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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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March 18, 1927.

THE LISTENING POST

Subscription: 3/6 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. The only articles admitted in this journal is embodied in the published minutes of Executive Meetings, and other items which are acknowledged as such in their text.

March 18, 1927.

EXPLOITING THE LEAGUE.

Recent happenings, such as the squabble, involving the resignation of a couple of prominent League officials in New South Wales, as a protest against that State Executive's attitude regarding the boosting of an objectionable Yankee film, and the abuse of the A.I.F. uniform in the streets of Perth, in order to advertise a picture shown here a few weeks ago, indicate how careful the League should be to avoid exploitation at the hands of the commercial publicity men.

Briefly, this is how the New South Wales incident occurred. At the last Congress, the N.S.W. delegate asked Congress to lend its support to an arrangement entered into by the N.S.W. branch with the distributors of a certain film. This agreement meant the League's co-operation in a huge advertising "stunt" and certain funds were to be raised to provide motor cars and other vehicles for mailed and distributed "stock". The "stock" was a worthy one, the means to be adopted were regarded as dubious, specially as the picture to be advertised was "The Big Parade," and Congress entirely turned down the proposal. Nevertheless, the N.S.W. branch—apparently the branch was already committed to the distributors—decided to override Congress and go on with the scheme, thereby provoking the resignations referred to, but the distributors withdrew from the agreement.

We in Western Australia are not directly concerned with the N.S.W. branch's action attempted to override Congress. That is a matter living between these bodies themselves. What one does object to is the attempt to harness the Digger to the triumphal car of the Hollywood producer and his agent, the local distributor. A good deal has been said both for and against the American films, and we have learned from official sources that a great deal of matter has to be exercised by the Federal Censor, before they can be shown to the Australian public. But there are other objectionable features that the Censor cannot eliminate—the insidious anti-British propaganda, their inherent vulgarity, their thinly-veiled sala-
STATE EXECUTIVE MEETINGS. 17/2/27.


Apologies were received from Messrs. Cornwell and Margolin.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Mellor applied for leave of absence for six weeks, owing to being engaged on Diggers' Fair. Leave of absence was granted accordingly.

Federal Correspondence.—Re S. Parode: The Federal Executive forwarded a communication from the British Empire Service League, showing an extract from a letter received from S. Parde, of Round Hill via Moore, dealing with the settlement of the land of ex-Imperial soldiers. Moved Mr. Watt, seconded Mr. Lennon, that the State Secretary endeavour to assist Mr. Parode in the direction desired.

Carried.

Firebreaks Along Railway Line.—A letter was read from the Minister for Railways, stating that the Department was prepared to do in connection with the burning of firebreaks along the railway lines. The letter was received and the State Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the letter to the Beverley sub-branch.

Experimental Vineyards.—A letter was received from the Minister for Agriculture, stating that investigations are being made with a view to ascertaining the most suitable site available for the establishment of an experimental vineyard, and that when the information comes to hand, it will be decided whether provision may be made in next year's estimates. The letter was received and it was decided that a copy be forwarded to those concerned.

Soldier Settlers' Conference.—The State Secretary submitted the replies of various sub-branches to whether a soldiers' conference should be held this year. Out of 26 replies received, 19 sub-branches were in favour of the conference, and suggested a centre in the South-West. Moved Mr. Yeates, seconded Mr. Bader, that the Soldier Settlers' Conference be held this year at Bunbury, in the first week in April. Carried.

Temporary Appointment Lequeuve Lighthouse.—The State Secretary read a wire received from the Broome sub-branch, which stated that an illiterate half-caste had been appointed light-keeper for a temporary period of four months at Lequeuve, when a suitable returned soldier had been available.

The State Secretary explained that enquiries had been made at the Department, and that they had obtained the most suitable man, but owing to the distance between Lequeuve and Broome, it would not be to the best interests of the Department to employ another man. The Federal Executive had been communicated with, but no satisfactory result had been obtained. It was decided that the Secretary's action be endorsed and that he continue to protest against the action of the Department.

Promotion in Education Department.—In connection with the complaint made by a returned soldier, in connection with the promotion in the Education Department, the Minister for Education explained that it would not be possible now to upset arrangements after so many years had passed. It was decided that the letter be received, and the matter concerned advised.

Land Committee.—Colonel R. F. Fitzgerald was appointed to the Land Committee, vice Mr. A. N. McDonald (resigned).”

Sub-Branch Appeal for Relief.—In connection with the recent decision of the Executive, that appeals for relief for sub-branches be forwarded to the Executive for confirmation, the Railway Workshops sub-branch wrote protesting against the action of the Executive, giving the opinion that the matter should have been decided by Congress. It was decided that the letter be received and the sub-branch be advised that they can include the question on the agenda paper for the next annual Congress.

Application for Membership by M. J. Bercovitch.—This man claimed to be an ex-soldier of the Russian Army and requested permission to join the League. No satisfactory documentary evidence was forthcoming as to his eligibility, and on the motion of Mr. Bader, seconded by Mr. Nye, it was decided that the State Secretary request the British Empire Service League to endeavour to have investigations made into this man's bona fides.

