THE \ LISTENING \ POST

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Official Organ of the R.S.L.

VOL. 4, No. II

November 20, 1925

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THE LISTENING POST.

Official Organ of the W.A. Branch of the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial Service League.

Editors: E. S. Watt, L. Gibbons.

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All other communications should be addressed to "The Editor." This journal is published monthly on the third Friday, and all advertisements and matter for inclusion must reach our office not later than the second Friday.

November 20th, 1925.

LOCARNO.

It is regrettable that so little detail is available regarding the activities of the delegates at those international conferences. At Locarno the delegates learned little of the actual agreements, with the possible exception of the fact that the beligerant nations ranged beside each other in international discussions of matters of international importance.

The reports of delegates from Australia to earlier conferences appear to be tabled for discussion in Parliament, so long after the actual deliberations, that the delegates for the next annual session are en route to the arena before the Cabinet analyses the report. The country is faced with a heavy share of financial burden on account of its membership. The new delegates received instructions which do not cope with the situation by reason of the fact that the report of the previous delegates remains unknown to members of the House.

It is to this gruesome system of delays that the success of the Locarno Conference is jeopardised by reason of the fact that the German Government has nothing but verbal agreements to go on, no steps having been taken to have them responsible, which have resulted in a concrete written proposal being submitted.

Hence we learn that unless the German Government can secure, at an early date, a material realisation of the verbal promise made at Locarno, the acceptance of the treaties will be in jeopardy.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

The South Australian Branch of the Returned Soldiers' League recently passed a resolution requesting that assistance be given to Imperial Service men now in Australia by including them in any new scheme being formulated by the British and Australian Governments for the purpose of repatriating ex-service men on the land.

Following on the submission of this proposition to the Prime Minister, advice was received to the effect that this question was one primarily concerning the State Governments, which control the Crown Lands in their respective States, and who administer the land settlement laws of those States.

Loan moneys advanced in connection with land settlement under the Migration Agreement are regulated by conditions which include:—A new farm to be provided for every principle sum of £1,000; the settlement of one assisted family consisting of an average of five persons without outside capital, and the allocation of at least one half of the new farms, provided in pursuance of the scheme, to assisted migrants.

No discrimination is made for service men; but it was pointed out that the majority of assisted migrants are ex-service men.

EMPIRE INTERMIGRATION.

Mr. James Cornell, M.L.C., who was one of the League's delegates to the recent conference of the British Empire Service League held in Canada, took with him from this State a practical scheme for the settlement of ex-service men of Great Britain on the land in Western Australia. Mr. Cornell sent the following interesting letter to the State Secretary, which was read at the last meeting of the State Executive:

Adverting, to the Land Settlement Scheme, prepared by the W.A. Branch, R.S.L., for consideration at the Ottawa Conference, B.E.S.L. It was my intention to make a verbal report to your Executive on this subject. So far I have been unable to attend it and do so. Therefore, I propose to briefly report on this subject in this memo. A full day's discussion was directed by the conference to the question of "Intermigration and Land Settlement" within the British Empire. Canada's, Australia's and New Zealand's delegations were emphatic on three points: (1) That their Governments were desirous of securing suitable immigrants from the British Isles, exclusively, but reserved the right to say what type and what number they might enter their respective dominions; (2) that if intermigration was to be any success, a goodly portion of Britains aggregate of wealth should be directed to the dominions simultaneously with the migration thereto of British surplus aggregation of people; (3) that wealth so transferred, be utilised both for primary and industrial production. It was also stressed and urged that any attempt at intermigration must fail unless Britain was prepared to take from the dominions to which its people were migrating the goods and produce they produced.

The conference accepted a scheme submitted by a select committee, but as such scheme is subject to a definite objective, I incline to the opinion that it will be of no practical utility. In due course a copy of the scheme should reach you, then the Executive can judge for itself.

Regarding W.A.'s proposal: It was the only scheme placed before the conference. I did notpropound it to the conference. I did, however, give an outline of it, personally, to Lord Haig. Furthermore, I spent several hours with General Horne, Hon. Treas., British Empire Service League, explaining its provisions and possibilities in detail. I gave General Horne all particulars of the scheme, with a copy of the scheme. General Horne promised me that he would go into the scheme upon his return to England, with a view to furthering it, before its original promulgation, by the British Empire Service League Executive. I have not heard from General Horne since returning to W.A.

Generalising on what is likely to happen on the question of inter-migration within the Empire, resulting from the disbandments at the Ottawa Conference, I am not a pessimist, but I cannot see anything in the way of a general scheme dealing with discharged soldiers only. Dominion delegations, whose dominions might and could absorb many migrants, had but a hazy idea of anything in the nature of the utility and practical; but when it came to the delegations from the British Isles they had nothing to offer, except that Britain must get rid of her surplus population.

FEDERAL CONGRESS.

The Annual Federal Congress of the League will be held at the Soldiers' Institute, Perth, commencing on the 30th November, and concluding on the 3rd December. Owing to the limited time at the delegates' disposal, entertainments have been reduced to a minimum.

On the 30th there will be a civic reception by the Mayor of Perth at 12 noon, the State President's Dinner at the Institute at 6.30 p.m., and delegates will be the guests of the West Perth Sub-Branch at a smoke social at 8.30 p.m.

On Friday, 1st December a smoke social will be held by the Fremantle Sub-Branch at 8 p.m.

On Wednesday, 2nd December, the digger members of Parliament will be the hosts of the dinner at a banquet at Parliament House, and at 8 p.m., the combined Branches of the Midland Junction area will entertain the delegates. If the time permits, the visitors will be motored to Mundaring Weir and through the Swan Valley.
STATE EXECUTIVE MEETINGS.
27/10/25.

Present.—Col. Collett, Rev. Riley, Messrs. Isaac, McDonald, Philp, McAdam, Shaw, Nye, Wedd, Watt, Bateson, Zeffert, Humphrey, Pady, and Bader.

Apologies were received from Rabbi Freedman, Messrs. Yeates, Cornell, Fitzgerald, and Logi.

And Settled.—The Secretary reported that nothing further had transpired in connection with the Commonwealth grant of £796,000.

I.A.B. Insurance.—The Secretary delivered a report as to what had been done in this connection. The report was received.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. A. S. Isaac applied for leave of absence for 12 meetings during the year. This was granted.

Resolutions from State Congress.—(1) That Congress be asked to endeavour to get the "History of Australia" taught in all schools throughout Australia.

Moved by Mr. Zeffert, seconded by Mr. Humphrey, that the matter be referred back to the branch from which it emanated.—Carried.

(2) That the incoming Executive formulate a scheme for obtaining donations from sub-branches for the endowment of a cot in the Children's Hospital.

Moved by Mr. Zeffert, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that all sub-branches be circularised, and asked if they desire to cooperate in a scheme as suggested by the resolution passed by Congress.—Carried.

(3) That the incoming Executive be asked to boost all Australian made goods throughout Australia and the Empire.

This was endorsed.

(4) That the following item be referred to the incoming Executive to print and circulate particulars submitted by Mr. John Sandilands, Officer of the Manjimup branch, "In the case of future wars, that men and wealth be conscripted, and trading with enemy countries prohibited."

This was deferred in order to allow the State Secretaries to obtain the particulars from Mr. Johnson.

(5) The Returned Soldier prospectors be given prospectors' Orders for Sandalwood on application, during any time of the year. Several of our men have applied for Prospectors' Orders and have been turned down. We consider our comrades should have preference. It was decided that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive.

(6) That this Congress urges the necessity of a bridge being built for Mr. C. Tucker, of North Dandalup, at a cost of about £300 by the Public Works Department, and that this Congress requests the incoming Executive to again take steps in this matter.

Moved by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Nye, that the Branch concern be referred to step three of the Road Board in connection with a bridge for Mr. Tucker.—Carried.

(7) Page 18: Annual Report, Maylands Loan Account.—This account stands at £3 15s., and the security held (2½ h.p. electric motor) has not been realised upon. This Congress recommends sale of motor held as security on amount of £3 15s. advanced to Maylands Sub-Branch in 1922, proceeds from such sale to be credited to Maylands Sub-Branch, and that any debit incurred will not be charged to said sub-branch.

Moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that this matter be referred to the Finance Committee for report.—Carried.

(8) That the incoming Executive take into consideration the advisability of meeting on arrival all ex-Imperial men who have immigrated to Australia, with the object of making them members of the League, and further that the necessary literature be despatched to a representative in England for distribution among ex-Imperial men, outlining the aims and objects, together with the work achieved by the League.

Moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Zeffert, that this resolution be referred to the Federal Congress.—Carried.

(9) Congress recommends to the incoming Executive the necessity for more propaganda being spread among Service men intending to migrate to Australia, concerning the League and its activities.

It was decided to refer this to the Federal Congress.

(10) That an Organiser be appointed by the Executive for one month to visit the Manjimup area.

This item was deferred pending further advice from the incoming Executive.

(11) Congress confirms the desirability of continuing to have an official organ, such as the "Listening Post," but recommends some more adequate arrangement of correspondence to sub-branches or financial members.

(12) Congress recommends an alteration in the existing agreement governing the printing and publication of the "Listening Post" in order to make the journal bigger and more attractive to R.S.L. members.

Moved by Mr. Bateon, seconded by Mr. McAdam that action on these two items be deferred for three months in order to give the present system a fair trial.—Carried.

(13) That the Executive endeavour to obtain a 99 years lease of the Institute building with a view to additional building for the purpose of a Club.

Moved by Mr. Zeffert, seconded by Mr. Humphrey, that the matter be left in the hands of the State Secretary, and be reported on to report to a future meeting.—Carried.

