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THE COMMONWEALTH CONCESSION AND SOLDIER SETTLERS.

The State Executive of the League and soldiers settled in the areas concerned as to what is going to happen to the money which the Federal Government is giving to the State Government to enable them to write off a large amount of the losses incurred as a result of the over-capitalisation of properties purchased under the Soldiers' Land Settlement Scheme.

Just after his return from abroad, Mr. Collier in a statement published in the daily press created the impression that he considered this State's quota of more than £70,000 was a gift from the Federal Government for services rendered. Perhaps the wish was father to the thought, but Mr. Collier evidently spoke without a true knowledge of the facts. This concession is the outcome of the long and consistent efforts of the League to obtain the general writing down of over-capitalised properties of soldier settlers.

If the money were used for any other purpose it will be considered as rank treachery and will cause a storm which the Government will find difficult to calm. Mr. Angwin, the Minister for Lands, told the soldier representatives many times that a general writing down was impossible unless the League could get the Federal Government to shoulder a share of the responsibility. The position was placed before the Federal Government as the result of resolutions passed last year by the League's Federal Congress, and during the Prime Minister's visit to this State a few months ago Mr. Bruce informed a deputation from the State Executive that he was prepared to assist as desired and would do so as soon as all the States jointly submitted their requests to him.

The concession granted is almost entirely due to the League's persistence.

The vigilance of the League should be directed to assure that present occupiers of properties purchased for soldiers under the S.S.S. should be the only beneficiaries as the outcome of the Federal concessions.

A fear exists that the Federal concession may be used by the State to re-inburse itself for amounts already written off. If the grant is used for this purpose the strenuous efforts of the League to keep many settlers on their holdings in the hope that relief would be afforded will be frustrated, and in many cases the only benefit derived would be by civilians who had purchased estates which had been written down after the soldier settler had been forced off owing to the load of debt existing.

The R.S.L. Executive by resolution at their last meeting instructed the State Secretary to telegraph to the Federal Headquarters of the League seeking information as to conditions under which the W.A. proportion of the Federal grant is to be allocated by the State Government, and to urge that this allocation be on the basis of relief to soldier settlers at present occupying their holdings.

It was also decided to advise the Federal Headquarters that the League in this State would submit its full proposals within 14 days. As the Minister for Lands was in Melbourne and it was understood intending to discuss certain adjustments with the Prime Minister, the Federal President was urged to make immediate representations to the end of safeguarding W.A. soldier settlers' interests in the Commonwealth concession.

PERTH CITY COUNCIL.

GIVE PREFERENCE TO FOREIGNERS AND TURN Diggers DOWN.

To say that seven years after the Great War, Britshers would be thrown out of work and Southern Europeans retained does seem incredible, but when returned soldiers are amongst the retrenched, and the employer is the Perth City Council, the story appears wild and fantastic.

Nevertheless, it is a hard cold fact that from the Darling Range Quarries, owned by the Perth City Council, ten men have been retrenched, and upon the local R.S.L. protesting to the City Council, they were supplied with a copy of the Quarry Master's report, which the Town Clerk stated fully explained the position. The Quarry Master furnished the information that "the seven Italians and one Jugo-Slav are competent spellers, and both the Italians and Slavs were married and naturalised." The report continues: "That the Southern Europeans are reliable and hard working. Does this imply that Britshers have not those qualities?"

It is strange that with the information from the Council officer confirming the fact that aliens were preferred to Britshers, City councillors have done nothing for the men speaking their own tongue, nor has anything been done to enable returned soldiers; who by all conceptions of justice and fair-dealing should have first claim to work in their own country, and from whom for whose defence they travelled 11,000 miles.

Through the devastating experience of war our men are not the same physically as when they came, and in course of time the exhausted frame will not stand the very burden. That time for a number, hopefully, is not yet, but when it does come let the vigorous youth of Australia do the shoulering out, and not the alien.

MILITARY PAYBOOKS.

The Minister for Defence has announced on several occasions since 1920 that he had approved that paybooks of discharged soldiers, whose accounts had been finalised and whose War Gratuiites have been paid over to the ex-members concerned on receipt of their personal or written application. He now desires to state that such application for paybooks must be made to the District Finance Officer of the State in which the ex-soldier was discharged on or before the 31st January, 1926, after which date those paybooks that remain unclaimed will be destroyed.

Returned soldiers resident in the country are advised to communicate with the District Finance Officer, Francis Street, Perth, who will forward paybooks by registered post.

DESSERT MOUNTED CORPS.

General Sir Harry Chauvel recently sent the following communication to the Federal Secretary:

"The late members of the Desert Mounted Corps residing in Great Britain hold an annual reunion, which takes the form of a dinner. In my absence, Sir Philip Chetwode usually sends me greetings by cable, but this year the greetings include the late members of the Australian Light Horse who served in the Corps. I know of no means of conveying them to the latter otherwise than through the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' publications.

"Attached is a copy of the cable:--

"General Chauvel,

"Army Headquarters,

"Melbourne.

"Returned Officers British and Indian Units Descamps greet Corps Commander and Light Horse comrades.

"Chetwode."
STATE EXECUTIVE MEETINGS.
15/7/25.

Present—Messrs. Freedman, Isaac, Collett, Philip, McDonald, Humphrey, Pady, Wedd, Bateson, Zeffer, Bolton, Watt, Bader, and other visitors.

An apology was received from Mr. A. E. Yates.

Harvey Sub-Branch.—The Secretary reported in connection with the intended visit of Mr. Pady to the Harvey Sub-Branch, and stated that the Branch had not replied to our wires, and the visit was cancelled. Mr. Cooke had signified his intention to interview the President and Secretary of the Branch when passing through that town on business.

Narrogin Sub-Branch.—Mr. Humphrey reported in connection with the proposed financial assistance to the Narrogin Sub-Branch, and it was moved by Mr. Pady, seconded by Mr. Bolton, that the matter remain in abeyance until the private Bill referred to goes through Parliament—Carried.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Pady, that the recommendation of the Finance Committee in this connection be adopted—Lost.

New Settlers’ League.—The resignation of Mr. Wedd as a delegate of the New Settlers’ League, which was deferred from the last meeting, was then considered and accepted. Mr. E. S. Watt was appointed in his stead.

Greetings.—The President then read a message from Mr. Connel, posted from Honolulu.

A wire was read from the State Secretary in which he stated that good results were anticipated from organizing efforts.

State Secretary’s Report.—The Assistant Secretary then read a report of the operations of the office for the preceding fortnight. The report was received.

Federal Executive Correspondence.—Desert Mounted Corps.—A letter was read and received from the Federal Executive showing a communication from General Sir Harry Chauvel, in connection with the Annual Re-Union of the late members of the Desert Mounted Corps in Great Britain. Also a wire received from the General from Sir Philip Chetwode.

It was decided that this be sent to the “Listening Post” and the Light Horse Association.

Distilleries.—A letter from the Federal Executive in connection with distilleries was read and received on the table for the information of members.

Anzac Day.—A letter from the Federal Executive was read and received, showing copy of one from A. K. Vickery, Deputy Director of Works, Imperial War Graves Commission, dealing with the commemoration service on Anzac Day at Anzac Beach.

It was decided that the letter be handed to the “Listening Post” for publication.

Anzac Day.—A letter was read and received from the Northam Sub-Branch dealing with returned soldiers employed in the Railway Department, and request-
New Delegate.—The President welcomed Mr. E. B. Smalpage, a new delegate to the Executive.

Invitation.—A letter was received from the Oakland's Sub-branch extending an invitation to the Executive representing at their meeting on Sunday, the 2nd instant. Mr. Bader was asked to kindly attend on behalf of the Executive.

Vicotorian Branch.—A letter was received from the State Secretary of the Victorian Branch of the League intimating that approximately £350 had been paid since the last Federal Congress in respect of capital fees. Moved by Mr. Bolton, seconded by Mr. Wedd, that the Secretary communicate with the Victorian Branch and congratulate them on their improved position, and extend best wishes from the West Australian Branch. Carried.

Soldiers' Graves.—A letter was received from Wilson, Gray and Co., claiming that although the principals were not returned soldiers, the firm made it a principle and a rule that all their employees should be returned men.

The Secretary was instructed on the motion of Mr. Bolton, seconded by Col. Collett to acknowledge the letter in suitable terms and extend the appreciation of the Executive at the time of the letter.

Yarloop Sub-Branch, Reformation.—A letter was received from Mr. C. H. Collett of Yarloop extending an invitation for the representative of the Executive to attend a meeting to be held on August 4th or 5th at Yarloop.

Moved by Mr. Bolton, seconded by Mr. McCarthy, that the State Secretary will be away on these dates, the branch be asked to defer the proposed gathering for a month if possible. Carried.

State Secretary's Report.—The report of the State Secretary was then read and the Executive made acquainted with particulars of ex-soldiers' gatherings at the various centres in the Wheatbelt visited by the State Secretary between July 10th and 17th.

The report also made mention in appreciative terms of the £5,000,000 concession announced by the Commonwealth Government in respect to Soldier Settlement revaluations.

