph last month we stated that the song was "composed for the inauguration of the Commonwealth" and sung for the first time in public on that occasion by a massed choir of school children. Mr. Firth says that, to his personal knowledge, it was composed and sung twenty years before that. He was taught and played it in the fife and drum bands of several schools, including The King's School, Parramatta, in the Eighties. "It was played at all schools with bands on Anzac Day," Mr. Firth says, "and by all Militia, police and fire brigade bands on all ceremonial occasions until 1919 when Sydney in March, 1899, with the New South Wales Lancers for six months military training in England." Mr. Firth says that the song he wrote in 1919 for a New South Wales contingent, or a Vickers contingent, brought a new song to South Africa which they claimed was composed and sung for the inauguration of the Commonwealth. The words, as nearly as he can remember, were:

The Commonwealth her name shall rank
As high as the highest king,
And echo from the iron crags
That guard our southern main.
And the chorus was—
Hurrah, Hurrah for the union,
For the new land over the seas;
For the men who fought, the men who bled
To make our Empire free.

"That is all I can remember," Mr. Firth continues, "as I only heard it two or three times." Incidentally, Mr. Firth mentions that the current version of "Waltzing Matilda" is very different from the song as it was originally sung in the days of the sheeps and drovers and teamsters' camps back in the Eighties and the Nineties. "We never heard or saw of Troopers, one two and three. They were few and far between, unless they were after a shot of dusted, or thieved, cattle or sheep. Mr. Firth encores records of the first two verses of "Advance Australia Fair":

Australia's sons, let us rejoice,
For we are young and free.
We've golden soil and wealth for toil.
Our home is girt by sea.
Our land abounds in nature's gifts,
In beauty rich and rare,
Through history's page let every stage
Advance Australia Fair.

When gallant Cook from Albion sailed
To trace wide oceans o'er,
True British courage bore him on,
Till he landed on our shore.
There then he raised old England's flag,
The standard of the brave;
With all her faults we love her still,
Britannia rules the waves.

Mr. Firth's letter was passed on to the writer of the paragraph that led up to this discussion. A Sheboy River native, who knew the New South Wales Lancers, and particularly the Parramatta Squadron, very well in the Boer War days, he was especially interested. He says that Mr. Firth's memory goes back beyond his own, and he hopes they will meet whenever Mr. Firth comes to town.
The report of the branch urged that immediate steps be taken effectively to cope with the excessive drinking which was abundantly apparent lately. Recent Government legislation and regulations had been implemented, which it was thought would meet the situation at the present time.

Invitation.—It was agreed to ascertain if Mr. H. Seward, M.L.A., could represent the Executive at a function arranged by the Marrandang-Boddington Sub-branch.

Trademarks, Misrepresentation.—It was agreed that the Army be again approached for a trademark in Adelaide advertising his name with “11th Battalion (M)” after it, thereby creating the impression that he was a returned soldier.

APRIL 1, 1942

At the meeting of the State Executive on April 1 there were present Messrs. Yeates, Anderson, Panton, Cornell, Kahan, James, Margolin, Thorne, Smith, Warner, Abbott and Newton. Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Olden, Stewart, Collett, Phillip, Denton, Watt, Zeffert, Nicholas, Fairley, Logie, Voad, Paton, Whitten, Hylton, Sinnamon and Johnstone.

R.S.L. Broadcasts.—The following roster was arranged for R.S.L. Broadcasts: April 8, Mr. T. S. Edmondson; April 15, Mr. H. E. Smith; April 22, Mr. J. Cornell; April 29, Mr. E. S. Watt; May 6, Mr. R. A. Wood.

Anzac Day.—The report of the Anzac Day committee meeting held on March 23 was received and adopted.

Mobile Canteen.—The committee which was appointed at the meeting of the Executive on March 18 to consider a request for financial assistance for their war work by the Salvation Army reported having met on March 30. It was recommended that sub-branches be invited to make donations for the provision of a Salvation Army Mobile Canteen. Such donations should be sent to the State Executive and, as the matter is urgent, it was stressed that subscriptions should be forwarded without delay. It was suggested that any assistance from the Executive and the extent it should take should be decided at a later date. The report was received and adopted.

Entertainment, Allied Officers.—The State President formally reported that the reception to the G.O.G. Western Command, the recently-appointed District Naval Officer, and the Commanding Officers of the American forces now in Perth, took place on March 23.

Federal Executive Meeting.—Advice was received that the next meeting of the Federal Executive would take place in Melbourne on May 7, at 2.30 p.m. The appointment of a delegate was deferred until the next meeting.