Employment of ex-Patients from T.B. Institutions.—In connection with the resolution of the 11th Annual Congress concerning the employment of patients from departmental T.B. institutions, a letter was read and received from Mr. L.W. F. Harvey, Secretary of the W.A. branch of the T.B. Soldiers' and Soldiers' Association of Australia. He stated that it was not desirable to push the matter contained in the resolution, and it was decided that no further action be taken, and that a copy of the Association's letter be sent to the Federal Executive for their information.

Preference Policy.—The Perth sub-branch forwarded a copy of a resolution carried at their recent meeting, asking that candidates for all Parliamentary elections be asked to state definitely their attitude towards the policy of preference to ex-service men. As this has been the practice in the past, it was decided on the motion of Mr. Lennon, proposed by Mr. Nye, that the same practice be observed on this occasion.

Nominations for B.E.S.L. Conference.—The State President read a wire received from the Victorian State branch, stating that the State conference had enthusiastically and unanimously decided to ask all States to nominate Sir John Monash as Australia's representative to the next Biennial conference of the British Empire Service League. The Queensland State branch also forwarded a wire protesting against the unconstitutonal procedure suggested by Victoria. Moved Mr. McAdam, seconded Mr. Riley, that the Victorian State branch be advised that the nominee from this State branch had already been decided upon. Carried.

Preference Report.—The report of the committee appointed to investigate certain phases of the State President's annual report dealing with preference,
Legislative Assembly Elections

Diggers!

Ask your Candidate if he places "Preference to Unionists" before "Preference to Soldiers."

Work and Vote for the
United and Country Party Candidates

Their Policy is "Preference to Soldiers"

Polling Day March 26

Authorised by Allan N. McDonald, Campaign Director, 168 St. George's Terrace, Perth
which had been deferred from the previous meeting, was then considered by the Committee. Moved Mr. Humphrey, seconded Mr. Philip, that this report be forwarded to the Federal President for his comments, and when the comments are received, the matter be again referred to the Preference Committee for their further report. Carried.

Expulsion of C. L. Small.—The N.S.W. branch forwarded information stating that Mr. C. L. Small, No. 2257, 50th Battalion, had been expelled from the League, for being guilty of conduct unbecoming to a gentleman and a member of the League. The letter was received.

Employment of Disabled Men.—In this connection, information had been prepared by the Employment Officer, showing the names of disabled men, unemployed, their disability, and degree of disability, etc. Mr. A. G. Wright, Secretary of the Maimed and Limbless Men's Association, attended the meeting to express his Association's views on this matter. After listening to Mr. Wright, it was decided, that the report of Mr. Riley, seconded Mr. Yeates, that further discussion be deferred until the next meeting. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Wright for attending the meeting and explaining the position from the point of view of his Association.

Reports.—State Secretary: The State Secretary read the report of the activities of the office for the preceding fortnight. The report was received and adopted.

Art Union Committee: The State Secretary reported on behalf of the Art Union Committee, and stated that No. 6 Art Union had been launched with 50,000 subscribers at 2s. Od. and that 14,000 tickets had already been distributed. The report was received and adopted.

Amelioration: The trustees reported that 132 applicants had been assisted during the last two months, at an expenditure of £134 2s. 10d. Forty-three of these were members of the Perth sub-branch, and the trustees desired to know whether the Perth sub-branch was in a position to extend relief to their own members. The report was received and adopted, and it was decided that the Perth branch be communicated with, as desired by the trustees.

Anzac Day Committee: The State Secretary read the report of the Anzac Day Committee meeting, held on February 17, of detailed arrangements which were being made for the celebration of Anzac Day this year. The report was received and adopted.

D.M.O. Repatriation Department: The State Secretary reported verbally in connection with the action taken by the Committee in this connection, and dealt with the case of a patient in the Repatriation Ward at the Perth Hospital, concerning whom certain allegations were made against the D.M.O. The report was received and the action of the State Secretary endorsed, and the Committee was empowered to continue its investigations.

Finance Committee: The report of the Finance Committee meeting, held on February 2, 1927, was received and adopted.

Land Committee: Mr. Shaw delivered the report of the Land Committee in connection with the cases of Jengjins and Boyce, of Moora. Boyce had written to each member of the Executive requesting his co-operation towards the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the acquisition of properties on the Walbing Road, Moora. The Committee reported having perused the files at the Department, and recommended that the application for a Royal Commission be not supported. On the motion of Mr. Yeates, seconded Colonel Fitzgerald, the report was received and adopted.

Literature (Repatriation Hospitals): The Rev. C. L. Riley reported having, in company with the members of the committee appointed for the purpose, interviewed the Deputy Commissioner for Repatriation, and resultant upon the information received, it was decided that no further action be taken in connection with the provision of "smokes" and literature.