Presentation to State Secretary.—After the adoption of the report, the State President, Rabbi Freedman, took the opportunity of making a presentation to the State Secretary for honorary services rendered as organiser of the last annual union. The President pointed out that the mark of appreciation was made by the Executive representing all the organised returned soldiers of Western Australia.

The President's remarks were supported by Mr. A. S. Isaac and Mr. P. Wedd, after which the State Secretary suitably responded.

Glenoran Art Union.—A letter was received from the Glenoran Sub-branch intimating that the return of the sub-branch at the disapproval of the Executive for the drawing of the art union at the Soldiers' Institute, and after discussion Mr. Watt gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting that the previous decision of the Executive in respect to this matter be rescinded.

Mr. Isaac endeavoured to obtain the passage of a resolution making provision for the attendance of an Executive member at Glenoran in order to see that the consultation was carried out correctly. The motion lapsed.

Narrogin Guarantee.—A letter was received from the Narrogin Sub-Branch setting out the disappointment of members at the unfavourable decision of the Executive in not being able to meet the wishes in respect to an advance to meet present creditors for expenditure incurred in furnishing the Soldiers’ Institute.

After a general discussion, wherein comparisons were made in respect to other sub-branch refusals in cases of this sort, it was ultimately agreed on the resolution of Mr. Cooke, seconded by Mr. Pady that the Trustees of the League approach the manager of the National Bank with a view to obtaining a further overdraft of £250 from the Bank’s fund and the guarantee of the League’s Trustees, the said Trustees making a guarantee from the League’s General Funds.

Proposed Bill re Employment Brokers.—A letter was received from the Hon. the Minister for Works stating that he was not in the position to divulge the terms of the proposed Employment Brokers Bill, but he could assure the League that the statement supplied by the Secretary for the Guarantee of the League’s Trustees, the said Trustees making a guarantee from the League’s General Funds.

Employment Bureaux.—The return submitted from the Headquarters of the Employment Bureaux throughout the Commonwealth for the activities of the month of June was received.

Notice of Motion.—Mr. A. N. McDonald then submitted his motion to rescind a previous motion of the Executive providing for leave of absence for Mr. A. H. Morrell, one of the Trustees. This was seconded by Mr. Isaac. Carried.

A vacancy occurring in the number of Trustees elected, and after a resolution had been carried at the instance of Mr. Bader, seconded by Mr. Buchar, the Trustees elected from the present sitting members of the Executive, nominations were received from Messrs. Humphrey, Bolton and Isaac.

The President declared Mr. H. S. Humphrey duly elected as the League’s third Trustee.

House Committee.—The Chairman of the House Committee, Mr. G. H. Philip submitted a report setting out the present position of the Institute. The report was received.

Art Union.—The Secretary submitted a report of the Art Union Committee, and also the Auditor’s Report and Financial Statement of the last Art Union cheque, stating that nothing was now available for Amelioration Funds, as a result of the Conduct of this Art Union, totalling £1917 15s. The report was adopted with hearty appreciation.

Employment and Enquiry Officer.—Colonel Collett presented on behalf of the Selection Committee a report stating that three meetings had been held, and after exhaustive enquiry and investigation, had narrowed the number of applications down to six, which were submitted in order of preference.

Mr. L. D. McCarthy, V.C., was the successful applicant.

On the motion of Colonel Collett and Mr. Macdonald, the report was adopted. 12/8/25.


Trueteeship.—The Secretary stated that Mr. H. S. Humphrey had been elected as a third Trustee at the last meeting of the Executive, but he stated that he could not possibly fill the position.

It was then decided that Mr. Bolton be appointed, he being next on the list.

As the appointment of Mr. Bolton rendered a seat vacant on the Executive, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the next delegate appointed by Congress.

Resignation.—Mr. J. R. Butler tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive and Finance Committee, owing to pressure of business. The resignation was received with regret, and it was decided that the next delegate be communicated with.

Finance Committee.—As both Messrs. Bolton and Butler were members of the Finance Committee, their places were filled by Messrs. Whitley and Smalpage.

Federal Correspondence.—Sailors' and Soldiers Stranded in London.—A letter was read and received from the Federal Executive showing the receipt of a communication received from the Prime Ministers' Department in connection with Aus-
Italian soldiers stranded in London.

Soldier Settlement—The Federal Executive forwarded a communication dealing with the decision of the Commonwealth Government to write off £50,000,000 of debts due to State Governments under the Soldier Settlement Scheme. The letter was received.

Moved by Mr. McDonald, seconded by Mr. Bolton, that a lettergram be sent to our Federal Executive asking for an interpretation of the conditions under which the W.A. proportion of the Federal grant of £50,000,000 is to be allocated by this State Government, and to urge that this allocation be on the basis of relief to soldier settlers at present occupying their holdings, and also advising him that our proposals will be forwarded within 14 days.—Carried.

1st Annual Federal Congress.—Advice was received from the Federal Executive stating that it was anticipated that Congress would be held in November of this year as usual, and also calling for nominations for the position of Federal President.

On the motion of Mr. McCarthy, seconded by Mr. Bolton, the nomination of Capt. G. J. C. Dyett was agreed to.

State Secretary’s Report.—The State Secretary read his report covering operations of the office for the previous fortnight. The report was received.

R.S.P.C.A.—The Secretary reported in connection with the meeting of the R.S. P.C.A. held recently, stating that those supporters of the League who were present were successful in having the preference to returned soldiers clause inserted in the Constitution of the Society.

T.B. Association.—A letter was read and received from the T.B. Association dealing with the suggested affiliation with the Returned Soldiers’ League.

Representation on Workers’ Homes Board.—The Secretary read a communication from the Premier setting out the State Government’s reasons as to why the League’s request for representation on the Workers’ Homes Board could not be granted.

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The Executive expressed regret at the terms of the letter, and it was moved by Mr. Zeffer, seconded by Mr. Batesen, that a further communication be sent to the Prime Minister informing him that the latter had acted on his advice and made representations to the State Government, but we were unable to obtain satisfaction.—Carried.

Pension Case: Collie Sub-Branch.—The State Secretary read a communication from the Secretary of the Collie Sub-Branch, giving details of an Imperial Pension case which was handled by them and showing that they were successful in their endeavours, as the original pension was restored with an interest of 2% weekly. The letter was received.

Lake Brown/Soldier Settlers.—The Perth Sub-Branch forwarded for the information of the Executive a copy of a communication received from Mr. Jack Mulqueeny, of Lake Brown, dealing with the State Secretary’s visit to that district. The letter was received.

Notice of Motion, Glenoran Art Union.—Mr. C. S. Watt then dealt with the motion moved at the last Executive meeting in connection with the Glenoran Art Union, and it was moved by him, seconded by Mr. Paddy, that that portion of the motion carried at the Executive meeting held on the 3rd June dealing with the drawing of the art union be rescinded.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Boland, that the Glenoran Sub-Branch be granted permission to draw an art union at the Soldiers’ Institute, Perth, and that the Art Union Committee be asked to assist and co-operate at the drawing.—Carried.

Wire Netting Grant.—The Secretary reported that he had approached the Federal Executive, asking them in turn, to approach the Commonwealth Government, in order to obtain an advance for wire netting for soldier settlers, and that the request was refused and period. A reply had been received that the Government were considering the application and we would be advised as soon as possible.

Narrogin Guarantee.—The Secretary reported that he had approached the company in the person of Mr. McDonald, and he had interviewed the manager of the National Bank in order to obtain a further overdraft of £250 from that institution on the Trustees’ guarantee, without success. He had then approached the manager of the Commonwealth Bank, who had agreed to do this provided that the said amount be withdrawn from our General Funds and placed in a suspense account at the Commonwealth Bank.

Moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Bader, that the Secretary’s action be endorsed, and that the Trustees be empowered to raise the necessary security at the Commonwealth Bank and dispense in order to lie as a guarantee for an advance of £250 to be made to the Narrogin Sub-Branch of the League.—Carried.

Reports.—House Committee.—Mr. Phil, Chairman of the House Committee, reported that they were being held that day. The report was received.

Finance Committee.—The report of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 20th July was read and received.

Art Union Committee.—The Secretary submitted a report of the Art Union Committee showing what had been done since the last report. The report was received.

Messrs. Zeffer and Philip respectively tendered their resignations as members of this Committee, stating that pressure of business would not allow them to undertake this work. Their resignations were accepted with regret.

Nominations were called for to fill the vacancies and Mr. Bader was appointed to fill one. Further nominations were not forthcoming.

Employment Bureau.—Report of the Employment Bureau for the month ending 31st July was read and received.

Agenda Committee.—Messrs. Zeffer and McDonald were appointed as an Agenda Committee to deal with items for the forthcoming Annual State Congress.

Sub-Branch Returns.—The Secretary stated that a return had been prepared showing that 52 sub-branches were behind with their returns, and were not complying with the Constitution. He stated that a circular had been sent to the President and Secretary of the sub-branches concerned, and that he proposed to follow this up if no response was obtained.

The Secretary’s action was endorsed.

Visit to Oaklands.—Mr. Bader submitted a lengthy report on his visit to Oaklands. The Executive tendered Mr. Bader their thanks.