Entitlement Tribunal.—The Federal President requested a meeting of the State’s Representative on the Entitlement Tribunal. In view of certain developments, it was desirable that a telegraphic ballot be carried out, and the nomination was required immediately. The position was endorsed.

Existing War Cabinet.—A communication transmitted from the New South Wales Branch through the Executive was received. The New South Wales Branch suggested a change in the constitution of the present War Cabinet. It was agreed to advise that, in the opinion of this Executive, the matter was one for the decision of the existing Commonwealth Government.

Trademarks, Ambiguous Sign.—The Department of the Army replied to representations made regarding a local trademark, who advertised himself “11th Battalion (M)”, thereby creating the impression that he was a returned soldier. The Army authorities advised that the man concerned had not moved the lettering complained of, but, from the Army standpoint, his representations were technically true. No action could be taken.

Military Exemptions and V.D.C.—A communication from the Albany Sub-branch, in regard to military exemptions and the V.D.C., was received.

Preference, Commonwealth Railways.—The Boulder Sub-branch suggested that all positions being filled in Departments of the Commonwealth Railway Service, and in all other Government services, should be only of a temporary nature, so that men returning from overseas might be considered for employment in these jobs. It was agreed that appropriate inquiries be made from the Commonwealth Railways.

Local Repatriation Committees.—Correspondence which had taken place between the Kalgoorlie Sub-branch and the Office in regard to the appointment of Local Repatriation Committees was received.

The sub-branch was asked to submit some concrete suggestions. This action was endorsed.

Aliens of Enemy Origin.—The Maylands Sub-branch expressed the opinion that all aliens of enemy origin, whether naturalised or not, should be interned forthwith. It was agreed to advise them in accordance with the reply received from the Government on this matter.

Man-power Restrictions.—Correspondence recently received from various sources in regard to alleged anomalies in the enforcement of the man-power restrictions have been referred to the Deputy Director General of Man-power in this State. His reply was received, which indicated the difference which now existed under the revised Reserved Occupation list as compared with that in operation previously.

R.I.P.O.D.—Correspondence in regard to the appointment of “Commissioned Officers” within this organisation was received. It appeared that young men who were petrol travellers were receiving commissions in preference to returned soldiers who were their seniors in the oil organisations concerned. The matter has been referred to Federal Executive. This action was endorsed.

Acquisition of Hall.—Delegates were advised that Bullbrook Sub-branch had been negotiating for the acquisition of the Bullbrook Hall from the local Road Board. They requested that the League accept the transfer. It was agreed to authorise the Trustees to do so.

Know Your Enemy Campaign.—A communication from the Department of Information on this subject was received and a reply left to the State Secretary.

Resignation.—Mr. H. K. Kahan tendered his resignation because he had been appointed to full-time duty within the Army.

After discussion it was resolved that, having regard to the resolution carried at the last Annual State Congress concerning Executive members who accept full-time duty, that Mr. Kahan’s resignation be deferred until the next meeting, and that all members of the Executive on full-time military duty be written to and asked what chance, if any, they have of attending a reasonable number of future Committee meetings and meetings of the Executive.

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reported that of the total membership of 209 there were 74 more financial members than at this period last year. As Trustee of the Comforts Fund, Mr. Phil Allen reported that canteen orders to the value of nearly £21 had already been despatched, and that a further sum of £10 had been withdrawn from the Comforts Fund for the purpose of despatching further canteen orders; £15 had also been forwarded to the Prisoners of War Fund. To the Pat Hawkins Red Cross Funds Appeal £15 had been donated. Towards the purchase of merchant seamen's clothing £5 was sent to the Fremantle branch of the Seamen's Mission Comforts Fund. To the last-mentioned fund the Maylands Auxiliary also donated £5, and Mr. Fred Baxter £2. Other subscriptions for parcels, etc., amounted to £7/10.

Commencing on Friday, April 10, dances are to be held in the Centenary Hall, Caledonian Avenue, Maylands. They will be conducted by the sub-branch for the purpose of raising funds for patriotic institutions. It was good to see our old comrade Bill Fieldes, veteran of two campaigns, back in Maylands for a day or two on his return from the Middle East, before being posted to a battle station somewhere in our homeland. Another of our old esteemed comrades, Geo. Wilson, also a veteran of world stunts I and II, is another old member of the sub-branch who are anxiously waiting to get a glimpse of, and to give a good old hand-shake, on his return from the Middle East.

ARMADAIE
The monthly meeting was held on March 11. Owing to war conditions only a few of the roll of 96 members are able to attend the meetings, and it is left to a depleted few to carry on and so maintain the status of the sub-branch. This is being creditably done. Members had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. R. M. Millman, the first new returned soldier in the district of No II war. He was given a hearty welcome, and an ovation on becoming a financial member. Sydney, now Serg. Berry, was accorded a deserving vote of thanks for his past services as treasurer and useful man at the meetings.