Preference: Attention was drawn to an article in the "West Australian," of February 16, in which Sir James Mitchell in the course of his policy speech at Nor-
Caterers to all the Leading Clubs and Hotels in Perth

W.A. FISH COMPANY LIMITED

Wholesale & Retail Fish Merchants

Shops at 131 and 137 Barrack Street, 481 Wellington Street, 116 William Street, and City Markets, Perth

General Manager: Jim Gunn (Late 28th Batt. A.I.F.)

March 18, 1927.

THE LISTENING POST

Fish Delivered to any Part of the State

tham, had stated that work would be provided for everyone and every individual would be treated on his merits, without preference of any kind. Moved Mr. Humphrey, seconded Mr. Lennon, that the State Secretary be instructed to address a letter to Sir James Mitchell, pointing out the report of his policy speech, and requesting to be advised of his attitude towards preference to Returned Soldiers. Carried.

Club Committee: Mr. Tyler delivered an interim report on behalf of the Club Committee.

Case of McGregor: Mr. Nye, reported in connection with the case of Mr. McGregor and stated that an interview had taken place with the Minister for Justice, and action was now being taken for suitable employment to be obtained for McGregor, should his sentence be commuted.

R.S.L. Co-operative Trading Co.: Mr. McAdam reported that the R.S.L. Co-op. would not pay dividends this year, as a loss had been made in trading. The annual meeting would take place on Friday, February 23, 1927.

Commonwealth Dried Fruits Board: Mr. Yeates was congratulated on his re-appointment to the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Board.

Federal President: Rabbi Freedman, seconded Mr. Riley, that in view of the splendid services rendered by the Federal President (Capt. Dyett) to the cause of the ex-members of the A.I.F. and all ex-members of the Imperial Forces settled in Australia during the many years of his occupancy of the position of General President, and in appreciation of his assistance and successful efforts to infuse the League with a high national and imperial spirit, this branch make representations to the Federal Authorities that public recognition be accorded Captain Dyett for his services. Carried.

2/3/27.

Present—Messrs. Collett, Riley, Freedman, McAdam, Philip, Shaw, Watt, Tyler, Yeates, Wedd, Bader, Marqolin, Lennon, Fitzgerald. An apology was received from Mr. Cornell.

S. Pardoe.—Mr. McAdam reported that this man, since writing to the British Empire Service League, had been allotted a block of land.

"The Big Parade."—The Federal presi-
dent forwarded a communication, stating that he had misinterpreted the letter received from the president of the New South Wales branch, in assuming that the executive of that branch had reversed its decision concerning this matter. What actually happened was that the picture company concerned withdrew the offer involved. The letter was received.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Longmore was granted leave of absence for six weeks, owing to urgent private business.

Invitations.—The Waroona Sub-branch extended an invitation for representatives to attend their smoke-social on Saturday, March 4. The matter was left in the hands of the State president to arrange.

No. 6 District Council desired as many members of the executive as possible, and especially the Land Committee, to attend a meeting to be held at Herne Hill on March 4. Moved by Mr. Philip, seconded by Mr. Tyler, that the Land Committee, accompanied by Mr. McAdam, attend this meeting. Carried.

Armadale Sub-Branch extended an invitation to representatives of the executive to their smoke social, to be held on Friday, March 4. The matter was left in the hands of the State president to arrange.

Kulin Sub-branch requested the attendance of executive officers at their next meeting and smoke social, to be held on March 20. Colonel Fitzgerald stated that he may possibly be in Kulin on that date, and would advise definitely later.

Williams Sub-branch requested executive representation at their reunion, to be held towards the end of March, asking the executive to arrange a suitable date. The matter was left in the hands of the State president.

West Guildford Sub-branch stated that they intend holding a social evening on the 7th April, for the purpose of increasing the membership, and requested the attendance of an executive member. Mr. Shaw offered to attend. The matter was left in the hands of the State president to arrange.

Employment Disabled Men.—Discussion on this matter had been deferred from the last meeting.

Guildford Electors

on

SATURDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1927

vote

PARKER 1

for

Parliament

Progress and Prosperity

Authorised by A. Henderson, James Street, Guildford

"Patronise our Advertisers and mention this Journal."
A letter from the Perth Sub-branch was read and received, suggesting a meeting of the returned soldier members of the Chamber of Manufactures be called for the purpose of discussing the employment of disabled soldiers.

The Employment Officer submitted a further report in this connection, suggesting, inter alia, that the Commissioner of Railways be approached with the object of providing employment for disabled men as guards on level crossings, and also the authorities concerned at West Australian ports for the establishment of disabled men as watchmen and patrolmen on the wharves.

Moved by Mr. Lennon, seconded by Mr. Watt, that a sub-committee of three be appointed to consider the subject matter of Perth Sub-branch letter, and the Employment Officer’s report, which was deferred from the last meeting, taking into consideration the question of the basic wage as affecting disabled men. Rabbi Freedman, Messrs. Watt and Lennon, were appointed, with power to act.

