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Mr. Alex. G. D. Esson's criticism published in our last issue under the title, "Imperial Soldiers and the R.S.L.," is summed up in one of his paragraphs which reads: "Many ex-Imperial soldiers now resident in Australia would willingly join the League, if they were assured that, in paying the same subscriptions as the returned Australian soldier, they would share in the same benefits as the latter." This statement is general and sweeping, but surely the writer of it cannot mean that the R.S.L. should fight ex-Imperial men within the ambit of the Australian Repatriation Act—that the Commonwealth should bear the added burden of repatriating all ex-service migrants.

The R.S.L. is one of the component parts of the British Empire Service League, which functions under the guidance of Earl Haig. At the initial conference of this League held in South Africa four years ago, at which the whole of the Empire's ex-fighting forces were represented, the principle was decided upon that repatriation of the ex-service man must be the function of that section of the Empire in whose forces the man fought. Two years later this principle was confirmed at a world conference held at Geneva, under the League of Nations.

In his article Mr. Esson further states: "The League in accepting Imperial subscriptions and in differentiating between Imperial and Australian soldiers, would be guilty of fraud." We differ from Mr. Esson, and would point out that differentiation is necessary and essential. The Digger and the Tommy present an almost entirely separate set of problems, and in no case excepting perhaps, in the finding of employment occasionally, do they overlap, and in this regard the League is often bound by the laws of the country relating to preference.

We can assure Mr. Esson and other ex-Imperial men that the League is all for the Imperial soldier, and that they are not only welcome into the League Councils as "brothers in arms," but are toiled for, with effort equal at least to that of ex-A.I.F. men. A large portion of the work of the State Executive is for and in the interest of Imperial migrants. The Peck Estate Sub-Branch, and a few others consist almost entirely of ex-Tommies, and a special committee from the State Executive is at present functioning on their behalf. Two League delegates are at present on their way to attend a conference of the British Empire Service League to be held in Canada, at which most of the discussion will centre round the general well-being and welfare of ex-Imperial migrants and intending migrants to the Dominion.

The R.S.L., through the B.E.S.L., has had many pension anomalies adjusted, and Imperial pensions of a few years residence in Australia know what a welcome concession was successfully fought for by them in the R.S.L. in getting the Repatriation Commission installed as agents for the British Pension's Department in this country.

Much more could be stated in support of our contention that much has been done, and is being done, for the Tommy, and that it is in his interests to join up with the Digger in the R.S.L.; and we believe that those Tommies who are active in the movement are satisfied that their subscriptions have not been given under false pretences.

We would stress, however, that the advantages to be gained by ex-service men joining the R.S.L. are now seldom used as propaganda, and are considered subsidiary to the League's objective policy which can be summed up in the two words—to serve. The old cry of what can I get from the League has been supplanted by the finer one of what can I do for the League. The retention of that glorious comrade spirit of fighting forces of the danger must, surely act as an incentive for eligibles to join the R.S.L. It is a duty owing to fallen comrades that ex-fighters should continue to show a united front, and work together in harmony as in the days of yore. The aims and objects of the League are simple. It is our duty of all to spread the gospel of the ex-fighting men throughout the community, and thus richen and strengthen the ties of brotherhood and nationhood.

Mr. Esson admits to being a League member, and an admirer of its aims. We believe this is the reason why Mr. Esson finds difficulty in understanding the following of ex-Imperialists which we believe he can command to form an ex-Imperial Sub-Branch of the League. Such an adjunct would be of inestimable value particularly in assisting to solve the difficulties confronting the ex-Imperial settlers in this State.

STATE FALLEN SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL.

We watch with anxious eyes the financial mercury slowly mounting up the meter which registers the lukewarm spirit of remembrance which permeates the public of Western Australia. It has taken seven years to raise national interest sufficiently to inaugurate a fund for a national memorial to the fallen soldiers; it has taken nearly as many months to raise £1,000. How long, we wonder, will it be before the people of Western Australia will achieve the £30,000 they are in duty bound to raise?

Nearing completion is the handsome Hobart War Memorial. This national edifice was financed—a far more enthusiastic manner than our own is being financed. The site, the Queen's Domain, is a commanding one; the structure an obelisk, perforated at the top in the shape of a cross, which will be illuminated at night. A zinc casket, containing a few contributions, is marked with the names of 522 Tasmanian soldiers who gave their lives in the great struggle, was placed in position at the base of the obelisk by Major-General Sir John Gellibrand, after last Anzac Day commemoration ceremony. It is anticipated that the memorial will be completed by the end of the present month.

In the matter of our own funds in this State, it appears that the tardy ones are often the ones who will reap the greatest benefits from the war—there are, in fact, persons whose very jobs were created by the war who will not contribute to this fund. Others there are who amassed wealth when their fellows stood the racket, who will not subscribe their dues to this worthy cause. Every citizen should put self out of the question for the moment, unless it be to consider the alternative had the Hun been unopposed. Let the coming months overtake the tardy efforts of the last several months, and let some of our wealthy citizens take up the project with something of the enthusiasm with which they waved the fallen on to victorious death.

At the timber mills the A.I.F. men got a holiday on Anzac Day while the ex-Imperial lads went on duty. Heard as the digger tagged himself up—"Ah Choo! the next war you can have it all on your!!!! own."

With Both Hands.

Daisy: I think the girl who thinks she is too good for most men is right.

Maisy: Yes—and mostly left, too.
STATE EXECUTIVE MEETINGS.

20/5/25.

Present.—Messrs. Freedman, Isaac, Collett, Philip, McDonald, Humphrey, Cornwall, Pady, Bateson, Zeffere, Egan, Watt, Collett, and Yeates. Apologies were received from Messrs. McCarthy, Bader, and Yeates.

Viticultural Industry.—Mr. Cornwall reported on his visit to a meeting at Herne Hill in company with Messrs. Humphrey, Yeates, and the State Secretary. The report was received.

State Secretary's Report.—The State Secretary then read his report covering the operations of the office for the past fortnight. The report was received.

Returned Soldiers' Badges.—A letter was read and received from the Federal Executive pointing out that all Returned Soldiers' Badges received from the sub-branches must be forwarded to the Defence Department in order that the owners may be traced.

Appointment of Temporary Organiser.—A letter was received from the Dingup Sub-branch from Mr. McDonald that the time was opportune for the appointment of a Temporary Organiser, as there was a big field for operations around Pemberton, and the outlying districts.

Moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. McDonald that the Dingup Sub-branch be informed that we are bound by the decision of the last Congress in connection with the appointment of an Organiser, and that the State Secretary, when visiting Dingup Sub-branch, explain this to the Secretary. Carried.

War Memorial, Bassendean.—A communication was received from the Bassendean Sub-branch showing copy of a resolution carried at their meeting protesting against the erection of a hotel on a block of ground in close proximity to the Soldier's Memorial, and requesting the Executive's assistance in this matter.

Moved by Mr. Lovell, seconded by Mr. Philip that the question be deferred until the next meeting in order that enquiries may be made. Carried.

Mr. McDonald undertook to make enquiries.

Anzac Day.—A letter was read and received from the Dingup Sub-branch in connection with the observance of Anzac Day.

The State Secretary read a report on the Deputation, which consisted of Messrs. Kane, Lovell, Malone, and Miller, of the Railway Workshops and which waited on the members of the Executive on Saturday, May 19th.

In view of the fact that the Anzac Day Committee had not yet met, and would be considering these matters, it was decided that the letter and report be referred to the Committee.

New appointments.—A letter was received from the West Perth Sub-branch showing a resolution carried at their recent meeting, and requesting the State Executive to approach the Federal President with the object of seeing that this state should get its quota of the appointments made.

It was decided that a communication be addressed to the Federal President on the lines indicated in the West Perth communication.

New Delegate.—Mr. E. S. Whitley, a new Delegate, was welcomed by the President.

Reports—Art Union.—The State Secretary read a report of the present position of the Art Union, and also read an article from the Mirror criticising the Art Union recently conducted by the Boulder Sub-branch.

Moved by Mr. Humphrey, seconded by Mr. Isaac, that the Editor of the "Listening Post" be asked to draw the attention of Mr. McDonald to the need of obtaining from the Executive permission to use the League's name and Badge for Art Unions.