NORTH-EAST FREMANTLE
The monthly meeting was held on March 23, and the President (Mr. Tomlin) presided over a very good attendance. Members and intending members are advised that future monthly meetings will be held in the East Fremantle Town Hall at 8 p.m. on the fourth Monday of each month. The President announced six new members; New badges were issued. The sick visitor (Mr. Fredericks) reported on visits to sick members, of whom two are still in hospital. Eight have been discharged, but are still not fit for work. Mr. Fredericks also did a great job in providing a wheelchair for one of our comrades. He is still in need of another wheel-chair. Is there anybody who has one not in use? If so, please advise the Secretary. The President performed a pleasing ceremony in presenting Sergeant Gower with a Certificate of Service for his past efforts on behalf of the sub-branch. Sergeant Gower suitably responded. Do not forget the annual social in June. Keep in touch with the Secretary. Last, but not least, do not forget your local unit of the Home Guard. We are building up our strength fast. Get in while the going is good. Help us and help yourself to protect our homes and shores. Train now, while you can.

GLOUCESTER PARK
The first monthly meeting of the sub-branch to be held in its new home—Bob Evans' store, Hay Street (East), near the cattle barn—was on April 2. It is considered a good omen for the future of the sub-branch that this initial meeting in new quarters happened to be the annual election of officers, resulting as follows: President, Mr. C. Isbister; Vice-President, Messrs. G. Owen and H. Wright; Secretary, W. J. Read; Assistant Secretary, A. Downing. The installation of officers will take place at the next meeting on May 7, when a record attendance for recent years of old and new members is anticipated.

MUKINBUDIN
The annual meeting of the Mukinbudin sub-branch was held in the Hotel Commercial Room on Saturday, March 14, at 8 p.m., to a good attendance. Election of officers for the ensuing year was as follows: President, T. Connors; Vice-President, T. Adams and A. Moudy; Secretary, S. Goodchild; Treasurer, T. B. Conway; Committee, Messrs. J. Hart, T. Richardson, C. Cowan, F. Sevier and A. Blackley. After the meeting an enjoyable social evening was spent. An excellent supper was provided by members wives and other ladies present.

MOSMAN PARK
At a well-attended meeting last month the question of A.R.P. was discussed at length, and some adverse criticisms of the present arrangements were made. It was considered that many of the present restrictions were more likely to lower public morale than raise it. Stress was laid on a more positive attitude towards a possible invasion, and while A.R.P. work should not be overlooked, members who are able to do so were urged to join up with the V.D.C. and qualify for an issue of weapons of defence. Regulations have made it impossible to proceed with the intended sewerage installations at the hall,
so the work will have to remain in abeyance until the times are more favourable. Two members were deputed to attend a meeting at Anzac House. Recruits are still rolling in for the V.D.C. The C.O. of the local A.A. Post has shown appreciation of the work done by the unit towards completing the camouflage arrangements for the post. He has reciprocated by making an instructor available for the unit, with the necessary equipment for Lewis and Tommy gun training. Tuesday lectures are proving popular.

MT. HAWTHORN-NORTH LEBERVILLE

Attendance fell off a little at the March meetings, but all business was well attended to and keenly debated. There were two visitors from the Navy, and they went away well pleased with the evening. The boys are now well in training for this year's competitions. Many trials are being done round the lake, where the dark horses do their stuff against the stop-watch. Bill Andrews has a lot of weight to take off, but he says he'll soon be fit. It was noticed that Garn Blab and Ted Hatcher slipped off to North Beach to get a few games. Both think they will be able to get the bull every time they handle the rifle. Bill O'Neill is also on the spot. The social committee can testify as to how he delivered the goods on a recent Monday night. Someone has suggested that a game between the Teds and the Bills might prove interesting, as there are so many of both in the sub-branch. A new scorer at darts is needed while "What" Sinclair is in hospital, but members hope that he will soon be about again. Some of the recruits are showing good form, so the veterans will have to look to their laurels. Sports Director Richie is pushing along with the games. Members are reminded that the annual smoko will take place on June 4. Forthcoming meetings will be held on April 23, May 7 and 21. The S.S.I.