Anzacs Day.—A letter was received from the Railway Workshops Sub-branch, in which they asked the executive to receive a deputation which wished to ascertain the reason why the deputation appointed by Congress to wait upon the Premier, had not functioned. Messrs. Kane, Connolly, Gibson, and Lovell addressed delegates, and expressed the opinion that the executive had been lax in this matter.

It was pointed out that the first request had been made to the Premier on the 3rd November, and that he now desired the deputation to interview the Minister for Railways on the subject. Arrangements had been made for the deputation to meet the Minister immediately on his return from Geraldton. The delegation was thanked, and assured of the executive’s prompt attention to this matter.

War-caused Kleptomania.—The Assistant State Secretary reported that a returned soldier who was an accepted war-caused kleptomanic, and who had been sentenced to five months’ imprisonment for stealing, had now been discharged, and admitted to “Leomos” for treatment.

Mining Boards.—The Assistant State Secretary reported that, in the appointment of a Central and District Mining Board by the Minister for Lands, soldier representation had not been granted, as was the case of the Prospecting Board.

The Minister had been communicated with, and had replied, stating that when the Bill was introduced in Parliament to provide for this Board, it was promised that nominees of the Board would be representative of the prospecting and mining industry essentially.

As there were no returned soldier prospectors’ associations to whom he could appeal, he had to select men actually engaged in the industry. As far as the League could ascertain there was only one soldier representative, he being on the Kalgoorlie district board. A suggested reply was submitted to the Executive for their confirmation, to which they agreed and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Minister.

Repatriation Investigation.—The Secre-
tary reported that information had been received from the Federal Executive, that Major Ryan, a member of the Repatriation Commission is proceeding to Perth to personally investigate a special case reported by the Executive.

Constable Bake (Pinjarra).—The State President reported that he had personally dealt with this matter and submitted to the Executive a suggested reply to the sub-branch, in which it was stated that no useful purpose would be served by proceeding further with the matter. The Executive agreed to the reply being sent, and the action of the State President was endorsed.

Art Union (Narembeen).—The Narembeen sub-branch submitted particulars of the proposed art union in compliance with the previous Executive resolution. It was decided that the sub-branch be communicated with and it be pointed out to them that the suggested distribution of the money would not allow the venture to be a financial success, and that it would not be advisable to conduct their art union during the currency of the present State Executive venture, and that the State Secretary also make certain suggestions for the improvement of their scheme, pointing out the non-success of recent country art unions.

Newdegate Cup.—The State President reported that while at Collie a suggestion had been made that a cheque accompany the Newdegate Cup each year. It was decided to reply to Collie and suggest that they bring the matter up for consideration at the State Congress.

Reports.
State Secretary: The Assistant State Secretary read a report on the operations of the Executive office for the preceding fortnight. He dealt with the matter concerning soldier representative on the Discharged Soldier Settlement Board during the absence from the State of Mr. Throssell. He pointed out that he had approached the Controller, who had stated that it was not considered necessary to appoint a deputy because Mr. Throssell’s absence would only be for a short period. Moved Mr. Watt, seconded Mr. Lennon, that in the opinion of this Executive, in the interests of soldiers on the land, which it represents, it is advisable that on all occasions a deputy be appointed during the absence of the soldier’s representative on the Discharged Soldiers’ Land Settlement Board. Carried.

Employment Bureau: The report of the operations of the Employment Bureau for the month of February, was received, showing a total number of positions filled of 142.

Institute Buildings: The Secretary read a report of the Committee appointed to meet the trustees of the Institute Buildings, for the purpose of securing a greater measure of control by the Executive over the buildings. The report stated that two meetings had been held and that the trustees were favourably disposed to the suggestion put forward by the Committee. It was recommended that the Executive authorise the despatch of letters to each organisation concerned, setting out the reasons for the suggested departure from the existing agreement with the trustees, recommending its abrogation and the conclusion of the new agreement direct with the Government of the State. The Executive agreed to the course suggested.

Land Committee: Mr. Watt reported on behalf of the Land Committee on the visit they made to the Bateman Estate. The report was received. He also submitted a letter from Mr. McGinity, of Peel Estate, concerning classification of soils. He also submitted one from the Spearwood sub-branch, in which they expressed dissatisfaction with the decisions of the Re-valuation Boards, and requested the Land Committee to receive a delegation from the sub-branch to discuss the matter. The Secretary was instructed to arrange a suitable date for the delegation to meet the Land Committee.

Engineers’ Association: A letter was read from the Engineers’ Association applying for the use of the Institute for a smoke social on March 28, asking if same was available, and if alcoholic liquor was permissible. The letter was referred to the House Committee for consideration.

General Sir Harry Chauvel: The President stated that General Chauvel would be visiting Perth shortly, and he had invited him to lunch at the Institute as the guest of the Executive, but unfortunately Sir Harry Chauvel had advised that he did not have a day available while in Perth.

When in town

Secure your fruit supply from

A “Jack” Michael

(Late 11th Bn.)

Barrow

In front of east end Boans Ltd.

Wellington Street

Perth

R.S.L. ART UNION.