Moved by Mr. Cornwall, seconded by Mr. Watt, that the report be sent to the Boulder Sub-branch and comment invited thereon, and that the Executive considers that in framing any comment the Branch seek the advice and cooperation of Mr. G. Richards. Carried.

The report was then adopted.

Immigration.—The Secretary reported on the meetings held in connection with the proposed scheme of settling ex-servicemen, and stated that it had been finalised, and was ready for Mr. Cornwall to submit to the Conference in Ottawa. The report was received.

Peel Estate.—The State Secretary reported on a meeting of the Committee appointed to go into this question, and stated that they had interviewed two gentlemen who are in a position to render advice concerning the actual state of affairs existing at Peel Estate, and suggesting that the Government be approached and asked to definitely define their attitude concerning these settlers. It was decided that a delegation be appointed to the Premier, Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Cornwall, and the President, Messrs. McDonald, Humphrey, Isaac, Collett, and Pady were appointed.

Employment Bureau.—The Secretary read a summary report in connection with the Employment Bureau, and requested that a Committee be formed to consider the matter with him. It was decided that Messrs. Collett, Egan, and Collett, be appointed to assist the State Secretary and furnish a report to the next meeting.

Finance Committee.—Reports of the meetings of the Finance Committee held on the 6th and 20th May were read.

Dairy Farming Scheme: This scheme was received by the Executive, by the Finance Committee, and after consideration it was decided that same was impracticable, and that those who were responsible for forwarding same to the Executive be advised.

The reports were then adopted.

House Committee.—Mr. McDonald reported very favourably on the Dining Room, and power was given to Mr. McDonald to tender the thanks of the members to the ladies of the Suburban Welcome Committee who had so kindly assisted.

On the motion of Mr. Isaac, seconded by Mr. Philip, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. McDonald for services rendered.

Ex-Imperial Soldiers and the R.S.L.—Mr. Watt read a paper written by Mr. G. D. Exon, M.A., dealing with the relationship of the Ex-Imperial Soldier to the R.S.L. After considerable discussion it was moved by Mr. Cornwall, seconded by Mr. Humphrey, that the subject matter be referred by Mr. Watt remain in the hands of Mr. Watt and the writer of the letter. Carried.

Mr. McDonald gave notice of his intention to move a motion at the next meeting dealing with the question of Ex-Imperial Soldiers and the R.S.L.

Valedictory.—The President then took the opportunity of making a presentation to Mr. Cornwall, and expressed the good wishes of the Executive, and hoped that he would have a pleasant trip to Ottawa, and that it would be beneficial both to himself and the League. He was supported in his remarks by Messrs. Isaac, Humphrey, Watt, and the State Secretary. Mr. Cornwall suitably responded.

3/6/25.

Present.—Messrs. Freedman, Isaac, Collett, Philip, McDonald, Humphrey, Cornwall, Pady, Bader, Zeffere, Egan, Collett, McCarthy, Bolten, Egan, Cook, Tyler, Butler, Bader, Yeates, and Whitley.

State Secretary's Report.—The State Secretary read his report concerning operations for the previous fortnight, and also dealing with his visit to the various Sub-branches in the South West. The report was received, and it was decided that a letter be sent by the State President to all the sub-branches visited by the State Secretary, and that they be thanked for their efforts towards his entertainment.

Invitations.—An invitation was received from Beverley Sub-branch for the State President, State Secretary and Mr. Egan to be present at their Annual Social meeting.

The President and Secretary intimated that they would attend, and Mr. Egan stated that he would advise later.

A letter was also received from the Oakley Sub-branch requesting a member of the Executive to attend their meeting to be held on Sunday, 7th June, in order to stimulate more interest.

The letter was left in the hands of the President.

Headstones—Soldiers' Graves.—A letter was received from the Federal Executive showing copy of one from the Defence Dept. requesting that we forward our views at a later date when the painting portion has been given a fair trial. The letter was received.

The question that arose as to whether the Contractors for the erection of these headstones were carrying out their contract in a proper manner, and it was seconded by Mr. Cornwall, seconded by Mr. H. S. Humphrey, that Mr. Pady be requested to report at a later meeting as to whether the conditions of the contract are being carried out by the Contractors.

Case of Waring.—A letter was received from the Hon. Minister, Mr. S. W. Munster, stating that further consid-
on enquiry being made in Melbourne, it was ascertained that the company, which was registered there, had over 50 shareholders, who were not necessarily returned soldiers. He further stated that an effort had been made to have a disclaimer published in the "West Australian," but it did not appear.

It was resolved that the matter be left in the hands of the Secretary, with the object of having a disclaimer published throughout the country.

Glenoran Branch Art Union.—A letter was read and received from the Glenoran Sub-Branch seeking permission to run an art union in order to raise funds to erect a hall, and also requesting permission to name same in the Soldiers' Institute. They proposed offering 20,000 tickets at Is. each.

The Secretary explained that the matter had been referred to the Commissioner of Police, and had no reason to believe that permission from this quarter would not be granted.

Moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Zeffert, that the Glenoran Sub-Branch be granted permission to conduct an art union, provided that a fully qualified auditor shall conduct a continuous audit, and that they be advised to draw up a scheme with the object of influencing ex-Imperial soldiers to join forces with the R.S.L., and report to this Executive.—Carried.

War Memorial, Bassendean.—Mr. McDonald reported that he had endeavoured to make certain enquiries concerning the proposed erection of an hotel opposite the memorial at Bassendean, but that it was necessary for further information to be obtained. The matter was deferred until next meeting.

Viticultural Industry.—A petition was presented by the Secretary, signed by ex-soldiers in the viticultural industry, requesting the re-estimation of their holdings and asking for the enlargement of the League.

On the motion of Mr. Yeates, seconded by Mr. Bader, the request was granted, and the following committee were appointed to present same to the Government: Messrs. Yeates, McCarthy and the Secretary.

Reports.—Art Union.—The Secretary submitted a report of the art union to date, together, with comparative statement.

Finance Committee.—The report of the Finance Committee on the 3rd instant was received and adopted.

Employment Bureau.—The Secretary reported in connection with the Employment Bureau and read a letter from the Federal Executive stating that as the result of further efforts by the Federal President, the grant had been extended for one month for June, July, August and September. In view of this, the Committee had not met to formulate a scheme, but would do so before the next meeting and submit their report then.

Notice of Motion.—Mr. Bader gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting that the resolution carried at the meeting held on the 29th March in connection with the allocation of art union profits be rescinded.

Edward Millen Home.—Mr. Humphrey reported in connection with the decision of the Government officials to restrict the leave of inmates of this institution. The report was received.

Read these items side by side and draw your own conclusions: "I wonder why Great Britain, after twenty years, has begun to doubt Japanese friendship. I feel convinced that the Singapore base is directed against Japan said the Japanese Labour Leader, Toyohiko Kagawa, recently..."
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE BRITISH LEGION.

(By J. C. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E., Sc.D., in "British Legion.")

A survey of the six years which have gone by since the Great War came to an end presents a great contrast to the hopes that filled the world on Armistice Day in 1918. The world has been restored to peace of a kind; but it is very far from a real harmony in the relations of the different races, and of the different age, nations. The effects of war-psychology still can be seen in the great armies which the Continental nations are driven by terror to maintain. Europe has only begun to recover from the state of physical and economic exhaustion which most of the belligerents were brought to by the Great War. Peace Treaties which were to right all the wrongs of the old system have created as many problems as they set out to solve.

The High Resolve

Yet the Peace Treaties have brought one un Mixed good to the world in the Covenant of the League of Nations, which forms the opening chapter of each of them. For the League represents the first concrete recognition of a higher principle than that of nationalism. Throughout the century that led up to the war each nation pursued its own course, regardless of its neighbours, and dreamed of the right to make war on any other with which it did not agree. By a strange irony of history, it was the very age in which the developments of science were binding the world more and more closely into one that saw this exaggerated growth in which the world left every one of the belligerents; and the Peace Treaties which were to have righted all the wrongs of the old system have created as many problems as they set out to solve.