CLAREMONT

The president (Mr. W. Ford) occupied the chair at the monthly meeting on April 2. The visiting committee reported on arrangements that had been made for visiting hours at a nearby military hospital. The unimpeachable position of members doing full-time military duty was discussed at length, and suggestions were made to overcome the difficulty. During the evening the president congratulated one of the vice-presidents, Mr. Roy Hammond, who is also a member of the V.D.C., on his selection to attend a course at the Commando School in the Eastern States. Arrangements have been made for the commemoration of Anzac Day. At 7 p.m. a wreath will be laid on the Claremont Memorial. A church service will be conducted by the Rev. New at the Presbyterian Church at 4 p.m. on Sunday, April 26.

DUNLEAVY HOUSE

Dunleavy House is a home for ALL Service men. Many country boys avail themselves of the comforts of this Hostel. Clean, comfortable beds with fresh linen to each person, hot and cold showers, reading and writing facilities, and a hot cup of tea on rising are all provided. The Women's Auxiliaries work in staffing the Hostel, and in cleaning, managing, and arranging things. With the approach of winter warm blankets are required. These are extremely costly. Fellow Auxiliary members! Will your Auxiliary help the boys in a practical way—by forwarding a donation to Mrs. A. Stockmin, care of Anzac House, or to 12 London Street, Mt. Hawthorn?

VICTORIA PARK

Instead of the general meeting, a social evening was held on March 27, with the object of enrolling new members. The attendance was good, and it is hoped that increased membership will result. A most enjoyable evening was spent in dancing and games. Among the musical items was a performance by the Auxiliary's little cornet soloist, Miss Colley. Mrs. Stockmin, although very busy at present, was able to represent the Executive, and supported the Auxiliary's effort. Donations for the Wool Fund were received from Mesdames Rothwell, Barnes and Cobb.

THE HAT FOR LONGER WEAR AND DRESSIER APPEARANCE IS A

CHEVRON Pure Felt

- "CHEVRON" FELT HATS are made of the best grade fur felt.
- "CHEVRON" FELT HATS are in the latest styles, the newest colours and are finished with high-grade trimmings.
- "CHEVRON" FELT HATS are of the dressiest appearance, and retain their style to the very last.
- Wear a "CHEVRON" and get full hat satisfaction, full hat value.
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APRIL 14, 1944
and socks from Mrs. Morey. The War Loan
Group maintains its strength, and the netting
classes will be resumed as soon as the mater-
ials are available. Mrs. Barnett held a games
and cards evening at her home on Thursday,
April 2 in aid of Auxiliary funds. A dainty
supper was provided by the hostess. Besides
A.R.P. work several members have qualified
in First Aid work and Home Nursing. Mem-
ers are reminded to bring in the results of
their shillings to the meeting on April 24.

SWAN VIEW-GREENMOUNT

The annual meeting was held on March 18
The secretary (Mrs. M. K. Jones) read her
report on the past twelve months, after which
the president (Mrs. H. Murphy) thanked all
members for their great work during her term
of office. The following officers were elected:
President, Mrs. J. Williams; Secretary, Mrs.
M. K. Jones; Treasurer, Mrs. R. E. Marsh;
Social Secretary, Mrs. C. Hilton; Publicity
Officer, Mrs. R. Richardson. On March 21
the sub-branch and the auxiliary combined
their birthday evenings. The evening was very
happily spent in games and dancing. At 10
o’clock a dainty supper was served, during
which the president of the sub-branch pre-
sented the past president, Mr. A. G. Watt,
with a framed Certificate of Service. On
March 28 the sub-branch and the auxiliary
monthly dances commenced, the evening be-
ing a great success. The proceeds go to pa-
triotic funds. On March 31 a number of mem-
ers of the auxiliary met at the residence of
the past president (Mrs. H. Murphy), the
occasion being a surprise afternoon to Mrs.
Murphy and the past treasurer (Mrs. R.
Richardson). The former was president for
the past twelve months, and the latter treas-
urer for four years. A very happy afternoon
was spent, and during afternoon tea the in-
coming president (Mrs. J. Williams) present-
ed each lady with a lovely hand-cut crystal
vase. As Anzac Day falls on the evening of
the next monthly dance, it has been decided
to hold the dance on May 2. The May dance
will be held on May 24.

F.U.S.W.

The monthly social was held at the Y.A.L.
Hall, which was kindly lent for the occasion
by the Y.A.L. management. Mrs. H. Dean
presided over a large gathering. The speaker
was A. H. Panton, M.L.A., who explained
many matters connected with civil defence.
Mrs. T. C. Wilson thanked the speaker. The
programme was arranged by Mrs. E. Lynch
and given under the direction of Corporal
Bedwell. The performing artists were Misses
K. Dunne and Carlson, and Corporal Bed-
well. Mrs. Sebright proposed the vote of
thanks to the artists. Mrs. Dean announced
that the Younger Set had raised £62 for the
mobile canteen unit, and that they were do-
ing splendid work with their dances each
week.