State Secretary Benson reports that the R.S.L. art union is progressing very satisfactorily, there being a keener demand for early tickets than has been recorded in previous consultations. The League has satisfied its clients that it can “deliver the goods”; the price money for the previous consultations having been paid in full, and there is little doubt that the present one will be fully subscribed. The profits are to go towards the fund for the erection or purchase of a soldiers’ club.

Legislative Assembly Elections

Support the Collier Government and

Vote Longmore

POLLING DAY, MARCH 26TH

Authorised by C. Longmore, Perth.

Imperial Printing Co., Ltd.—This State’s Most Progressive Printers.
Druids, and if their political colour, we wish them luck.

C.

of thanks to March -ings. Ernie was a handsome fellow, his fellow employees at the "Cuttie, Old Boy." are submitting their names to the election of being called up or to move a vote and prior to his last lingering able presentation on his departure.

The Rev. J. Hamish McKenzie, M.A., LL.B., has recently been appointed organiser to the Boy Scouts Association in this State. With extensive experience of this class of work in England and Queensland, both in connection with church extension work and juvenile organisations, Mr. McKenzie's appointment should make a progressive step in the history of the Scout Movement. Educated at Pembroke College and Cambridge, he had a brilliant scholastic career and obtained his university "blue." He is keenly interested in youth welfare and migration. The reverend gentleman served in France during the war and his six sons all paid the supreme sacrifice in that holocaust of the Western front. He is one of the finest men we have met and a citizen of whom the Empire can feel justly proud.

Down in Perth last week, purchasing some horseflesh for his farm at Lake Brown, was Jack Mulqueeny. Jack, we are pleased to record, has had a successful year and is now well on the road to prosperity. He is a great worker in his district and vows that he will toil for the League until called to the Great Unknown.

Off to Canberra to ask the Duke "if he can keep one down," is Captain Wally "Bob" Blair, of the Railway Department.

A visitor to the city during the month was surveyor Campbell Shaw, of the Lake View gold mine.

Timekeeping in the Whoop-Whoop district somewhere for the Main Road Board is Major Jim Croly, of the 11th. Jim's stock of Sunday school yarns and his natural wit, is no doubt an acquisition to some fortunate gang of toilers.

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Good Cheap Fruit always procurable from J. Brown's Fruit Barrow
Opposite Padbury's Buildings, in Wellington St. (off Forrest Place)

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Assembly Elections Saturday, March 26
8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SCADDAN FOR LEEDERVILLE

Mr. Scaddan claims your support as a Champion of Preference to Returned Soldiers

TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS to enable workers (Salary and Wage-earners) to reside in their own homes in healthy surroundings.

WORKERS' HOMES for the thrifty. Mr. Scaddan, as Treasurer, found £500,000 in less than three years for this purpose, and beyond a PROMISE of a modest £50,000 by Mr. Collier, not a penny of additional capital has been found by any other Treasurer.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY for EDUCATING CHILDREN in the higher standards, whether residing near the RAILWAY or TRAMWAYS.

Encouragement of Secondary Industries to reduce the heavy drain by importations from Eastern, Australia, and elsewhere.

VOTE SCADDAN 1

(Authorised by John Hewson, 38 Angove-street, North Perth.)

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Our Advertisers give Preference—Do you? Mention this Journal.
An excellent type of pushing Digger is Frank K. Davison, of Sydney, who has just spent a month's vacation with his people in Perth. Whilst yet in his teens, he soldiered with the 4th Field Ambulance and on his return from the war joined Colonel Tilney's staff at the Repat. Desiring to rise higher than clerking would permit, he studied in spare time, for a journalistic career, writing many clever, humorous war skits which appeared in this journal, for practice. Four years ago he threw up his job and left for that mecca of Australian journalism—Sydney—where he battled hard for a place in the sun. During the first 12 months, Frank existed on a very meagre fare—the cards seemed stacked against him; but at last recognition of his talent came and Frank was installed as a full-blown reporter on the "Daily Guardian." After two years at this exciting occupation, further advancement came, and to-day the subject of this par is on the editorial staff of the paper, with, we conjecture, an eye on the editorial chair. Frank is a good fellow and deserves good things.

Spending a short vacation in Perth during the month was Jim Watt, of Ajana. Jim, who served with the 12th Battalion and 14th Light Horse, from the "landing" until the Armistice, was at one time a member of the State Executive of the League.

Another Digger seen in Perth lately, who was also a prominent member of the State Executive, is Mr. Robson. "Robby" is now the owner of a flourishing business at prosperous Koorda.

Left during the month, on his return East, Harry Kelly, once prominent in the Mt. Lawley branch and at one time assistant engineer of the Perth City Council. It will be remembered that after acting as City Engineer for some time, he was superseded by an importation, which caused a stir in League circles. He resigned from the council as a protest, and has since done well, both at Katoomba where he designed the soldiers' memorial hall, and at Parkes, where he does the Shire Council engineering and architectural work and conducts a lucrative private practice.

Humorous.