Five Years of Life

In the five years of its life the League has no small record of achievements to its credit. On some half-dozen occasions it has settled disputes or stopped hostilities. The last of these was a dispute between Great Britain and Turkey over the frontier of Mosul. Movements of troops on the frontier had produced a crisis which has, been compared to that of Chanak when an appeal to the League and a promise by both sides to accept its decision put an end to the tension. Before the existence of the League we should almost certainly have been involved in hostilities here. They might have been a mere "punitive expedition," but even an attempt to suppress it involves a waste of money and destruction that has only been made good, and a settlement that leaves in its train bitterness and a desire for revenge.

Pooling Efforts

The fields in which the nations see the necessity of pooling their efforts and experience increase continually. In the second half of last century societies like the Red Cross and the Universal Postal Union, have shown their co-operation in matters where it was most urgently needed. As these grew in number it became obvious that some general instrument of international co-operation must be set up. Even without the war the nations must sooner or later have formed some union for this end. In the League as we have it plans for joint work are discussed at the meetings of Assembly and Council and carried out by the permanent Secretariat. Friendly co-operation in itself reduces the causes of war and overcomes the misunderstandings which aggravate them.

One of the most obvious fields for united effort is the prevention and control of disease. The fight against disease is of vital importance to every nation; the prevention of epidemics, in these days of rapid communications, is essentially an international matter. The League's Health Organisation is a centre for epidemic intelligence which it contributes to the Public Health authorities in all countries. It has an Epidemic Commission which is always at hand to help inspire the League's advisers to countries whose health problems are too much for them; it has instituted enquires into a number of diseases such as cancer, malaria and sleeping sickness; and in a series of conferences it is working a uniformity of method which will make it easier for the doctors in every country to understand and use the results achieved by his fellow-workers abroad.

Its Many Tasks

The reconstruction of Austria, and later that of Hungary, were tasks which only international effort could accomplish. Had it not been for the League, these countries must have been reduced to hopeless chaos, and would probably have become a battle-ground for their neighbours.

The League has also saved hundreds of thousands of prisoners of war, some of whom had been stranded for six years. It has assisted many thousands of Russian, Armenian and other refugees. In particular the Greeks who fled from Smyrna and Eastern Thrace in 1922 are being made self-supporting by means of an international loan which beat even the records of those raised for Australia and Hungary.

Turning to evils which are not the outcome of the war, we find the League hard at work. It is working to suppress the traffic in women and children. It has for the first time collected real information on the drug traffic; sufficient to form the basis for a conference of the world to discuss a method of stamping it out. From Prominent among the steps the prevention of anarchy, the abolition of the use of poisonous materials such as white lead or white phosphorus, and the limitation of the use of work.

The I.L.O.

Another branch of the work of the League consists of the International Labour Office. Commonly known as the I.L.O., its aim is to improve the conditions of labour all over the world, and to promote social and industrial progress. A vast number of questions come within its sphere. It would be impossible to enumerate them in the space of a single article. Prominent among them are the prevention of anarchy, the abolition of the use of poisonous materials such as white lead or white phosphorus, and the limitation of the hours of work.

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For the Disabled

Of special interest to ex-Service men is the work done by the I.L.O. for men disabled in the war. In 1921 a branch was formed in the Social Insurance Section of the I.L.O. for the study of questions connected with disabled men. Three fundamental points were taken as the basis on which to build a world-system of fair-play for the disabled. Firstly, the right of the disabled man to an adequate physical and vocational training, with a view to utilising his remaining capacities for work. Secondly, the right of the disabled man to protection of his wages and employment. In 1923, a meeting of experts was held for the study of methods of finding employment for Disabled Men. Experts attended from twelve countries, including Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Belgium. A great deal of ground was covered and a valuable report was issued, including such subjects as wages, dismissal, percentage of disabled men to be employed in trades, and so on. A very important resolution was passed unanimously, "That the amount of the pension of a disabled man should not have any effect on wages, but wages should be fixed independently of the pension." This is the principle which should be maintained with the utmost force by ex-Service men.

Another contribution made by the I.L.O. to the welfare of disabled soldiers is a report on Artificial Limbs and Appliances for the Disabled. It was published with the aid of funds from the League of Red Cross Societies, the Federal Union of French Associations of Disabled Ex-Service Men, and the British Legion.

The Pillars of the League

This is only a brief summary, space forbids more, of some of the work which the League of Nations is doing. Much of it affects ex-Service men directly, all of it affects them indirectly. The prevention of war in the Balkans, the removal of international bitterness in the Baltic, the rescue of a Central European State from collapse and chaos, are all contributions, indirectly, to the welfare of the man in the street, in the English street. Let us never forget that a murder of an obscure man in an obscure town in a distant country led to the death of a million Englishmen.

There is no one in the world knows more of the horror of war than a member of the British Legion. The Legionnaires understand what war is. Wherever you find indifference to the prospect of another war, you will not find it in the branches of the Legion. The ex-soldiers are the real peace-lovers, and in them is one of the great pillars of the League of Nations.

At the Fifth Assembly at Geneva in September, 1924, the French Representative of the Disabled Soldiers and ex-combatants said in an eloquent speech: "I would ask the representatives of all nations, not only those nations which took part in the war, but also those who were spared that scourge, to associate more closely than hitherto ex-combatants, war cripples, survivors of those who have fallen, and even those who only served, to associate these men in the work of peace which is being carried on in their respective countries." The British Legion is composed of the men who realised that only by "joining up" and fighting was Great Britain to be saved.

In 1914 it was vitally necessary to fight: "freedom and progress were at stake. In 1925 it is vitally necessary to have peace. Once again progress and civilisation are in the balance. Patriotism saved Great Britain in the war. Patriotism impelled the Legionnaires to leave their houses and join the army. Now Patriotism is impelling them once again to save civilisation, but in a different way.

To Work for Peace

If Great Britain is to be saved from the horrors of another war, every man and woman in the country will be needed in the work of peace, just as they were needed in the work of war.

The patriot of to-day is the man who pulled his full weight in the great defence of freedom ten years ago and is pulling his full weight in the great defence of Peace to-day.

CHAMPION OF THE FALLEN.

Sir William Lathlain has lately shown in colours that every ex-soldier will admire. In connection with the State War, memorial he has worked so assiduously that the almost forlorn hope begins to wear a brighter hue. Prior to the present effort there have been three others and each received such discouraging support that they were dropped. Notwithstanding the fact that on the present occasion the public of W.A. refused to loosen its purse-strings, Sir William has courageously battled away until he has at length achieved some encouraging results. No doubt he is far from satisfied himself, and we acknowledge that there is room for a better display from the wealthy members of our society, yet we are deeply grateful to soldiers for Sir William Lathlain's unting efforts to procure a fitting National memento of our illustrious dead comrades.

This courageous venture does not alone call for approbation, nor does our desire to hold this gentleman up as the type of public-spirited citizen the country needs emanate solely from his past administrative achievements in civic efforts. It is the things he is doing to-day that also call for acknowledgment. The future of Australia is so fraught with difficulties that it is of paramount importance that we should give heed to the rising generation. It is certain that the two institutions which play the greatest part in the development of the qualities necessary for the carrying on of this young nation are the Girl Guides and the Boy Scouts' movements. Of the former, Sir William is president, and of the latter he has recently been appointed vice-president. In this way much might be done for posterity if all people were willing to do a few tasks for which they received no publicity or remuneration.

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19th JUNE, 1925

THE EX-IMPERIAL MIGRANT.
(By "Palseface.")

It would seem that some of our recent migrants who served in the Great War are under the impression that the League discriminates in its distribution of benefits or in its treatment between Australian and the ex-Imperial. I desire to set out the actual position as it appears to me with a purely unbiased explanation of the position.

In the first place, the payment (and acceptance of payment by the League), renders the payee eligible for full membership status in the League, and he participates equally in all respects where the League is responsible for treatment. That is to say, the League members, having the whole matter in their own hands, do the best they can for themselves. Too many members are apt to think of the League as an institution, instead of themselves, of making themselves an essential part of the League. To participate in this way will soon alter the views of members.