(14) The Congress confirms the desirability of full and absolute control of the Soldiers' Institute, Perth, being vested in the State Executive of the R.S.I.

It was decided that no action was required in connection with this motion.

Preference to Returned Soldiers.—A letter was read and received from a returned soldier dealing with the question of preference. It was decided that all candidates for the State Parliament be circularised in accordance with previous procedure, and that the replies be published.

Governor-General.—A letter was read and received from the Federal Executive showing messages of welcome sent to the Right Hon. Lord Stonehaven, the Governor-General.

Poppy Day.—A letter was read and received from the Federal Executive dealing with the Poppy Day appeal, and showing a copy of a circular sent by the Metropolitan Sub-Branch to business firms in that city.

A suggestion was received from the Subiaco Sub-Branch that a meeting be called of all metropolitan branches in order to discuss the Poppy Day so that overlapping and clashing would not occur.

Moved by Mr. Zeffert, seconded by Mr. Bateon, that a committee be appointed to meet and allot these stands.—Lost.

Moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Wedd, that the State Secretary circularise immediately all metropolitan sub-branches, and arrange a meeting to be held at the earliest date.—Carried.

Armistice Day.—A letter was received from the State War Memorial Committee requesting assistance in connection with the proposed drive to be held on Armistice Day.

Moved by Mr. Humphrey, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that the League draws the attention of the State War Memorial Committee to resolutions of Congress and the B.E.S.L. re the sale of poppies.—Carried.

Commemoration Services. — Letters were read from His Grace Archbishop Riley stating that a Commemoration Service would be held on Armistice Day at 10.45 a.m. in St. George's Cathedral. The Rev. Geo. Tulloch also advised that the Clergy of Churches was arranging a Thanksgiving Service at St. Andrew's Church, at 10.45 a.m., on Armistice Day.

Archbishop Clune stated that he did not consider that a second public religious function to be held each year in connection with the late war was wise, and regretted that he could not fall in with the suggestion made by the State Secretary for a service to be held on Armistice Day.

It was decided that the Secretary arrange League representation at the above services.

Soldiers' Funerals and Care of Graves.—A letter was read and received from the Subiaco Sub-Branch pointing out that...
many instances had occurred where soldiers had been injured with only the one witness to the injury. Mr. Wilson asked the Executive to try and arrange representation in such cases. They also stated that soldiers’ graves were neglected in the Karrakatta Cemetery.

Mr. Bateson, seconded by Mr. Bader, that the portion of the letter referring to funerals be copied and sent to the Deputy Commissioner for Repatriation in this State with the request that some action be taken by his Department to see that no ex-soldier shall be buried without some person other than the officiating clergyman and undertaker being present at the graveside. Carried.

Entertainment of Parliamentarians.—Mr. Bateson moved, seconded by Mr. Zeffert, that the State President report on his visit to Kalgoorlie and Boulder, which was received.

Night Watchman.—It was reported by Mr. Shaw that extra work was being performed by night-watchmen to the Midland Wages and week-ends, which could be done by a returned soldier.

It was decided that the matter be referred to the Enquiry Officer for report.

EXECUTIVE MEETING.—10/11/25.

Present.—Messrs. Collett, McDonald, Philip, McAdam, Freedman, Shaw, Yeates, Wedd, Watt, Bateson, Longmore, Zeffert, Hodder and Bader.

Apologies were received from Messrs. Cornell, Nye, Logie, Fitzgerald and Pady.

Federal Correspondence.—B. E. S. L. Conference: A letter was read and received from the B.E.S.L. Conference showing the report of the B.E.S.L. Conference as submitted by Australia’s representatives, Messrs. Cornell and Duggan, and was placed on the table for the information of those desiring to have it read.

Payments of War Pensions by Post: A letter was read and received from the Federal Executive, showing action taken and the result obtained on a resolution passed at the N.S.W. State Congress regarding arrangements to have pensions paid by post.

10th Annual Congress: A letter was read and received from the General Secretary in connection with arrangements for the 10th Annual Congress.

F. W. Wood.—The Collie Sub-Branch submitted a communication stating that their member in the House of Representatives while in Collie was asked two direct questions in connection with this case. He stated that he was prepared to bring the case of Wood before the Federal Executive, the event of a vote being taken against the Government in the matter, he would still be prepared to support the case.

The letter was received, and it was decided that the letter be sent to the intimation of the State delegates at the Federal Congress.

A. L. B. Insurance.—A letter was read and received from the general manager of the Agricultural Bank in connection with the suggestion of the A. L. B. Insurance, stating that no consideration whatever could be given by the Board to the proposals outlined.

Mr. Zeffert, seconded by Mr. Humphrey that the letter be received and a copy sent to the Branches concerned. Carried.

Mukenbudip-Kalkalli Road.—The Secretary read a letter from the Chief Engineer—for Ways and Works, stating that action was now in progress that would relieve those desiring a road of their disabilities in regard to the declaration of a suitable road, and suggesting that we get in touch with the Lands Department.

Mr. Longmore, seconded by Mr. Humphrey, that a deputation be appointed to wait on the Minister for Lands in this connection. Carried.

Messrs. Logie, Shaw, and the State Secretary were appointed.

THE ART UNION COMMITTEE.—Mr. Bader reported in connection with the recent R.S.L. Art Union and submitted an interim statement of receipts and expenditure, which showed a very satisfactory position, and recommended that the amount of £2 per week for salary and overtime be paid to the State Secretary during the 17 weeks the art union was conducted.

The report was received and the recommendation adopted.

Mr. Humphrey, seconded by Mr. Isaac, that that portion of the report dealing with the State Secretary’s salary be referred back to the Committee for further consideration. Lost.

Finance Committee.—A report of the Finance Committee meeting held on the 27th, was adopted with the exception of the last paragraph, which dealt with the State Secretary’s salary, and was carried in a previous resolution.

Notice of Motion (Mr. Longmore).—Mr. McAdam gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting that the State Secretary’s salary be increased by £2 per week as from date.

Notice of Motion (Mr. McAdam).—Mr. McAdam gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting that the resolution of the Executive on the 13th October, 1925, dealing with Executive meetings be deleted, and that future meetings be held on alternate Wednesdays.

Preference at Quarries.—Mr. Shaw delivered an interim report in connection with a visit paid by the Committee appointed with Congress to the Quarries. The report was received.

Visits.—Mr. Bateson reported on visits to the Herne Hill and Railway Workshops Sub-Branches. The report was received.
Land Settlement.—A letter was read and received from the Upper Swan Sub-Branch, conveying their appreciation of the Executive's action in connection with the land settlement question.

Re-Formation Carnamah Sub-Branch.—Mr. W. N. Logie wrote stating that he was successful in re-starting the Carnamah Sub-Branch, a meeting called, 22 diggers attended, and officers were elected. He sought the necessary authority to reform the Branch. It was decided that the authority be granted, and that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Logie for his action.

Staff.—Moved by Mr. Zeffert, seconded by Mr. Wedd, that the Finance Committee be requested to submit a report regarding the financial position of the League in its relationship to the suggested increase in the salaries of the staff. Carried.

Meeting Nights.—Mr. McAdam then moved that the resolution carried by the Executive at its meeting on Oct. 13th, 1925, in connection with meeting nights, be rescinded, and that the meetings take place on Saturday mornings. Seconded by Mr. Bader. Carried.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Zeffert, seconded by Mr. Watt, that each member of the Executive be asked by letter to nominate a night preferred—Lost.

"Listening Post."—Resolutions of protest were read from the Midland Jct., Mt. Lawley, Railway Workshops, West Perth and Perth Sub-Branches, condemning certain political advertisements appearing in the official organ of the R.S.L. in its October issue.

Moved by Mr. Zeffert, seconded by Mr. Humphrey, that a committee be appointed to go into the matter of purchasing or otherwise acquiring the "Listening Post." Carried.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Longmore, Humphrey, Wedd and Zeffert, were appointed.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Longmore, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that this Executive of the R.S.L. regarde the appearance of certain political advertisements which appeared in the October issue of its official organ, the "Listening Post," and emphatically disassociates itself with the statement contained therein, and further, that a committee of three be appointed to enquire fully into the relationship at present existing between the R.S.L. and the "Listening Post," with instructions to recommend to the next meeting of the Executive any action such committee may think necessary for the League to take, in order to guard its good name against unauthorised matter such as that which appeared in the October issue of the official organ of the League, and which was not conducive to the general welfare of the R.S.L.—Lost.

Moved by Mr. McAdam, seconded by Mr. Philp, that this Executive endorses the President's action in writing to the press disapproval of all political advertisements appearing in the "Listening Post." Lost.

An amendment was moved by Rabbi Freedman, seconded by Mr. Longmore, that this Executive endorses the action of the State President (Col. Collett), in his statement in the public press that a certain pictorial political advertisement was not published either with the authority, approval or knowledge of the State Executive or its officers. Carried.

The amendment was carried on the casting-vote of the Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Zeffert, seconded by Mr. Wedd, that the Executive desires to express disapproval of all political advertisements appearing in the "Listening Post." Carried.

Preference to Returned Soldiers.—The Secretary reported that a Questionnaire had been sent to all candidates for the Federal Parliament. He read the replies and stated that they would be published in the press.

S. J. Courthope.—The Secretary requested that a deputation be appointed to interview Mr. Gwynne, who is shortly to arrive from London, with a view to having Mr. Courthope re-instated in his former position as master of a vessel.

The State Secretary and Mr. McAdam were appointed.

Reports.—The State Secretary's Report: The State Secretary then read his report covering the operations of the Executive Office for the previous fortnight. The report was received.