A humorist was once asked if he had ever been to Cork. He said he had not, but he had seen many drawings of it.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL.

All the designs for the Australian War Memorial at Canberra would involve too much expense, and the Board of Management have selected two architects, who submitted designs, to collaborate to prepare a worthy design. The Board has decided to adopt the following passage from Thucydides as epitomising the purpose of the war memorial's existence:—"They gave their lives. For that public gift they received a praise which age and tomb will render most glorious—not so much the tomb in which they lie, but that in which their fame survives to be remembered for ever when occasion comes for word or deed."

MAKING OF POPPIES IN AUSTRALIA.

At the last Federal Congress of the League, it was decided that in future, poppies for Armistice Day should be Australian-made, and the Federal President is now asking for quotations for the supply of small poppies, large poppies and poppy wreaths. Further particulars can be obtained from the State Secretary.
POLITICAL CANDIDATES AND PREFERENCE TO RETURNED SOLDIERS.

As has previously been the case, all candidates for Parliament have been circularised by the League, asking them to define their attitude towards preference to returned soldiers, and the following questions were submitted:

1. Are you in favour of preference to returned soldiers?
2. Are you prepared to give the above your entire support in Parliament?
3. Are you prepared to investigate and place before the House any individual case of alleged injustice to returned soldiers, that may be brought before your notice.

At date of going to press, replies have been received from the following candidates, the response being in substance and not in detail.


Leslie Craig: No. 1, Yes; No. 2 and 3, “To be left to my discretion and common sense.” He is a member of Returned Maimed and Limbless Men’s Association. Fred Withers: “My attitude will be that adopted by the Party I represent, viz., the Labour Party, as in the past.” Geo. J. Lambert: “On all questions affecting returned soldiers, I will do my best to further their interests.” Mr. J. Kennedy: “I have, during my term in Parliament, always looked after the returned men’s interests.” H. Millington: “I recognise it as a responsibility of Federal and State Governments to do their utmost for all those who have been incapacitated owing to war service, and to assist those who are partially incapacitated.” No. 3, Yes. J. J. Kenneally; Similar to Mr. Millington, stating further: “Returned men who are physically or pecuniarily out of work do not require preferment to other Australian citizens.”

Later replies will be included in the columns of the daily press.

SUB-BRANCH ART UNIONS.
Some Good Advice.

There has been a movement of late amongst sub-branches of the League towards raising money for the needs, by the conducting of art unions. The object is always a laudable one and the energy displayed by officials commendable.

We are not concerned in this article with the question of the morality of art unions, and confess to the soft impeachment of occasionally indulging in a little “flutter,” with no qualms of conscience: but we are concerning ourselves with the likelihood—or otherwise—of the success of these ventures.

Perhaps if the distribution of tickets took place only in the immediate district a wisely conducted consultation may be successful, but unfortunately, most of these consultations are more ambitious. A large prize distribution is decided upon (pro rata, of course, fortunately) and tickets are sent to persons and organisations all over the State, and sometimes out of the State, with a circular letter requesting the recipients to do their best to sell them. The promoters having as they think, greased the wheels, expect the vehicle to return with a bountiful harvest. Then the trouble commences: many of the recipients are annoyed, and either send the tickets back or burn them, and it is invariably found that practically all the few tickets sold have been bought in the immediate sub-branch district. There is nothing so humiliating as to advertise a prize list which is only a shadow of that suggested on the ticket. It lowers the standard of the locality, and not only injures the sub-branch concerned, but casts a slur on the whole of the League.

The success of the large State branch art unions prompt sub-branches to try and emulate them. There are many factors which help to make the State venture successful, which do not operate with those of the sub-branch, the details of which we do not intend to discuss here.

Our advice to sub-branches about to raise funds through the medium of an ambitious art union, is—don’t.

Father (who has taken his daughter to the theatre): “I’m sorry I brought you, now, Theo. This is hardly a play for a girl of your age.

Daughter: “Oh, I don’t mind it, dad! I’ll probably live up a bit before the end!”

THE THIEF OF TIME. Such is procrastination. Time slips by and you continually postpone the duty of making a WILL until one day it will be too late, and procrastination will thus have enabled you to defeat your own wishes. Think of the future but act in the present. Call or write to-day and ask our advice regarding the provisions of your WILL.

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Try the Imperial Printing Coy., Ltd., 70 King Street, Perth—100 per cent. Returned Soldiers.
My dear nephews and nieces,

Helping the human race is rather a thorn-set problem, yet, as the Buddhists say, through suffering one acquires merit. Indeed, if suffering is the royal road to preferment, I certainly have qualified for the O.B.E. (an unchristian friend of mine assures me that these letters stand for The Ordure of the British Empire) during these past few sad weeks. On the first place, I have received a most uncalled-for letter from my niece Amyrillis. She assures me of betraying confidence, and putting the whole world wise to her love affairs. Then, the other day, a hefty East Perth footballer called on me. I was out at the time, but the office boy assures me that he must have been a shell shock case. He was keeping a very convulsive grip upon a stock whip. He informed the office boy that he hated the taste of garlic, and he announced himself as Stephon. To cap it all Amyrillis and her mother cut me dead in Hay-street yesterday afternoon. That is what I get for trying to help people out of the more difficult times. I see people in the chaste pages of the "Listening Post," but what did make the iron enter into my soul was a very hurtful letter from one who signs himself, "Your——Nephew.

