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

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

Subscription: 3½ per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements: Only reliable firms are allowed to advertise in our journal. Rates will be supplied upon application.

All business communications should be addressed to the Manager, "The Listening Post," 70 King Street, Perth.

All other communications should be addressed "To the Editor."

This journal is published monthly on the third Friday, and all advertisements and matter for inclusion must reach our office not later than the second Friday.

18th September, 1925

A BURNING QUESTION.

What is to become of the W.A. quota amounting to £706,000 of the Commonwealth concession for the relief of soldiers?

It appears very likely that the State Government will swallow it all up as payment for services rendered and that little or nothing will be left over for the relief of the diggers who are hard up against it in the dairying and viticultural areas. Unless a substantial amount is made available for a writing down of properties which under the present condition of overloading are unworkable, a grave injustice will be perpetrated. In our opinion the only legitimate call the State can have on this Federal grant is for a recoup to the Soldier Settlement Board for interest concessions from July, 1924—this in view of the Commonwealth's intention as stated by the Minister for Lands that this is to be the final payment to the States.

What should the State Government recoup itself for all losses incurred under the scheme? We admit that land in many instances was bought at an excessive cost but this was sure to happen under any scheme of settlement of the State. As the result of the findings of the Soldier Settlement Enquiry Committee some of these properties were written down. Is the Commonwealth gift to be used as a recoup? In many cases clearing costs were excessive (Piesse's Brook Settlement for instance) and before settlement could proceed, huge amounts had to be written off. Is the concession to be used as a recoup for these and other evidence of maladministration? If so the State will be doing nothing towards the settlement of its land by soldiers and will even be paid for land rents and interest on many useless properties which have been abandoned.

The Minister for Lands is "au fait" with the desperate situation of many soldiers and in this connection we quote an extract from the annual report of the Director of the Soldier Settlement Board for the year ending June, 1925. "The position now confronting the State is that outside of the wheat and sheep areas where seasons and prices have been favourable, a large number of settlers have been unable to pay their way. In many cases to put settlers in a position to earn a livelihood and meet their obligations to the department, it will probably be necessary to grant some relief, and this matter is now under consideration. The difficulties are most acute with viticulturists and orchardists."

The Federal Treasurer in reviewing the grant in the course of his budget speech, stated that it would enable the States to deal fairly with all settlers in difficulties. We look to the State to do the right thing.

The State Executive of the League are leaving no stone unturned in this matter and are evidently so fearful of what the State Government may do that they have sent a delegate to Melbourne to place the matter before the Commonwealth authorities. The obscure position should be a little clarified by Congress.

The Minister for Lands stated on his return from Melbourne that he had been told by a Treasury official that commitments to June 30th, 1924, only are recognised by the Commonwealth. This would mean that the Commonwealth Government had closed down on soldier settlement. We have carefully scanned Federal Hansard and have found no statement from the Government supporting this contention. The League's delegate to Melbourne will make full enquiries regarding this matter.

SUB-BRANCH REPRESENTATION AT CONGRESS.

Many country sub-branches find difficulty in sending one of their own members to the city for Congress, but in any case it is advisable for all to be fully represented, and in the event of a local delegate not being available, we suggest that a city digger, who once resided in the district, and who have found no statement from the Government supporting this contention, should be sent to the State secretary requesting him to find a suitable delegate.

STATE CONGRESS AGENDA.

The all absorbing topic for Congress will revolve round soldiers settlement and the Commonwealth concession to the States. Soldier settlers who have been forced close to the line of evacuation as the result of their properties being overloaded with capital costs, feel that their only salvation lies in the Commonwealth and State doing the right thing by them without further delay. The State now has the opportunity to settle the long standing dispute between the combined forces of the League at Congress at this critical juncture should be opportune.

Ninety-nine items are listed for discussion, thirty-three of which are under the heading of Land and Group Settlement. Seven amendments to the League constitution are required. Repatriation and pensions in a diminishing section, only four sub-branches submitting items. Katanning desire a reduction in the rate of interest on money advanced on War Service Homes. Twelve items under "administration" are to be discussed, the most controversial being Glenoran's, who desire a country organiser. A few sub-branches consider that it is time assistance to non-members of the League ceased. The refusal of the Government to allow ex-soldiers to address school children on Anzac Day is to be discussed, and a closer holiday is desired for the sacred day. We anticipate that a motion stipulating that Anzac Day be celebrated on the Sunday following the 25th April, may lapse for want of a secondor. The preference to returned soldiers' question continues to agitate and five items are listed under this heading. Under 'general,' Kelmscott desires that in future wars, men and wealth be conscripted, and trading with enemy countries prohibited. "The Listening Post" gets three mentions in despatches. Mr. Marshall desires a bigger journal more attractive to R.S.L. members. So do we, but the question is mostly one of finance. Nannup want better delivery to members. We know the reason for Nannup's complaint, but the fault was not ours. Delegates will be told that a more accurate system of delivery has been arranged. Perth sub-branch desire this journal "abolished." We may be biased, but we feel sure that such is not the desire of the large section of country members of this branch, who, our correspondence discloses, appreciate what we are doing to keep the many units of the League, scattered throughout the huge State, posted with League activities.

We wish to remind the Perth branch that it would be difficult to abolish something that is not their property. We know, however, what is meant.

Viewed generally, the agenda is sane and moderate and should be productive of good results.
STATE EXECUTIVE MEETINGS. 26/8/25.

Present: Messrs. Freedman, Philip, McDonald, Pady, Wedd, Bateson, McCarthy, Bolton, Watt, Tyler, Bader, Smalpage, and McAdam.

Apologies were received from Messrs. Isaac, Collett, Jeffery, Cooke, Yates, and Whiteley.

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

New Delegate.—The President then took the opportunity of welcoming Mr. McAdam, a new delegate to the Executive. Mr. McAdam suitably responded.

Invitation.—An invitation was received from the Kelmscott Sub-Branch for their 7th Annual Ball to be held on September 4th.

Federal Correspondence.—President, Victorian Branch.—A letter was received from the Federal Executive containing notification of the election of Mr. E. Mylrea as President of the Victorian Branch, for the ensuing year. A copy of a congratulatory communication sent him by the Federal President.

It was moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Bolton, that this State Branch send a letter of congratulation to Mr. Mylrea on his election.—Carried.

Employment.—A letter was received from the Federal Executive showing the result of the activities of the State Branches in connection with Employment from 1st September, 1921, to 30th June, 1925.

Membership.—A letter was received from the Federal Executive requesting a return compiled of the membership of each State Branch since 1920, taken from the Certificate furnished by the State Branch Auditor.

F. W. Wood.—The Secretary read communications from the Federal Executive, and Colonel Simpson, Chairman of the Repatriation Commission, dealing with this man’s case, and stating that the Medical Advisory Committee had considered it, but were of the opinion that there was no evidence to justify the acceptance of the present condition of Wood’s disabled foot as attributable to war service.

It was moved by Mr. Bolton, seconded by Mr. Watt, that the necessary steps be taken to have this case placed on the Agenda Paper for the forthcoming Federal Congress.—Carried.

An amendment was moved by Mr. McDonald, seconded by Mr. Bader, that the case be circulated to all W.A. Federal Members of Parliament with the request that they endeavour to obtain satisfaction, and that the Federal President be asked to co-operate with them in re-presenting Wood’s case for favourable decision.—Lost.

Moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Pady, that the State Secretary prepare a circular in connection with this case, and it be sent to all Members of Parliament with notification that it will be placed on the Agenda Paper for the forthcoming Federal Congress.—Carried.

Big Brother Movement.—A letter was received from the Secretary of the New Settlers’ League dealing with the Big Brother movement. It was decided that this matter be referred to the League’s representatives on the New Settlers’ League for their report.

Provision of Motor Car, Perth Hospital.—The Perth Sub-Branch submitted a request to the Executive for the provision of a motor car for the patients of the Repatriation Wards of the Perth Hospital to attend the funerals of comrades who die in the Hospital.

Mr. Lennon, President of the Perth Sub-Branch, attended in support of the request.

Moved by Mr. Bateson, seconded by Mr. Smalpage, that it be an instruction from the Executive to the Trustees of the R.S.L. Relief Fund to provide the funds for a car when necessary, to enable inmates of the Repatriation Wards of the Perth Hospital and other Repatriation Institutions, to attend the funerals of comrades who die in those institutions.—Carried.

Public Service Matters.—The West Perth Sub-Branch submitted a communication stating that they had long been faced with the difficulty of obtaining representation in Melbourne on Public Service matters, and requesting that the question of an appointment of a representative of the Commonwealth Public Service on the Federal Executive be placed on the Agenda Paper for the forthcoming Federal Congress.

Mr. Tyler moved in that direction and was supported by Mr. McAdam.—Lost.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Bateson that the matter be deferred until next meeting.—Carried.

Request for Ruling.—A letter was received from the West Perth Sub-Branch stating that at a meeting of their Committee held recently, a member advocated certain action through the Civil Service Association to obtain access to the Arbitration Court for that organisation. The matter is now in the hands of their chairman, as infringing the League’s Constitution, and they sought a ruling from the Executive on the matter.

The State President then ruled that the Chairman’s ruling was in order.

Commonwealth Public Service Act.—The West Perth Sub-Branch submitted a communication concerning preference to Returned Soldiers under the C.P.S. Act, stating that the preference clause contained in Section 50 of the Act was too indefinite.