Having decided definitely that Imperials are full members and can secure what they may by the League's united efforts, we are in a position to consider what is that the appearance of discrimination creeps in. The vital questions in this concern to soldiers is the first point we are called upon to consider and here we find that, the Repatriation Act in Australia benefits Australians only, or those migrants who are domiciled in Australia. The Act allows for domicile being residence (in the case of enlistments in the Imperial forces) in Australia for the twelve months immediately prior to enlistment. This liberal finding shows the Government's spirit on the matter and in its assurance of preference to returned men, it is on this basis that it is afforded. It follows therefore that the League can have no voice in the matter of Government employment, as this has already been determined by the employer.

I do not propose to dwell on the policy of the Government in this matter or for any other purpose. Oh, no! The ex-Imperial soldiers receive a large measure of consideration in many directions from the Government in Australia.

The subject is too lengthy for detail to be considered and it will need to suffice to quote a few of the results achieved. In the matter of War Pensions, the Imperial soldier could scarcely be said to have received equitable treatment and his difficulties were innumerable. The efforts to better this state of affairs resulted in the granting of the Australian Commonwealth Government power to conduct reviews and to grant provisional awards of pension to do away with the absence of continuity of payments of pensions. The same applies to allowances and treatment in institutions.

Reciprocal arrangements have been entered into between our Government and the British Governments whereby treatment, surgical aids and travelling facilities in this connection may be furnished without delay.

Regarding the fit members of the migrants who have settled in Australia, much has been done to improve the lot of those who have settled on the land. Most of these benefits have the personal element and it would be impolitic to describe them in detail. Improvement in the standard of living of the beneficiaries have not even been financial matters. This feature of charitable feeling, however, war-time comrades is perhaps the greatest difference between our present position to the ordinary unions of to-day. They, for their part, insist on all participants being financial members and arrange for those outside their ranks to be excluded from any benefits which have accrued as a result of their efforts. This we would not attempt, although the moral obligation is on every soldier who has participated in any benefit which has been brought about by the League's attitude, to enroll as a financial member. It is the League's responsibility for all the more liberal benefits under the Australian Repatriation Act, for the satisfactory system of administering the Imperial pensions in Australia and for the relief of individal cases under the Land Settlement Scheme. This broad field of activities is benefiting hundreds of ex-soldiers who are not members and it is obvious that the war veteran should still be improved if the beneficiaries would join up and actively interest themselves in the cause.

I would recommend those who are under the impression that they are not receiving the maximum benefit from the League, to attend their Sub-Branch meetings and to give their voice to such opinion. I am sure that the result would justify the effort. Whether the disability was real or fancied would merely be the function of the organisation to amend or the satisfaction of the individual would be ensured by his being disillusioned. We should be watchful for the League to press their views for it is the natural sequence that either the organisation will benefit or they themselves will be enlightened. The ten shillings the member pays is not all that is desired, his personal attendance is required and his counsels, however, humble will invariably prove helpful.

SOLDIER SETTLERS' ACCOUNTS.

A resolution passed at the Settlement Conference had been referred to the notice of the Agricultural Bank, providing that branches of the Agricultural Bank should be instructed to issue a statement of account, etc., the managing trustee of the bank advised the R.S.L. that in addition to the above a statement of account, which is made up to date whenever required, clients of the I.A.B. are provided with certified statements of account on request. Referring to Agriculture, the I.A.B. have an interest account issued to each settler indicated his financial position. Where a soldier is operating under the Bank, the S.S.S. and the I.A.B. Acts, certified statements cover the essential information.

SOLILOQUIE.
(By "Monoped.")

How many Australians who read the first edition of the B.E.S.L. organ, "Our Empire" will smile when they read the introductory article, in which we learnt that we had made our own "desert! I remember one of our greatest statesmen boasting that we have an absence of dialect here and that our speech is "English as she should be spoken.

Prince Teddy always seems on the que for what the modern girls call thrills, for quite recently a cable message which said His Royal Highness had, at his own request, become the Godfather of the daughter of Mrs. —, the Mayoress of Durban, who was born yesterday. Of course, we all know what was meant, but however fastidious the mother may have been regarding her age, it is poor courtesy to stretch the point so obviously.

This calls to mind a good story which is well worth repeating:—In a certain British Protectorate there was rivalry between the Adminisrator and the senior military officer's wife in regard to the principal pew in the church. This was brought about owing to the fact that the Governor was a single man and the coveted seat was unoccupied in consequence. The rivals sought a decision from the Governor and being a very Solomon, he answered that the elder of the two should occupy the coveted place. The result was that the seat was never made up story which is well worth repeating:—Captain Carpenter, V.C., of "Vindictive" fame, tells of a visit paid by Capt. Home, of the U.S. Navy, to the British warship commanded by Capt. Cave-Brown-Cave. When he went aboard and asked to see "Capt. Cave," the officer of the ship replied, with pauses that seemed to emphasise the hyperbola in his superior's name, "No, sir, Capt. Cave-Brown-Cave and that's all right," replied the man from the U.S. Navy: "Capt. Home-Sweet-Home called to see him.

A Perth paper the other day announced in one of its headings that the French line had been perpetrated. We know that lots of things in the Moroccan area have been perpetrated, but we have never heard of a line so suffering. The purport penetrated by adde-pate when I read the press notes.

There have been several popular padres, but in few instances has the great esteem in which a Canadian padre is sanctified. Col. Canon F. G. Scott, C.M.G., S.S.S., is one of the most popular figures in the Canadian Army in France. The Toronto "Veteran" recently published a charming little poem from this padre's pen, Canon Scott, who is a junior chaplain in the 1st Canadian Division, is best known as the "Beloved Father," who is continuing the good work among the ex-soldiers and is actively associated with the Canadian Veteran Association.
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4 VALVE Broadcasting Receiving Set. Highest quality equipment and unsurpassed workmanship, consisting of one stage of high frequency and two stages of low with reaction coupled to the secondary circuit. The instrument is mounted on a highly polished "Formica" panel, nicely engraved with white lettering, the whole set being contained in a polished Jarrah cabinet, which also contains the batteries, etc. The set is sold complete with batteries, phones, loudspeaker, and aerial equipment. The best value offered, £40

Crystal Sets £3 3-valve sets, similar in construction to 2 and 4-valve, £28

ALL SETS ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE Full stock of spares for all Radio Requirements

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The BAIRD'S Co. Ltd., GENERAL PROVIDERS
Wellington and Murray Streets, Perth

Pete: Do you mean to say you haven't heard of Humouriski, the great musician?
Jones: I haven't. Is he good?
Pete: Sure, he's played on the Continent.
Jones: Really. And what kind of an instrument is that?

RETURNED SOLDIERS' MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Only Address:
KARRAKATTA (near Station)

Write or Ring F832 and we will post Catalogue.

We call by appointment.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL.

The Government of South Australia offered to make the whole of the Government House Domain available for the erection of the National Memorial. The Committee has decided to call fresh competitions for a design for the Memorial in view of the altered circumstances. It was also agreed that assessors should be appointed to judge. The previous designs received were destroyed by fire at Rickard's buildings before the assessors had completed their judging.

THE WASTER.

"Of course, I admit that your son is extravagant. But you must make allowances—he's young."
"Yes, but look here, the more allowances I make, the quicker he spends them."

Ceremonious.
Indignant Diner: Waiter, do you call this oyster soup?
Waiter: Yes, sir.
Indignant Diner: Why, the oysters in this soup aren't enough to flavour it.
Waiter: No, sir. The oyster is merely put in to christen the soup.

Many a Slip.
Rector's Wife: Do you like your tea strong?
Squire's Son (absent-mindedly): Well, not too much soda, please.

Quite Wasted.
He (to angry wife): Must you quarrel with me in the street—what have we got a home for?

Painful.
Vivienne: Why does Charlotte look so crestfallen?
Genevieve: Oh, she jumped to a conclusion and it wasn't there.
ALLIED WAR DEBTS.
DOLLARS AND HUMAN LIVES.

That great public servant, Sir Josiah Stamp, who has demonstrated in his own person that a man of talent may be able to render better service to his country as a private citizen than as a civil servant, has made an instructive and amusing calculation of what the "war debts" of the Allies would be if their war costs were pooled, and each nation paid according to ability to pay.