"I am glad to perceive that Mr. Editor has managed to find a dear, kind "flat" to perpetuate that now aged bull. I don\'t know your profession, but I do know you are no dairyman, as an experienced man to put the whole bags."

"Assures me that these letters stand for the Peelite who, acting on the advice of the Group Foreman, sowed his land with pollard (and as the politicians say) he was so pleased with his success that he is now trying to devise a means of growing whisky melons. Have you any suggestions to offer?"

**CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.**

The Brisbane sub-branch sought the opinion of Mr. B. E. Moleworth, M.A., an eminent lecturer on economics and director of the Workers\' Tutorial Classes, Brisbane, on the subject of the conscription of wealth, as well as men, in war-time. We append Mr. Moleworth\'s views.

"It seems to me that conscription of wealth in war-time would certainly be a just measure. But the economics of the matter have to be considered. From the point of view of economics, I consider that in the long run, the conscription of wealth would be more economically sound than the present methods of financing a war. As things are at present, wars are financed by loans. The bulk of the wealth loaned to the Government is from wealthy individuals or wealthy institutions, such as banks and insurance companies. Thereafter for an indefinite number of years the community as a whole has to pay interest to this wealthy section. There is thus a continuous transference of wealth from the community as a whole to a section. This, in the long run, has ramifications which together assist the concentration of wealth in the hands of a minority, which is neither economically nor socially good for the community.

"On the other hand, there would be economic difficulties in the way of the sudden conscription of wealth. A great part of the wealth is not in liquid form. The Government requires at the moment, liquid assets. If a large amount of property were placed on the market at one time, values would rapidly fall. Nevertheless, this is a difficulty which could be got over by careful arrangements with banks and other financial institutions."

"There is also this to consider—that if it were definitely decided that, in the event of war, wealth should be conscripted, the wealthy would think twice before they declared themselves in favour of a war. As things are, of course, the wealthy section of the community undoubtedly has a greater influence than other sections."

**PARENTAL DELINQUENCY.**

"He was a dog
But he stayed at home,
And guarded the family night and day.
He was a dog
That didn\'t roam,
He lay on the porch or chased the stray—
The tramps, the hen away;
For a dog\'s true heart for that household beat,
At morning and evening, in cold and heat.
He was a dog.
He was a man
And didn\'t stay
To cherish his wife and his children fair.
He was a man
And every day
His heart grew gallous, its love-beats rare,
He thought of himself at the close of day.
And, cigar in his fingers, hurried away.
To a club, the lodge, the store, the show,
But—he had a right to go, you know! He was a man."

(From "Boyology," by H. W. Gibsop.)
The "Bolsh" in the China Shop

Liberty of speech and its corollary, an unshackled press, have always been essential features of modern democracy, but such features have a tendency to become curiously distorted. There are in our midst, certain folk whose warped intellect permits them to see nothing but wrong or sinister intent in our dealings with foreign peoples. Their own country is always wrong or sinister. Not only is it their way right. Believing in universal brotherhood, they expend so much brotherly love upon the truculent foreigner, that they have nothing but virulent hostility to spare for their own countrymen who employ them, for the soldiers of their own race behind whose bayonets they would shuck at the first hint of danger. Respectable journals print their vapourings in full, and give them a prominence altogether in excess of their significance. Papers of the type that specialise in offal, and mistake muck-raking for broad-mindedness, feature them in large type, and form the chief vehicle for the expression of their distorted point of view. The free institutions of our British democracies allow full scope for the publication of their verbal fireworks, and, as they, for the most part, mistake eccentricity for originality, cussedness for conscience, and disloyalty for impartiality, there is little that will be their attitude on any public question. They are always to be found ranged on the side of the British Empire's enemies, and to them, every war is a capitalistic scheme for the accumulation of wealth while honest workers are being slain. Consequently, it is not surprising that the cabled announcement of the dispatch of troops and warships to threaten Shanghai has provoked wails of protest from the red, the yellow, and the green—and these shandy papers are of every hue.

Mr. F. Britten Austin, the well-known English journalist and story-writer, has briefly summed up the situation in China. After emphasising the seriousness of the task confronting the Imperial Government, he writes:

"It has, of course, become obvious that the furious storm of Chinese nationalism is directed exclusively at us. It is British trade that has been deliberately paralysed over the whole of Southern and Central China. British subjects are exclusively selected for mob outrage. It was the British concession at Hankow which alone was attacked, and the British flag alone which was hoisted up. As for the trilling incidents, the interests of every other nation are immune. Admitting that a propaganda-inflamed Chinese 'Nationalism' has decided to make an end of the foreign devil, it is equally obvious that such discrimination is anomalous and utterly unjustified.