Moved by Mr. Tyler, seconded by Mr. McCarthy that an item be placed on the Agenda for the forthcoming Federal Congress, requesting that the clause “Preference to Returned Soldiers” be included in the Commonwealth Public Service Act.—Carried.

AIF. Canteen Reserve Trust.—The Secretary submitted a report received from Melbourne of the Australian Imperial Force Canteen Funds. The report was received.

R.S.P.C.A.—A request was received from the Perth Sub-Branch for details of the expenditure of monies donated towards the R.S.P.C.A. Campaign.

It was moved by Mr. Bolton, seconded by Mr. Tyler, that a copy of the statement prepared be submitted to all Branches which subscribed.—Carried.

Reports.—House Committee.—The Secretary read a report of the House Committee’s activities. The report was received and dealt with as follows:

Hairdresser’s Shop.—It was decided that the report be adopted and that a two years lease be given to Mr. A. L. Rogers, and that provision be made in the lease that no transfer take place without the permission of the Executive.

R.S.L. Band, etc.—Moved by Mr. Bader, seconded by Mr. Bateson, that the R.S.L. Band be requested to meet the House Committee to deal with the question raised by the Secretary in the report.

The balance of the report was then adopted.

Finance Committee.—The Secretary noted the reports of the Finance Committee’s meetings of the 19th and 26th August. The reports were received and adopted.

Art Union Committee.—The report of the present art union, showing the position to date, was received.

Oaklands Branch.—Mr. Bader submit-
ted his report in connection with his visit to the Branch and subsequent action taken in connection with complaints received.

The report was received and Mr. Bader was accorded a vote of thanks by the Executive for his interest shown.

9/9/25.

Present: Messrs. Freedman, Isaac, Collett, Philip, McDonald, Pady, Wedd, Batsise, Zeffert, Bolton, Watt, Tyler, Bader, York, and others.

**Big Brother Movement**—This matter had been referred to the delegates of the New Settlers' League for report.

Mr. Zeffert reported on behalf of the delegates and recommended that the matter be brought before the State Congress and that the scheme outlined be approved of by the League. The report was adopted.

**State Secretary's Report.**—The secretary read his report covering operations of the Executive Office for the preceding fortnight and included therein a recommendation that the President receive suitable recognition for his services rendered.

The report was adopted and it was decided that the President be requested to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. T. A. L. Davy at the forthcoming State Congress.

**Federal Correspondence.**—A letter from the Federal Executive giving information on the preparations for the Annual Congress and inviting Branches to attend and contribute to the success of the Congress was received and read for information.

**Financial Year.**—The Secretary read a letter from the Head Office of the Commonwealth Public Service regarding the arrangements for the forthcoming Annual Congress.

**Annual Congress.**—Information was received from the Federal Executive stating that the Federal Congress would be held in Melbourne on the 2nd day of December, commencing at 3 p.m. on the 9th November.

A wire was also received regarding the arrangements for the Annual Congress, which included the appointment of a Committee to attend the Congress and present reports on the activities of the Branches.

**Nominations.**—Nominations were received and in accordance with the rules, they were received and subsequently published in the **Western Argus**.

**Imperial War Graves Commission.**—

A letter was received from the Federal Executive reading copy of one from the Secretary, Department of Defence, in connection with this subject.

(1) **Temporary Employees.**—The letter was read and received from the Federal Executive dealing with Temporary Employees in the Commonwealth Public Service, and it was decided that a copy of this be sent to the West Perth Sub-Branch.

(2) **Federal President.**—The Federal President conveyed to the Executive the Federal President's appreciation of the Executive's action in unanimously re-nominating him for Federal President.

The letter was received.

**T.B. Association.**—The T.B. Association advised that the Executive could not accept the resolution passed by them.

**State Secretary's Report.**—The Secretary reported that the request of the T.B. Association had been received and that further arrangements would be made to send a delegation to the Federal Congress to discuss the resolution.

**Public Service Matters.**—This matter was referred to the Executive for discussion.

A further report of a meeting held on the 20th June, expressing appreciation of the State Executive's interest in sub-branches and thanking the State President for his message to them on that occasion. The letter was received.

**Soldier Settlement.**—The State Secretary reported in connection with Soldier Settlement and dealt with the viticultural industry, revaluation and the Commonwealth grant of £796,000, stating that despite interviews with the Minister for Lands and the Agricultural Bank, the position was not yet quite clear.

After considerable discussion it was decided that the matter be referred to the Executive for further consideration and that a letter be sent to the Minister expressing the Branch's views on the matter.

The State Secretary was nominated as delegate but was forced to decline owing to pressure of business due to the forthcoming Congress, and Mr. H. E. Bolton was elected.

The Secretary reported that the letter had been received and that the Branch was invited to send a delegation to the Federal Congress to discuss the matter.

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tute was concerned. The report was received.

(2) Art Union Committee.—The secretary read a report on behalf of the Art Union Committee, showing the position of the art union to date. The report was received.

(3) Employment Bureau.—The reports of the operations of the Employment Bureau for the months of July and August were submitted and received.

(4) Oaklands Branch.—Mr. C. Bader submitted a report of a further visit made by him to the Oaklands sub-branch. The report was received.

(5) R.S.L. Relief Fund and Immediate Relief Fund.—A statement showing relief granted from the R.S.L. Relief Fund and the combined funds were submitted to the meeting, showing an expenditure of £51 14s. 3d. for the former fund, and a total of £100 4s. 2d. from both funds. The report was received.

Collie.—Mr. McDonald reported on his visit to Collie. The report was received.

Glenelg Sub-Branch.—Mr. Yeates stated that during his stay in Adelaide he visited the Glenelg sub-branch and addressed them on behalf of this State branch. The report was received.

A "Kahn" Retort.

A yarn is told concerning a youth from the Potteries who, when asked why he had not fallen before the wiles of some card-sharpers, replied that he “Cam fra’ the Potteries, where we mek our own ‘mugs.’”

At a meeting addressed by Colonel Wedgwood recently, the inevitable heckler came forward and (possibly with the above story in mind), asked the Colonel whether he “Cam fra’ the Potteries, where they mek their own ‘mugs.’”

Like a flash came Colonel Wedgwood’s reply:—

"Yes, that is quite correct, but my questioner is probably not aware that they also send out their ‘big pots’"

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**THE LISTENING POST.**

18th September, 1925

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**THE MAN WITH THE BADGE.**

Here he comes, doff your hat till the hero goes by;
No, don’t stop to listen for trumpets and drums;
No banners are waving, obscuring the sky;
And speaking to us of the hero that comes.

’Tis only that working man, grizzled and grim,
On his way to the place where he toils for his bread;
You don’t care to stand here bareheaded for him,
Unless you are told what he’s done, what he’s said?

And what may his name be? Now how can I tell?
I’ve asked him no questions, sufficient for me.
Is that little bronze badge pinned on his lapel,
And you, having eyes and good sight, too, may see.

And know that his soul has been touched by the power
That blots out all selfishness, cancels all fear.

Know, too, that Australia in a perilous hour
Called out for a man, and this one answered “Here.”

Do you think that he waited to spell out his name?
Or to wonder what kind of a badge he’d wear?
To think how he’d look in the temple of fame?
And which of his neighbours would gaze on him there?

Not an instant; he looks like the rest of his clan;
His hands are as rough and his clothes are the same;
But, he’s filled up the measure of greatness in man.
And from that hour to this, he has worn a new name.

And that name is Hero. I care not to see
Where he lives, nor to hear what his neighbours might tell.
Nor the name that they call him, sufficient for me
Is that little bronze badge pinned on his lapel.

—William Bowyang.

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The titles designating qualities of Penfolds Wines are imitated

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The Contents of a Penfold Bottle cannot be imitated

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**DIGGERS!**

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**WILL YOU?**
ASSESSMENT OF WAR DISABILITIES.

Repatriation of Soldiers.

Debate in the Federal House of Representatives.

In the course of the parliamentary debate in the Federal House of Representatives, Sir Neville Howse, V.C., Minister for Defence and Repatriation, referred to the recent findings of the royal commission which considered the question of assessment of war service disabilities. Generally speaking the act was being administered sympathetically and the claimants received the fullest possible consideration and measure of relief permitted by an honest interpretation of the act. The finding of the royal commission was summarised in section 12 of its report, which states:

"After full and careful inquiry into all matters arising out of the reference, your commissioners unanimously agree that, in the majority of cases, the present machinery of determining the disability and assessing pension is sufficient."

Continuing, Sir Neville said: "There are certain types disabilities present in a small minority of ex-soldiers which are for various reasons inadequately determined. The inadequacy to some extent had been due to defects in the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act, sections 22 and 40. In some cases it was found in the course of time to operate harshly in exceptional cases, and some unavoidable delay has occurred in determining suitable alterations or modifications required. Section 22 of the act states, 'The rate of pay to the member means the rate of pay received by the member of the forces at the time of the occurrence of the casualty or the contraction of the disease which resulted in his death or incapacity, and includes such allowances as are subscribed by the regulations under this act.' The royal commission recommended the amendment of this section to provide that a pension shall be payable in accordance with the member's rank on discharge and not at the time of the occurrence. As, however, this feature would only entail the introduction of a provision for a scale of rates varying from private to lieutenant within the limit of 3d. per week, it was deemed unnecessary to vary the act on this score."