Entertaining Congress Delegates.—Moved by Mr. Zeffer, seconded by Mr. Watt, that arrangements be made by the House Committee for the holding of a suitable social function during Congress for delegates, and that invitations be addressed to them. The function to take place on the last night of Congress at the Soldiers’ Institute, or other suitable premises.—Carried.
The State War Memorial and its Critics

The Perth Hospital Committee’s Squeal and Mr. Collier’s Dececorating Utterance

One of the most degrading acts of any public body since the war is the disgraceful manner in which the Perth Hospital Committee is trying to capitalise the sacrifices of our fallen comrades in their endeavour to grab the State War Memorial. At the initial meeting held in the Soldiers’ Institute, Perth, about five months ago, which was called to formulate a scheme for the erection of the State War Memorial, the Perth Hospital Committee was well represented. This gathering was representative of all sections of the community, and despite the heavy barrage put over by the Hospital section, the motion providing for the erection of a non-utility memorial of a monumental type was carried by about 30 votes to 6. Since then this Hospital Committee has shown that their object was not the perpetuating of the memory of the State War Dead, but not only refusing to assist the Memorial Committee, but by trying to retard their worthy efforts.

The facts that the Perth Hospital is overcrowded, and its finances are in a parlous state are regrettable and reflects little credit on our politicians. The care of the poor sick is absolutely a Government responsibility. The Hospital deputation which waited on the Premier recently seeking for relief did not lose the golden opportunity of crying aloud their regrets that they were not being presented with the State Memorial fund to help them to shoulder their responsibilities. Their pleadings fell on sympathetic ears, and the Premier—in his reply stated that he would not subscribe one penny for the erection of a non-utility monument. Mr. Collier’s references to the many “unsightly piles of stone” throughout the country is unworthy of a man holding such a high position in the land, and denotes a limited vision.

Has the Premier ever attended a memorial service held at the base of one of these “monuments,” on Anzac Day and noted the widow, the orphans, the parents and old comrades of the glorious dead paying tribute, with flowers and reverent and proud thought? Could he but see these monuments through the eyes of the bereaved such remarks would not be possible of utterance by him.

Universal peace appears to be still far distant, and the many memorials throughout the State is an everlasting reminder of the price of misunderstanding between nations. They stand as the tragic price of human aggression. But Mr. Collier can only see in these sacred spots “unsightly piles of stone.” That there is a marked change of view-point between Mr. Collier and the returned soldier Premier of New South Wales (Mr. J. T. Lang) is apparent. Recently a representative deputation waited upon Mr. Lang with the request that he assist them to build a monument in Martin Place, Sydney. Mr. Lang stated in his reply that the vast majority of the fallen belonged to the party (Labour) to which he belonged, and they were as much entitled to a memorial as any other people in the world. The Government would bear the cost of erection, but he felt sure that there were a large number of people who would like to contribute something. He would certainly keep his promise that he would support the construction in Martin Place of a Cenotaph.

We agree with the critics of the proposed memorial when they state that we live in a utilitarian age, but it would be a sorry day if in our efforts to be practical we should fail to visualise the finer elements of life in their true perspective. Mr. Collier may be an excellent practical politician, but the erection of a monument to the dead is too sacred a matter to be dragged into the political mire. The War Memorial Committee is indulging in no fireworks organising stunts to obtain funds. They will build the monument on the free will offerings of the grateful section of the community. As the State Government has not been approached for assistance, it is rather difficult to understand why the Premier should have gone out of his way to retard the fulfilment of such a worthy objective.

There is one man functioning on the War Memorial Committee who at the public meeting moved the resolution in favour of a utility memorial. He was defeated, but he recognised that the type of memorial is after all a matter of little consequence in comparison with the vital issue—the perpetuation of the memory and the deeds of the heroic dead.

FREMANTLE DISTRICT WOMEN’S AUXILIARY.

The ladies of the above Auxiliary are holding their third annual children’s play and fancy dress ball in the Soldiers’ Institute, Fremantle, on the 1st September, and the arrangements are well in hand. Many prizes will be offered, and the supper will be a star item. A modest “bob” is all that is being charged for admission. Proceeds are in aid of the Amelioration Fund in aid of distressed diggers and their dependants.

SOLD.

Jones (pointing to the architectural atrocity): “Look, dear: I bought this little cottage with the money my uncle left me.”

His fiancée: “I see. Sold your birthright for a mess of cottage.”

THE GUARANTEES.

Customer: “Do you guarantee these porous plasters for a weak back?”

Chemist: “Yes, sir. And for several weeks to come.”

The Listening Post.

August 21st, 1925.

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SOLILOQUY.
(By "Monoped.")

It seems that our Yank visitors have been getting paid in their own coin over in Eastern Australia. I never read racing notes myself, because I can't afford to buy an interest in the great and ancient sport; but a friend of mine whose that in the Sydney Races, held during the American Fleet's visit, three races were won by three horses named respectively Boaster, Windbag and Pay-day. Could anything so exquisite have been accidental?

I have often wondered why the name of our fair capital was Perth, as I could in no way see any resemblance between this city and the old world county capital of the same ilk. A solution presents itself to me at last and it is a simple one. With ironical foresight our forbear pioneers saw that the soil and weather conditions would tend to breed a thrifty race and that in time to come the close-knit hed of the new nation would merit the granting of an appellation reminiscent of the accreditedly canny race. The evidence is already overwhelming in the matter of the State War Memorial, as in nearly half a year the whole State has subscribed less than £2,000 towards the commemoration of its noble dead.

The other day when Mrs. Monoped and I returned home from church she asked me whether I had noticed the chin-chilla coat worn by the pretty girl who sat in front of us. Fearing a trap and being desirous of finding a tactful issue, I evaded the direct answer by saying: "Even I'm afraid I was doing most of the time." That should have closed the matter—it would have with a man; but Mrs. Monoped must have divined the truth, for she said: "A lot of good the service was to you!"

In a reminiscent mood, an ex-coastal service engineer told me of an old skipper who once brought over a large coastal steamer from the East to Fremantle. After he had berthed, the manager of the local branch of the owner company boarded the vessel. He was shown to the skipper's cabin, where the latter was busy with his papers. No notice was taken of the manager's entrance, and so he discreetly coughed. Without raising his head, the hard old skipper grunted: "Take a chair." On he went with job, and feeling rather mollified, the manager said: "Ex-cuse me, Captain Blank, but don't you know who I am? I'm Mr. X., manager of the — line!" "Oh — take two chairs," was the response, and still the writing continued.

INDIRECT PROOF.
Two men met in Hay Street. Both were discharged soldiers, but both were in civvies.
No. 1: "Why didn't you go to the war?"
No. 2: "Garn, I was chatty before you bought yer first wristlet watch."

ANZAC DAY—GALLIPOLI

The following is a copy of letter received through the Defence Department from the Deputy Director of Works, Imperial War Graves Commission at Gallipoli:

"I desire to advise that arrangements were made for Canon Whitehouse, of the British Embassy, Constantinople, to hold a commemoration service at Anzac Beach on Sunday last, the 10th anniversary of the landing, but unfortunately owing to the Turkish Birem being celebrated just previous to that date, all shipping from Constantinople was stopped and it was not possible for the Chaplain to be present.

"However, about 20 people assembled at Beach Cemetery, when five wreaths were laid on, one being on behalf of the Australian Returned Soldiers League. Immediately after the wreaths were laid at the base of the cross, one minute silence was observed.

"The Turkish Government was represented by Noureddin Bey, the Local Governor.

"May the Australian Returned Soldiers Association please be advised of the action taken in their name."

Dull Young Man: "Yes, Miss Molly, when I was sixteen I was left an orphan.

Miss Molly (bored): "Really? What did you do with it?"

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MEN'S SUITS, THREE GARMENT, MEDIUM OR LIGHT GREY, FLANNEL SUITING, COAT HALF-LINED, THREE OUT, TWO INSIDE POCKETS, TROUSERS SIDE AND HIP POCKET, CUFF BOTTOMS, SIZES 3 to 7. 49/6.

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V necks, strong and serviceable, Navy, Grey and Heather, Men's size only.

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Heavy Grey Regatta, collar and pocket, well made, good quality.

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Heavy Wincey, special value, full size, good patterns.

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In strong brown cotton, full size.

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In Dark Shades, all wool.

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Handkerchiefs, White Irish Lawn, plain or hemstitched, large size.

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SUB-BRANCH OFFICIALS PLEASE NOTE!

At the last meeting of the State Executive the State Secretary reported that 55 sub-branches were behind with their returns. This is a disgraceful state of affairs which must be remedied. In some cases no capitation fees have been forwarded for over 18 months and many of these branches are actively functioning.

Sub-branch secretaries are urged to send their returns to H.Q. monthly. Failure to do so not only creates a false impression as to the strength of the League, but tends to generally retard its influence and largely, weaken the standing of the whole organisation. Practically all the complaints received from financial members who have not received this journal can be traced to the fact that sub-branch secretaries have failed to forward to the State Executive office their returns.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Only Address:
KARRAKATTA (near Station)

Write or Ring F832 and we will post Catalogue.