House Committee: The Secretary reported verbally on behalf of the House Committee and stated that a profit had been made on the Dining Room for the month of October.

Immigration Scheme: Mr. Cornhill, one of Australia's delegates to the B.E.S.L. Conference, submitted a written report on the Immigration Scheme, suggesting by this Branch of the League. The report was received.

In this connection, Mr. Zeffert reported that Mr. Bankes Amery, representative of the British Ministry, was now in Perth and was interested in Immigration. It was decided that arrangements be made to interview Mr. Amery, and a committee consisting of the President, Messrs. Yeates, McAdam, Cornhill and the State Secretary, was appointed.

Art Union—Auditor's Report: The State Secretary submitted the Auditor's Report in connection with the recent Art Union. The report was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Zeffert, seconded by Mr. Yeates that the thanks of this Executive be tendered to the Art Union Committee and the State Secretary and Staff for the work performed during the currency of the Art Union. Carried.

Employment Bureaux: A report was received from the Federal Executive.

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SUB-BRANCH NOTES.

KALGOORLIE SUB-BRANCH.

The Kalgoorlie Sub-Branch of the R.S.L. held their usual monthly meeting and re-union on Armistice Night last. Mr. Kingsbury presided over a large attendance.

The Treasurer of the Branch, Mr. Ray Leman, submitted his financial report, which proved the branch to be in a highly healthy state of affairs financially.

The Branch is conducting a sweep on the Perth Cup, 20,000 tickets at 2/- each, and are distributing £1,000 in prizes. From what information can be obtained, the tickets are going off satisfactorily.

The President took the opportunity to welcome Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, who had just returned from England. Mr. Hutchinson, who looks very well after his holiday, was always a live wire, and has always taken an active part in the administration of the Branch.

Great indignation was expressed locally that no Commemoration Service was held in Kalgoorlie on Armistice Day. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Town Clerk asking an explanation as to the apathy shown by the municipality, showing the results of the various Bureaus throughout the Commonwealth for the month.

The report of the operations of our own Bureau for the month of October, was also read and received.

Poppy Day: The State Secretary reported in connection with Poppy Day, stating that services would be held in St. George's Cathedral and St. Andrew's Church, and that the Education Department had consented to a Children's Service being carried out in King's Park in the afternoon of Armistice Day. Arrangements had also been made for the sale of poppies in the streets of Perth.

Municipal Elections: Moved by Mr. Humphrey and seconded by Mr. Wodell, that the State Secretary be instructed to circularise all Sub-Branches, drawing their attention to the nearness of the Municipal elections, requesting them to obtain soldier nominations for the vacancies, and at the same time promising the active support of the Sub-Branch in the districts concerned.—Carried.

The State President, Col. Collett, visited the Kalgoorlie Sub-Branch recently and was shown round the Institute by the Branch Secretary, Mr. D. Elliott. The Colonel showed considerable interest in the workings of the Branch, and asked vital questions concerning different matters, which were answered beneficially both to himself and the Branch.

The Sub-Branch was also honoured recently by a visit from Senators Pearce and Lynch, and Messrs. Carroll and Mulaney. The distinguished gentlemen were shown round by the Secretary, and they surprised the latter by the remarkable insight they showed concerning the administration of the Branch.

PILBARRA SUB-BRANCH.

A special extraordinary general meeting of the Pilbara R.S.L. was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Port Hedland, on October 17th, to consider the advisability of transferring the headquarters of the Branch from Marble Bar to Port Hedland, at the request of the Marble Bar members, and it was decided to comply with the request.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Marble Bar, stating that Port Hedland members would be willing to transfer headquarters back to Marble Bar, if needed. Mr. C. Barnard was appointed Acting Hon. Assistant Secretary. It was decided that all resident members form the General Committee. The President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Messrs. Anderson, Clark and Ryan were appointed the Finance Committee.

Messrs. Christie and Clark were elected to act in conjunction with the Librarian.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Secretary of Customs, Port Hedland, relative to the visiting indented coloured crews roaming the streets of the residential portion of the town all hours of the night and early morning, asking him to try and enforce their return to the boats at a reasonable hour, and deploring the necessity to write to the Secretary and Chairman of the Port Hedland Road Board, when convenient, relative to the above.

J. J. Ryan was appointed publicity officer for the Sub-Branch.

A vote of thanks was extended to Messrs. Morrell and Hansen (Marble Bar), and J. J. Ryan (Port Hedland), for services rendered.

The West Perth Branch have the Literary Institute booked for Monday, the 30th inst., for the occasion of a smoke social, and, at the same time, to welcome home Mr. H. M. Morell, its Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Morell, whilst on long service leave in England, thoroughly investigated the position of ex-service men in Government employ, and is holding back all of his information until he can give it to the members of the West Perth Branch, first hand, at the smoke social on November 30th.

The Federal Delegates, who shall be visiting Perth on the Federal Conference, will be entertained by the West Perth Branch at their smoke social. A very large attendance is expected, and, as the Literary Institute has been engaged, there should be ample seating accommodation.

The West Perth Branch has, in the past, taken up the welfare of the trees in Honour Avenue. As the nameplates require repainting and the trees manured, any donations for this purpose would be appreciated if addressed to the Secretary, c/o. Soldiers' Institute, Perth.

Branch members are asked to give their usual loyal support to the Civil Service Association on the occasion of their river excursion, which will take place on Barrack Street at 8 o'clock, on December the 2nd. The Civil Service Orchestra will supply the music for a dance at Point Walter.

The State Secretary of the League has forwarded an account of the 42nd Battalion Re-union, which took place in Brisbane recently. The social gathering was similar to that of our own re-unions, one point being well worth mentioning, however, was the review of the Battalion Association's activities. In this regard it was stated that the members had subscribed £10 to furnish a room for the Fathers' Association, and that an honor board had been erected in that room.

One point which could be deemed somewhat ambiguous in inference, was the decision that the Committee was not anxious to publish the History of the Battalion.

During Show Week over there, other Battalion Re-unions were held, including the 41st, 9th and 31st Battalions; also the 2nd Light Horse Regiment.

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AND SOME COMMENTS ON A

PERTH WEEKLY'S COWARDICE.

In our last publication there appeared certain political advertisements, duly authorised by the publicity agents of the candidates concerned. Following the usual custom of this journal and similar publications, including official organs owned by the League in other States, the advertisements were thankfully accepted. It should have been obvious to all that neither the League nor this journal were in the slightest degree identified with the sentiments expressed in any of the advertisements. As to whether the advertisements could be considered clever or stupid depended on the particular viewpoint of the individual reader. It certainly was not the prerogative of the management of this journal, the League or its officials to censor any of the matter submitted because it did not agree with their viewpoint of what was fitting for the occasion. The "Listening Post" is registered as a public paper and as such is covered by the law concerning报业 advertisements in the State of Western Australia. The practice of publishing controversial advertisements has been in vogue for years - in fact, since the journal's inception, and, until this case in point, no exception has been taken, and it is difficult to understand the necessity of a disclaimer at the present juncture. The facts as stated in Colonel Collett's letter, published by you, are correct, but the inference (unwittingly made, I am sure) that the management have used the journal in an unwarranted attempt to further the interests of any political party, is nothing short of monstrous. The published advertisements from Ministerial, Labour, and Independent candidates, and the particular advertisement object to appeared in at least six other papers in the State. May I state that my activities in the returned soldiers' movement since my return from the war have been directed towards rigidly honouring the constitution of the League, and the furtherance, to the best of my ability, of its glorious ideals. I may, therefore, be given credit for no less impartiality than has been unctuously claimed by others, and a fair and proper admittance that no violation of the League's principles has occurred in this instance.

Yours, etc.,

HERBERT B. COLLETT,
President, W.A. Branch, R.S.L.

We regretted the necessity of a reply in the public press, and before our response was published it was read to the State President, who stated that he took no objection to the advertisement referred to.

To the Editor,

Sir,-Having been out of town for the last ten days, it was not till this morning that my attention was drawn to the October issue of "The Listening Post," the back page of which displays an advertisement very stringent in its party sentiment, and published by one of the political bodies contesting the forthcoming elections for the Commonwealth Parliament. The constitution of the R.S.L. provides that it shall be an association non-sectarian and non-partisan in relation to party politics and industrial disputes, and it is the desire of the present executive to loyally observe that principle, particularly as, amongst the thousands of members of the League, whose earnest work especially on behalf of returned soldiers and more generally in the promotion of the welfare of the State, has met with such gratifying success every shade of political thought is profusely represented. "The Listening Post" bears on its cover the endorsement "official organ of the R.S.L.," but I desire now to make it as clear as possible that the advertisement referred to has not been published either with the authority, approval or knowledge of the State Executive or any of the members of its Executive Committee. The matter will be brought before the State Executive at its meeting to be held this week, and I confidently anticipate that such action will be taken as will guard against any repetition of that or similar incidents.

Yours, etc.,

HERBERT B. COLLETT,
President, W.A. Branch, R.S.L.

November 20th, 1925.

ONE-EYED SOLDIERS.

Protestations against the publication of an advertisement or advertisements were sent to the State Executive from four metropolitan sub-branches, and our representative at the State Executive meeting explained the viewpoint of the management and informed delegates that it could not be condoned in any way. "The Listening Post" upholds and supports the League's principle that political advertisements in their official organ were not in the best interests of the League, such opinion would be honoured. A motion was passed as suggested, and with a view to having complete control of its official journal, it was decided to negotiate with the proprietors for the purchase of "The Listening Post" with perhaps one exception, executive delegates were generous in their awards that no blame could be placed on the shoulders of the proprietors of this journal.