Sir Neville Howse here confines his remarks to the incapacity pension, for the rate of a widow of a deceased soldier varies very considerably in respect of the rank of the member, if she is without pensionable children: for whereas the widow of a private to a minimum of 47/- per fortnight, a lieutenant's widow has a minimum of 70/- and so the increase progresses. The Minister apparently refers to the full pension of 84/- per fortnight which applies to all ranks below junior field officers: from whence the rate increases to 85/- per fortnight and then ascends the scale. It may be added that the interpretation of this section appears to have been invariably that the rate of pension is awarded commensurate with the rate of pay at the time of death or discharge. In any case it was more likely to benefit dependents, in the case of incapacity, if the literal interpretation was adhered to in most serious cases of disability, for all provisional ranks reverted after evacuation.—Ed.)

Sir Neville Howse, continuing his debate, referred to section 40 of the act and said that the royal commission had recommended its deletion, as unnecessarily hampering repatriation administration, which can be relied upon to estimate the value of time in assessing claims. "I think," said the Minister, "that it was not recognised at the time that the repatriation Commission had had this matter under consideration, and had dealt with it by regulation 89, which came into operation 12 May, 1925. Actually this regulation gives effect to the recommendation of the royal commission."

The recommendation in paragraph 16a is to the following effect:

"That an allowance in addition to the present pension, be paid to blind soldiers for an attendant."

"When making this recommendation, the commission overlooked the fact that the Repatriation Commission had, by a regulation gazetted in October, 1924, provided for the payment of an allowance of 40/- per fortnight for blind soldiers. This allowance is paid whether the services of an attendant are utilized or not, so that the ex-soldier's wife or child may have the opportunity of still assisting their blind relative. Now comes the crux of the whole question and that is the matter dealing with the tubercular cases. The commission recommends:

"A permanent pension in some degree be paid where tuberculosis has resulted from war service."

The Government has described to accept this recommendation, and it will be given effect to as from July last. Ex-members of the forces proved to be suffering from tuberculosis as a result of war service will be paid a permanent pension of not less than £2 2s. per week, but will require to present themselves for periodical medical examination in order that they may be advised of the progress of the disease and the necessary treatment. There will be no right or authority for the pension to be reduced at any time, but it will increase if the disability has become worse.

In reply to a question by Mr. Coleman, Sir Neville Howse explained that even if a man were so fortunate as to show a complete cure, his pension would continue at 42/- per week permanently.

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WHAT IS TOH?
A QUESTION WHICH IS ON EVERY-BOY'S LIPS.

In this fine article the Rev. E. E. Hayes, whose mission was to prepare the ground somewhat for the Rev. "Tubby" Clayton's visit, outlines the ideals of and organisation of TOH in the "Scouts Gazette."

TOH ideas are very much in line with Scout ideals, more particularly with those which influence Rovers. It seeks to inspire Youth of To-day and To-morrow with a real passion for Service. The lowly estate of TOH men in the Scouting movement of today, who are not considered to be a threat to the advancement of the Boy Scout movement, is a sign of the times.

TOH is a small group of men who are dedicated to Service and are part of the campaign of Life in which real Brotherhood plays a very big part. It is because of the likeness between Scout ideals and those of TOH that the new Movement is regarded by Scout Authorities in Great Britain as an auxiliary body.

TOH Service is inspired by the Memory of the late Br. Toth, who gave his life in Service in the War. The quaint name of the Society is in itself a Memory. "TOH" is the army signallers' way of saying "T" and "H" stands for "Toth," the name of one of England's most brilliant young men, whose splendid courage enabled him to fly his own flag for what he believed to be right.

Gilbert Toth was one of the outstanding men of his time. Those who knew him and of those who did not were one in their belief that he was the greatest soldier of his age.

In December, 1915, an attempt was made to mitigate the suffering, and to inspire men, by some Officers of the Imperial Army, who operated a canteen in the line, near the famous city of Ypres, known to soldiers as "Wipers." A Padre, named P. B. Clayton, was drawn from his unit to take charge. He was determined to make the old brewery which had been chosen a place of real enjoyment. He managed, with the help of an old soldier, to collect enough furniture to make the place a club for "Everyman." For want of a "better name, "Toth House" was given the name which enshrined all the other names of men who had given all for the sake of their brethren.

So the Hostel became "Toth House," which was soon corrupted to "TOH." It was a place of merry-hearted laughter and fun, where men of all ranks and grades revelled in the joy of real fellowship and so forgot for a time the hell that raged outside.

The Branch in memory of the Elders Brethren is usually held before any regular meeting of the Branch in this way. Members and Friends may be sitting in a room where the meeting is to be held. The Chairman comes in and arranges the Lamp on a convenient table. He calls everybody to attention. All ordinary lights are put out. The Chairman says, "Light the Lamp lighter appointed, or the Chairman, lights the Lamp, from a taper. Then, in the dim light, the Chairman says," With proud thanksgiving let us remember our Elders Brethren. They shall not grow old As we are of men grown old; Age shall not weary them Nor the years condemn. At the going down of the Sun And in the morning We will remember them!"

The rings are lit and the business of the evening goes on.

SMOKE SOCIAL.

The Ring-necks, alias Twenty-eights, are taking advantage of the Royal Show to get all the old battalionites to unite in a friendly smoke on Tuesday 6th October at 4 p.m.

The usual pleasant evening will be spent at St. George's Hall and admission may be arranged with any of the Association Committee men. It is desirable that the Twenty-eights who can attend will procure tickets if you are unaware of the location of any of the Committee men, you can touch with the Treasurer, Mr. W. E. Atkinson. Repatriation Department will arrange these office bearers in catering arrangements.

The Drawbacks of Religion

A coloured woman visited the village lawyer.

"Ah, want to divorce mah husband," she said.

"What's the trouble?" asked the lawyer.

"That nigger's gone an' got religion, and we ain't seen a chicken on de table for weeks!"
PERSONALITIES.

Mr. J. Garth, secretary of the Soldiers' Children Education Board, is back in harness again. It will be remembered that about three months ago, Mr. Garth undertook, in a most serious operation and it is pleasing to note that his convalescence has fitted him to return to duty. This will be welcome news to many on account of the valuable help Mr. Garth is in connection with the education and after training of deceased soldiers' children.

Dr. Courtney, nephew of the Principal Medical Officer of the Repatriation Commission, has been appointed to the post of Assistant Departmental Medical Officer in Western Australia. Dr. Courtney has a valuable war service experience to aid him in his departmental duties.

On good authority we learn that still another returned soldier is contemplating contesting a local government seat. The prospective vacancy in one of Guildford's wards will be the occasion of Mr. R. Calder Crowther's appearance in local public life as an aspirant for the position on the contest. Our remarks are that Guildford will lose nothing on the deal if they avail themselves of this golden opportunity of securing energetic and well-balanced counsellors.

Padre Tubby Clayton of Toeh fame has been amongst us and it recalls to mind the old 'Tres salient', where without a veritable interment, with heavy guns and morale racking air bombs, whilst within Toeh the peace and calm of good fellowship reigned supreme.

The pleasing news that our "Grand Old Man," Padre and Chaplain-General, Archbishop Riley, is regaining his health is bound to be received on all hands with rejoicing. The fact that he is one of our CITizens, men of substance and pride to every member irrespective of creed. So well revered is the Bishop that his name will be evergreen in West Australian households.

Executive Member H. Bolton has been delegated to attend the Federal Executive of the League to protect the interests of the Soldier Settlers in Western Australia. He will visit on the Federal Minister, also, to state the case of the soldier settlers and to wrest from the toils, the Federal Grant to the State Government, if possible, to the end that the digger farmer may be relieved where he is overloaded with debt.

Joe Steddy, ex 28th Battalion, was seen recently in Perth; that his farming projects have been favourable may be concluded as his interest in town was the annexation of the adjoining property.

Bob Cameron, the flourishing wheat cocky, has been to town again. His visits to the metropolis are frequent, and he may be expected again at Show time; this time he will be accompanied by his family.

Back at the old trade in, Brennan's Arcade, Perth, is Tailor Andy Davidson. Andy left with the first 200 from Kalgoorlie and saw service from the Landing to Anzac Cove, winning the M.M. at Gallipoli and the D.C.M. at Moquet Farm. Returning in 1918 he had to enter the Base Hospital where he had a pretty rough spin. However, Andy's experiences have not in any way destroyed his natural good humour.

Suffering from a recurrence of his war disabilities, Ken Young of Beverley, will be remembered as a Sapper in the 4th D.S.C., is an inpatient of the Repatriation Hospital and hopes are expressed for his early recovery.

Arthur G. Mason, who saw service with the 6th Tumblin Company, died at Perth Hospital on September 8th, where he was undergoing treatment for a recurrence of war disability. Our sympathies are with his widow.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, before leaving Dalwallinu, was presented by the diggers of the district, with a gold watch, suitably inscribed, and by the civilian community with a wallet, well lined with notes. During his two years sojourn in the Dalwallinu district the Colonel interested himself in all non-anti war activities of the general good, particularly the local branch of the League of which he was president.

In town during the month was the genial Fred Guttridge, the capable secretary of the Yandarooka branch of the League. We regret that Congress will be the poorer this year for Fred's absence, he being unable to return for this event.