We call by appointment.

Mr. T. F. Lister, the chairman of the British Legion, had to be provided with a special berth in the "Letitia," which took the British party to Canada to attend the conference of the British Empire Service League, at Ottawa, Canada. A normal berth of 6ft. 3in. was not long enough to accommodate Mr. Lister's 6ft. 8in.

The bishop had been salmon fishing in the Highlands when two gillies were heard subsequently discussing his merits and one of them remarked: "He's a very nice gentleman, he is, but he do swear something dreadful."

"Swear," exclaimed the other, aghast. "And him a bishop?"

"Aye," said the first. "A salmon started to rise and I asked him, 'Shall I row after that — ' hah, m'lord?' And he said, 'Yes, do!'"—"Sporting and Dramatic News."
SOLDIER REPRESENTATION AND THE WORKERS' HOMES BOARD.

The League seem to be up against a brick wall in its efforts to get soldier representation on the Workers' Homes Board whilst acting as premium collectors for the War Service Homes Commission. The latest advice is a further reply from the Premier stating that owing to constitutional restrictions, no representation of the R.S.L. on the Board could be approved of.

The Chairman of the W.H. Board in a recent interview published in the press threw bouquets at his administration. Whilst agreeing that it is certainly an improvement on previous administrations, the Board has worked on safe lines, in so far as the security demanded on application from the soldier and his dependant has been substantial. So far as the League deplores men coming to the Chairman is concerned, it will be found that not a great number of applications have been approved on the offering of such small security. We have several cases in the Board which use its influence on behalf of a soldier's widow to obtain the successful issue of an application, i.e., lodged with only £10 deposit. We have the case in mind also which occurred last February, where following the usual practise of the Board, an application had been declined owing to the land and dwelling to be erected costing a little more than the maximum of £600, which included the digger's deposit of £30. The Board told the applicant, who, by the way, was in a good permanent position in the Civil Service, that his building cost must not exceed £500. As a result of League effort, that man is in a house today costing with land £810, of which he contributed £30.

The tendency of the Board appears to be towards drawing the maximum of £800 allowed under the W.H. Act down to the £500 maximum of the Workers' Homes Board.

Certain fees are charged soldier clients, such as survey, building, supervision, plan, specification and mortgage, but there is no method of check by the applicant in order to ascertain whether they are legitimate charges against him. We have in mind the time when the Board insisted on double transfer fees being paid when a rent purchase property was sold by the occupier to another party. On the transfer of the property from the Commissioner to No.1 buyer, transfer fees were insisted upon. On resale from No.1 to No.2 buyer, fees again were demanded amounting to £10.

Through the action of the R.S.L., the present practice where a rent purchaser sells the property outright to another man, the transfer is made direct from the Commissioner to the third party by direction of the second, thus saving duplicate fees. Facts such as these are quoted to show the need for a soldiers' representative on the Board; someone who at least could come to the point of view of the present administration. The Chairman would have us believe that complaints and dissatisfaction were non-existent, but the League records reveal many genuine complaints which our space does not permit of separate ventilation.

Another phase of the question which has not received prominence is that the majority of the Board's employees are returned soldiers, who can only be employed in a temporary capacity owing to the Chairman's reasons. If the Act could be administered by a body such as the Commonwealth Works and Railways Department, as suggested by us in our last issue, who would function as Act the Chairman mentioned in the statute book, the tenure of the positions of soldiers employed would be more permanent.

In the report of the Chairman mention is made that homes are provided for Australian soldiers and soldiers of the Allied services. A mistake appears to have been made here, and for the information of our readers we point out that the only eligible are ex-A.I.F. men and their dependants, the only exception being the case of a man who enlisted in the Imperial Army but who prior to the war in 1914 resided in Australia.

We again, counsel the League, with added emphasis now that the Premier has so definitely refused to give the League representation on the Board, to endeavour to get the administration transferred to the capable and efficient Commonwealth Works and Railways Department in this State, which is controlled and largely staffed by diggers.

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<tr>
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Fire = Marine = Accident

PATHOS IN A NEWSPAPER.
(By James Paterson.)

There is one section of a paper which does not come strictly within the news category, but which the reader after romance should never fail to study. This is the column given over to inquiries after lost and missing relatives. What a world of pathos, romance, tragedy, and occasionally, mystery is here revealed! Here are inquiries after men and women who have vanished from the face of the earth in apparently the most unreasonable and inexplicable fashion. Parents ask for news of their wandering boys last heard of years ago in some remote and little-frequented corner of the world. Brother is searching for sister, and sister for brother; searching through the sad and weedy years. And suddenly, in answer to a simple question in a newspaper, comes the reunion, and aching hearts are at rest and all is well in one little corner of the world.

Sometimes the answer does not come at all; for no answer comes from beyond the bourne of man's rest. But whether it comes, or does not come, this column of pitiful inquiries is an epistle of one aspect of English life and a commentary on the roving disposition of the sons of the "grey sea wife," who seek adventure in the hazard of trackless ways all over the world, and leave only a memory behind them, to be enshrined in an enquiry in a newspaper.

OF COURSE!

"So you've just come from Ireland?" asked Mr. Jones, interviewing the new cook. "Were you trained across the water?"

"Sure, ye must know better than that, ma'am," replied the girl. "I came across on a ship."

QUITE USELESS.

Jim: "I say, if I kissed you, would you give it away to your father?"

Phoebe: "Why, of course not. What do you think he wants with your kisses?"

August 21st, 1925.
THE LOST POEM.

I called to see our regimental poet last evening. He had previously told me that he intended "to write something" for "The Anzac Book." Our poet is also Q.M. Sergeant, and when he is not writing requisitions or taking "backseers" out of our rations, and watering our rum, he writes poetry.

When I called on him he was in his dug-out, surrounded by bully-beef tins, empty cases, and his ill-gotten sherry, our daily issues. He has many callers, and I am afraid their inquiries rather spoil his verses. When I arrived the Q.M.S. was already in a poor humour for writing poetry. The O.C. had been worrying him about galvanised iron for cover for some dug-outs; three men had complained about the scantiness of their rum issue—which somehow always annoys Q.M.S., and he had received no letters in the day's mail except a bill from a chap he had borrowed a pound from in Charleville two years ago. Still, our Q.M.S. is a stickler, and he read me the covering letter which he was sending to the editor.

He thought it would be as well to get the letter off his mind first. That would make the writing of the verses necessary, and he would have to complete the job in order to keep faith.

Before I arrived he had written:

"Yes, Mr. Editor, I will try to "write something" for your book. 'Tis a glorious day, bright with sunshine, and the snow has melted away from the sides of the hills—snow that so many Anzacs saw fall for the first time. I know a state where no snow falls. And, to-night, being rum issue night, I would sing to you of black soil plains and wheat-fields, of warm, comfy boundary riders’ huts, and of holidays where plump maids join you in surf-bathing excursions. But you see I am a Q.M.S., and at the other times when I have tried to versify I have been disturbed. We have a Quartermaster, but, of course, I do all the work. Well, let’s rhyme. Boy, bring me the lyre. The Quarter-Master? No! I don’t want the Quartermaster. I want a harp that I may sing to my muse.

He had just read this much out, when the Sergeant came in and reported that the C.O. insisted on the galvanised iron being procured to-morrow. Then a corporal called and wanted to know could six men in his section have new boots, and when would the rubber boots be ready for the covers in the trenches?

"How can a man write when he is interrupted like this?" asked the poet. "I had a lovely inspiration, too, about surf-bathing. It ran like this:

But again there was an interruption. The Sergeant cook was the caller, and he was angry, and hostile. "How the—can I cook seventy beef teas, forty puddings, and two hundred milk diats with the bloomin’ quarter issue of water I get? Love me, when I was cooking for shelling sheds out on the Barcoo, where it never rained, I could get as much water as I wanted. If you want them bloomin’ milk diats you got to get me water—or cook them yourself."

I don’t know whether our poet had a rod with which he taps the rock and brings forth water, but he mollified the Sergeant cook by getting water from somewhere. It tasted well in the rump, too. I would have heard the first line of the poem if one of the Sergeants in our hospital had not called down for three hot-water bottles, a tin of Bovril, and some brandy for a sick soldier. I wonder how sick you have to be before you get brandy? Before the Sergeant had gone, the orderly officer came in. He bullied the Q.M.S. about not getting some tents repaired.

"It’s hard work trying to write a poem here," said the Q.M.S. sadly, when the orderly officer departed. "For two pins I’d chuck writin’, but that idea about the surf girls is too good to lose. I was going to start with this line—"

"Those patients up in Number Three Ward must have more blankets. And you will have to get another forty beds ready to-night," yelled a voice at the door.