SUBIACO

At the monthly meeting on March 18
Mrs. Turpin (president) was in the chair, and
about 40 members were present. Mesdames
Winter, Watson and Booth were welcomed as
new members. Mrs. Stokes was accorded
thanks for her assistance in helping the Com-
forts Fund by running a bridge afternoon in
her own home. A letter of appreciation was
sent to Miss Estelle Wilson, who had ar-
rangend a back-yard concert among her school
friends, and was successful in raising £1, which
was donated to the Auxiliary for sur-
gical dressings in aid of Red Cross work for
the Hollywood Hospital. Thanks were also
accorded Mrs. Taylor for her donation of
10/-; Members were notified that the Auxili-
ary had agreed to look after Ward 8 at Hol-
lwood Hospital, and various articles were
donated by members, ranging from chairs to
salt cellars, etc. Mrs. Arnott kindly donated a
War Service Certificate to help the Camp
Comforts Fund, and the Camp Comforts Fund
reported having sent 10 parcels away during
the month. There is an urgent need for kni-
ters to knit caps for men to wear who have
been severely burnt, hot water bottle covers
and socks. The afternoon spent at Lemnos
was enjoyed by the members who attended.
The president cordially invited more members
who are able to do so to come along and
help entertain the patients on the 2nd Wed-
nesday in every month. The patients look
forward so much to these visits, and are
happy for days after.

MUNDARING

A meeting of the Auxiliary was held at
the residence of Mrs. Hillman on May 19.
There was a good attendance, and a pleasant
afternoon was spent. Many useful suggestions
were exchanged as to future gatherings, and
for ways and means of raising money for
patriotic purposes. It was decided to make
a fine of one penny for not wearing the
badge and threepence for non-attendance at
future meetings. The meeting closed at 4 p.m.
and afternoon tea was served by Sawyer’s
Valley ladies.

---

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Earthware Pipes and Fittings

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I. E. DUNKLEY, MU450
L. J. BUCKLEY, B9802
# Associations of Ex-Service Men

**Rates:** 41/1/- per annum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association</th>
<th>Place of Meeting</th>
<th>Date of Meeting</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artillery Comrades' Association</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Last Friday each month</td>
<td>W. Beadle, 450 Newcastle Street, Perth</td>
<td>Jack Kenny, 139 Sixth avenue, Inglewood, Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinded Soldiers' Association</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>When necessary</td>
<td>D. M. Benson, Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Mrs. W. James, 18 Marion Street, Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Battalion Association</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Monthly luncheon, 1 p.m. on 11th of month</td>
<td>W. Kruger, 79 St. Leonard's Avenue, Leederville</td>
<td>R. W. Blair, 79 William Street, Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Machine Gunners' Association</td>
<td>Grogson's, 32 King Street</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>J. Douglas, 13 Karoo Street, South Perth</td>
<td>E. S. Everest, Swan Boylocks, Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44th Association</td>
<td>As Advertised</td>
<td>Annual reunion, Monday of Show Week</td>
<td>M. Lewis, 350 Fitzgerald St., North Perth</td>
<td>E. C. Rogers, 65 Fairfield Street, Mt. Hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th Battalion Association</td>
<td>Committee, as arranged</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>Col. E. L. Marpolin, 62 Tyrell Street, Nedlands</td>
<td>E. J. Massey, 41 Harvey St., Victoria Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th Battalion Association</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>2nd Monday</td>
<td>H. J. Edwards, 37 Hamilton Street, Bayswater</td>
<td>W. C. Armstrong, 20 Rutland Street, West Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32nd Battalion Association</td>
<td>Nearest Saturday, July 19</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>L. D. Lobscher, 27 2nd Floor, Economic Chambers, Perth</td>
<td>J. Rutherford, 3 Elizabeth Street, North Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th Light Horse Association</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>J. H. Johnston, Inglewood Hotel</td>
<td>Roy Perry, 22 Cooper Street, Nedlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th and 52nd Battalion Association</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>H. Hopperton, 141 Adelaide Street, Bayswater</td>
<td>A. Cook, 68 Railway Terrace, Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totally and Permanent War Disabled Soldiers Association</td>
<td>At Office, Room 33, 2nd Floor, Town Hall Building, Barrack Street</td>
<td>1st Pension day of the month at 2.30 p.m.</td>
<td>W. P. Griffiths, J.P., 87 South Street, Beaconsfield</td>
<td>H. W. Hig Association Office, Phone 85457, private BS94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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# R.S.L. Sub-Branch Directory