It is a matter of regret that this domestic squabble, which arose mainly out of a misunderstanding of the true position, should have been given prominence in the public press. Members of the League are a cosmopolitan crowd listening on most subjects a large divergence of opinion, and it would be a super achievement if we could please everybody at all times.

It was not our intention to pursue the subject further had not an obviously inspired attack been made on us in the columns of "The Sunday Times." We consider that one of the most vital needs of the League is a responsible publication of its aspirations and its good works, and any paper willing to give its columns for this purpose should be avoided of, but when a paper of the strength and power of "The Sunday Times" is thrown into battle to injure a smaller contemporary by resorting to exaggeration and misrepresentation of fact its action can hardly be termed "playing cricket." The Editor of "The Listening Post" has been for many years a member of the State Executive, and as an active member in the League has been in the position to feel the pulse of the movement and as a consequence, fairly accurately review its sentiment, achievements and aspirations. During the past three years at least there has not been a rejected from the "Sunday Times" present at State Executive meetings. Many of the items published by this Sunday paper are not gleaned from Executive minutes, and someone within the movement must be the source of information. To this the League naturally applied and we certainly have no quarrel, but when this mysterious informant is prepared to use internal knowledge as a cudgel to publicly falsify a fellow-soldier - whether deservedly or not - it is certainly time for someone to interfere.

Knowing the written and unwritten laws of the press, "The Sunday Times" should not be thoroughly ashamed of itself for its contemptible action.

In concluding, we desire to state that we have been deluged with enquiries from League members and others who have seen the last publication, who desire to know the object and the reasons for all the fuss.

E. S. WATT, Managing Editor,
"The Listening Post,"
70 King Street, Perth.
SECOND BI-ENNIAL CONFERENCE
OF BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE.
REPORT OF DELEGATES.

Messrs. Jas. Cornell, of W.A. and E.S. Duggan, of S.A., delegates to the conference, recently submitted their report to the League's Federal President. It read:

We arrived at Ottawa, Canada, on the 27th June, and were met on arrival by representatives of the Veterans Associations of Canada, and conducted to the Chateau Laurier, where the delegates were to be the guests of the Dominion Government.

At 5 p.m. on Sunday, June 28th, after the arrival of Earl Haig and the remainder of the delegates, a preliminary meeting was held and the order of conference decided upon.

At 10 a.m. on Monday, 29th, we proceeded to Federal Parliament Buildings, where the conference was to be held.

There were present in addition to Earl Haig, our Great President, delegates from the following countries, viz. England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Southern Ireland, India, Burma, Malay States, South Africa, Rhodesia, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

I would mention here that your delegates introduced an alternative delegate in the person of Mr. R. J. Martle, who is a financial member of the League, and who happened to be proceeding to Ottawa on business, a matter of which you have already been advised.

There were many prominent ladies and gentlemen present at the opening, among whom were the following, viz.: The Hon. Rudolph Lemieux, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, The Right Hon. McKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, Sir George Foster, the Hon. W. Meighen, and Sir Robert Borden, War-time Minister of Canada.

The Speaker (Mr. Lemieux) welcomed Earl Haig to Canada, and in doing so paid a high tribute to the fallen, and to Earl Haig's presence among them on a mission of effort on behalf of the returned men of Canada.

The Prime Minister addressed the conference, apologising for the absence of Lord Byng, the Governor-General, and wished us every success in our deliberations.

Earl Haig then opened the conference and read cables from H.M. the King and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In his remarks he dealt with the objects and ideals of the League, stressing the fact that the various organisations of Veterans throughout the Empire should lend their support towards solving the problems of immigration with the Empire. We welcomed General Drane, Commander of the American Legion, to the conference, and pointed out that great good must accrue to the world in general, by a close cooperation between the Veterans of America and ourselves.

Mr. T. F. Lister of England was unanimously elected to the Chair.

Formal resolutions were moved and carried that the H.R.H. the Prince of Wales be Patron, and that Earl Haig be the Grand President of the League.

There was present on the afternoon of the first day, Major McLatchey, representing Major Tryon, of the British Minister of Pensions, who had been sent out by the British Government to attend the conference. He paid tribute to the good work performed by the British Legion in the matter of adjustment of Pension Claims, etc.

Commander Paget Hett, of England, moved Resolution No. 3 on the Agenda, dealing with Immigration, which read:-

"That this conference, while appreciating the good work done by bodies interested in immigration, and recognising the potential value of the schemes initiated by the Overseas Settlement Board, places on record its profound disappointment at the results achieved and, further, being deeply impressed, on the one hand, by the economic conditions obtaining in Great Britain, and, on the other hand, by the need both in the interests of security and development of an increased population in some of the outlying Dominions, reaffirms its belief in migration on organised lines:-

(a) It therefore endorses the action of the Headquarters Committee in inviting the various constituent organisations of the League to undertake an active enquiry into the development of the Empire and the speeding up of migration, on the lines laid down in the report.

(b) And further resolves that an Empire Migration Department be set up by the British Empire Service League which shall, on the information received in the reports from constituent organisations, and as a result of their own investigations, decide on a policy directed towards the speeding up of migration, such policy to be confirmed by the Headquarters Committee, and also the means whereby to give it effect.

(c) To end this conference resolves that the following Sub-Committee be appointed -

Australia, South Africa, England, Canada, and New Zealand.

who shall prepare a general scheme for the setting up of such a Department to include finance, and present its report to this conference.

He expressed the view that the British Legion in their desire to further the emigration of ex-Service men to the Dominions, did not desire to foist their unemployed problem on to other shoulders, as a solution to their difficulty. They were desirous of sending out only their best, and that only those persons of the highest character and type be selected.

He discussed the reasons for apparent failure of existing schemes, and asked the conference to carry the resolution he was moving, which aimed at setting up a Department of the League which would keep a watchful eye upon immigration matters as they affected ex-service men.

General Russell, of New Zealand, seconded, and Canada and Australia supported it.

Your delegates dealt with the question of immigration from a broad Australian point of view, and assured the League of our support of any sound and sane scheme which might be put forward.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and a committee consisting of Paget Hett (England), McKenzie (Canada), Russell (N.Z.), Duggan (Australia), Wylie (South Africa), was appointed to draw up a scheme for consideration by conference.

The Committee duly met and a definite scheme was placed before Conference, which after considering same unanimously decided to recommend same to the Headquarters Committee for their action.

Conference, in accordance with a resolution moved by Great Britain affirmed its belief in and support of the League of Nations and asked all constituent organisations to assist in educating public opinion in that direction.

The League policy being non-sectarian and non-party political was again endorsed by resolution.

It was resolved on the motion of Capt. Walker, of Northern Ireland, to endeavour to have a scheme similar to the Empire Settlement Act made operative for Irish Free State.

Your delegates supported a resolution moved by England with the object of hav-
ing the position of T.B. men in Great Britain thoroughly investigated.

A resolution to press the Imperial Government for the issue of bars to War medals was lost. Your delegates opposed same.

A matter admitting much argument was submitted by Rhodesia, who moved that as sons of members were to be admitted to membership of certain constituent organisations, Headquarters Committee invite suggestions from all concerned with a view to uniformity, being arrived at. This was carried.

A resolution submitted by Headquarters to confer the title of "Fellow" upon persons contributing to the funds of the British Empire Service League was negatived. Your delegates opposed same.

Upon the motion of Great Britain, it was decided to take steps to have the 11th November observed throughout the Empire as "Remembrance Day," and that on that day the sale of poppies and emblems be universal. This was carried with the addition of "Where another day has not already been established."

Appreciation was expressed by resolution of the work done by the War Graves Commission.

A subject of very grave import was introduced by Canada, on the matter of conscription of wealth and property during time of war, and the following resolution was moved:

"That this conference commend the principle that in the event of a declaration of war, the properties, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens shall be subject to conscription for defence, and recommends the constituent organisations to press for legislation of a character consistent with this principle."

This resolution gave rise to long and spirited discussion, and was eventually withdrawn in order that organisations might discuss its purport, and instruct its delegations how to vote should it come up for consideration at a subsequent conference.

The business of the Conference was then concluded, having lasted from June 29th to July 2nd.

The delegates entrained at 11.30 p.m. on the 2nd, to accompany Earl Haig across Canada and back, with the object of stimulating interest in the unity of the Veterans. At the present time there are seven or eight organisations representing the ex-service men of Canada, and each is apparently pulling against the other.

As a result of the tour, during which meetings were addressed at the following centres, viz., Ottawa, Winnipeg, Kenora, Chapaloe, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Blue River, Kamloops, Banff, Jasper, Vancouver, Victoria, Toronto, Fort William, Port Arthur, Sarnia, and many other smaller towns, concluding with Montreal on the 28th, a general awakening to the position was prominent, and your delegates are of the opinion that much good will be the outcome insofar as returned men's organisations throughout the Empire are concerned."

Then follows a long report on the B.E.S.L. Migration Department, setting out its objects, reservations, organisation, etc.

EDUCATION BENEFITS.

The parents or guardians of the children of deceased or seriously incapacitated soldiers will be pleased to learn that the Hon. Secretary of the Soldiers' Children Scholarship Trust (Mr. J. Garth) is anxious to receive applications for scholarships for the ensuing year. Application forms and particulars of this benefit can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary at the Department of Repatriation.

For all Sporting Requisites

Gemmell & McDougall Ltd.