"Excuse me a bit," said the poet. He was out about an hour. When he returned there were five men waiting to interview him. The corporal wished that the Q.M.S. would explain how men were to keep their boots on without laces, and whether socks were supposed to be ever-lasting. The second caller came on a more peaceful mission. He simply wished to know if the Q.M.S. had heard anything about a consignment of Christmas billy-cans that good people in Australia are supposed to be sending us. I don’t know why, but this query made my friend very angry. "Do you think I’ve got your bloomin’ billy-cans?" he yelled. Why should a Q.M.S. say a thing like that? And he seemed so indignant about it, too. The third chap wanted some paper and an envelope to write to his girl; the fourth wanted an old blanket and some twine to make a shroud for a man who had died; and the fifth asked whether the Q.M.S. could get him any latest war news. When he was told to go to a place warmer than Port Darwin, he asked quietly if either of us could tell him if sheep would do well around Adranoipe after the growing season. He thought I would wait a bit and hear that first line about the surf bathers. Two men came in for soap; a doctor chap called as to whether there was any fruit to make a fruit salad for a sick man; a lance-corps said his boots hurt, and got a bigger pair; the cook came back and complained that somebody had pinched six tins of condensed milk; and an officer’s servant asked whether his boss could have an old box, and a ground-sheet to make a bath.

Then the Q.M.S. had another rum and took up his pencil again. He spread out a piece of paper, and began to write:

"I’ll write that first verse off and read to you," he said. "He would have done it, too, for the Sergeant-Major. Our Sergeant-Major is a—well, he is just a sergeant-major, and he does not write what about those great-coats? he roared. " Didn’t I tell you to get them to-day? And they are not here. Weeks ago I ordered you to get them. I don’t suppose you ever requisitioned for them. What’s that you’re writing now requisitions?

"No, sir," said the Q.M.S. "It’s a poem." Then the major saw red. "What the blazes have I got here?" he yelled. "Men dying from cold because they’ve got no coats, and you’re writing poems. What the—"

He fainted away, and I was present when the doctors came out of the hospital and strapped him up. One of the doctors said the Sergeant-Major was a splendid soldier, but he had received a tremendous shock from some unknown cause, and they didn’t think he could recover.

When the Q.M.S. heard that, he became very despondent. "I won’t write that poem now," he said, "but it would have been a splendid thing. All about a pretty girl in the surf, who met a fellow from the bush."

R.S.L. ART UNION.

"Satisfactory progress is being made with the R.S.L. Art Union, which will be drawn on or before October 15th, 1925. There is no art union conducted in the State under the name "R.S.L. Art Union," but the League ventures. The proportion allocated for prize distribution has been again increased and is now the highest in Australasia.

Those who like a little flutter should satisfy their desires by purchasing tickets in their own State consultation.
WE SPECIALISE IN COUNTRY ORDERS.

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3 Prizes at £30

D. M. BENSON, State Secretary, R.S.L.

AN HOUR AT THE STATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

"It is an indisputable fact," said the State Secretary to the R.S.L. (Mr. D. M. Benson) during the week, "that so seldom is a financial member met with desiring advice or assistance that I am beginning to believe that League membership drives away adversity and the storms and stress of life pass by our badge wearers like an idle wind."

A call on matters of business had brought us to the League Headquarters, where the chief executive officer was found listening to the pleadings of a soldier's wife whose husband had been stricken down with some serious ailment and nourishing food was wanted. Certain delicacies had been prescribed by the visiting medical officer, but there was not enough cash in the household to meet the cost of necessary medicine. The sitting one, of course, was not a member of the R.S.L. "How then," asked the State Secretary, "did you and your husband awaken now to the League's existence?"

"Oh, Mr. Benson," explained the wife, "the doctor told me to come. He said you were a sympathetic man and out to help all the boys. Please don't let my husband's neglect prejudice his chance now of obtaining those things which will help him to become strong again."

"Did the doctor remind you," enquired the State Secretary, "that the R.S.L. has been here since the time when khaki was discarded for the civilian dress—formed then and functioning always to help old comrades in the battle of life. One thing only we ask, that enlistment and loyalty to the cause in good times and bad; the staunch support of the strong for the benefit of the weak, and the merging of all the elements into one invulnerable whole for the benefit of each when protection is needed."

"I know," continued Mr. Benson, "that you realise now in time of need what the R.S.L. means to you and your husband, and I realise that this order for necessities will soothe your anxiety and his disease. Let us also hope that there will be a great awakening soon and that our seedling will yield a bountiful harvest of builders to the great edifice of the cause the foundations only of which are just being truly laid."

Two diggers next presented themselves. They had taken a country clearing and fencing contract, but needed firewood and a little food to carry them over the initial stages. The State Secretary explained almost apologetically that he must enquire just as a matter of form whether either branch of the R.S.L. did the applicants belong to? "Yes," continued the League representative, "nearly all say something of the sort; member..."
Should Capital Be Conscripted During War Periods?

(By E. S. W.)

I was interested to read in the last "L.P." that the Empire Congress of War Veterans had discussed the question of the conscription of capital in war time, and their decision to refer the matter back to the component parts of the Empire Legion showed that delegates recognised the importance of the problem confronting them.

The three major concomitants of war effort are military manpower, capital and labour. I will assume that it is necessary and essential for manpower to be conscripted during war. Is money power then to be immured from national necessity? Is the wealth of the rich man to be free to its owner when the life of the flower of the community is conscripted? The commerce and answer, Not! But what answer does common sense give?

Socialisation of industry is a just and sound theory, but the results of its application are indeed sorry and an object lesson to the insufficiency of the theory. Wealth cannot be conscripted without also conscripting the industries producing such wealth, and industries are dependent upon labour, which also would need to be conscripted. The wealth of this country comes primarily from its wheat and its wool. These industries are dependent on the widest play of native human forces. Would we get more wheat and more wool, as is needed in war time, by controlling these businesses by a system of draft boards? Common sense answers, No. Wealth with its industries and its labour are capable of being conscripted, but it is impossible to conscript the ambition and the energy of the individual. The military, a system into operation would also mean the disorganisation of the entire country at a time when the necessities of the Government are so largely increased.

I admit that the experience of warfare is that its burdens are most unequally distributed. On the one hand is found those who seek to gain undue advantage of the urgent necessities of the country—the profiteers who very often shelter behind the flag of Empire, and the cowards who hide behind the red flag of anarchy. There is also a large section of the community who are loafer, doing little and caring less. On the other hand, we find the soldier sacrificing everything, even his life, the anxious parents, the widows and orphans, and the genuine patriotic community workers. The problem of how the individuals comprising the nation at war can be forced to share the common burden so that equality of sacrifice shall operate is extremely difficult. I believe that conscription of capital is not a step towards the solution. It appears to me that there is only one legitimate and peaceful mode of making capital do its duty during war periods, and that is by taxation after it has accumulated under normal motives which work in peace.

The following is a copy of a communication recently received by President Rabbi Freedman from the Secretary of the Mueckhodin Sub-Branch (Mr. W. J. Duthie):—

"At our last meeting, held on July 15th, this branch recorded its appreciation of the visit of our State Secretary, Mr. D. M. Benson, and his able colleague, Mr. L. J. Carthy, V.C. on Monday, 15th inst. It was the first occasion any State Secretary has ever visited our district and it will be a memorable event to all diggers and civilians, who had the honour and pleasure to meet two such worthy representatives of our League."

"This visit has been most effective in linking together the true feeling of comradeship, the noble principles of old associates, and enlightening us of the practical assistance extended to the distressed digger and his dependants."

"In conclusion, we wish to congratulate you in having such a competent man with such obvious integrity to the digger to govern and uphold the true traditions which should be instilled in every returned soldier."
AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIALS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Of all the Australian War Memorials in Europe the most important has not yet passed the theoretical stage. This is the Australian National Memorial in France, for which a site has been found at Villers-Bretonneux, and arrangements are being made to ensure that this will be the most imposing of any Australian memorial. The names of all the Australians who were either killed or missing on the Western Front are to be inscribed on it, even though those who were missing in the Salient will also be commemorated on the memorial to British and Imperial troops at the Menin Gate at Ypres.

There are, however, at present five Australian Divisional Memorials in France and Belgium—four of them complete and one incomplete. With the exception of the memorial to the 2nd Australian Division, which is the unfinished one, they are of uniform design—a pyramid of stone, up to which lead steps of granite—the whole enclosed by a double ring of chained posts. The battles in which each Division took place are set out on a metal plaque on the plinth of the monument.

The following are the five Divisional Memorials:

Memorial to the 1st Australian Division, Pozieres.

This stands at the south-west entrance to Pozieres, the town of 120 houses and 272 inhabitants which was wiped out to the last house, and the centre of an area which the Australians in three short weeks turned from a threatening German salient into a big Australian one. The site is alongside the Thiepval Road, directly opposite to the remains of the strong point "Gibraltar," known to every Australian soldier who served on the Western Front.

Memorial to the 2nd Australian Division, St. Quentin.

The site of this memorial was presented to the Commonwealth Government by the municipality of St. Quentin, in recognition of, and gratitude for, the services rendered the town by the Australians. It is different in design to the other four memorials and is not yet completed. Its cost was substantially contributed to by the members of the 2nd Division themselves, no less than £1,660 having been subscribed by troops in the field.

Memorial to the 3rd Australian Division, Sialy-le-Sec.

This is similar to the others in design, but the site was purchased by the Commonwealth Government.