In brief, Sir Josiah Stamp shows that America, so far from having dollars to receive, would have to pay into the pool a further $10,491,000,000 dollars! "And then to breakfast" with what appetite you have.

I have been moved by this timely essay in post-war economics (write Sir Leo Chiozza Money in the London "Daily Express") to another calculation, which I here present to the world at large with a feeling which can only be described as enthusiasm.

It is this. Suppose the costs of the war were pooled and shared by the Allies in such fashion that those who paid most in lives paid least in dollars. An inspiring thought! Let us see what comes of it.

To simplify the issue I will confuse the examination of the question to Britain, France, Italy and America. The lives lost and the money spent by these four countries were approximately:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lives Lost</th>
<th>Money spent or lent to Allies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>$1,600,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>$1,800,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>$600,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>$3,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

América's Legacy.

We see that America, who has become the residuary legatee of the war, already drawing a sevenspear in the pound income tax from us on account of the "war debts" (we have agreed to pay it every year for sixty-two years!), and looking with more or less hope at drawing further "repayments" from Europe, lost only about 100,000 men in the war. The exact number is said to be 107,284. It is fair to add that if the war had lasted into 1919 America would have willingly made sacrifice, but in that case the European Allied Powers would have suffered further terrible losses.

Now let us pool the £1,500,000,000 spent by the four Powers, and re-divide it so that each of the four pays money into the pool on the basis that the less the sacrifice of life the greater the monetary contribution. In precise terms, let each contribute money in inverse ratio to lives lost.

The result is as follows—
The War Costs of Britain, France, Italy and America redivided in inverse ratio to lives lost.

- **Britain:** £810,000,000
- **France:** £480,000,000
- **Italy:** £1,010,000,000
- **America:** £18,100,000,000

Total: £10,400,000,000

So America, having lost only one-tenth as many lives as Britain, is cost to pay ten times as much as Britain.

Surely a very instructive list, and one that brings home to us what is too easily forgotten in the post-war discussions, the value of human life. Britain, France and Italy—between them sacrificed about 3,500,000 men to America's 1,000,000.

When it comes to international arguments about "debts," I should like to see the above table posted prominently in the international conference chamber.

**NAVAL PEACE SYMBOL.**

Recently the Japanese presented to the Australian War-Museum a model of one of her warships. The miniature represents the battleship "Ibuki," and the Acting Consul-General for Japan said that it was an unmistakable evidence of the cordial relations between Japan and Australia.

A like presentation on behalf of the Japanese Government was made to New Zealand by Mr. Yamasaki, the model being handed to the New Zealand Government Agent (Mr. W. R. Blow). In accepting the model, Mr. Blow said that he held, by instructions from his Government, to express the view that the gift would be regarded as an evidence of Japanese goodwill towards the Dominion and as expressing the desire for the continuance of friendly and cordial relations.
Watt & Spargo
(Late 12th Batt.)
Monumental Masons
FEDERAL STREET, NARROGIN
Workmanship unsurpassed in the State
PRICES RIGHT.
Phone: Narrogin 170  Quotations Given
We will call on you if desired

THE WARDERS.
On Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele
Our silent armies sleep,
Through summer’s sun and winter’s gale
And ’neath the starry deep.
No more for them the dawn of day,
Nor sunset on the hill,
Their shouts and songs have died away,
Their giant strength is still.
The march of time goes swiftly by,
And brings its care and toil,
But in eternal youth they lie
Beneath a foreign soil.
With iron limbs and fire for breath,
They charged amidst the gloom,
And shared along those fields of death
The comradeship of doom.
Yet not in vain they watch and wait,
Strong champions of the right;
They’re the warders at our gate,
And guard us through the night.
From selfish aim and paltry ease,
From slavery of the soul,
The men that save the land are these:
They point us to the goal.

Man in the stalls, as the orchestra subsides: “What was that piece out of?”
His neighbour, musical and cynical: “Tune.”

THE LISTENING POST.

TWO SONNETS.
Written on the Hospital Ship “Karoola,”
returning to Australia.
(By L. GIBBONS.)

Everything beauteous Nature holds
A symbol rare of thee to me unfolds;
The sweetest blooms of early Spring
Remembrances of thy fragrance bring.
Still, with voices tender, tuneful birds
Repeat, at whiles, the music of thy words;
And then, thy truant locks, portrayed
might be
In the graceful flow of the waves at sea.
The sky when shrouded by morn’s dawning mist,
So like a sapphire—‘tis by sunbeams kissed.
Recalling truthful orbs to my mind’s view
More fair, more sweet than bluebells steeped in dew.
Thus Heaven, by Nature, doth play its part
To aid the work of Cupid’s magic dart.

Enveloped in darkness lay the waste of sea,
Naught save where glistening spray danced on the lea.
Disturbed the sombre aspect of the night
Till all the Orient awoke with light.
So sudden is the change in tropic zone
That ‘tis enacted almost ‘ere ‘tis known.
But this victory won by Saturn’s ray,
Which leaves our sphere subjected to his sway.
Scarce emulates the conquest you had wrought
When first you favoured me with thought.
For darksome night my life would seem to be
Until your smile had waked a day for me.
Less bright life’s joys than spray of night’s dark wave,
Until you sweetly voiced the thoughts you gave.

M. J. DEVINE
(Late 26th Batt. A.I.F. Member R.N. & L.N.A.)
Wicker Manufacturer
134 ROKEY ROAD
SUBLlACO
Manufacturer of
Latest Novelties In Prams
Go-Carts and
Sea Grass Furniture
Cheapest and Best Stock of
Dolls’ Prams
Our Motto:
Quality and Workmanship

She Took the Blame.
“Darling,” cried his wife, “just look at the new hat I bought to-day! Isn’t it sweet?”
Her husband eyed it distrustfully.
“Very!” was his comment. “And I expect it was a sweet price?”
“Only five guineas,” she murmured.
“Five guineas! Why it’s a sin,” gasped her husband.
“Well, never mind,” she retorted, “it will be on my head.”

The Non-Stop.
A guide was trying to impress the visitor to Niagara with the magnitude of the famous Falls.
“Grand!” suggested the guide.
“Grand!” agreed the tourist stolidly.
“Millions of gallons a minute!” exclaimed the guide.
“How many a day?” asked the tourist.
“Oh, billions and billions!” said the guide.
The tourist looked across and down and up, as if gauging the flow, and then turned away disinterestedly. “Runs all night, too, I suppose?” he remarked nonchalantly.
VARIA.

Cameleo.—The "Housey-Housey" game, which was the rage in Melbourne and Sydney, and which appears to have caused the junior officers in the East to work overtime, is not the popular A.I.F. troopship game of "House," during which could be heard the old cries in the soldiers' vernacular—"Legs eleven—"Billy's own—"Medicine and Duty"—"Devil's own"—"Clicketty-click." etc. In the "Housey-Housey" game the players toss marbles into a dish, the base of which is compartmented into numbered divisions, and the player whose slot falls into the highest numbered division wins, the prize being usually a cheap box of chocolates.

Dig.—A sale of badges in Hobart, Tasmania, to raise funds for the R.S.L. Immediate Relief fund resulted in over £200, besides a quantity of goods for distribution having been donated. The leading paper says: "Citizens responded cheerfully and willingly. With such a sale the committee can make upon them yesterday to support the relief fund organised by the R.S.S.I. "I.L.A. for the relief of distressed returned soldiers... for they know there could be no cause more worthy.

R.S.L.—Does anyone know in which of the Dominions Lord Haig intends to launch his scheme for training ex-service men and their families with a view to organising a "Legion" Settlement?

A.S.—I was very glad to notice adverts in the daily papers from the State Secretary, drawing the attention of returned soldiers to the League, and incidentally to members to wear their badges (although it is regrettable that such an advert should be necessary). However, it is up to the sub-branch secretaries to assist the State Secretary by seeing that their members do wear their "badges" and circularise members to that effect, and draw their attention to the advert, in respect to the conveniences that are ours at the Institute. It is only the assistance that can be given by members generally to the secretaries that the League will last. Keep the "Wear your Badge" motto before members on all occasions in your valuable "Listening Post," and therefore gain new members and strength.