101 WILLIAM STREET, PERTH (Queens Hall Buildings)

Tennis, Cricket, Croquet, Bowls, Polo

Tennis Repairs a Specialty

We have secured the services of an expert repairer from London, who bears excellent references from Davis Cup players of the British Isles

OUR SERVICE DEPT. GUARANTEES ALL REPAIRS
Good Business
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IMPRESS PRINTING CO. LTD., 70 King Street, Perth
(The 100 per cent. Returned Soldier Firm)

CORPSE FACTORY OR CANNIBALISM?
(By "Paleface")

We were down near the canal. I belonged to the "mobile," and Fritz was ever on the look out for our guns. A salvo of his searching fire got very near the battery and I was knocked. There wasn't much sensation about it. Our fellows picked me up and took me down Fritz's subterranean catacombs, not that they could be anything but subterranean, but everything sensed of earth. Now these subways by the St. Quentin canal were veritable underground cities. Corridors over five feet wide stretched for interminable lengths under the world of strife and chaos above. On one side of these corridors, or passages, long three-tier wire netting bunks ranged. The Allemann was a great believer in the physical power of his machine and he coped for complete and quiet rest for thousands of his fighting men in this way. A point worth mentioning was this cute way in which the sections of subway were divided by doors. And again, in places the passage was quite twice as wide, with bunks on both sides and rough deal tables ranging down the whole length of the wide pass. As I was borne further on, though why the troops did not put me down—and it did hurt my poor old head to be swayed so—I could not guess, we passed through a large cavity, which was but dimly lighted by our candle carrier. A crude fireplace beneath a row of coppers, which rested on iron bars, seemed to be the cook-house. At this point my bearers set me down and inspected the coppers to find out the kind of stew the Bosch was cooking. With a yell that would have almost stirred the dead, and which made my injured scalp vibrate, one of the troops discovered that one copper was half filled with fragments of human bodies. The Hun was cannibalistic, in addition to all his other barbarous attributes! My fears on this score were soon allayed by the remark by one of our men, who informed us that it was a cor- dite depot and that it was only to procure the human fat that the cooking process was carried out. Oh! Then it all came to me; this was the celebrated 'Corps Factory.' We had stumbled on to this fiendish contrivance of which we had heard whispers! My bearers picked me up at last and dragged me up into the light, though how they lifted me perpendicularly from that cavernous place to broad daylight I could not descry. Gee, how my head ached! Then heard a voice: "You're all right, ladde, only concussion, and we dig you out in time to prevent suffocation." With this I looked around to see the tracks of the explosion and the sweating faces of my cobbers who had unburied me: imagine my surprise when I saw the field dressing station walls around me, and realised the battles were looking in to see me.

Just before I was hit we had been talking of our successful sale of candles to the curious troops, who were anxious to see how the circumstantial evidence brought about by a slow time fuse, a heavy shell, and a direct hit on Fritz's underground cookhouse could give rise to the war correspondent's theory of corpse factory.

ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Armistice Day was solemnly observed in most places throughout the State, although in the capital city the two minutes' silence was unfortunately not observed by many of the thoughtless public. The red poppy of remembrance was worn by thousands of citizens and many church services were held. The Subiaco Sub-Branch, under President Richardson, held a most successful smoke-social at King's Hall, Subiaco, during the evening. Visitors were present from practically all the metropolitan Sub-Branches. Other guests included the Mayor of Subiaco (Mr. Rob-

M. J. DEVINE
Late 28th Batt. A.I.F. Member R.M. & L.M.A.
Wicker Manufacturer
154 ROKEBY ROAD
SUBIACO
Manufacturer of
Latest Novelities in Prams
Go-Carts and
Sea Grass Furniture
Cheapest and Best Stock of
Dolls' Prams

Our Motto:
Quality and Workmanship
WE SPECIALISE IN COUNTRY ORDERS.

OUR IMMENSE TURNOVER ENABLES US TO BUY IN THE WORLD'S BEST MARKETS, AND THE FRESHNESS OF OUR GROceries, TOGETHER WITH OUR FAMOUS LOW PRICES, EFFECTS A BIG SAVING FOR OUR CLIENTS.

Prices Subject to Alteration without Notice.
Country Orders Carefully Packed and Placed Free on Rail Perth.
Conscription of Men and Wealth in War Time

(By P. Johnson.)

Conscription, as an ancient Roman institution, was a levy on men for military service. It was a form of conscription when the government, in time of war, took men from their homes and farms to fight for the state. The conscription of 1916 was a conscription of men, and the conscription of 1917 was a conscription of wealth. The conscription of 1918 was a conscription of both men and wealth.

Conscription of Men

1. The conscription of men was a levy on men for military service. It was a form of conscription when the government, in time of war, took men from their homes and farms to fight for the state.

2. It would prevent some men from going to the front line because their lives are too valuable to the nation at home or behind the lines, such as eminent scientists in every branch of pure and applied sciences, great poets, writers, orators, good and able businessmen, engineers, or transport, etc. Such men are always very valuable, but in war time they are absolutely indispensable. To this group also belong married men with large families. They have to take care of their future citizens, and the only sons—to take care of their parents.

3. It would force able-bodied "malingerers" to do their duty.

4. In time of danger our strictly individual inclinations, desires and privileges have to be subordinated to the common welfare which is threatened. After victory is won by our united and brave resistance to the enemy and our country, with its increased prosperity and resources, it is more than possible that we shall be in full possession of all our individual liberties and privileges, and appreciate them all the better. So much for the conservation of wealth in war time.

5. We are convinced that the conscription of wealth in war time is a great step in the right direction. Its objectives are:

   1. To make wealth do its share of good work for the nation without the aid of conscription, and to do it more effectively and economically.
   2. To ensure an even-handed justice to those who "carry on" at home as to those who fight in the line.
   3. To provide sufficient means to maintain, feed and equip both armed forces and the society they are armed to protect.
   4. To obviate the unsound, bad and wasteful financing of war by loans to the interest and sinking fund of which is a heavy burden on post-war life, and make any country's further progress a slow and painful process.
   5. To deal justly, promptly and generously with all matters of reparations, to take good care of the mothers, widows and orphans of the fallen defenders, not of them which have a right to be taken care of, but of others.

Conscription of Wealth

1. The conscription of wealth is a levy on all wealth actually held by every separate individual or a group of persons, sayings it is "the value of all consigned or conscripted properties," as if the owners of such properties, and the liquidation of it should be by the State. The conscription of wealth is a levy on all wealth actually held by every separate individual or a group of persons, sayings it is "the value of all consigned or conscripted properties," as if the owners of such properties, and the liquidation of it should be by the State.

2. The only way to conscript wealth is by a flat rate of levy on all wealth actually held by every separate individual or a group of persons. The value of all consigned or conscripted properties, as if the owners of such properties, and the liquidation of it should be by the State.

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18. The only way to conscript wealth is by a flat rate of levy on all wealth actually held by every separate individual or a group of persons. The value of all consigned or conscripted properties, as if the owners of such properties, and the liquidation of it should be by the State.
the enemy were victorious we would have to pay. With still indomitable will, with hostile taxation collected perhaps at the point of the bayonet, would greatly exceed the small 1 per cent. levy for the period of 20 years.

Ruskin says that there is no wealth but life. To this I will add that after life health is the greatest wealth. Life and health are in fact most precious, and therefore those who offer them both for the defence of their country contribute the most. For this reason in time of common danger wealth should be more readily given. When war is declared we want to see property owners to rush to the Commonwealth Treasury with their securities, as the fighters rush to the enlistment depots.

A word on the German pre-war and wartime finance. The German rulers gave close attention to the business of banking, and controlled it in such a way that the industries always had enough money to pay wages and to buy materials; their traders the world over were backed by their banks; this is one of the main reasons of their success at home and abroad, including Australia. During the war they handled the money without interest, and therefore without taxation, because they controlled all their banks. The German Chancellor of the Exchequer asked the Reichstag for unlimited credit, which was granted. He said (J. M. Scott, "The Circulating Sovereign," p. 48): "Our estimates cover £600,000,000, and I might state that certain patriotic citizens have given us their cheques without any interest. The amount obtained this way, of course, is necessarily small. Our war banks will do the balance, and there will be no war taxes for interest. With regard to the amount of figures building up in the books of the war banks, they will be attended to when the war is over." So the banks kept the same coins in circulation over and over again until it reached in the bank books the stupendous figure of £8,300,000,000, or not a penny of interest was paid. Possibly this figure has already been wiped out with the depreciation of the currency to-day; the value of the German mark is on its pre-war basis.

We went about in the unsound old-fashioned way: When our Government had "spent" the first loan, which came back to the banks by way of circulation, we "borrowed" again and again the same coins and notes, but every time they passed from the banks to the Government, it was considered as an entirely new loan, and interest charged on these mounting bank figures. Now we are taxed for having used our own money, for work we have done, for food we have eaten, for clothes we have worn, to pay the interest and sinking fund on these mere figures. That is why to-day the vanquished are better off than the victors; that is why Germany is winning the war now: although she lost on the field of battle, she knows that we are crippling ourselves by taxation on war loans which will hold us back for a long time, and time is fighting on Germany's side. This is one of the reasons why we simply have to devise some means and ways to finance future wars without loans.

BAIRD'S
MEN'S WEAR - Supreme qualities that will wear and satisfy!

Splendid values in OVERALLS
183T.—BLUE DUNGAREE COMBINED JUMPER AND TROUSER, buttoned to neck, double sewn seams, sizes 2 to 8. First quality, 19/6; second quality 14/6.
818T.—BLUE DENIM COMBINATION SUITS, heavy weight cloth, strongly made, 17/6 suit.
189T.—KHAKI DRILL COMBINATION SUITS, roomy cut, sizes 4 to 8. Horrockses' Hippo Drill, 17/6, Lighter Weight, 14/6.
257T.—ENGINEERS' BLUE DUNGAREE TROUSERS, belt loops, double seams, good washer. 6/11 and 9/11 pair.