Memorial to the 4th Australian Division, Bellenglise.

Another memorial is of the standard design, and the site was bought from local landowners by the Commonwealth Government.

Memorial to the 5th Australian Division, Polygon Wood (Belgium).

The site of this memorial was presented by the Belgium Government, and on it is erected a similar monument to the others.

In addition to the five divisional memorials there are many smaller ones scattered up and down the Western Front. On Hill 60 is the memorial to the 1st Australian Tunneling Co., who were destroyed whilst tunnelling under the famous hill. A small obelisk, similar in design to the larger memorials, has been erected on the spot where these gallant engineers lost their lives.

Another noteworthy memorial to the Australians is to be found in Amiens Cathedral. Attached to one of the main pillars of the cathedral is a plaque in memory of all those members of the Australian Imperial Forces who, in the words of the inscription, "gave up their lives in the victorious defence of Amiens." This plaque was unveiled by Marshal Foch.

Field-Marshal Earl Haig, the Grand President of the British Empire Service League, reached his 64th milestone on June 19th last.

Inquiries continue to pour into the State Secretary's Office seeking information as to the standing of the League with the firm that is selling coloured prints of the A.I.F. throughout the State. Mr. Benson desires us to again state that the League has no interest in the venture, and that the only returned soldiers likely to benefit are those who may be employed by the firm concerned.

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It is stronger and better than any other; lighter running because it has more roller bearings; it saves twine by tying a tighter sheaf; it has a record for rendering long service with low repair costs, and, above all, can be absolutely depended on to harvest your crop, whatever it be lodged, down and tangled, light or heavy.

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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.
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Fruit Cases, Fencing Drovers.

FARM WAGGONS and CARTS of all Descriptions.
Motor Bodies, Sulkies, Lorries, etc.
Vehicles of all kinds built to order.
Repairs and Wheelwrighting executed.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THE THUNDERER AND THE SINNERS.
(By “Camelo.”)

In the good old days of 1920, when the soldier was spoken of as being the saviour of civilisation and country; in the days when diggers were even encouraged to speak to the children in the schools, I was one of a party doing the round of the schools on Anzac Day. During a respite, four of us sought for stimulant and refreshment.

Whilst seated around the festive table at the tea room, along came a bewhiskered old gentleman, who evidently belonged to some uplift sect, and offered for sale little books of New Testament gospels. He had interrupted a good story and I am afraid that I thoughtlessly said things which annoyed the old fellow, who rose to the occasion. “The reading of these books,” he thundered, “may be the means of lifting you men from the arms of the Devil; of releasing you from the clutches of sin and placing you amongst the children of God. Anyhow,” he muttered, as he calmed down, “if they don’t do you any good, they won’t do you any harm.” Wishing to avoid another outburst, we all bought a book. My three comrades, who were disguised in uniform, were Padres Petherick, R. Mason and E. L. Riley.

FEDERAL WAR MEMORIAL.

In connection with the Australian War Memorial Committee Competition, the conditions for which have now been issued through the Commonwealth Works Department in each of the capital cities, Senator Pearce (chairman of the War Museum Committee) recently explained that the memorial consists of records and relics of the A.I.F. and other Australian forces. The magnificent collection compiled and created by those forces themselves, and which had hitherto been known as the Australian War Museum, would be known as the Great Hall of Memory, on the walls of which would be inscribed the names of all Australians who died through the war, listed beneath the names of the towns or districts from which they came.

“The object is,” added Senator Pearce, “that not only will our descendants during all time be able to come to this memorial and read the names of those men of their own district who died through the war, but standing in that silent hall surrounded by the names of those who fell, and a few of their most precious relics, visitors may for all time be impressed with the sense that they are standing in the actual presence of the dead, and realise their larger responsibilities to their memory.”

Wash silk stockings the LUX way

Whisk a tablespoonful of Lux into a thick lather in half a bowlful of very hot water. Add cold water until lukewarm. Dip the stockings up and down, pressing the Lux suds through and through them. Rinse in three lukewarm waters. Squeeze water out—do not wring. Hang to dry. Never dry over a radiator.

LUX

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED

Sydney
PERSONALITIES.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Hardie, D.S.O., O.B.E., arrived in Perth towards the end of last month to take up his duties as Military Commander of Western Australia. The Commandant and Mrs. Hardie are returning to Perth after twelve years' absence. In 1913 Lieutenant-Colonel Hardie occupied the position of General Staff Officer here, when he was transferred to the Eastern States and subsequently saw service in France, as Brigade-Major in the Field Infantry Brigade. After the war he returned to the Eastern States, and during the past four years he has been connected with the administrative side of the Army as adjutant and quarter-master of the Second Cavalry Division.

Lieut.-Col. E. L. Margolin, D.S.O., is engaged to be married, the fortunate young lady being Miss Hilda England, of Boulder. Miss England is a sister of the popular nursing sister of Anzac Hostel.

Occasionally we hear of one of our A.I.F. leaders picking a plum. Diggers generally are delighted to learn of the appointment of General T. Blamey as Chief Commissioner of Police in Victoria.

Mr. George Brown, the popular and capable president of the Beverley Branch, is now convalescing at his home after a long spell in the local hospital.

A true friend of the digger in Mr. William White recently passed away at his residence in Mount Lawley. Our sympathy is with his widow, who has been a tireless worker for the Mt. Lawley Sub-branch, and with the children, included in whom are Major Arthur White (2nd Batt.) and Lieut. Leslie White (14th L.H.), who are both residing in the Malay States.

Another patriotic sire of soldiers to cross the border during the month was Mr. Jim Jones, of Subiaco. Well known on the goldfields from the early boom days, his passing caused many sad hearts. Captain Jim Jones, who is at present caring for the Anzac cemeteries on Galipoli, and Frank, who recently returned from Turkey, have lost a good father, and our sympathy is with them and the lonely mother.

Fred Stahl, who held a commission in the 11th Batt., and who is well known at Kalgoorlie, was recently married to Miss May Phillipson, of Subiaco. Fred is a group settler and an active member of the Glenoran Sub-branch. We anticipate that Mrs. Fred will be an active worker in the Branch Ladies' Auxiliary. Good luck to him!

Colonel Semmens having asked to be relieved of his position as Commissioner of War Service Homes, Mr. W. D. Bingle, I.S.O., who is the head of the Commonwealth Works and Railways Department, has been appointed to the position. Mr. Bingle, who is a man up in years, has a splendid record of capable and efficient service. His son, Captain Bingle, who saw much war service, was a staff officer at Defence H.Q. Melbourne, and soon after his return from abroad he was accidentally killed in a motor accident. We understand that the new Commissioner is very keen on the preference to soldiers policy.

Digger Jocelyn Edward Barrett passed away in No. 11 Ward, P.P.H., on July 30th, from that dreaded disease. T.B. Deceased was a brother of the late R. H. Barrett (City Valuator of Perth) and had been in this State for a great number of years. He saw service with the A.M.C. in France and was for some time Treasurer of the Midland Sub-branch R.S.L., and at time of death was a member of the committee of that branch. He also represented Midland on Congress some years ago. In his younger days he was a keen sport, being a keen supporter of both cricket and football, and received many tokens of esteem from these bodies. J.E.B. did not enjoy the best of health for two years before his death, and after the death of his wife 16 months ago he seemed to gradually decline. The late Mrs. B. was a daughter of that fine old bushman, prospector and resident of the late Dick Grieves. Sincerest sympathy goes out from his old comrades to his daughters and sons on their loss. Mrs. Neil, of Altona Street, West Perth, is a sister of deceased.

"Dad" Fanning, of Dingup, attended as a visitor at the last meeting of the State Executive, and later told the writer that he was delighted with the manner in which the business was conducted. The amount of business transacted and the many reports of committees which function between executive meetings proved an eye-opener to him. "Dad" is expecting to be leaving Dingup in the near future and in the meantime Mrs. Fanning has shifted to Perth and is conducting a lodging house in a central position in the city. Country visitors to the city should keep this fact in mind when requiring accommodation.

L. D. McCarthy, V.C., M.G., C. & G., who was recently appointed as the League's Employment and Enquiry Officer in this State.

NO HOPE FOR HER.
Maiden Aunt: "No, I wouldn't marry the best man living, Mollie!"
Niece: "Well, auntie. I expect he's married already."

---

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VARIA.

Congi.—Say, Mr. Listening Post, can I offer you a compliment? The two most stubborn things of which I know have been the segregation and proper housing of mental patients, and the erection of a State War Memorial. When any ordinary paper would have considered it had done its duty by writing the things up and showing they needed doing, you were possessed of that dogged tenacity which prevented sudden death. For some years, I read your spirited attempts to infuse a little enthusiasm in the multitude. It seems that for about three years you battled for the mental chaps and then when it came to pass that they were to be housed fit to their kind, the certain section of the press said, "See what we have done—we have made this possible." Now that same section of the press is trying to put a damper on the State War Memorial project by adverse criticism. I can understand how you must feel about it, but still your battle was well fought and courageously, and Congi says "Bravo!"