Congratulations to Keith Mackenzie, on being runner-up in the all-important "Kings," at the rifle club meeting held this month at Kalgoorlie. Keith was burdened with a commission in the 44th during the peace period. He is one of the most consistent rifle shots in the State.

World's champion pig, Jack Dempsey, recently returned to America from a trip to Europe. War'strim remarks are that he has never visited France before, but we do know that he was not there during the years 1914-18. Dempsey's name is M.U.D. with the buddies of U.S.A.

The most photographed female in the world to-day is Mary Pickford, and the male most-favoured by the camera-man is Edward Albert Christian Patrick David H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Since the war there have been no army manoeuvres, but during this month there will be a big display of the Salisbury Plains so well known to most of the A.I.F. The Air Forces will mass, co-operating with the troops in mimic battles.

The new battleship Nelson was designed at a cost of seven millions sterling, on lines resulting from experience gained in the past. Her displacement is 85,000 tons and she was launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, early in this month.

Mr. A. STIRLING ISAAC.

Mr. Isaac, first soldiered with the G.I.R. at Kalgoorlie, where he attained R.S.M. rank. He left for the "big scrap" with the original 28th Battalion, and rose to the rank of Captain. He was wounded at Pozieres in June, 1916, and as a result his left arm had to be amputated. He continued, however, on Home Service in England until the armistice. Since his return, "Dick" has been prominent in League circles, being a Vice-President of the State Branch for the past two years.

A few interesting particulars from statistics were recently published in the Western Mail, concerning the 1924 year. Deaths in Australia of children under one-year of age numbered 7,701, a rate of 57 in every thousand. The death rate over all was 9.4 per thousand. There were two mothers aged 12 years, five aged 13 years, 37 aged 14 years and 89 aged 15 years. Among the brides last year there were 558 less than 17 years of age, the youngest being 13 years. There were 88 brides of 65 years and older, the eldest being 87. The population of Australia at June 30 last was 5,929,288 persons, of whom 3,927,990 were males and 2,001,298 females.

A Very Old Soldier.

She never lost an opportunity of pointing a moral to her small nephew and nieces. She took them to the museum for a treat.

"This," said the guide, "is Nelson's waistcoat, worn at the battle of Trafalgar, and this hole is where the fatal bullet went through."

"There, children, you remember what I said about a stitch in time saving nine," said their aunt. "If that hole had been mended the bullet wouldn't have gone through, and dear Lord Nelson might have been living yet!"
In the course of his budget speech the Federal Treasurer (Dr. Earle Page) included some interesting statements on Soldier Land Settlement. In view of the importance of this subject to be discussed at the forthcoming State Congress of the League we publish hereunder this section of the speech:

"In considering the question of loans it is proper to fully state the attitude of the Government towards the position of soldier land settlement in the various States.

When the Commonwealth and the States agreed to co-operate in carrying out a scheme of soldier land settlement, the Commonwealth undertook to raise the necessary moneys, and to lend them to the States at rates of interest corresponding to the cost of the moneys to the Commonwealth. The States were to find the land, and were to have charge of the work of settlement.

As substantial interest concessions were to be granted to the soldier settlers, and as the States had to face other losses under the scheme, the Commonwealth agreed to share the burden by reducing the rate of interest on each loan by 2½ per cent. per annum during the first five years of its currency. This concession was also allowed in respect of certain moneys raised by the States themselves with the consent of the Commonwealth.

The total cost to the Commonwealth of this concession will be £14,700,000. In addition, the Commonwealth paid sustenance allowances, pending productivity of farms, totalling £501,561, and payments of this character still continue.

The Commonwealth has thus contributed, to date, more than £5,000,000 towards soldier land settlement.

As it was evident the losses of the States will be greater than at first anticipated, the Commonwealth considered what further assistance should be given to the States so as to provide for the equitable distribution between Commonwealth and States of the total losses. After a careful view of the position, the Government decided that it is proper now to write off £5,000,000 of the loans made by the Commonwealth to the States for this purpose.

This will bring the Commonwealth's share of the losses to more than £60,000,000, and such a contribution from the Commonwealth will probably be sufficient to cover more than half the total losses involved in the soldier land settlement scheme, and will enable the States to deal justly with all settlers in difficulty.

After careful consideration of the various factors, it is proposed to apportion one-third of this additional concession of £5,000,000 among the States, the number of soldiers settled; one-third on the basis of the total expenditure of the States; and one-third on the basis of the expenditure on advances to settlers. This method is proposed as being the most equitable.

On the basis referred to, and using the figures as at the 30th June, 1924, the indebtedness of the various States to the Commonwealth will be reduced as under:

- New South Wales: £1,340,000
- Victoria: £1,550,000
- Queensland: £475,000
- South Australia: £350,000
- Western Australia: £706,000
- Tasmania: £262,000

Total: £5,000,000

It is proposed that each State's share of the £5,000,000 shall be divided in proportion to the amounts owing by the State to the Commonwealth at the various rates of interest, and that definite portions of the debt at the various rates of interest shall be written off accordingly, the adjustment to be made on the 1st October, 1925, that being the half-yearly date for settlement of these loan transactions.

The annual loss of the States will diminish as settlement progresses and after the lapse of a few years the only losses should be those due to administrative costs, and to charging the soldier settlers 5 per cent. interest on moneys which cost more than 5 per cent. The Commonwealth contribution of £10,000,000 is designed primarily to meet the losses in the early years.

As regards losses in later years, the Government considers the position will be fairly met if the rate of interest payable by the States to the Commonwealth be reduced to 5 per cent. per annum after the 31st December, 1930, that rate to apply until the loans are repaid. It is proposed, therefore, that the present rates of interest be payable until 31st December, 1930, in respect of the balance of the States' indebtedness, and that the rates be reduced to 5 per cent. from the 31st December, 1930.

The formal agreements covering the existing arrangements in regard to soldier land settlement have not been signed by the respective Governments. This is not a satisfactory position, and therefore the Government considers that the present proposals should be conditional on the States at once signing the original agreements amended, in accordance with the proposals herein set out, and suitably altered to meet the conditions now existing in regard to soldier land settlements.

When duly signed, Parliament will be asked to ratify the agreements."
THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL.

"THE GREAT HALL OF MEMORY" GENERAL GLASGOW'S TALES OF HEROISM.

The Great Hall of Memory, Australia's War Memorial, which will house the Australian War Museum, and on the walls of which will be inscribed the names of all Australians who died through the war, will no doubt draw to it thousands of pilgrims who will regard it as a shrine sacred for all time.

The Bill authorising its erection passed through both Federal Houses of Parliament without opposition.

A notable contribution to the debate in the Senate was that of General Sir Thomas Glasgow, of Queensland. In the course of his eloquent address he said—

"As one who has been closely in touch with the development of the Australian War Museum since its inception in 1917, I welcome this Bill, designed to provide for the establishment of an Australian national war memorial for the preservation of its collections. The success of the museum is due very largely to the enthusiasm with which the idea was adopted by the men of the Australian Imperial Forces. There was the keenest rivalry between the units to secure worthy representation in these national collections. Many gifts were made in the names of the fallen by their comrades or relatives. Australia is, therefore, in a fortunate and unique position to have a memorial which was created by the men and, I may add, the women, whose achievements it is intended to honour. No one who has inspected the collection in Melbourne or Sydney can have failed to be impressed with the fact that emphasis is rightly laid on the human factor. The relics, pictures and models all record incidents illustrative of the self-sacrifice, courage, fortitude and initiative of the men of the Australian Imperial Forces. These qualities count for as much in peace time development as they do in time of war. For this reason the collection must always be a powerful inspiration to Australians of the present and future generations. I may be permitted at this stage to recall one or two incidents which came under my personal notice during the war, illustrating the extraordinary courage displayed by men of the Australian Imperial Forces. On the 7th August, 1914, following the landing at Suvla Bay, an attempt was made to capture the heights known as Saribahr. A party of Australians, attacking from a certain portion of the old Anzac line, succeeded in reaching the third enemy trench. The operation proved very costly, and their numbers were so reduced that they were hard put to it to keep the enemy off. They were in an angle of the trench, and were being bombed from all directions. Their situation was rapidly becoming extremely desperate, as they were running out of bombs, so they signalled to their comrades in the old original line acquainting them of their difficulties. In a very short time one of their comrades was observed to jump out of the old trench and run across "no man's" land, with a sugar bag filled with bombs for his Australian mates in the captured enemy trench. I may add that this area of "no man's" land was covered by the enemy with both rifle and machine-gun fire, and had a bullet struck one of the detonators in the bag, the man would have been blown to pieces. His clothes were practically shot away, but, fortunately, he escaped unhurt.