Riding BREECHES & TROUSERS

JUDPORE RIDING TROUSERS.
JUDPORE RIDING TROUSERS (similar to breeches without laced legs), with strapped seat; made to measure in Horrockses' Strong Khaki Drill. 15/6.
JUDPORE RIDING TROUSERS, in Canton or Grey Beaver Mole. 25/6.
245T.—RIDING BREECHES, laced to knee, heavy military cloth, strapped knee. 33/6 pair.
246T.—RIDING BREECHES, strong grey twist. 22/6 pair.
246TA.—RIDING BREECHES, heavy khaki drill, strapped knee. 17/6 pair.
472.—RIDING BREECHES, fawn gabardine. 25/6 and 42/—.

Men's COATS good materials, smartly cut
528T.—COTTON TWEED COATS, with lapel collar, three pockets, sizes 3 to 8. 23/6 each.
537T.—WOOLLEN TWEED COATS, full lined, dark shades, three outside pockets, 28/6 each.
538T.—BLUE SERGE COATS, heavy weight, warranted dye, sizes 3 to 7. 29/6 each.
539T.—BLUE SERGE COATS, fine twill, indigo dye, sizes 3 to 8. 50/—.
530T.—KHAKI COATS, heavy weight Horrockses' Drill, lapel or military collar, sizes 3 to 8. 18/6 each.
531T.—WHITE DRILL COATS, with lapel or collar, three pockets, first quality, 12/6; second quality, 10/6 each.
532T.—WHITE DRILL COATS, with military collar and pockets, 25/—, 19/6, 14/6 each.

244T.—FRINGED TREVILLING RUGS, all wool, check designs, sizes 62 x 42 in. 19/6.
244TA.—FRINGED RUGS, all wool, heavy weight, plain back, check front, 60 x 70 in. 25/—.

Any garment not specified please send description of your requirements and state size. Samples and self-measurement forms will be mailed.

Shop by post—SURE AND PROMPT.

The BAIRD'S Co. Ltd. General Providers
In time of peace preparations for defense are made by the naval, military and air authorities, so likewise the Commonwealth Parliament has to pass legislation to enable us to be prepared financially as well. This legislation for the conscription of wealth has to be enacted now, in time of peace, to come into operation at the outbreak of war. Such pre-war enactment would act as a strong deterrent to jingoism. There are people to whom war pays, who seek to gain undue advantage to the urgent needs of their country—the war profiteers—who hide themselves behind the Empire's flag. Now the knowledge that their wealth, as their persons, will be conscripted at the outbreak of war, and profiteering strictly prohibited, will make them behave very sensibly.

Now I will deal with the last part of my motion that trading with enemy countries be prohibited and show the necessity for it.

At the outbreak of the war economists, financiers and others who knew the economic conditions and resources of the central powers, said that Germany would be able to fight from 6 to 12 months only before her resources became exhausted.

Therefore, the argument ran, she will by tradition as well as of necessity, put forth all her might for a short and decisive campaign as Prussia in 1866 against Denmark, 1866 against Austria, and 1870 against France. This view seems to be correct—Germany's resources would have nearly been exhausted in six, and completely in twelve months of war; had it not been for outside help from a totally unexpected (to us) quarter.

On the 10th of May, 1923, a book entitled, "The Triumph of Unarmed Forces," was published in London. It is written by a British Admiral Conssett—a naval attaché in the northern neutral countries throughout the Great War, and became in 1920 naval adviser to the Supreme Council in Paris. This book is dedicated to those who fought and fell under the British flag. On the same day Conssett's book was reviewed by the "Morning Post," a conservative paper, and later on by our own "West Australian," under the heading, "The Greatest Crime of the War." From the facts Admiral Conssett cites from his own observations and official statistics, he draws the conclusion that the war was prolonged from the six months or a year, for which Germany had calculated her resources, to 41 years, because British traders supplied her with food and materials for munitions. The enemy was continually supplied by England from the beginning of hostilities until 1917, when with the entrance of the U.S.A. into the war, the blockade was for the first time enforced. The "Morning Post" observes that much was suspected during the war, but the undeniable facts revealed for the first time in Admiral Conssett's book surpass the wildest suspicions. Speaking from our own soldier's point of view, how indeed could we suspect that British traders would help the enemy! Admiral Conssett says that the British public will learn with surprise that the diplomatic objection raised by the U.S.A. Government to the British action in stopping American ships which were trading with the enemy were based upon the facts that England was herself trading with the enemy (despatch No. Cd. 8254). This trading with the enemy was done through the neutrals—Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland and Italy. All the excess of the normal pre-war exports to neutrals—and a bit more—went to the enemy. So we see that the normal pre-war exports are not in question, but only the excess which amounted to double, treble and even ten times the pre-war amounts. The Admiral says that the British Government knew of this perfectly well, and allowed the treacherous trade to be carried on. This could have been stopped by a simple prohibition of exports, and the Navy would have prevented smuggling. This was not done.

In the case of every article, Admiral Conssett gives the official statistics. I will quote only a few examples.

During the first four months of 1915 the increases of the exports of cocoa from Great Britain to Scandinavia, Holland and Italy, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1915</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>269,361</td>
<td>2,626,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>116,868</td>
<td>1,628,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>137,423</td>
<td>4,090,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>415,815</td>
<td>3,903,633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures were furnished by the British Government to the U.S.A. Government at the latter's request.

Coal.—Supplied in unlimited quantities to Scandinavian ships, railways and factories which supplied Germany. In Admiral Conssett's own words: "Germany received all she required to the end of the
war through the prodigal supplies of coal from her foolish and gullible enemy."

Fodder and Fertilisers.—These supplies enabled Denmark to export horses, cattle, and food to Germany. Thus the enemy was able to stem the tide of starvation and pull through 1916 and 1917. In the first seven months of 1916 the meat exports alone were 62,561 tons—sufficient to supply one million meat rations per day during the seven months, on the scale of the usual German army rations. In 1917 England began to feel the shortage of food, which she had enabled Denmark to supply to Germany.

Tea.—In March, 1916, all the wharves of Copenhagen were choked with cases of tea, a large part of which was from British Colonies en route to Germany.

Beer.—This is an important item, and I quote Admiral Consett: "In order to meet the demand of the German troops we adulterated our own beer, raised its price, and reduced its quality. In 1917 we were quite satisfied with four tons of beer from Denmark instead of 2,600; Germany received about 6,000 instead of 50 tons.

Glycine and Explosives.—Oil seeds, nuts, tallow, lard, fish oils, animal oils and fats—the export of these from the British Empire quadrupled. They were used by Germany for the manufacture of glycerine for high explosives.

Lubricants.—Of these Germany was in great need. In 1915 she was offering £90 for a barrel of oil, whose market value in Denmark was £7. Thousands of barrels were shipped from Copenhagen to Germany. Exports from Great Britain to Denmark rose from 150 tons in 1913 to 500 in 1915.

Copper.—The British export of copper to Sweden was doubled and the Swedish export of copper to Germany was trebled.

Zinc.—In the first six weeks of 1916 the British Government allowed 20,000 tons of zinc ore to go to Rotterdam from where it was sent to Liege, and thence made into splinter by the Germans. This ore was of the very quality required by Germany for the preparation of hydrogen gas for the inflation of her Zeppelins. The complaint was promptly returned with air bombs on London.

Nickel.—In 1915 England sent to Sweden 12 times the usual amount of 1913, and Sweden sent to Germany's workshop.

Tin.—British exports to Sweden were five times the pre-war amount.

Cotton.—This was declared contraband only in August, 1915. British exports to Sweden rose from 1,940 tons in 1913 to 10,300 in 1925; to Norway, from 600 to 6,600; to Denmark, from 14 to 3,000 tons in 1915, and 6,000 tons in 1916.

On the same scale were the exports of flax, jute, hides and skins, fertilisers—phosphate rock, pyrites, sulphate of ammonium, rubber, cement, etc. Possible in this room is a comrade of mine from the 51st Battalion who was with me on hill 60 and saw those famous German "pill-boxes"—cubic strongholds made from British cement. They were made of such a strength all along the trenches that even a direct hit from a 5.9 gun could not smash them. From these the Germans hailed their victory—Great Britain declared that she had the right of her own soil. When the origin of this cement was established from labels on the ground, naturally enough all our troops had their blood up. A mutiny was averted by the promise of a strict embargo on German exports. Admiral Consett says: "Cement is the only commodity that formed the subject of enquiry on the general question of our trade during the war. The Committee's conclusions are based upon false premises and in disregard of a large mass of important evidence to which the Committee had access, but did not make use of."

Money. Large sums of money in British paper currency were allowed into Scandinavia, and were actually carried by the British Foreign Office messengers. The profits from its sale to the Germans amounted to the figure of 50 per cent. Who's was the money? Who got the profits? Admiral Consett observes that all these excessive exports from England to neutrals and from them to Germany, if with-
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We call by appointment.

held, would have sounded Germany’s death knell at an early date, and that as a consequence England would now be enjoying a great prosperity. “But,” he says, “our miserable and inglorious trade prolonged the war.” Unfortunately, today we are reaping the disastrous consequences brought about by the forces of such greed and disruption. Every man who fell after August, 1915, was unnecessarily sacrificed. The Empire’s total casualties compiled in London’s statistics published last year, 3,239,311 dead, 953,580, of which ours were about 60,000. England’s war debt was £6,418,000,000. This means the enslavement of three or four generations to come. Her interest bill is £400,000,000 a year—this huge sum comes out of her industries and wages. By the constant reduction of wages, England gradually loses her best country’s best—market, her home market. Her population is becoming too poor to buy the common necessaries of life, like clothing and food. This means that the factories and workshops have to close down and the unemployed lose their bread. To-day England is on the verge of a revolution, because no people will for ever endure gross injustice and bitter and sustained poverty for no fault of their own. There comes a breaking point some day. Our Professor Murdoch truly says in the “West Australian” that all these misfortunes are only the chickens of wrong-doing coming home to roost. They come from all parts of the compass, and from all time. A wrong done has to be paid sooner or later, whether we like it or not. There is no greater wrong than the betrayal of one’s own country.