On every hand if one speaks of the War Memorial the answer seems to be a protest that THEY should do something which they are not doing; THEY should have started years earlier; THEY do not constitute the right team to run the thing, and sundry other remarks. When one turns on them the request as to the THEY business and asks them whether it is THEIR obligation more than our own, they merely look sheepish. It is very easy to say things, but it's the doing which counts. Let everyone give his mite or lump and the thing will go alright, don't start arguments, pay your sub., be you soldier or civie, and then see how you feel about it then. It's a very different matter when you've bought an interest; you'll find yourself a booster for the cause. Why, do you know that the first question the Yanks asked at Sydney was: "Where's yer monument of the Great War?" The visitors saw the war works of local reneissance dotted about the suburbs: but what they were looking for was the big national memorial, the State one. It's a pity this sort of thing exists when we had so good a war record.

It seems a far cry to 1914, over a decade now, yet I noticed during this month the report of the court martial at Amiens (France) of a German officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Wacchert, and that he was sentenced to death for murder and arson in the Aisne region in 1914.

One reads within a few days of each other an announcement that the joy-bells were rung, trumpets were blasted with vigor and that factory sirens were sounded, whilst the whole populace went nearly mad for joy at the Franco-Belgian evacuation of the Rhur. The other announcement of which we speak read: "A German mining strike threatens to paralyse the Rhur coalfields." What make you of that?

It is interesting to note that the British Cabinet has accepted the report of the Committee of Imperial Defence regarding the matter of military policy in Egypt. The report stresses the vital strategic importance of the Suez Canal, and urges the retention of considerable land forces as well as naval patrols.

There was a crisis in the British Cabinet concerning the naval programme. The question of cruiser construction was the bone of contention, and the ultimate decision was greatly in favour of the Admiralty. The plan of building provides for commencing construction of two cruisers in October, and in the following February two more will be laid down. The annual construction will include three cruisers, nine destroyers, six submarines, as well as certain auxiliary vessels.

The Glenoran Sub-Branch are conducting an art union, the profits of which are to be devoted towards the building of a soldiers' hall for their district. The members of this branch are all group settlers and diggers are asked to support this worthy venture by buying tickets, which can be purchased from sub-branch secretaries.

The dining room at the Perth Soldiers' Institute is gaining in popularity, but more diggers should make it a practice to purchase their meals there, which all patrons now agree are second to none in Perth. This luxurious club is one of the privileges that the ex-service man has been provided with, and he should not fail to take full advantage of it.
Spot.—In the early post-war days many sub-branches of the League accumulated funds which have since been lying idle. I note that there is lately a tendency for new officials to make good fellows of themselves by handing over this money to hospitals and charities, thus relieving the Government of some responsibility. Surely these donors do not know of the want and misery which needs alleviating from within their own ranks. If there is no digger or his dependants in distress in their own district at present, the future may not be so kind. The League giving away funds to outsiders would be a good policy if there were no cases of dire distress within the family.

Spot.—A member of the Upper House was recently taking Mr. Drew to task for placing the State schools out of bounds to ex-soldiers on Anzac Day, remarking that he could not understand the Minister’s action, particularly as Mr. Drew disclosed that he was a friend of the soldiers by giving them the new mental hospital. Fiddleticks! If it were not for Mr. Drew placing every obstacle possible in the way of the Federal authorities, the mental home would have housed our most unfortunate comrades many months ago. It is not because of this Minister that the building is being erected, but in spite of him.

J. O’Neil (late and Pioneers) of Mornington Mills, writes drawing attention to a paragraph which appeared in the “L.P.” to the effect that soldiers were given a holiday from the saw mills on Anzac Day. He points out that the mills worked on April 25th and only one soldier and himself took the day off from Mornington. “The trouble is,” he writes, “that the mills are being over-run with dagoes, and the digger and the Tommy are told that they are not wanted, and the R.S.L. should protest against these Southern Europeans arriving on our shores and taking the bread out of the mouths of the Australian worker.”

HE KNEW!
Fortune Teller: “There’s a dark man who is going to give you trouble.”
Mr. Chargitt (absolutely): “Ah, I expect that’s the coal man.”

T.B. ASSOCIATION OF N.S.W.
SEND TEST CASE TO M. SPAHLINGER.

A cable message has been received by the N.S.W. Returned Soldiers’ T.B. Association that one of its members, who was sent to Geneva in the hope that M. Spahlinger would consent to treat him, had arrived safely. The message adds that he has not been able to interview M. Spahlinger so far, as he had left just previously for London.

The expenses of the patient are being defrayed by the association. So many reports have reached it about the efficacy of the serum in curing consumption that a member was chosen who, it was thought, would prove a severe test.

Prior to his leaving Sydney six Macquarie Street specialists were asked to note his condition. The majority of them, after examining the patient, tried to dissuade him from making the trip, stating that his condition was such that he would probably not reach Geneva alive.

The association has received no undertaking from M. Spahlinger that he will treat the patient, but the officials believe that when the man presents himself and explains to M. Spahlinger that he has been delegated by an association which has firm faith in his formula and is endeavouring to awaken Government interest in it, M. Spahlinger will agree to take the man into his sanatorium.

On the return of the patient to Sydney, the six specialists who had previously noted his condition will be asked to express a verdict.

AIM HIGH!

“Your son’s future, madam,” remarked the astrologer, “seems to be closely allied with the stars.”

“Well, that isn’t so bad,” replied the anxious mother. “I’d rather it was stars than chorus girls.”

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SUB-BRANCH NOTES.

BEVERLEY SUB-BRANCH.
The Beverley Sub-Branch held its annual re-union and Smoke social on Saturday, 11th July, when a good number of members of the League and other returned men foregathered at the White Hart for tea. Mr. L. Brown, Chairman of the Sub-Branch, was still an inmate of the hospital, and in his absence Mr. Jim Mann was voted to the chair, and welcomed Mr. H. S. Humphrey, who attended as representing the State Executive. Mr. Humphrey gave an interesting account of the Executive's work, and urged all returned men to stick together and support the League. Quite an enjoyable evening was spent, though singers were more remarkable by their absence than by numbers present, but Mr. Tom Hine at the piano was a musical host in himself (he brought his jazz flavonophone along with him), and with yarls and reminiscences of the days gone by, and more amusing side of campaigning, not to mention the good things provided by mine host and hostess of the White Hart, the evening soon slipped away.

The annual general meeting was held on the 20th July, Mr. M. Lucas taking the chair in the absence of the chairman and both vice-chairmen. The Secretary's report on the work of the sub-branch for the twelve months, and the annual statement of accounts, were adopted. The Secretary's report showed that there had not been a single call on the funds during the year for relief of distress of any sort in the district. (About a record is it not?) The election of officers resulted in Mr. George Brown being re-elected chairman again, and four vices to assist him in the persons of Messrs. G. L. Weaver, J. I. Mann, M. Lucas, and J. Taylor, so the Secretary (Mr. K. Young) should be able to get at least one responsible officer to take charge of the monthly meetings.

Mr. Jim Mann is being invited to represent Beverley as delegate at the Annual Conference, and a couple of items were brought forward for inclusion on the agenda for Conference to discuss.

KALGOORLIE SUB-BRANCH.
During the past month the affairs of the branch have progressed satisfactorily in every way. New members are being obtained with pleasing numbers, and finance is well maintained.

The House Committee have been rather active, and several improvements made in the Institute, chief of which has been the removal of portion of the stage and enlarging of the dance floor. It was also resolved to re-institute the visiting committee for local hospitals, and the Secretary will pay weekly visits to attend to the requirements of returned soldiers and patients. Capt. A. R. Blainey, an active member of the Branch Executive, was recently transferred to Geelong, and just prior to his departure the members entertained him at a farewell dinner, which was held, owing to the Institute being hired, in the Oriental Hotel. A most enjoyable evening was spent, toasts being interspersed with songs and musical items.

Application has been made for permission to conduct the Branch Annual Sweep on the Perth Cup for Amelioration and Institute purposes, and immediately on receipt of a reply, which it is anticipated will be favourable, a start will be made with sales.

In addition to usual business at last meeting, various matters were discussed for inclusion in the agenda paper. Four items were sent forward by the Branch and will be dealt with at the Annual Conference.

The report of the Branch in connection with the Newdegate Cup competition has occasioned a fair amount of favourable criticism, and the members are very sangueine in their prospects for this year.

CLAREMONC-COTTESLOE SUB-BRANCH.
A very successful smoke social was given by this branch in Welsy's Hall, Cottesloe, on August 4th. Delegates from various branches in the metropolitan area attended. President Mulgrave occupied the chair, and amongst the visitors were General Sir Talbot Hobbs, Rabbi Freedman, and Mr. Benson. A plentiful supply of refreshments was provided, the catering being in the hands of the popular secretary, Mr. Brown. Speeches, songs, recitations and instrumental items were the order of the evening. The General was in good form and gave a stirring speech, which was appreciated and applauded. The Rabbi also made an eloquent appeal for more interest in the League. Mr. Benson, in his usual good style, had a good deal to say regarding the work and activities of the Executive. The usual toasts of "Visitors" and "Kindred Branches" were proposed and responded to.