For your top piece
BUY ONE OF
GROSE'S HATS
FROM
Grose's Hat Shop
830 Hay St., or 419 Wellington St.,
Perth.

Gent's Felts and Panamas cleaned, blocked, and re-trimmed for 4/6.

Ladies' Panamas, Legherns, Straws, etc., for 2/6.

Quite Wild.

Traveller: When I was in the depths of Africa I came across a tribe of wild women. They didn't speak any tongues.

Friend: Great Scott! No tongues! How could they talk?

Traveller: They couldn't. That's what made them wild.

ART UNIONS AND R.S.L. SUB-BRANCHES.

The State Executive is the custodian of the good name of the R.S.L. in this State, and it is, therefore, held responsible for the actions of its branches; therefore, it behaves those branches to show due caution before embarking on any money-making stunt in which the name of the League is likely to be in any way tarnished in the eyes of a critical public. Art unions or sweeps are always risky ventures, and the most careful and honest control is essential to prevent the League's name from being dragged through the mire. Obviously, some disciplinary actions are a necessity of the League would soon become a disorganised rabble, each section pulling in different directions. In this connection this journal has been asked to express the State Executive's desire to the attention of all sub-branches to the necessity of obtaining from the Executive permission to use the League's name and badge for art unions.

GENERAL MATRON FOR BRISBANE.

At a recent meeting of the Brisbane Hospitals Board, Matron Bourne, of the Brisbane General Hospital, was appointed general matron for four metropolitan institutions under its jurisdiction. When the Board again met, Mr. Baldwin, who was not present at the previous meeting, gave notice of motion that the position be declared vacant and applications called. He added that he was not saying anything against Miss Bourne.

Later during the meeting a letter was read from the Returned Soldiers' League which protested against the appointment on the ground that there were numbers of returned war nurses who should have been invited to apply. It was the League's opinion that it was a recognised practice for public bodies to call applications for positions of trust, and that in the present case the matron had taken the place, as matron general of the hospital, of Matron Wilson, who had enlisted, and whose position was not offered to her on her return.

In the discussion, Mr. C. Chuter (strange name!) declared that the League's reference to Miss Bourne's appointment to the general hospital after Miss Wilson's enlistment was most unfair. The League's suggestion was that Matron Bourne sneaked into Matron Wilson's position and would not vacate it when Matron Wilson returned. He (Chuter) desired to say that when Miss Wilson enlisted she was told that she would have to resign.

Command us to this type of thing for wholesome patriotism! Anti-conscription was mild compared with the ultimate that enlistment would debar this woman from reinstatement. We commend the Brisbane Branch for its action.
SEVEN YEARS AFTER.
THE ZEEBRUGGE MEMORIAL.

On St. George's Day of this year was unveiled by Albert, King of the Belgians, a Memorial at Zeebrugge in memory of one of the greatest exploits of the war. Two hundred British seamen who took part in the raid just seven years ago were present at the ceremony.
The following account, given by Mr. G. Crowe, in his "Victory Review of Naval Exploits," will be of much interest to our readers:

Zeebrugge.

Skilfully planned and courageously executed, this enterprise is rightly described as the most brilliant naval exploit of the war. To prevent this Belgian port being used by the Germans as a haven for their submarines, and base for raiding destroyers, the British decided to block it up. Certain old naval cruisers were selected for the blockships, each filled with cement which would form into solid concrete when sunk. The old cruiser "Vindictive" was chosen and specially fitted out for carrying the landing party, which were to attack the Mole defences and thus divert enemy attention from the main objective. Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes planned the adventure and supervised its execution. Officers and men were all selected volunteers, who received minute instructions regarding their collective duties; likewise were orders impressed upon individuals to whom special tasks were allotted; and each knew the perilous risks involved. After two attempts had failed to mature, the expedition secretly left England on the 22nd April, 1918. Supported by monitors, destroyers and motor-boats, the "Vindictive" was accompanied by two armed ferry-boats, fitted to carry part of the landing party and to assist in herthing the "Vindictive" alongside the Mole on arrival there. Aided by smoke screens to prevent detection, the vessel arrived off Zeebrugge about midnight. When nearing the Mole the enemy discovered the plot and "sensed" the objective of the raid. Then, instantly, from every gun which could bear, came forth a murderous hail of shell and machine-gun bullets, which dealt death and destruction upon the attackers. The Mole gave protection to the ships' hulls, but all exposed upperworks were almost torn asunder. While waiting to cross the gangways, one enemy shell pierced the "Vindictive," killing forty-nine men and wounding seven others; while another shell followed and killed thirty more. Undaunted by this tragic scene, the surviving landing parties went over the gangways, facing a tornado of fire which required its full force of casualties. The Mole was being grimly defended by the enemy, much desperate hand-to-hand fighting taking place, but they could not prevent the destruction of many gun, war stores, and works of importance thereon. This, obviously, was primarily the ruse de guerre to cover the real objective. Hence the enemy was kept riveted to this attack as much as possible; success here being secured when the connecting viaduct was blown up and the Mole garrison isolated from the shore. Meanwhile the blockships were slowly steaming towards their positions for sinking as pre-arranged, but were now being heavily shelled, which caused one to be becalmed before reaching its billet. The other two, however, were safely piloted through the maelstrom of shell fire and sunk exactly where required. One hour of courage, carnage and catastrophe had now been enacted, and glorious success had crowned this enterprise. The "Vindictive" then collected the remnants of her gallant band of heroes, left the scene of her triumph, and safely arrived in England:

Mostly Miriam.

Phoebe: Miriam has just bought a new evening gown—one of the very latest.
Maud: Oh? What does it look like on?
Phoebe: Oh, very like Miriam—in most places.

Phones: A6696 (3 lines)

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TIMBER AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS—COACHBUILDERS AND WHEELWRIGHTS

We supply Everything in Connection with the Building Trade

SETTLERS' COTTAGES, 2, 3, and 4 Rooms, cut out ready for erection.

Builders of General Hardware of best manufacture.

Imported, Local Timbers of all Kinds in Stock.

Fruit Cases, Penning Drovers.

FARM WAGGONS and CARRIAGE of all Descriptions.

Motor Bodies, Sulkies, Lorries, etc.

Vehicles of all kinds built to order.

Repairs and Wheelwrighting executed.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
PERSONALITIES.

The loss of Sidney Thompson, who has been associated with the Repatriation Department for a number of years, where he held the position of cashier, is one which is keenly felt on all hands. "Tommy" served with the 44th Battalion overseas and was distinctly popular with all with whom he came in contact. He was a keen sport and took a healthy interest in cricket and football. Among his many commendable points was his appreciation of the two laudable instincts of sportsmanship and the Boy Scouts. Our sympathies are with his widow and daughters.

One of the keenest workers for the orphans of the soldiers who lost their lives "over there" is now lying a patient in the Repatriation Hospital. John Garth, of whom we speak, has among other onerous duties the position of hon. secretary to the McCauley Bequest, and in this way has helped a number of deserving cases outside the scope of the Repatriation education scheme. This operation, treatment, was very serious, and an anxious time was experienced by his friends. We unanioulsy hope that he will soon be fit to resume harness.

A recent "Commonwealth Gazette" notes the appointment of Major-General Sir J. Talbot Hobbs, K.C.B., C.M.G., V.D., as Honorary Colonel to the 44th Battalion A.M.F. In addition, Brigadier-General A. J. Bessel-Browne, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., and Colonel H. F. Pope, C.B., V.D., are appointed Honorary Colonels to the 28th and 16th Battalions, A.M.F., respectively. All three Battalions are Western Australian units. Appointments of this class are reserved for those who have rendered valuable and distinguished service to Australia.

Many of our ex-Imperial soldiers will be interested to learn that the Duke of Northumberland, who served as a captain in the Grenadier Guards, who rendered distinguished service in South Africa, Sudan and in the Great War, has been appointed a Knight of the Garter.