Things in Australia during the war were also bad. As we know German raiders and submarines were active in the northern parts of the Indian ocean. Unfortunately, Australian coal, butter and flour reached them. Speaking in the House of Representatives on September 9th, 1915, Mr. W. H. Hughes said (Hansard No. 6874): “Who was it who sold coal to the Emden, to the Gneisenau, and to the Scharnhorst? Someone in this country. Those vessels were supplied with Australian coal, and the British sailors who were down off the coast of South America were murdered by the men in Australia who sold it.” Mr. Hughes was very emphatic in his accusation. He followed up the speech in the House of Representatives with this declaration, sent to a meeting of the Australian Metal Exchange: “I deplore the extent to which Australian production has gone into enemy hands. It is a fact, I am sorry to say, that in spite of the whole-hearted patriotism of Australians as a whole, Australian coal was supplied to the German fleet which sunk the ‘Good Hope’ and the ‘Monmouth’ in South American water last year.” We know the whole coal production of the Commonwealth was organised and controlled. The men connected with its control could easily have been named. Mr. Hughes did not do so. His Government also could have forfeited to the Government on behalf of the Australian people, all/the German interests, which were very large, in the Broken Hill Proprietary, Mount Morgan, Mount Lyell, and all base metal industries, so that now the Commonwealth would have a predominating interest therein; but, unfortunately, this was not done. Mr. Hughes’ Government acted merely as caretakers for German shareholders. Possibly since American gold has been imported into this country and placed, as on all the world’s markets, to German credit, these interests have reverted back to the original German owners. Mr. Hughes himself has fallen from his high estate, and “to-day he is a dark horse of politics—a horse carrying 25,000 pounds overweight.” (“Punch,” August 13th, 1925.)

On the 12th and 19th of July, 1917, Mr. R. R. Garran, Solicitor-General of the Commonwealth, published in the “Commonwealth Gazette” the names of 75 enemy firms in Java, Sumatra, Celebes and other islands. In the ports of these islands 32 enemy vessels were interned, whose crews were not idle. Undoubtedly it was through them that Australian coal, flour and butter reached the German raiders. Our exports to these islands was in 1915-16, £84,460; in 1916-17, £174,295; flour, in 1915-16, £163,199; in 1916-17, £245,147.

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Grose’s Hat Shop
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Ladies’ Panamas, Leghens, Straws, etc., for 2/6.

It was openly stated that current rates for flour f.o.b. were higher in Batavia than at Fremantle; the men in Java who paid high prices for our flour wanted it badly. When money is of a subordinate consideration and flour vital, we can draw our own conclusions without difficulty. The lumpers at Fremantle went on strike and thus prevented some pro-

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fessed loyalists from sending our flour to Java.

So we see that here as in England were men whose love for gold was greater than that of their country, their Empire and their liberty. Noble and just! We were told from the pulpit and press to go to war to fight against Germany's mailed fist for King, country and Empire, for the liberty and freedom of the human race as a whole, and small nations in particular. They summoned us with a noble motive, and we were ready to give our lives for what we believed to be a great cause. Sometimes I wonder why these brave men at the other side behind our backs when they saw us marching in noble ränge to the fields of carnage, to make the world safe for democracy. One thing is certain, that whilst we were fighting and suffering and our comrades getting killed and dying in the mud of France and Flanders, these forces of greed and destruction amassed their millions, every penny of which is made from the plunder of the best and bravest and noblest sons of the Empire, including Kitchener.

So the greatest crime of the war was perpetrated and the criminals went with impunity. We have to believe that some of them were granted, or they bought titles. Only on the 4th of August this year the House of Commons passed a bill to prevent abuse in granting titles. That speaks for itself.

In future wars the fighting forces must be represented at the seat of Government by their own elected comrades, to look after their interests. Men who do not fight have no moral right to feel the thoughts and outlook on life as the men in the line, who walk side by side with death and often look into its face. Only on their own comrades will understand and protect them against treachery. During the last war 25 men thus representing the fighting forces would have achieved more than 25 divisions in the field.

We must do our best to avoid and prevent wars; but in any that might be made by rendering war a profitless, risky and dangerous game to the would-be war profiteers. The knowledge that their wealth as—their persons will surely be conscripted at the war's end, and profiteering in any shape or form prohibited and suppressed will make them hate war. The toilings with brain and muscle masses of the nations do not want wars, and if every country adopted the above measures it would be a great step towards a permanent peace, as all disputes between nations would tend to be settled on the basis of a just and honourable understanding in the Parliament of man, the Federation of the World, that Tennyson dreamt of.

Mr. President and Comrades, my branch hopes that you will give this whole matter your hearty support, so that those whom we place in power will take it up as a part and parcel of national preparation. I move: "That in the opinion of this Congress, in case of future wars, men and wealth be conscripted and trading with enemy countries prohibited. Such legislation as part of national preparation to be enacted now, in time of peace, to come into operation at the outbreak of hostilities."

Comrades.—In an address like this it is possible only to touch the mere fringe of the subject, therefore please get Admiral Consell's book, "The Triumph of Unarmed Forces," and read it. It contains all the facts and nothing but the true facts from which you will be able to draw your own conclusions. The book is very expensive—19s. 6d. a few weeks ago was unprocured in the Commonwealth.

Albert and Son will get it for you from England. No Branch should be without a copy—lest we forget. Please get and read another famous little book from which I have quoted—J. M. Scott, "The Circulating Sovereign," containing a very original, healthy and constructive criticism of finance and banking: price 1s., plus 3d. postage. I think our Secretary, Mr. Benson, could supply you with a copy, or several copies for a Branch. We have to work hard for the next twelve months, we owe it to our fallen comrades whom we left behind on foreign soil. Just remember the places where many of us wept and wished rather to be killed than to witness the horrible massacre of our comrades—Pozieres, Lagnicourt, and other places of a hell—let—loose.

Our comrades died there in the belief that they were giving their lives in a war to end war, in a war that would bring about a universal peace. We cannot bring the traitors to justice, but we can take care of the future which our children and grandchildren will inherit.

It is our legacy and sacred duty to continue the unfinished work of our fallen comrades—to read, to debate, to think hard, then organise ourselves and unanimously with all our might attempt to storm the hights they died to win—the Rights of a universal peace and goodwill between nations."

—At what time of day was Adam born?

"A little before Eve.

Which is the easiest way to swallow a door?—Bolt it.

Andy Davidson & Co.
High Class Tailors

[Address and contact information]

The Listening Post, November 20th, 1925
THE LISTENING POST.

November 20th, 1915.

ARMISTICE.

THE MAN WITH THE DONKEY.

(But "PALEFACE").

The story, as I have it, of the most well-known of our Australian heroes, is perhaps the most truly inspiring of courage, unselfish sacrifice that ever has been unfolded to me. The earliest records show that the "Man with the Donkey" was the very epitome of Erin, and that he had a decided bogota. True to the incomprehensible tendency for reversing their nick-names for their best cobbers, the troops generally styled Pte. W. Simpson, "Scotty." This is not uncommon to the Aussie, who would never dream of calling a dark man anything but "Snow," a ginger man invariably gets "Bluey" and the fair fellow in "Darkie." We must not let the fact that W. Simpson was familiarly known as "Scotty" influence our picture of him. Cosmopolitan by experience, as big-hearted as his physique would imply, he stood tall in the sight and was as powerful as a sound horn.

"Scotty" was in at the beginning of the Australian offensive at Gallipoli and was attached to the 3rd Field Ambulance and a member of "C." Company.

A few hours after the engagement had assumed a more successful encounter than "Jacko" had dreamed possible, the various transport services were responsive to the imperative needs of mules and donkeys for the work of transporting stores to dumps. In witness of the uses to which donkeys were put, writers will find an amusing incident in this connexion in Frank Collett's fine production, "The 4th Battalion History.

"To take you back to our hero, I must remind you that although "Scotty" was an old warhorse, his boisterous nature made him as handy in a battle as in a race. He was sent to the transport services and to the 3rd Field Ambulance as soon as he had worked off his wariness and was big enough to carry a load. This was not long, as he was a keen animal and did not take kindly to the idea of being in the rear of the lines.

"As often happens in war, some responsible beings lose the run of authority, and it is claimed that Simpson could avail himself to advantage of this feature of war, and so he helped himself to an ownerless donkey. This animal he christened "Duffy." Are you in doubt of his nationality, now, to remind you were the calls for our hero that he appropriated another "stray" beast and called him "Scotty 2."" (Here, the text is interrupted by a notice for an event.)

It is now time to give you an idea of the work which "Scotty" was daily in the habit of performing. News would be signalled to the dressing stations by bearers, and as soon as "Scotty" was sent out he would go with his donkeys to the furthest point where cover could be found. Leaving his dumb assistants in safety, he would worm his way out into the "main line" until he was within "striking distance" of the wounded soldier, and then would make a lightning-like rush, and lifting his human freight with a powerful and swift swing on to his broad shoulders, he would beat a hasty retreat to cover. As soon as he had deposited his burden, he would dress the wounds with "a touch like a woman's," and would then make his way through some two miles of danger zone. Right down the Gully the enfable fire would sweep, and "Scotty" passed unhurt until the impression grew into a belief that he was possessed by a charmed influence.