**Rates:** 41/1/- per annum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Branch</th>
<th>Place of Meeting</th>
<th>Date of Meeting</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armadale</td>
<td>R.S.L. Clubrooms</td>
<td>2nd Wednesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Spencer Gwynne</td>
<td>J. Sturrock, Fremantle Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>A. H. Richardson, Albany</td>
<td>E. W. Wheeler, Grey Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busselton</td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>When called, Sat., 8 p.m.</td>
<td>R. Peichell</td>
<td>L. W. Stead, Grey Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunbury</td>
<td>R.S.L. Clubrooms</td>
<td>2nd Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>H. E. Minchin, 5 Wilson St., Busselton</td>
<td>F. J. Hough, 105 Grey Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayswater</td>
<td>Town Hall</td>
<td>2nd Thursday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>G. Greaves, Brookton</td>
<td>H. J. Hunter, 2nd Floor, Bayswater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collie</td>
<td>Soldiers' Hall</td>
<td>2nd Monday</td>
<td>F. Jones, Walpole, via Busselton</td>
<td>L. N. Scovell, 2nd Floor, Collie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottesloe</td>
<td>Town Hall</td>
<td>1st Sunday, each month, commencing June, 1940</td>
<td>W. S. White, Winchester</td>
<td>W. B. Ivens, South Fremantle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canning Districts</td>
<td>Canning Clubrooms</td>
<td>1st Thursday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>T. H. Sorre, Clifton Street</td>
<td>W. T. Hill, Station Street, Canning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canning</td>
<td>Memorial Hall</td>
<td>3rd Saturday each month</td>
<td>A. F. Walters, Canning</td>
<td>J. H. Barker, 50 Wellington Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donnybrook</td>
<td>Dumbulying Hall</td>
<td>1st Monday, each month at 8 p.m.</td>
<td>F. Story</td>
<td>R. M. Rogers, 10 Grey Street, Donnybrook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumbleying</td>
<td>Memorial Hall</td>
<td>1st Monday</td>
<td>W. S. White, Donnybrook</td>
<td>E. H. Hanks, 1st Floor, Dumbleying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwellingup &amp; Districts</td>
<td>Dwellingup Hotel</td>
<td>3rd Thursday in each month at 8 p.m.</td>
<td>J. W. Pickles, Canning</td>
<td>M. G. Baker, 169 W. Street, Dwellingup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremantle &amp; Districts</td>
<td>Soldiers' Institute, South Terrace</td>
<td>1st Monday</td>
<td>C. D. Morgan, P.O. Box 28, Dwellingup</td>
<td>A. A. Hills, Fremantle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geraldton</td>
<td>Gosnay Hotel</td>
<td>2nd and 4th Mondays</td>
<td>W. C. Freeman</td>
<td>H. E. Hobbs, 37 Ogilby Street, Geraldton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester Park</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>1st Thursday</td>
<td>C. Leitch, 39 Normanby St, South Fremantle</td>
<td>W. A. H. Hunt, 44 Shops Street, Gloucester Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnowangerup</td>
<td>Soldiers' Room</td>
<td>BI-Monthly</td>
<td>H. E. Drummond</td>
<td>J. W. H. Fowles, 70 Town Hall St, Gnowangerup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Note: The directory includes various sub-branches and their locations, dates of meetings, presidents, and secretaries.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Branch</th>
<th>Place of Meeting</th>
<th>Date of Meeting</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GUTHIA</td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>1st Sunday, 3 p.m.</td>
<td>E. W. Golve</td>
<td>E. A. Matthews, Gutho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARVEY</td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall</td>
<td>2nd Tuesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>T. W. J. Smith, testa Rd, Harvey</td>
<td>D. Johnstone, Box 29, Harvey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KALGOORLIE</td>
<td>Soldiers' Institute</td>
<td>Every 2nd Tuesday in month of 8th Executive, all</td>
<td>J. H. Hymon, Great Boulder, Finston</td>
<td>D. P. Edwards, Kalgoorla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIVERPOOL</td>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>(Mon. Committee, 3rd Sunday, after V.O.C. parade)</td>
<td>Lock Searlton</td>
<td>H. Ulich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINEVILLE</td>
<td>Tamin, meet quarterly</td>