A London cable message announces that Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Court, Repington, C.M.G., the well-known military writer and military critic, died suddenly on 2nd. June from apoplexy at Home (Sussex). The deceased was 67 years of age. He was a Commander of the Order of Leopold, and an officer of the Legion of Honor. He entered the British Army (Rifle Brigade) in 1878, and served with distinction in Afghanistan, Burma, the Sudan and South Africa. He was military attaché at Brussels and The Hague, 1899-1902, and was the author of various publications, including "After the War" (1922). For many years he was the military correspondent of the London "Times." An interesting recent visitor to the State Executive office is Captain Hewson, D.S.O., M.C., and Bar, who served with the 3rd York and Lanes. It is the Captain's intention to ultimately settle on a wheat and sheep property in this State. He is particularly anxious regarding local conditions, and in order to obtain these he intends to tour the wheat areas, and will carry a letter of introduction from the State Secretary to sub-branch officials.

Ex-State Secretary Arthur Penny has purchased a newsagency business at Northam. It is the wish of Arthur's numerous friends in the League that his new venture will prove successful.

En-route to England is Frank Hubert McNamara, of Melbourne, exchange airman with Squadron-Leader R. M. Drummond from W.A. The former, who holds the rank of Squadron Leader also, was the first Australian airman to win the V.C. This award was gained in Egypt for conspicuous bravery, the incident being one where, at considerable risk, he descended behind the enemy lines to aid a fellow-fighter who had been forced to land owing to damage inflicted on his machine. This happened during a bombing raid, and the enemy was bristling with notice. The V.C. recently married a Belgian girl in Melbourne, and the proposed exchange to the English arena will be a welcome one for her.

Quite a Prodigy.

"Hullo, Brown! I say that your dog? Jolly little chap, is he clever?"

"Clever? I should say so. If I say to him, 'Are you coming or aren't you?' he comes—or he doesn't."

Her Fate.

"The people here don't understand art. I'll be hanged if I ever act here again."

"No, dear—shot more likely."

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Consign—
FAT STOCK
To
ELDER'S,
Midland Junction.

ELDER'S,
ST. GEORGE'S TERR., PERTH.

HORSES
And
DAIRY
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An excellent advertising medium.
Rates on application.

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Collie. Personalities.

Tommy Jones, of the 43rd Battery, now wears the League badge. He is employed by and thought much of by the local Forests' Department.

Police Constable P. H. Gannaway, of the 44th Battalion, has recently taken up residence in Collie. He lost no time in joining up with the local R.S.L., and has proved himself a worker in the cause. Every social function of the Branch sees him present and doing his bit to help. He is certainly a most valuable member, and his wife is no shirk either.

A. A. Campbell, late of the 99th Battalion, has joined up with the R.S.L. He has been working for some time at the Colleries, but owing to slackness of trade has now been retrenched. However, Archie is not the kind of Digger who sits and waits for something to turn up, and he anticipates with the help of the Branch to be working again very shortly. We wish him luck.

Les. Roberts has been officially appointed as Caretaker of the Collie High School. Les is no newcomer to the Branch, and is always available for his share of work in connection with the Branch's social functions. His mother also is a ardent working member of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee and is at present pushing the arrangements for the forthcoming "Diggers' Fair" for all it is worth. Thank heavens the Collie Branch did not experience the same difficulty that Kalgoorlie met with in connection with the appointment of a caretaker to the local school.

Lieut. Danny Simpson, late of the Imperial Army, Hampshire Regiment, has now enrolled as a member of the R.S.L. Dan works at the No. 2 Mill, Harris River, some distance from Collie, and...
only recently learned that Imperial men were eligible for membership to the R.S.L. He is very enthusiastic, and the Branch anticipates that he will be the means of enrolling further new members at that centre.

The stork recently visited the home of the popular President of the Collie Branch, Mr. A. E. Anderson, and deposited therein a lovely baby boy. The occasion was too much for Alf, as it is reported that he was actually missing from the Presidential Chair at the last meeting of the Branch. No doubt such an occasion warranted his absence, and we wish baby Alf, Ma and Pa long life and happiness.

Missed from several Branch meetings of late is Tom Shannon, the Branch's immediate past President. Tom is getting on in years, and finds that after his day's work in the pits that he needs a rest at night. Tom has been a financial member of the League since 1918, and has done yeoman work during all these years. He fairly hit the roof when by some error he received one of Benson's circular letters asking him to pay up. Tom's Scotch blood fairly boiled over.

Permission has been granted for the League to conduct 

R.S.L. ART UNION No. 4
50,000 Tickets at 2s. 6d. each
To be drawn during October, 1925
Profits to be devoted towards the fulfilment of the League's objectives

Tickets will be available at usual Agencies in a few Days

D. M. BENSON, State Secretary

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Three rooms and passage for £100
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Northam, Narrogin, Kalgoorlie and Boulder City
ANZAC DAY ESSAY.

The Glenoran Sub-Branch Anzac essay competition for school children was won by Daniel O’Keefe, aged 12½ years, who is a student of the local State school, with the following creditable effort:

“In her earlier history, Australia has been noted for the many deeds of valour performed by her sons while exploring this vast and almost unknown continent. Men of the calibre of Burke, Wills and Kennedy have helped to make Australian history: and in later years, the pioneer who penetrated her vast and trackless spaces, in search of hidden treasure, enduring heat and thirst, and braving dangers from hostile, natives, have added lustre to her fame. Many-perished by the way, but their names live on, an inspiration to others to make some sacrifice for their country’s good.

“There is little doubt that these fears of bravery and endurance were, in time, moulded into the national character of Australia, and were destined to show themselves in her day of peril. This day dawned when Britain engaged in war with Germany and called her Dominions to her aid. All responded nobly, but none more promptly than the men who, a few months later, gained imperishable glory by their invincible pluck on the heights of Gallipoli.

“For several weeks prior to what is known as ‘The Landing,’ the Third Australian Infantry Brigade were completing their training on Lemnos Island. The Brigade comprised the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth battalions, and numbered about 4,000 armed men. They were all comparatively young, and of splendid physique, as the age limit and fitness of recruits were both strictly adhered to in the early period of the war.

“Acclimated to the open-air life of the Australian bush, and with youth and vigour on their side, they were especially adapted for the gigantic task allotted to them.

“Early in the afternoon of April 24th, in the very early morning, the Third Brigade was ordered to board a troopship, and embarked for Gallipoli. The strict silence was maintained on board the vessel.

“One may well imagine what thoughts were uppermost in the minds of these gallant men, who had left a wife, mother, sister or sweetheart in distant Australia, and who were about to engage a foe of whose strength and position they knew little.

“Before break of day on the following morning, the heights of Gallipoli were dimly visible. The troops were quietly transferred from the troopship to open boats, and the men, under their battalion officers, rowed to the shore. A covering party and a small number of men detailed as wire cutters, took the lead, in order to clear the advance of the main body, and as a precaution against the possibility of barb-wire entanglements. As the party neared the shore, the dawn of day made the land more visible, and the enemy could be seen moving about their figures showing plainly against the skyline. Nothing eventful, however, occurred until the party attempted to land. As there was no jetty the men prepared to wade ashore. As they entered the water, the Turks opened fire on them with machine-guns. Wading through the water with full pack, and hampered by the weight of several rounds of ammunition, the Australian soldiers were at a serious disadvantage. Destroyers lay to, some distance from the shore, but could render no assistance, owing to the proximity of our men to the enemy. Despite a terrific hail of bullets, which killed and wounded many, the party continued to advance, never once faltering. The battleships had by now sound the correct range, but had to exercise extreme care, so as to avoid shelling their own men. Meanwhile, the main body had disembarked, and was making for the shore, which they reached after a desperate struggle. The battle was won by the number of killed and wounded, fought with such relentless determination, that the enemy was driven from their position. The Third Brigade of Australian Infantry Forces, reaching the shores of Gallipoli, had at last gained their objective. Continuing the fight under machine-gun and shell fire, the Australians, at the point of battle, wept away the heights and out into the open country. Here, however, the Turks took cover in previously prepared trenches, and put up a stubborn resistance, inflicting many casualties. The New Zealand troops, landing about noon, took up the battle with equal zeal, and gave the Australians a much-needed respite. A truce was now arranged to allow our wounded to take the hospital ships. When this was done the battle was resumed. The first, second and fourth brigades having now landed, entered the battle, and made up the first Australian Division. Thus, in conjunction with the New Zealand Division, was called the Australian-New Zealand Army Corps, and it was from this corps that Anzac Cove derived its name.