His action was the most gallant I have ever seen. On the same day, in an adjoining section known as Walker's Ridge, a man was wounded and over precipice, lodging on the side of a hill just below. His comrades on a point known as Pope's Ridge, saw the wounded soldier, and noticed that he was moving. Accordingly one of them rushed down Pope's Hill along the gully, up the side of Walker's Ridge and brought the wounded man back to safety. All this happened within 200 yards of and in full view of the enemy. For some reason the enemy—either because they were so surprised that any man should have the audacity to attempt such a daring feat, or else that they recognised his gallantry and were chivalrous—did not fire at this Australian soldier who was rushing to his comrade. Quite recently, also, I heard an English officer, who commanded one of our divisions during the war, tell of an incident that came under his notice at Pozières, in France, where the Australians made their first offensive. The attack had succeeded up to a certain line, but it was thought necessary to continue the advance. Accordingly, a message had to be sent to the various units in the line. Across the road over which the runners had to travel with the heavy enemy barrage had been put down. One runner was killed, when he came to this road, that several of those who had preceded him had been killed. One of the instructions issued them was that a message had to be carried in the right hand breast pocket, and as every runner wore an arm band, any who fell were thus easily distinguishable from their fellows, and would be searched for the message to ensure its delivery. Thinking that it would be essential to draw attention to the fact that he carried a message, this runner, when he saw his dead comrades, took the message from his pocket and held it in his outstretched hand. He attempted to cross the road when he considered that there was a slackening in the barrage, but he also, unfortunately, was killed. He was found lying in the road with his message in his hand. These are instances of the wonderful courage shown, and great sacrifices made, by men in the interest of their comrades and country.

It is our bounden duty to see that the achievements of these men and the sacrifices of these women, so freely given by the institutions of those who are perhaps less free than ourselves, are not forgotten. I can conceive of no better means of ensuring that than this proposed Australian war memorial, with its great Hall of Memory, on the walls of which will be engraved the names of the 62,000 Australians who died as the result of the war. Those men who fell believed that Australia was destined to be the greatest and best country in the world. They cannot make her so now. Those 62,000 of the very best we had are out of the struggle. They lie, on the battlefields in foreign lands. As long as the world lasts the name of Australia will be forever present to all who pass over those foreign fields and hillsides. It cannot pass away. Lying in their thousands, they have fixed it there. They can never hide the name of Australia which they began for Australia. But we and our children must do it for them. This memorial, containing their names and the relics of their great achievements, will be a constant reminder of our responsibility to make Australia the great nation they believed she could become."

Smart Boy.

The schoolmistress had been giving the boys a lesson in geography, and wishing to see what they had learnt, began asking questions.

"What is this river named?" she asked, pointing to the Nile.

"The Nile," came the answer, from all the scholars.

"And what are the names of these?" she continued, pointing to two of its tributaries.

For a moment no answer, then a little boy's hand was seen waving like a fish's fin.

"Well?" she asked.

"Juveniles," came the proud reply.
BROADHURST & CO.  
GROCERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS  
170 MURRAY STREET  ::  PERTH

WE SPECIALISE IN COUNTRY ORDERS...

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

Prices Subject to Alteration without Notice.

Country Orders Carefully Packed and Placed Free on Rail Perth.

AXES, Kelly.
ACID: Boracic, 1/-. lb., 4z. tin, 6d.
ACID, Citric, 2/- lb., 3d. oz. pkt.
ACID, Tartaric, 2/- lb., 2d. oz. pkt.
ALMONDS, Ground, 4/6 lb.
ALMONDS, Kernel, 3/-
ALUM, Lumps, 6d. lb., Powdered 6d.
AMMONIA, Liquid, large bottle 6d.; Scrubs, 1/4 bottle; Lump, 1/6 lb.
ANCHOVIES, in oil, Mac's, 2/2 bot.
ANT EXTERMINATOR, 9d.
ANTIPHOSPHINEINE, No. 1, 3/-; No. 2, 4/-; No. 3, 7d.
APRICOTS, 1/3 lb., 1/4 lb., 1/6 lb.
APRICOTS, large, 2 1/2 lb., 3/-.
APEX, 1 oz., 3/4.
APEX, Grease, 7lb. tin, 3/9, small tins 1/1.
APEX OIL, 1/6.
APEX HANDLES, 1/9, 2/9, 3/9.
APPLES, 1/- lb.
APPLES, dried, 1/2, 1/-, 2/-.
BACON, Farmer's, Hutton's, 1 lb. by

BAGS, 2/- lb., 1 oz. by side; Choice cuts, 1/6 and 1/8 lb.
BAKING POWDER, 1lb. tins, B. & Co., 1/4; Excelsior, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2/-.
BARLEY, Haricot, 3d.; Lima, 8d. lb.
BARLEY, Timed, 11d. and 1/5.
BEER POWDERS, Bearella 1/3; Bevara 1/6.
BEESWAX, 1/- lb.
BENZINE, 1/2 lb; Shell and Plume Motor Spirit, 20/- case.
BISCUITS: Mills & Ware's and Hunt's - Coffee, Gingerbread, Milk Arrowroot, Bikkies, Rice, Tatham's Marie, Butterettes, 6d. pkt; Current Luncheon, Playmates, T Teddy Bear, 7d. pkt; Casnino, Cafe-au-lait, Custard Creams.

CONFECTIONERY: Special Choc Mixtures, 1/-; Scotch Toffee, 1/-. Confections, 1/-. Sugar Almonds, 1/7; Parrackville Chocolate Mixtures, 3/-. lb.; Liquorice Allsorts, 1/2; Caramel Mixtures, 1/2; Milk and Butternuts, 1/4; Mixed Jubes, 1/-. Large Boiled Mixtures, 6d.; Violet Milk Chocolates, 3/-. London Toffee Mixtures, 6d.; Lapsang Gums, 1/4; Pink Peppermint, 1/-. Chocolate Rounds, 2/-. Honeycomb, 1/9.
CLOTHES PEGS, 4d. doz., 2/-. gross.
CLOTHES LINES: Rope 6d., Wire, 50s. 1/- each.
CLOVES, 3d. oz., 2/6 lb.; Whole Ground, 3/6.
COCOA: Pure Bulk Cocoa, 2/- lb.; Bulk Cocoa, 1 1/2 lb.; Cocoa for Hokey's Home, 1oz.; Breakfast, 9d., 1/6.
COCONUT OIL, 4d. and 7d. bot.
CORNFLAKES: Medium, 1/-; large 3/-.
CREAM: Nestle's, 4oz. 11d., 8oz. 1/8.
CREAM: 5oz. 1/2.
CREAM TARTAR, loosen, 1/4 oz., 1/4d.
CURRY POWDER, 6d. 6d. tin; best bulk 1/-6.; Indian, 1/-6., 2/6.; 2oz. 2/6., 3/-.
CURRY POWDER, small 3d. 3d. pkt.; large 1/2 1/2 pkt.; Foster Clarke's, 1/2 oz. 1/2 pkt.; Foster Clarke's small tins, 1/2, large tins 1 1/2; Holbrook's, the best, 1/-, lbs. 1/6.; New- man's, 11d.; White Crow, 1/6.
DATES, New Season's, 40d. lb.
DISSINFECTION, Deodorant, 5d.
DRIED APPLES, 1 lb., 1/2 lb., Goswell's, 3d.
DYED: Dyola, 8d.; Tintex, 8d.
EGGS, market price.
EMBRODERY: Elliman's Universal, 2/5 bottle; Royal No. 1, 2/6; Royal No. 2.
EMULSION: Scott's No. 1, 2/9; No. 2.
ENQ. FRUIT SALTS, small 2/4; large 3/10.
HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP, 1/6; Tomato Chutney, 1/-; Baked Beans, 1/10 lb., and 1/5; Tomato Soup, 11d. and 1/5; Spaghetti, 11d. and 1/5; Tins screwed top, 1/6, 1/-.
HEINEKY, 60lb. tins 25/-, 2lb. tins 1/-.
HONEY, 60lb. tins 25/-, 2lb. tins 1/-, screw tops 1/-, 6lb. tins 3/-; Barnes' Jars, 2/.
HYDOL, 2/6 bot.
HOPS, 3/6.
INK: Blue Black, 2d., 4d., 6d. 1/3, 1/3.
INSECTICIDE, 1/-. ISINGLASS, 1oz. pkt., 1/9.
IRISH MOSS, 1/6 bot.
JAMS: Finest Quality New Season's, Jones, Rosella or All Gold Extra Special Assortments, 1/- 1 assorted, 1/-; No. 2 Assortment, 9/6; Allsorts Assortment, 1/-; Apple Jelly, Gooseberry, 1/9 tin; Plum Assorted, 9d. tin; Peach, Quince, 1/-, 9d. tin; Raspberry, Black, Currant, Marmalade, 1/-; Tins Marmalade in jars, 1/- 1/2 each: Fig. 1/6, Strawberry Jam, 1/- each; Cape Gooseberry, 1/9 tin.
JAMS, Bulk, in 5lb. tins and 2lb. 1/-; Blackberry and Apple, 6d.; Blueberry, 6d.; Blueberry, Gooseberry, Quince, 6d.; Raspberry, 1/-; Fig, Marmalade, Apricot, 4d. lb. Jams in 5lb. tins: Plum, Quince, Peach, Raspberry, 1/-.
JELLIES: R. & Co.'s, 4d. pkt., 2/-; White's, 7d. pkt.; Jellex, 6d. pkt., 2/-; Hoobrook's, 2/-; White Crow, 6d.; 1/9, 3/3; 6/3, and 11/3; Good quality Jelly, 3d. pkt., 1/1 doz.
KEROSENE, 1/- case and 7/- tin.
KEROSENE in 1 gal. tins, 1/4.
KNIFE POLISH, Oakley's, 9d. tin.
KNUCHER'S SALTS, 2/6 bottle.
LANOLINE, 6d. and 1/6.
LARD, B. & Co., 10d. lb.; Hutton's, 1/2.
LAXETTES, 1/6 tin.
Lemon, 1 1/2 lb., 1/3 lb., 1/6 lb., 1/6 lb.
Lemon, 1 1/2 lb., 1/3 lb., 1/6 lb.
LENTILS, 4d. lb.
PEPS, 1/6 tin.
PHENYLE, 9d. bottle.
PICKLES: Rayner's Mustard, 11d.; Gildard's, 2/3; small 1/3; Small Gherkins, 1/9; Amap Mixed, 1/3; Leggo's, 1/9; Sovereign, 1d.; C.J. Johnson's Home-made Mustard, 1/1.
PILLS: De Witt's, 2/6, 6/6, 6/6, 8d. Doane's, 2/3; Indian Root, 1/3; Beecham's, 1/6 and 1/6 box; Bile Beans, 1/3; Epsalts Taboile, 6d., Vegetable Laxative, 1/1, 1/2.
PLUM PUDDINGS, Milled & Ware, 1/6.
QUININE: Ammoniated Tincture, 1/-, bottle; packets, 6d. each.
RAPIDIDE: The Perfect Icing, 1/2.
RENNEN TABLETS, 1/-. bottle.
RICE, 9d. lb.
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RINGO, 7d. pkt.
SALT: Table, Saxa, 6d. pkt.; Saxa Poorer, 1lb. 9d.; Ivo, 2/-.
SAUCE: Anchovy, C. & B., 1 1/3; H., 1/3 bottle; L. & E., 1/4, 2/6.
SAUCES: Cockcum's, 1/3; 1/2; Neumann's, 1/3; Michael's, 9d. 11/3; Holbrook's, 1/2; Fruit Sauce, 1/2; White Crow, 11/3.
SAUCES: Baxing Powder, 1/3.
SOAPS: B. & Co.'s Giant Bar, 1/4; Sunshine, 1/- box; Signal, 1/6; Burford's, 1/6.; White's, 1/6.; Velvet, 1/4; White's, 1/6.; Palm Soap, 1/6.
SHAMPOO: Palmolive, 2/6; Dita's, 1/3.
SOAPS: Toilet, Bath, 3d.; Turkish Bath,
ESSENCES