One day "Duffy" was hit and it became necessary to replace him with another donkey. This donkey, "Scotty," called "Murphy," and the popular joke of the sector was "Scotty's" drill comment, "Git along, ye lazy baste—you'll be ladin' me into trouble, wan ave these days!" This was the more humorous, as the ambulance man was seldom out of danger.

A peculiar feature which has seldom found its counterpart to so marked a degree, was the extent of "Scotty's" roving commission. He came and went as he pleased, taking up residence at any station and was generally away from "home" for meals. All the different Sections' dressing stations could spare rations for this kindly, courageous man.

"Scotty" was responsible for the recovery of many wounded during that brief spell of immunity, and often would save as many as sixteen or seventeen in the day. Of course, not all the cases won through, but there are men of my acquaintance who owe their lives to "Scotty."

Then came the fateful day at last, May 19th, 1915. The man was carrying a wounded comrade along on his back, and his donkey, "Murry," was by his side bearing his weight. The animal was so tiny that a man had to bend his legs to avoid scraping the ground with his feet; yet no surer foot along those awkward banks and bluffs ever carried a load so out of proportion to its owner.

At one particularly vulnerable part of Shrapnel Gully, the Turks had trained machine guns to prevent communication, and "Scotty's" turn came round. Shot fatally, his death was as noble as his life had been. He would have asked nothing more than that his life might be given in service for others.

A gloom of utter grief and intense personal regret for the loss of the Manac Sector—some cursed Jacko and other things—but scarcely was there one heart which did not mourn his loss, and few were those who could not do some token of reverence to their friend and hero—the "Man with the Donkey."

Perhaps the sequel is quite unparalleled in warfare. There in the Gully where "Scotty" was hit and fell, and so many sordid scenes were witnessed, there on the highway to the inferno of battle, were bouquets of wild flowers on Simpson's grave—tributes from hardened comrades. Men who would have blushed to hold a flower for any less worthy cause, gathered these blooms to mark their honour for this generous example in self-sacrifice. Over the mound of earth which marked "Scotty's" last resting place, the little wooden cross bore the inscription:

Pte. W. SIMPSON,
3rd Field Ambulance.
19/5/15.

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Claremont

See the Diggers' Florist about it

W. SIMPSON,
3rd Field Ambulance.

Δelta Gardens, 17 Lapsey Road
Claremont

WHAT THE WAR COST.

The cost of the war in lives in the British Empire is summed up tragically in these figures given by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Parliamentary papers:

Enrolled: 9,496,730
Killed: 946,370
Wounded: 2,121,006

Losses at sea represented £200,000,000 and 28,000 civilian lives.
PERSONALITIES.

Col. Collett, President of the League, was "out of town" during the first week of this month. We understand he was enjoying the renewal of acquaintance with the life military in the sequestered haunts of a camp somewhere west of the Capital.

At Edward Millen home an old 11th Batt. member in A.I. B. Westbrook passed away on Nov. 9th. Baxter, as he was generally known, was a popular member of the Wingies and Stumpies' Association. His funeral took place on Nov. 10th, and amongst the mourners was noticed the President of the Maimed and Limbless Men's Association.

Harry Hocking, who saw service with the 8th Battery, F.A.B., is at present on Repatriation Department business in Melbourne. A conference is being held there of officers in charge of the medical sections of the various Branch Offices.

Tom Riley; the popular padre, has been down to the Rockingham Camp. Some of the youngsters have told me they far more enjoyed that Sunday service than any they had ever taken part in. Tom is the Vice-President of our League, he is the staunch stay of the Perth Toc H Group, and, in fact, is in everything which stands for better understanding among men.

Home again after his tour of Europe—A. H. Morrell, wearing the latest Parisian fashion shirts and ties, and the same old jowl, every countenance. It is rumoured that packed away in his kit bag to be brought out for special occasions are a pair of Oxford bags and spats. "Morry" lobbed back on the 10th, and on the 11th he was a ball of energy organising the sale of poppies for his Sub-Branch.

Joe Sweeney, late of Todd's 10th, is back at his post in the Agricultural Bank, after a period of sickness.

Please address Digger A. R. Wood as Captain. (Vide recent "Commonwealth Gazette" notification).

The whole of the staff of the Agricultural Bank are excited at the prospect of buckshee motor jaunts here, there and back again. The reason for this unusual exuberance of spirits is that the popular "Scotty" is purchasing a Dodge.

Executive Delegate W. H. Logie is proving to be a power of strength to the League. His business pursuits take him all over the State, and he has taken upon himself to be a honorary organiser for the League. His latest achievement is the formation of a Sub-Branch at Caroosmal, Good on you, Logie.

Dr. Alex. Juell has proceeded East for some time and in view of his success as a surgeon and of his popularity among diggers as a digger doctor, it is safe to assume that his presence in this State will be sadly missed.

Mr. D. R. Elliott, who was recently appointed as Secretary to the Kalgoorlie Sub-Branch, will be better known to members of the 16th Battalion, in which he captained both the football and cricket teams, as "Doug" Elliott. Being the battalion pay sergeant, he was known particularly to all the impecunious desiring subs., which included, of course, the complete unit.

Mr. Brown, who has been such a success as Secretary of the Claremont Sub-Branch, has left the firm of Boan's Ltd., where he has been employed for a number of years, to take up a more responsible position at Fremantle with the Union Stores. We congratulate "Brownie" on his richly deserved promotion.

VERY USEFUL.

A very stout woman came on a visit... Tommy, after gazing at her for some time, sidled across to her, and said shyly: "I wish you were my mother."

"Do you, my dear? Whatever makes you wish that?"

"Well, I'd like to have your stockings to hang up at Christmas."

What have cats that dogs have not—Kittens.

What is it that is always at the bottom of the class?—The floor.

SO THEY SAY!

If it takes two and a half yards of cloth to make a coat and waistcoat, what will it take to make a suit?—A tailor.

What is more remarkable than Jonah in the whale?—Three men in a fly.

When does a man sneeze three times—When he cannot help it.

Why does a tin whistle?—Because a tin can.

Which travels the faster, heat or cold?—Heat, because you can catch cold.

Why is it probable that beer was made in the dark?—Because the kangaroo went in with hops and the bear was always bruin.

Allan C. Spargo
Monumental Mason

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Workmanship unsurpassed in the State

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CONSISTENT!

Heckler (to political candidate): "Hi, guv'nor! do you support early closing?"

Orator: "Certainly I do, my friend."

Heckler: "Then shut up!"

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OVER

BON MARCHÉ, Hay St., Perth

Entrance: Opp Govt. Savings Bank
Artillery Brigade was held at Rockingham. Firing practice with live shells was carried out for three consecutive days.

Reggio.—Almost every month I can supply you with some interesting comment on our Oriental neighbours—the Japanese. The Naval Department insists that, as a matter of safety (for whom I wonder?), auxiliary vessels aggregating about 110,000 tons, must be replaced within the next five years at a cost of $200,000,000 yen, whilst the Department of Finance contends that Japan's economic condition renders such a step impossible—the programme was agreed to with exception of the period.

Where are the other four States? Officers of the Air Force have selected from 200 applications which were received, 30 young men who will be trained as pilots in the Citizen Air Force. Half of the candidates are Victorians and the remainder came from New South Wales.

Tax.—The Commonwealth Association of Automobile Organisations, in Melbourne on November 10th, passed a motion strongly protesting against any attempt by the Federal Ministry to raise revenue by a petrol tax, except as an alternative to existing State taxation. And almost simultaneously the National Roads Association Conference in Melbourne carried a motion, "that the various States be requested to introduce a petrol tax, so that road users will be taxed on the mileage covered and the proceeds of such tax to be used for roads purposes."

Wales.—Mr. "L.P.," have you any mathematicians among your readers? The Prince of Wales (God bless him), has ditched again, and I have lost count of the number of falls now. Moreover, I, as I personally, when younger, was almost always in the saddle, and have broken in numerous horses, have chased brumbies through thick timber and over ironstone ridges, and yet never staked one fall, but still, unlike His Royal Highness, I fell to the first bid of every pretty girl, and was well and truly married in my twenties.

Paleface.—I suppose fair comment on any topic should not be taboo in your columns. Anyhow, who is going to show us the line of demarkation between the questions national, which the League openly claims the right to follow, and the questions which may be designated politics? Is there any matter dealt with by politicians which is not politics? Anyhow, if any matter is national it is the business of Communism, and I demand space to say these things appended below: Communists claim to be the socialist breath of democracy, and the death dealers to pomp and autocracy, and in the face of it, one frequently sees such news items as: "A reception rivaling anything ever seen during the Czarist régime forebodes the success of the Moderate party in the Clydebank area. The Communists were routed in many constituencies."

Why is an author a queer animal? Because his tale comes out of his head.
Separators

Efficiency and Economy are the two most important factors to consider when buying a Separator. The "DAHLIA" and "SYLVIA" are unrivalled for efficiency, and combined with their present low cost cannot be beaten.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAHLIA</th>
<th>CASH PRICE LIST.</th>
<th>SYLVIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Gallons</td>
<td>9 10 0</td>
<td>9 Gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Gallons</td>
<td>11 17 6</td>
<td>13 Gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Gallons</td>
<td>16 12 6</td>
<td>20 Gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 Gallons</td>
<td>20 18 0</td>
<td>29 Gallons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Terms can be arranged if desired at slightly higher rates, but cream suppliers will be considered cash buyers and may purchase on terms at above rates.

Remember the DAHLIA and SYLVIA are proved machines. They have stood the test of time, and for all-round excellence cannot be surpassed.

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(late 11th Batt.)
(late 11th Batt.)

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