<td>3rd Wednesday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>T. 1. Chambers, Kallieberrin, Chas. H. Smith, Koorda</td>
<td>T. G. Griffin, Kallieberrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUKIN</td>
<td>Kukerin Hotel</td>
<td>Last Tuesday quarterly (Jan., Apr. July, Oct.)</td>
<td>Hamilton, Kukerin</td>
<td>E. W. Robinson, Koorda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAKE GRACE</td>
<td>Road Board Hall</td>
<td>When called</td>
<td>C. G. Gordon, Kukin</td>
<td>R. V. C. Davidson, Kukerin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KING</td>
<td>Lake Hall</td>
<td>1st Thursday, 2nd Thursday each month committee</td>
<td>H. R. Pielham, Lake Grace</td>
<td>W. A. Tomber, Wood, Lake Grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANJIMUP</td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall, Manjimup</td>
<td>1st and 3rd Sunday 8 p.m.</td>
<td>C. B. Devine, Manjimup</td>
<td>M. G. Johnstone, Lake King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAYLANDS</td>
<td>Supper-room, Town Hall, Marylands</td>
<td>Alternate Thursday, 7.30 p.m (pension week)</td>
<td>S. Horton, Alma Road, Mt Lowry</td>
<td>Geo. A. E. Mason, Manjimup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILDURA, MOUNT BARKER, MOUNT ALBERT</td>
<td>L.S. Branch Rooms, Railway Parade</td>
<td>1st and 3rd Thursday in each month</td>
<td>E. R. Henderson, Moxies, V. Cooper</td>
<td>A. Cook, 188 Railway Terrace, Maylands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNT MELBOURNE</td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall, Johnston Street.</td>
<td>Last Thursday in each month</td>
<td>G. A. Ashworth, Bond Street</td>
<td>R. G. Ryan, Moor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNT WRIGHT—NORTHERN SOUVENIRS</td>
<td>Soldiers Memorial Hall, O'Connell St, Leederville</td>
<td>When called 3rd Saturday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>A. S. Downey, M. Magnor, J. K. Jenkins</td>
<td>G. C. James, Fitzgerald Street, Northam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNBEEDEE</td>
<td>W. Road, Board, Bathubin</td>
<td>Alternate Thursday (Pension Friday 8 a.m.)</td>
<td>A. H. Manse, B. Lammie</td>
<td>H. W. Morsh, Magnor, T. Morton, 340 Oxford Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNDARING &amp; DISTRICTS</td>
<td>Wollall, Hall, Groovnor</td>
<td>1st and 4th Friday in the month</td>
<td>W. O. Williams, 21 Groovnor</td>
<td>F. T. Ams, Bancubbin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narragin</td>
<td>R.S.L. Institute, Narragin</td>
<td>2nd Thursday in each month</td>
<td>T. C. Connor</td>
<td>Dan Fullerton, Swun Barracock, Perh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEDLANDS</td>
<td>Picture Theatre Building, Beechfield, Nedlands</td>
<td>2nd Tuesday in each month</td>
<td>T. S. Edmondson, 32 Archibald St, Nedlands</td>
<td>S. Goodchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWLANDS</td>
<td>Newdegate</td>
<td>2nd Tuesday in each month</td>
<td>T. S. Edmondson, 32 Archibald St, Nedlands</td>
<td>S. Goodchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH-EAST FREMANTLE</td>
<td>East Fremantle Town Hall</td>
<td>3rd Friday, 3rd March, June, September, Dec.</td>
<td>E. J. Tomlin, 36 Winor Rd, East Fremantle</td>
<td>J. H. Kane, Newdegate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHAMPTON</td>
<td>Railway Hotel, N'hampton</td>
<td>4th Thursday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>E. J. Tomlin, 36 Winor Rd, East Fremantle</td>
<td>A. E. Doust, 6 Harris Street, Perh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHAM</td>
<td>R.S.L. Clubsroom, Gordon</td>
<td>1st Wednesday in the month, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>E. J. Tomlin, 36 Winor Rd, East Fremantle</td>
<td>A. W. Ash, Northampton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH PERTH</td>
<td>St. Hilda's Hall, Giles Street</td>
<td>1st and 3rd Monday at 8 p.m.</td>
<td>E. O. Davies, 77 Michel St, North Perth, Phone 876677</td>
<td>G. C. Orfey, 53 The Bourne, Mt. Hawthorne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSBORNE PARK</td>
<td>R.S.L. Memorial Hall, Main Street, Northam</td>
<td>Forthnight (alt. Pension Week) 2nd Tuesday</td>
<td>A. D. 149 Carr Street, Leederville</td>
<td>W. M. Reid, &quot;Monash Club&quot;, 23 King Street, Perh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERTH (Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.)</td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall, Progress Hall, Onslow Road</td>