Lemon, Vanilla, assorted, 2oz. bot. 4oz. bot. 3/4 lb. 1 1/2 lb.

EPIN SALT: B & Co.'s. 7 lb. box 24 oz. 3/4 lb. 1 lb.

SCULPTURES R. C. Bosisto's 6d. bot. Bosisto's Parrot 1/-. JERSEY JUDE'S. Hubbard's 1 1/2 lb.

EXTRACT SOAP: Velvet 5d. pkt. Burford's 1 1/2 oz. 1 1/4 oz.

EZIYURK All Colors. 5d. tin. White 1/-

FISH: Herrings, 1/-, Aberdeen. 5d. tin. 1/2 lb. 1 lb. 2 lb.

Kippers, 2d. tin. 1/4 lb. 1 lb. 2 lb.

Pilchards. 1/- tin. 1 lb. 2 lb.

Cods. 1 lb. 2 lb.

LIVER EXTRACT. 1/6.

MALT EXTRACT AND COD LIVER OIL. 1/6.

MALT AND PILLE, Kepler's 3/-. 5/-. 1/6.

MARMITE. 1 oz. bot. 1 1/2 oz. 2 oz. 3/-. 5/-. 1/-.

MATCHES: Safeties, best Swedish. 7d. tin. 1 lb. 2 lb.

MEAL: Beef, 1/- to 2/- per lb.

Milk, 1/- to 2/- per lb.

MUSK SPIRITS. 9d. bot.

MILK: Powdered, Sunland, the best 1/-.

Truford, 1/-.

Powdered, 1/-.

Milk, 1/-.

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D. M. BENSON, State Secretary, R.S.L.
THE LEAGUE'S NATIONAL POLICY.
STATEMENT BY FEDERAL PRESIDENT.

SOME PLANKS.

At the last Federal Congress the President (Mr. Dyett) submitted a draft of a national policy for the R.S.L., which was adopted by the meeting. Recently a State branch wrote to Mr. Dyett for certain details and the following is a summary of the reply received. The first plank concerns

The Integrity of Our Empire
and involves the security and solidarity of the Australian Commonwealth of Nations. The League stands emphatically for the maintenance of this intact Federation of Countries. Following on this declaration, which needs no further amplification, comes

White Australia.
Australia must be kept free and pure and must avoid the dreadful and repugnant experiences of other countries which have their coloured problems. Our cousins in America, and our South African brothers, have shown how difficult a problem colour is to deal with and we must ever remember that the President dwells also on the moral question of the intermingling of coloured races, which in itself is a sufficient warning against the infringement of the White Australia policy. You cannot uphold a policy of this nature without

Adequate Defence.

With our vast realm covetously viewed from overseas, with our meagre population, it is essential that we should be prepared to take steps to ensure safety and to preserve this heritage for our offspring. To this end not only is the matter of Defence exigent, but it is necessary to have

A Vigorous Immigration System
with necessary safeguards to ensure that the right type of immigrant is selected. With our ideal climate and potentialities it is necessary to people our empty spaces; but the right type of migrant is a vital factor to be considered. It will then follow that not only our latent rural wealth will materialise, but that we shall be in a position to encourage a systematic

Immigration of Industries.

Those industries which produce goods from our raw material should be encour-

aged here in Australia. Inducement should be given to the manufacturers to provide for the production in Australia of goods hitherto manufactured in Britain, as witness the example of Mr. Henry Ford in Geelong, Victoria. For the furthering of secondary industries as well as for convenience in the event of war, it is of paramount importance that we should have

Uniformity of Railway Gauges,
and it is the conviction of the League that this is an urgent matter. Each successive year we find each State extending its railways and hundreds of miles of these arteries are laid down each year, thus it becomes patent that the longer this essential unification of gauges is delayed, the more costly will be the undertaking. Notwithstanding the stupendous cost of such undertaking in America a few years ago, it was agreed to carry into effect the uniform gauge throughout that country. The unhampered flow of trade throughout the Commonwealth would result in internal development with cheaper freights and greater convenience generally, whilst on the question of transport the League's attitude towards

Nationalisation of Main Roads
is on all fours with its views regarding unified railway gauge. Influenced by the fact that the development of the natural resources of Australia depends so largely on good roads and that the main and trunk roads, where railway communication is non-existent, are vital in war as in peace, it is felt that the control by the Commonwealth is essential. This would throw the responsibility of maintenance on the Federal Government and then an emergency condition would be maintained and could be relied on.

As a concluding note the President touches on the matter of

Trade within the Empire,
and goes on to say if this were to become an accomplished fact, millions of pounds which find their way annually to foreign countries would circulate in the Empire to the benefit of the Empire generally.

THE HARVEY IRRIGATION AREAS.

The soldier settlers in the Harvey irrigation areas are pulling together to get combined relief from the difficult position they are in. They contend that the charges for irrigation water is excessive and prohibits them from being successful farmers. At present the rate is 7/6 per acre to be paid before the first watering and 2/6 per acre for each subsequent watering. By the time this article is published, a deputation will have waited on the controlling Minister requesting that the flat rate be charged per acre on all irrigable land, payments to be 2/6 per quarter. This would enable the dairymen to have five or six waterings during the summer of 1/2 or 1/3 of water, if not being the volume of water which is required but frequent light applications.

At present the dairymen is at disadvantage with the orchardist who at one big flooding can get sufficient moisture to last a much longer period owing to his trees being deep rooted.

Harvey diggers have given up the idea that dairying will pay on a butter fat basis and by forwarding through the local factories they obtain a starvation rate of 7d. per gallon for milk.

Matters are now well advanced for the establishment of a cooling plant which will enable the settlers to forward milk supplies to Perth for which they are guaranteed 1/- per gal. at the Harvey station. From this co-operative effort it is anticipated that a further 10 or 20 per gallon will be obtainable as a bonus.

Given proper facilities in Perth, receiving and handling the milk the new departure should place our Harvey comrades well on the road to affluence.

Exactly! Teacher: "Give me an example of heredity, Hommy."

Tommy: "Well, er, it's like this. If your grandfather didn't have any children, your father wouldn't have any, either, and neither would you."

Country Diggers!
When in town stay at "Dad" Fanning's Lodging House
(Late 48th Batt.)
149 Newcastle Street (near Beauroft Street)
Cleanliness assured Double & Single Rooms
Hot and Cold Baths

TELEPHONE A3547
The Bardwell-Clarks Studio
FOR HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE
Children's Photographs and Colored Work
A SPECIALITY
Artistic Enlargements
FROM ANY PHOTOGRAPH

Over
BON MARCHE, Hay St., Perth
Entrance: Opp. Govt. Savings Bank
VARIA.

R.S.L.—Your contributor “E.S.W.” has chosen a wide range topic in his article entitled “Should capital be conscripted during war periods?” Now there are many points which E.S.W. makes, and thus he produces an interesting discourse; yet, without desiring to be critical, I would like to debate some phases of his findings. In the first place, the writer assumes “that it is necessary and essential (that split is not mine) for man power to be conscripted during war.” That question mark, whether the fault of E.S.W.’s caligraphy or the lino. man’s neglect, saves the situation a little; as it throws some doubt on E.S.W.’s intention. Anyhow, it is not necessary, no, nor even essential for that matter (though I don’t quite get the point) for man-power to be conscripted. “Look at what the Aussies have done,” you ask of them; they’ll tell you they were far superior to any conscript army in any sector on either side—I’ve heard ’em.