“What transpired during the succeeding eight months, which brings us to the evacuation on the 15th of the following December, is now a matter of history. Gaba Tepe, Lone Pine, Walker’s Ridge and Quinn’s Post are names familiar to every Australian schoolboy. The landing of the twenty-ninth Division at Cape Helles on the same date, and about the same time, will always be associated with the name of Anzac. The heroic courage displayed by those men as they endeavoured to reach land is equally owed to the Charge of the Light Brigade. The bravest and most determined men were brought down by the enemy’s fire and but a small number succeeded in reaching land.

“We are about to celebrate the tenth anniversary of Anzac Day. The world is again at peace. Statesmen of every nation are endeavouring, through the League of Nations, to make future wars impossible. May their efforts be crowned with success! But, while secure from enemy aggression, let us not forget those who gave their lives that we might live in freedom. In our day of peace and prosperity let us be mindful also of those who have fought and returned. The maimed and the mentally afflicted claim our care. Australia is now a nation with full partnership in this great Empire. This proud position among the nations of the world has been won for her on Gallipoli, and on the plains of France and Flanders. Anzac Day, 1925, will go down to posterity as the day Australia and New Zealand were born nations and baptised by fire on the shores of Gallipoli.”
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R5V GECoVALVES - Price 15/- each

Type R5V is a general purpose valve which will, by relative adjustment of the grid and anode voltages, function as a high or low frequency amplifier without added oscillator. With result, it can be operated by applying about 45 volts to the plate and connecting the grid to the positive or negative filament lead according as the valve is functioning as a detector or amplifier.

As a low frequency amplifier, however, it is an advantage to increase the plate voltage to about 100 volts and apply a negative bias of 3 or 4 volts to the grid.

As a detector or high frequency amplifier, an anode voltage of 45 volts will be found ample no advantage being obtained by increasing the voltage beyond this value.

This valve has several advantages over the old 4 volt R type valve in respect of improved characteristics and reduced liability to over-running on account of its 5 volt filament.

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And all Radio Dealers

SUB-BRANCH NOTES.

WAGIN SUB-BRANCH.

The usual monthly meeting of the Wagin Sub-Branch was held in the Club Room on Tuesday, June 2. The chair was taken by Mr. E. J. Walters, presiding over a fair attendance of members. After a few months of somnolence it is difficult to get a good move on, but there certainly seems to be a proper awakening amongst the diggers in Wagin. The branch has been drifting badly and the committee who have been investigating the past have now got affairs into order. The report they presented to the meeting was adopted unanimously. The “kick-off” is a good one and with interest maintained by diggers the future should be a bright one.

The branch is faced with a serious obstacle and until this is cleared up the position will be difficult. Some months ago it was decided to buy a piano, to be placed in the club room. A canvass was made of the town and districts, and promises of donations amounting to about £50 were received. Of this sum £17 odd was received in cash. Subsequently it was decided that a listening-in set would be more useful, and several were tried, but the results were unfortunate. It was then decided to leave the matter in abeyance until a machine giving better service was secured. The money collected was merged in the general bank account and has all been expended in ordinary expenditure. Several, subscribers are complaining that the members of the branch have not “played the game” and questions are being asked as to what has become of the money. It was decided to send a circular letter to each subscriber giving a true statement of the position, and leaving it to subscribers to say what results are on shall do with the money collected. If called upon to refund then the branch is “broke,” if the money remains with the branch then there will be a small surplus to carry on. The answers to the letters are anxiously awaited.

The money collected on Anzac Day was donated to the Mainland and Limbless Association, but has been returned by that body as they decline to receive money collected on Anzac Day. They state it should be used on behalf of the dead and not handled by the living. This came as a great surprise to members.

The Wagin Repatriation Council are having some difficulty in collecting arrears of loans, some borrowers being quite three years in arrears. They sent in a request to the branch to co-operate with them in asking those indebted to realise their responsibilities. Money is still required for urgent cases of temporary assistance; but so long as the casual “digger” defers his repayments the council cannot do much. It was resolved to assist them and to put the position plainly before defaulters.

KIRRUP SUB-BRANCH.

We held a smoke social on the 21st inst., to welcome the State Secretary at the Kirrup Hotel and spent a most enjoyable evening and extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Benson.

As the evening wore on and the old digger spirit descended on us once again things went with a swing. Reminiscences were indulged in, and yarns spun and received with gusto. The proceedings were enlivened by selections from Messrs Goodard, Price, Lavery and Cooper, who were enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Benson gave an address pointing out the various phases of the activities of the League in the interests of the returned man or his dependents and was listened to with great attention.

BURRIDGE & WARREN

E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS, PERTH

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MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR. Entirely controlled by ONE MAN from the seat of implement.

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Perth Yards.
These visits from members of the State Executive to outlying branches do a great amount of good and stir up their interest and put more life into the movement. There are hundreds of men in this part of the State, principally amongst the Mills who are outside the movement and it would be a good scheme if an organiser could be appointed to travel slowly through the South-West, holding organising meetings as he moved along.

TRAYNING-YELBENI SUB-BRANCH.

As some considerable time has now elapsed since the records of this branch appeared in your columns, one is apt to jump at conclusions and say we are "dead." Now, no fair-minded person criticises a corpse, and just to alter any bad impressions that may have been formed, one will find, on closer examination, that we are very much alive. The clean-up from the Anzac Sports held at Trayning shows a net profit of £42 to the branch, and as the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee worked hard in the general interests, it is the intention of the branch to appreciate their efforts by giving them a dance at an early date. Gordon Dann took charge of the sports as Secretary, and gave a fine account of himself in a strange job, whilst the rest of the members and the ladies' committee ably assisted to make the day such a success. Mr. P. E. Johns, of Trayning, is carrying out a small garden scheme around the base of the monument erected in the town. "Percy" recognises that, though no M.O. would have him at a gift, the boys who went stood between him and a big Fritz kicking him around his own fine farm and home, and consequently there is no better supporter of the R.S.L. At a recent meeting, the branch showed its appreciation by presenting Percival with a handsome framed photo enlargement of the members, and which had been taken grouped around the monument. A similar presentation was made to old Joe Hart, late of the "Gingerbeers," for his super-

vision work in connection with the erection of the monument, and fine services given to the branch's interests. The speecheifying was done by President T. Thompson and ex-President H. Craie, both recipients health being drunk to the accompaniment of musical honours. Old members of the 16th will be pleased to learn that Nat Cuthbertson is now keeping in much better health since his long bout in the Repat. Hospital at the beginning of the year with the same old gas trouble. As Nat's business suffered considerably during his illness, the members unanimously voted him £30 to make up for some of the loss. After this display of true comradeship, did anyone say there was a defunct smell about this particular branch.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

"Our Empire," the new B.E.S.L. monthly, is a journal likely to commend itself to Australian readers, as well as to ex-Imperials. The first edition is in our hands, and is compiled in an able manner, having excellent type, good illustrations and a wide range of subject matter. In the foreword, His Majesty King George says: "In making the objects of the League known throughout Great Britain and the Dominions, I feel sure the journal will be doing a valuable service." There can be little doubt on that score. The link between the Old Country and the Dominions will suffer no loss by the existence of this extra line of communication.

Another publication we have received is called "The Baby World," and regarding this journal we feel confident that many homes will appreciate the well-written articles which are of special interest to mothers in the care of their children. Both this and the magazine reported on above are embarking on their career with a production which should ensure popular reception.

She Did Her Best.

Mrs. Torker (sighing): Ah, one half of the world doesn't know how the other half suffers.

Mrs. Kaustic: Well, cheer up, my dear; it isn't your fault.

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A wise old Duke once rolled a large stone into the middle of a road.
Many men passed, but all walked around until a new path was worn around it.

The Duke then put his shoulder to the stone which was lighter than it looked and, rolling it aside, took from the hollow a great purse filled with gold. On it was written, 'To him who moves the stone.'

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