<td>1st Saturday in each month, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>A. L. Roberts, Pittab, Perh</td>
<td>C. Ford, Pinney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PINSELLY</td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall, At 11, Y.M.C.A., Murray Street, Perth</td>
<td>1st and 3rd Thursday, 8 a.m.</td>
<td>A. L. Roberts, Pittab, Perh</td>
<td>C. Ford, Pinney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINCE</td>
<td>Pithara</td>
<td>1st Tuesday, 8 a.m.</td>
<td>E. E. Johnstson, 33 Charles Street, Perh</td>
<td>H. E. Bowman, East Pittab, 78 King Street, Northam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PITHARA QUAIRADIN DANGIN</td>
<td>Quairadining Hall &amp; Douglas Hotel, alternatively</td>
<td>3rd Sunday, 8 a.m.</td>
<td>E. E. Johnstson, 33 Charles Street, Perh</td>
<td>H. E. Bowman, East Pittab, 78 King Street, Northam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REEDY</td>
<td>T. Fraser's Buildings</td>
<td>2nd Sunday each month at 10 a.m.</td>
<td>E. E. Johnstson, 33 Charles Street, Perh</td>
<td>H. E. Bowman, East Pittab, 78 King Street, Northam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHERN CROSS</td>
<td>R.A.O.B. Clubsroom</td>
<td>1st Saturday in each month</td>
<td>E. E. Johnstson, 33 Charles Street, Perh</td>
<td>H. E. Bowman, East Pittab, 78 King Street, Northam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHENTON PARK</td>
<td>Progress Hall, Onslow Road</td>
<td>1st Saturday in every 3rd month from June, 1 st at 8.15 p.m.</td>
<td>E. E. Johnstson, 33 Charles Street, Perh</td>
<td>H. E. Bowman, East Pittab, 78 King Street, Northam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHACKLETON-KWOLYIN</td>
<td>Kwoylin Hotel</td>
<td>1st Saturday in every 3rd month from June, 1st at 8.15 p.m.</td>
<td>E. E. Johnstson, 33 Charles Street, Perh</td>
<td>H. E. Bowman, East Pittab, 78 King Street, Northam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIBOACO</td>
<td>R.S.L. Hall, 61 Townsend Road, Bublaco</td>
<td>Last Saturday in each month, 8 a.m.</td>
<td>B. T. Williamson, 87 Balaclava Street, Bublaco</td>
<td>J. Newman, &quot;Mariano&quot;, 17 Ord Street West Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRA BANDA-GRANT'S PATECH</td>
<td>Virad, Victoria Park</td>
<td>Every 4th Thursday</td>
<td>H. T. Kingdon, Grant's Patch</td>
<td>E. F. Fitzgerald, Grant's Patch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAYNING-YELBINA</td>
<td>Memorial Hall, Sallford Street</td>
<td>Every 4th Thursday</td>
<td>H. Blyer, Trayning</td>
<td>J. W. Patterson, Trayning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST LEEDERVILLE-WEBLEY</td>
<td>Town Hall, Cambridge St, Leederville</td>
<td>3rd Saturday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>W. McLaughlan, 75 Kimberley St, West Leederville</td>
<td>J. W. Patterson, Trayning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WUBIN</td>
<td>Wubin Hall</td>
<td>1st Thursday, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>A. B. Dinale, Buntie</td>
<td>J. W. Patterson, Trayning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEALERING</td>
<td>Commercial Hotel, Yealering</td>
<td>Every 4th Thursday</td>
<td>A. Kelly, Yealering</td>
<td>J. W. Patterson, Trayning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUANMI</td>
<td>Youanni Hotel</td>
<td>Every 4th Thursday</td>
<td>A. Kelly, Yealering</td>
<td>J. W. Patterson, Trayning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYALKATEMM</td>
<td>Lesser Hall</td>
<td>Every 4th Thursday</td>
<td>D. C. Johnstone, Youanni</td>
<td>J. W. Patterson, Trayning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARMANN-WAMEL</td>
<td>Memorial Hall</td>
<td>Every 4th Thursday</td>
<td>G. H. Richie. Tel, No. 41</td>
<td>J. W. Patterson, Trayning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST PERTH</td>
<td>Anzac House, Perth</td>
<td>Every 4th Thursday</td>
<td>C. C. Croyden, Warama</td>
<td>J. W. Patterson, Trayning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WICKERIN</td>
<td>Wickepin Hotel</td>
<td>Every 4th Thursday</td>
<td>R. T. Board, Registrar-General's Office, Perth</td>
<td>R. T. Board, Registrar-General's Office, Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILUNA</td>
<td>Wickepin Hotel</td>
<td>Every 4th Thursday</td>
<td>G. G. Russell, Wickepin</td>
<td>R. T. Board, Registrar-General's Office, Perth</td>
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</tbody>
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Printed and published by Edwin Stanley Watt for the IMPERIAL PRINTING CO. LTD., 397 Hay Street (East), Perth.