Then fancy talking of conscripting wealth—oh! Mr. Editor, are you publishing red matter? Every socialist, who is really in fact a communist—(a small c, please, lino. man)—hates the word conscript. Couldn’t your able correspondent have said “public control of wealth”—you know, Sir, this may have far-reaching effects, so please do be careful.

Now, for the third and last time, “the only legitimate and practical method of making capital do its duty during war time is by taxation after it has accumulated under normal motives which work in peace.” This is a bit involved, in fact the only point I am concerned with is taxation. Now to my mind, and I am not biased, being stone-broke mostly, the taxation of wealth is going to do to-morrow what it did yesterday—damn industry. Example: the French Minister for Finance, M. Caillaux, has devised tax on wealth. I suspect he read E.S.W.’s article and that he should have waited for this issue. Now, M. Caillaux is a wise man, but the pen is not yet impotent. Well the fact is that this new tax will be levied on idle wealth such as art collections, jewels exceeding certain valuation: the source of attack is through insurance companies. Very nice on the face of it; but it won’t hold water. This will stem production, it will hinder the antique dealers to the extent of driving them out of business in many cases and will result in damage (in time) to our own pearling industry. Taxation of wealth is the death-knell to progress; it is the hobble which hinders production and which cripples every branch of industry.

The answer is simple of utterance and difficult of application—money should at all times be kept active and reproducing—in this sense it should be conscripted by the devious instruments (which could be invented to suit the occasion) to keep it moving. Hoarded wealth is the only unproductive wealth, and it would immediately follow that the financiers would take to investing in all kinds of obscure ways if it were proposed to conscript or to tax wealth.

Yet personally, I wouldn’t grudge the payment of a tax on a huge income—in fact it would be an enviable obligation, I fancy.

R.D.S.—I am unfortunately more given to condemnation than praise. I have been kicked in the neck so often that it perhaps has soured my soul. Until I read your article in the last issue of the “L.P.” examining those with who are trying to capitalise the sacrifices of our war dead, also the P-remier for his uncall for desecrating remarks, I thought I had slipped beyond redemption, but your criticism so caught my fancy that I am feeling now as the sinner must who had been saved. “I praise thee,” Mr. Editor, I subscribe to your faith, perhaps all the more staunchly because I left two brothers and many true comrades “over there.” Great Scott! Have these mercenary grab-alls no vision, no soul, that they cannot see anything in a monumental memorial to the dead but “unsightly piles of stone.” A dog, and perhaps many humans, can overlook the most beautiful landscape in the world without feeling the slightest emotion. So the critics of the monumental war memorial fail to see in it the wonderful and glorious vision of the souls of departed heroes. Stick to your guns, Mr. Listening Post.

G. V. Cross, of Kelmscott, writes:—
The article on conscription of wealth in war time in your August issue, concerns a matter on which the Kelmscott Branch
of the R.S.L. hold strong views, as we feel it is one that vitally affects all who serve in the future. At the 1924 congress we had on the agenda paper a motion on this subject and although supported by Congress it, apparently died. This year, rendered bold by the attitude of the Empire Congress, we have put the direct issue on the agenda paper and hope delegates where possible will be instructed by their Branches to give vigorous support and thereby show our local Executive that they wish the matter taken up in real earnest.

By advocating conscription of wealth we are not intending to tay down any hard and fast rule and certainly not that of the State taking over all industries at the beginning of a war and handing back such as survived to their former owners at the end thereof—this would still perpetuate old injustices. At present one gives both his life and a certain portion of his wealth—another gives but some of his wealth, for the extra taxation in war time is largely conscription of wealth, only not all is taken—one man serves while another the while builds up a fortune.

Preparation is made for war by the naval and military authorities and the same should be done by the financial governors, to endeavour to so arrange taxation, loans and levies that they may be justly apportioned, giving relief to one who serves and preventing war profits. Nothing devised in the hurry of war time has done anything to touch this, all it has done has been to raise money which the soldier or his widow has to pay off equally with one who never served at all.

In the same question is the recompense to those who serve and their dependents, for those who serve and their dependents, though soldiers for the time they are actually civilians and the allowance to wives and children should be based on civilian status (except the regular army).

Again, surely some means can be devised to cover the loss of skill during the absence of several years—there are, I think, a few of us who do not know cases in the last war, of men leaving and while away their juniors being promoted, and though they got their own jobs back on their return, they are well behind compared with those who stopped at home, and let us remember that it will always be necessary for many to stop even under conscription government.

Finally, sir, we hope that our delegate, having put our views before Congress, will bring himself so well supported that we can look forward with hope that the whole matter will be taken up by those in power, as being part and parcel of national preparation.
portance of Anzac Day by offering prizes for the best expository, informative, and imaginative essays written by children on the history and lessons of Anzac. The Quairading and districts sub-branch are following this splendid lead by presenting to the school children of the district three trophies, valued at $10, $5, and $2, as prizes for the best essays on "The Landing at Anzac and what it meant to Australia."

Notax.—"E.S.W." in his article "Should capital be conscripted during war?" published in your last issue, very ably stated his case and I agree with all he wrote except his concluding para., in which he argued that the only practical method of making capital do its duty in war periods is by taxation after it has accumulated under normal motives which work in peace. Wealth is not difficult to obtain during war and history discloses that the tightest financial pinch is always felt in post-war periods. If capital is unduly taxed during war, industry and natural progress is so retarded that the "cultural motives which work in peace" will be non-existent.

Strictly speaking, capital is not the property of the individual, but of the community, and in civilised countries this is very well understood. With his own capital a person may nominally have a large bank balance, but this asset is never lying idle at the bank; it is usually performing some public duty. I consider that both in times of strife and tranquility the less the natural flow of capital is retarded the better it will be for the community at large. Wealth must do its share just as surely as currents of air must flow towards a vacuum. To either conscript capital or unduly tax wealth would, in my opinion, have the same disastrous effect.

In the evening of the opening day of Congress (Sept. 30th), State President Rabbi Freedman, is giving a reception to delegates at the Soldiers' Institute. The Sister's Sub-Branch has been promised tea and a sufficiency of the refreshments and on this special occasion have promised not to include with the food quantities of epsom salts, camouflaged No. 9, tasteless" caster oil, whitehouse, and other delectable additions. The pulses will only be held at the express desire of the individual delegates.

R.S.—In your August issue you published a well-written and solid discourse on Conscription of Wealth during War Time. Unfortunately, the wide range of this comprehensive topic was covered by your contributors so great a degree that I find little scope to add comment either on the hand of pros., or of the cons. However, I have given the matter some thought and I feel that the principal involved in conscription voting is that the address may be justified by the exigencies of war strain: yet the result is such that in the aftermath, the avenue of conscription is denied of its proportions to such a degree that it is rotting.

There can be no doubt that the prime objection of the enactment of this scheme would be the inaptitude of "the powers that be" in controlling it, but when we have the other objection which does not exist, I mean the chaos which would follow, and it is this feature which is really more important than our first main objection. Consider the wealthy man who has profitably invested his capital and who would during war-time reap the benefit still. But who, with his innovation, is no longer able to mind his own business and finds that by mal-administration his fortune is depleted and that his assets are non-existent. The obligation of the Government would be obvious, it would have to make good from public funds a deficiency which would be far heavier on the taxpayer than any disability pension reparation.

Hitherto there has been taxation on war-time profits and there has been a large measure of success derived from various forms of taxation as provided by the Huey Government during the recent war. It has been argued that taxation obstructs progress and hinders investments of a productive nature; yet this has always been proved to be contrary-to fact unless the taxation has been grossly unreasonable. There are many firms who would place an embargo on all imported goods and yet who-squeal (in the language of the classics) if they are called upon to pay an adequate duty on the material they themselves import to make these goods. Yet although they would grumble under a load of wartime taxation, it is a "mony" they would still continue their respective industries.

Askari—What I like to know, Mr. Listening Post, is, why the diggers of this State (I may be making a mistake in not also including the other five States) go to the expense of conducting a central office with a State secretary and staff to attend to their wants and watch their interests, when it is so unnecessary? I am a careful reader of the dailies and weekly or, even to scanning the correspondence columns and it disgusts me to read so often statements being made by the State secretary in the name of returned soldiers. I know it can't be right, because I read this month three letters written by softgoods men of Perth in which they stated: "I venture to think that no one in this State is more in touch with the desires of the soldiers than myself." Get off the grass, Mr. State Secretary. Why are you wasting our time and money touring the State? Imshi, you foolish deluge to the State Executive! You all think you know something—but, you don't. Mr. Soft Goods is the oracle and the time you woke up so that you also could "venture to think" a little.
MONT ST. QUENTIN.

The most stupendous feat of the war is perhaps that which was carried through by the 26th and 28th Battalions at Mont St. Quentin. Already depleted of their personnel, these units ventured in broad daylight, without preliminary bombardment or covering fire, to capture this seemingly unassailable position. High in its commanding location, Mont St. Quentin was made almost impenetrable by reason of the maze of rusty wire entanglements which literally covered the slope up which the advance was made.

Barely six hundred men in the combined forces, worn by strenuous service in keeping the Hun on his last run in 1918, this handful of troops attempted this theoretically impracticable task. The site was valuable to the enemy for observation purposes, but his morale was shaky and these few men got through, got there and stayed there.