These gatherings should be encouraged throughout the sub-branches, as nothing tends to bring comrades together so much as a convivial evening where diggers let themselves go and have a most enjoyable time. Many were the expressions of thanks and congratulations to the branch for such an enjoyable evening. The meeting broke up in a joyous mood, all being highly satisfied with the pleasant entertainment.

The branch is giving a plain and fancy dress ball early in September, in Welsy's Hall, Cottesloe, when it is hoped that a good attendance will be present, as the profits, if any, go to the widows' and orphans' Christmas cheer.

COLLIE SUB-BRANCH.
On Tuesday evening, August 4th, seven cars containing members of the Collie Branch, R.S.L. proceeded to Cardiff at the invitation of League members at that centre, and a smoke social took place in the local hall. The Collie members turn-
ed out in strong force and more than comfortably filled the motor cars placed at their disposal by members of the central branch. A most enjoyable evening resulted, and such arrangements cannot but help to retain enthusiasm amongst members of the returned soldier movement.

The President of the Cardiff Branch, Mr. R. Pritchard opened the proceedings of the evening and expressed great pleasure at seeing such a fine gathering of returned men at Cardiff. He extended a hearty welcome to the visitors on behalf of his branch and thereupon invited the President of the Collie Branch, Mr. A. E. Anderson, to preside over the gathering.

The visiting President accepted the invitation and returned thanks for the compliment. He explained how the visit had been arranged and hoped that its object would be beneficial to the Cardiff Branch and the movement generally. A brief resume of the activities of the Collie Branch during the past year was also given, special reference being made to the excellent services rendered by the honorary secretary, Mr. May. Mention was made of the fact that the Branch were the present holders of the Newdegate Cup, and he felt sure that the progress made during the past year would entitle the Branch to retain the cup for a further term. The opportunity was also taken of making an appeal on behalf of the ladies who had undertaken to hold another Diggers’ Fair this year, and it was specially asked that the Cardiff Branch should offer some little assistance to achieve the desired success.

Before concluding his opening remarks, the speaker returned the thanks of the Collie Branch to Messrs. R. Howie, S. Simpson, L. Weston, A. Beange, A. Walker, W. Deverall and J. Shannon, all members who willingly ran their cars for the purpose of the visit to Cardiff. Those present were then invited to partake of refreshments preparatory to a few presentations being made.

After the appetites of those seated around the tables had been temporarily satisfied, the chairman again occupied their attention for a few minutes. It was explained that a prominent member of the Collie Branch in the person of Mr. A. G. McKenna had recently entered the bonds of matrimony and his comrades were desirous of recognising his change of life by making a presentation to him. The speaker referred to eulogistic terms to the sterling qualities of Mr. McKenna and referred to the fact that he had found his way into the ranks of the Returned Soldiers’ League immediately he took up residence in Collie. He had been a fairly constant attendant at branch meetings until quite recently, but knowing the circumstances of late he was excusable.

Having joined the ranks of the benefactors, the chairman hoped that his interest in the branch would not be lessened thereby, and expressed the hope that the member in question and his good lady would live long to enjoy the many good things of life. Messrs. R. Howie (vice-president), S. Simpson (treasurer), L. Weston, A. Beange, T. Shannon, and the Rev. N. F. Halliday supported the chairman’s remarks, after which the health of Mr. and Mrs. McKenna was drunk to the accompaniment of musical honours.

Mr. McKenna was then made the recipient of a silver crucifix, and in responding returned thanks to the members of the Collie Branch. He said it was really difficult to understand why every returned soldier in Collie was not a member of the League. The Collie Branch was comprised of men who were all good fellows and he was indeed proud to be associated with such a body. Few people know of the good work that was quietly being done for returned men in need of assistance and also for the widows and children of deceased soldiers. He recognised the Collie Branch of the R.S.L. as a live organisation and stated his intention of endeavouring to do his share of the work required to keep matters as they were at present.

The secretary, Mr. H. May, was then called upon to make presentations to Messrs. Joe Wilson, W. Hetherington, McCabe and H. Carlin, the latter being unavoidably absent from the gathering. Mr. May in making the presentations stated that the Collie Branch of the R.S.L. had many staunch friends amongst the general public. The movement was kept together in a very large degree by public sympathy and without it many of the objects of the League could not be achieved. The persons to whom he was about to make the presentations were men who had given their time and abilities in assisting the Collie Branch, and as a natural sequence the appreciation of the returned men had found an outlet in the nature of the presentations being made that evening. On behalf of the Branch he expressed pleasure in handing the tokens to the gentlemen concerned, and expressed the hope that they would continue to find time and obtain some small measure of pleasure in assisting the R.S.L. to carry on with their good work.

After a number of further toasts had been honoured and songs reminiscent of the days of the A.I.F. had been sung in the good old style, the gathering dispersed.

**McCarthy’s**

Perth

**Shocking.**

Jean: "Look, I’ve just snuggled this bottle of eau-de-cologne over from France.

George: "What a shocking sense of duty you seem to have."

**TOO WISE!**

"I say, old chap, lend me your umbrella for a few minutes!"

"Not much! That’s how I got it."
**The Making of the American Revolution**  
*(Conclusion)*

Samuel Adams, as we can now appreciate, was simply rationalising his desires when he thought out and put to paper these tremendous blasts of his. He wanted independence, he had no need of any King he was a visionary who had never made any money and who felt no kinship with the merchant class, and he had drunk deep of the “natural rights” philosophy. A radical then, he would be a radical now. But he was probably a keener man than any living American radical; at any rate Adams occasionally managed to bring the merchants into his revolutionary orbit and had the Merchants Club of Boston working in harmony with his Caucus Club and the Sons of Liberty.

While much Revolutionary propaganda was of the open variety and consisted of agitation for the “rights of Englishmen” there was also plenty of under-cover work. Adams was a voluminous letter-writer, through the mails he sowed the seed of revolution in the outlying towns and on the frontier. His correspondence campaign was regularised, from the patriotic standpoint, in 1772, when the Massachusetts town organised Committees of Correspondence. Thereafter these committees, under Adams’s urging acquired more and more influence. They dominated the town meetings, terrorized Loyalists, gathered arms and ammunition, organized the Minute Men companies, converted the militia, and set up a rule law and order of their own, even collecting taxes. How far they went in pushing their cause will never be known precisely: as the whole thing was a conspiracy necessarily, many documents were destroyed to safeguard individuals and maintain secrecy. The organising ability of the New Englanders never showed to better advantage than in this transition, in which a determined minority shielded the King’s authority and arranged for home rule.

From the British standpoint, from the legalistic standpoint, this was revolution long in advance of the fact. Indeed, one of Samuel Adams’s many maxims toward the end of his long agitation, was that the Revolution should break too soon, before the British had been sufficiently discredited in all the colonies to make the outcome assured. Lenin had the same fear later with regard to Russia. Adams and others naturally to have the break come, or seem to come, from British aggression. Consequently, scant attention was paid to the attack which a local committee organised against Fort William and Mary in New Hampshire, where, in spite of a determined resistance by the small garrison, the fort was captured on December 13, 1774, and one hundred barrels of ammunition seized. This was four months before the Battle of Lexington and Concord, but the revolutionary chiefs passed it over lightly. Though New England might rise at a word, the other colonies were not yet ready for revolt, and some act of aggression was needed to bring them in. That explains the emphasis which accompanied the claim that the British fired first at Lexington.

On the day preceding that fatal morn Samuel Adams and John Hancock, then on the run, left their shelter at Lexington for a safer spot. Hancock, on receiving the warning, began to prepare his weapons, but Mr. Adams is described as dissuading him from fighting, saying: “We are in the cabinet.” Adams, indeed, was the cabinet. He did not intend to risk either his neck or his revolutionary movement just as the culmination of his labours approached. So the twain fled the main highway but remained within earshot of musket fire. When the faithful rattle floated over the stony fields to them at dawn next morning, Samuel Adams rubbed his hands together and said, “Oh, what a glorious morn is this!”

So it was—for Adams! That burst of gunfire made him an historic person at the same time that it fulfilled his long, long dream of independence for the colonies. Gage had walked into the trap, the country was roused, blood had been spilled; henceforth Britain and America must go separate ways. But at the same time, such is the verdict of history, that Lexington affair ended Samuel Adams’s leadership. He had done his work, work for which he was as signal’ ly fitted by nature as he was unfitted for the less imaginative tasks of warfare and statecraft. He had launched the new ship of state on its stormy course, but others had to take the helm to bring it to haven.

After making the Revolution, the highest he could rise under the new dispensation was to the governorship of Massachusetts. He never made the cabinet—actually!

It will always be a question whether New England obstinacy or British stupidity contributed the more to setting the stage for the American Revolution. But there can be no question that the American Revolution began when and where it did because a determined minority led by the most astute political agitator in our history, organised the movement and put it over by a propaganda which, however ideal its motive, had the defects of all political propaganda. Samuel Adams—I hope this has not been said before—was so good a patriot that he was ready to sacrifice to his cause everything, even truth itself.
THE LISTENING POST.

August 21st, 1925.

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