Well, the Second Division generally lost a few in sleep in this locality and many of their old comrades lay asleep in its environs; and so it is not surprising that they raised by subscription £1,000 in the field for the memorial recently unveiled.

We are glad to think of the impressive group which forms the monument, and the words of Marshal Foch were gratifying, not as a glorification of war, but as a mark of national appreciation. He said at the unveiling ceremony that the Australian attack of August, 1918, would rank as one of the finest feats of arms in a time of rich, innumerable deeds of heroism. The Marshal uttered words significant of his regard for the Australian troops, and, after saluting, he unveiled the memorial.

Sir Joseph Cook was present, having that morning placed a wreath on the Australian memorial tablet in the Amiens Cathedral, and in the opening ceremony at Mont St. Quentin he said that the bonds and memories uniting France and Australia would abide in the future, whatever influences tried to separate them. He concluded his remarks by paying tribute to the 2nd Division.

After a blessing had been asked by the Rev. P. P. Waddy, the sounding of the "Last Post" was followed by an impressive two minutes' silence. The ceremony concluded by a French military band playing the "Marseillaise" and "God Save the King." The beautiful wreaths which were placed on the memorial included one from the Commonwealth.

The inscription on the monument is as follows:—To the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Second Australian Division who fought in France and Belgium during 1916, 1917 and 1918.
YOU and YOU and YOU

We CAN’T supply anything from a needle to an anchor, but—we CAN print anything from a cigar band to a newspaper

Because of the high quality of our workmanship, our reasonable rates, and our fetish for turning our jobs “out to time,” WE ARE GROWING

Watch our Progress

IMPERIAL PRINTING CO. LTD., 70 King-Street, Perth
(The 100 per cent. Returned Soldier Firm)

SOLILIOQY.
(By “Monoped.”)

I usually flatter myself that I am comparatively immune from surprise: in fact I make a point of trying to take life with its vicissitudes, just as it comes along. In a mood perhaps more allied to the sentimental than the practical, I wandered homeward across the verdures of the old-world suburb Guildford. I was contemplating the expanse of green fields flanking the banks of the charming river which laces along through the red soil. You know the mood, don’t you? I hadn’t a mind for the hot meal Mrs. Monoped was serving up, I had no thought for the plants the young Monoped and their hound had rooted up, as I strolled homeward, swinging my hat in my hand. My path was crossed by the lengthened shadow of a foot traveller approaching me and as the sun was setting behind him, I could not discern the disturber of my reverie.

“Hat too small?” the harsh intruder quoth.

Now, have you ever encountered such a smashing reduction, to use a business expression. Now the gentleman in question is the most generous of men; he works for the old and poor, he spends hours thrashing out the problems of educating the war orphan, and yet... could he have omitted anything but that I was suffering from swelled head? I may state that I always wear my bonnet in its appropriate place now.

It is often claimed that idleness is the root of all evil, and I want to show you, that that is so; but I will not go so far as to say that although all evil may emanate from some form of idleness, all idleness is the cause of some evil. Now for a case in point. The other day Mrs. Monoped, Master Monoped and I went up the Darling Ranges for a breather. We had intended getting out at our favourite hill station, but changed our minds—being human—and went on to the next station. We got out and I sought the station master out and explained the position. He told me I had no right to change my mind, and anyhow if he were to excess my fares it would cost me sixpence a head booking fee, so if I really was going to walk back to my intrepid destination I had better crawl back, as he couldn’t be bothered taking my money. With that he turned his back on me and left to continue his routine. Now there are two aspects to this case—there is Colonel Hope’s and there is mine. Now, if I succumb to the conscience money stunts some day, am I to pay the excess booking fee or just the plain fare?

A friend of mine who is a music man seems to have made about as many hundreds since the war as I have ones. I wondered how this could have been until recently he dropped the old expression. “Time is money.” “Ah,” I said, “that is the reason for your prosperity—you’re always beating time!”

The Screening of “The Ten Commandments” in Launceston (Tasmania) recently convinced the public of the “moral effect” of these “moral” pictures. There has always been an undercurrent of feeling among readers of books, and seeers of screens, that no matter how immorally inclined a book or picture is, no matter how it ponders to the bestial of mankind, provided there is a “moral” to be found therein, the entertainment is worth the effort and expense. Now I am quite sure that when you see how the picture “The Ten Commandments” reacted on the proprietor of the hall where it was screened, you will agree that the Launceston people are justified in their opinion that the moral of the picture was not wanting. In a court case regarding the display of this film it transpired that the showman was so impressed with “The Ten Commandments” that he falsified his taxation returns and showed the attendances at 254 instead of 424. It appears that the picture was not explicit in defying the main feature of Commandment breaking and that is—do not get caught.

Bill: “Remember that dog I stole?”

Joe: “Yes.”

Bill: “Well, I tried two whole days to sell him, an’ no one offered more’n five shillings, so I went, like an honest man, an’ returned him to th’ ole lady what owned ’im and she guv a quid.”
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CONDUCTING MEETINGS: SUB-BRANCHES.

There seems to be an absence of uniformity in the ceremony of conducting a sub-branch meeting, as in some cases, a correspondent from Harvey informs us, the "desirable ceremonious silence of respect" is either deferred until the end of the business or omitted altogether. Ceremonies of a brief and impressive nature at the opening of the meeting is calculated to instill the sense of fellowship which goes far to ensure a fine teamwork effort in the subsequent conduct of business. We are indebted to the same source for advice of a recent sub-branch meeting which was very well attended and which was instrumental in detailing a petition to wait on the Minister for Lands in connection with the Harvey Irrigation Scheme, reported elsewhere.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A.J.K.—In preparing an argument to carry any project, you must be cognisant of some, at least, if not all, the pros as well as the cons. In the case in point it is argued that whereas memorials are desirable, they are a tribute to the service of all who participated in the Great War, as well as to the fallen. They stand for the ideals of those who worked assiduously in their respective avocations, both at home and on active service. Is it fitting, therefore, you ask yourself, that we may control our local memorial? As those who could not go to the war had their duties in the cause to perform, can those who went and thus cannot be claimed that those who stayed home, have the prior right to conduct your district concern on the account that it is partly your memorial. Again, did you as citizens, work to collect and build your memorial, and if so, how has it ever passed from your control? If, on the other hand, it was purely the work of non-soldiers, they who are responsible should be competent to continue to administer the result of their efforts. If it so happens that both civilians and ex-soldiers were working shoulder to shoulder, then let your duty to your local Government (Roads Board) guide you, and chief of all dig in and get solid representation on that Board. That is the real and right way—do not let us complain of the conduct of business, on the part of those we place in authority. If they do not please us and do their jobs faithfully, let us supplant them with our own folk. Space pressure precludes the inclusion of your verse.

SUB-BRANCH NOTES.

WEST PERTH SUB-BRANCH.

The Annual Meeting of the West Perth Sub-branch was held in the Soldiers' Institute recently. The membership has increased since last general meeting from 440 to 520, the credit of which is mostly due to the Departmental Secretaries for their keen interest in the welfare of the Branch and the League in general.

The Secretary, Mr. Williamson, presented his report which was rather brief on account of his having taken over his secretarial duties from Mr. Morrell on the 31st March last—a period of only four months. The report dealt with the various achievements of the Branch and its Committee.

The Roll of Honour at the G.P.O. is, after much correspondence and delay, to receive the coat of polish and general renovation that it undoubtedly requires. This matter has been one of contention for some considerable time, and, if the G.P.O. authorities were to take a pride in what their employees did in the Great War, the League would not have to be continually furthering the interests and feelings of the soldiers.

Confidence was obviously expressed in the late Committee as the election of officers was practically the return of those who functioned during the past years—President, H. S. Humphrey; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. F. J. McAdam and A. T. Thrush; Secretary, B. T. G. Williamson; Treasurer, C. Friel; Committee, Messrs. R. Marshall, E. F. Morris, L. A. Morrison, L. Parks, L. A. Robertson, J. W. Scott, A. Stewart, R. R. Tyler, and J. Williams; Auditors, Messrs. A. E. Clear and J. Sweeney. Six delegates were also elected to represent the Branch at Congress which meets in the near future.

Reference was made to the progress of the League in the Eastern States where buildings have been established or purchased as the League's own property. Adelaide has, for instance, purchased a hotel, where smoke socials can be held and the members are not under any alcoholic restrictions as we are in this State. At present, the Institute is let to the League at a "peppercorn" rental, one condition being that no liquor is to be sold or stored on the premises. Of course this is absolutely unsatisfactory when the "Digger" has his smoke social or Battalion Re-union. It appears to be a very fair question to bring before Congress.

Last Session of Parliament, a Select Committee was deputed to arrive at some conclusion with reference to War Patriotic Funds and their ultimate disposal. This Branch, as well as the public in general, are patiently awaiting a decision. There is a fair amount of rumour in circulation to the effect that the present Government have already decided and is expending the War Patriotic Fund on doles to the unemployed. If this report is correct, there should be room for a further select committee to inquire into the rights of any Government to interfere with that which is not theirs.

A letter has been received from Mr. Morrell, who is at present in England, dealing with his inquiries into Public Service and Soldier matters. Upon his return, the Civil Service of this State should be greatly benefited by the information concerning our brother organisations in "Blighty."

The incoming Committee, as previ-
If its good, BOANS have it, if BOANS have it, it’s good and at

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<td>20 Gallons</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Gallons</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Gallons</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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