"Save when the action of Germany and Russia compelled us to acquire the long since-relinquished base of Wei-hai-Wei, Britain has never sought territorial aggrandisement in China. Our interests in that vast country have been merely those of peaceful commerce, and for generations British and Chinese merchants have dealt with one another in mutual high esteem. If we, conjointly with other nations, have established our trading depots in concessions or settlements, it was merely because such extra-territorial areas alone afforded the security without which trade was impossible. The fact has been emphasised by the influx of Chinese merchants into them of late years, and the consequent phenomenal rise of rents. With the clearest of consciences, we can assert that we have done nothing whatever to provoke this maddened emnity of the Chinese mob. "This is, indeed, no spontaneous emnity. The attack on British interests in China—as has become notorious—is engineered, financed, and directed from Moscow."

Russia, after having groaned for centuries beneath the heel of oppression, and after having celebrated her newly established liberty by an even more dreadful orgy of tyranny, has laid the presumption to endeavour to point out to older democracies, the pathway to freedom; that is, to freedom as Moscow understands the term. That the British Empire being regarded as the chief obstacle in the way of the world-revolution, Russia has spared no effort to cause trouble within our borders or to undermine our prestige abroad. Failing in her endeavours to stir up armed revolt in England, she has now changed the scene of hostilities, and there are cranks in this country who imagine that we, who number among our forebears such men as Simon de Montfort and John Hampden, should lips the lesson of liberty at the hairy knees of unwashed persons whose names end in "offski" and "vitch." Britain's somewhat tardy measures for the protection of the lives of her women and children in Shanghai have been magnified into an act of armed aggression, an unwarranted interference with the legitimate aspirations of Chinese Nationalists, and there has been much talk of war scares and the horrors of war on the part of papers whose editors are merely war-scarred and who, in the event of hostilities, would stay serenely at home as they did on the last occasion. It is a singular thing that the person who bleats loudest about the evils of war is he who could not be dragged into action by a team of wild horses, and, as he prefers the Red flag to the Union Jack, it makes one suspect that the Red flag is merely the white feather in its Sunday clothes. Better a few thousand women and children butchered than one of these loud-mouthed individuals incur any risk to his own valuable hide. Fortunately, the majority of Australians can think straight in times of crisis, and all reasoning Diggers will endorse the summing-up of the situation contained in a cable from ex-service men on the spot, to Field-Marshall Earl Haig:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Vote Wells
FOR CANNING

Endorsed United Party Candidate.

Wells Works Well

Responsible only to my Constituents.

If elected, I, will work for every section of the community, showing special favour to none.

My Vote will be Free and Un-trammelled.

Use the privilege which democracy has fought and won for you—and VOTE.

Hear My Views!

EVERY ELECTOR VOTE ON MARCH 26, and

WELLS WILL Win CANNING

(Authorised by G. J. White, 568 Hay-street, Perth.)

NELSON & Co., Stirling St., Perth

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CRATES and LABELS on APPLICATION,

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“We, the United Service Association of British ex-Service Men-and Women in Shanghai, numbering nearly one thousand, who are the ex-comrades in Great Britain and throughout the British Empire to be drawn to the insults and indignities to which our Nationals in China have been subjected, and the loss of British prestige thereby occasioned. We do not advocate punitive measures against the Chinese in general, who as a nation are extremely peace-loving and by nature friendly to all, but it is clear to us upon the spot that immediate and unmistakably firm measures should be taken before it is too late toward checking and overthrowing the Russian Bolshevik element, and thereby supporting the moderate and reasonable Chinese of all classes. We urge all ex-service men, whatever their views on international politics, vigorously to support the Government in such action as it may think fit to take to restore the prestige of our Empire in China."

Such prestige cannot be restored or maintained by allowing hundreds of our nationals to be butchered for want of adequate protection. As a senior British statesman remarked: “We cannot have another Khartoum.”

STORY OF THE LONG, LONG TRAIL.

Written at Yale: Original M.S. Now in Paris Museum.

The story of the origin of that most popular of war-time songs, “The Long, Long Trail,” has been revealed for the first time. The song was written by Stoddart King, and the music by Zo Elliott, when they were undergraduates at Yale, in 1913, and it had been in print several months before war broke out.

Writing of the song, Mr. Elliott says it first attracted notice among the Canadians, who were in camp in England. They knew both the trail and the “long night of wait, which had just set in when it became known that the war was a matter of years rather than months, as was first believed.

A boatload of Canadians sang it going down the Thames wherever they went, in restaurant, barracks, or on leave, they sang it. Then London took it up. As a friend told me, next to the noise of London traffic the sound of ‘The Long Trail’ predominated. One could not escape it. Men of far countries brought a new idea into an old world in the shape of a song: “Next to the sound of guns, you hear the song,” another friend wrote the author from the field. “The Long Trail” seemed the least exhaustible of all vocal ammunition: It became the song of mud and blood. John Masefield wrote that never had he seen so many pass to die singing the same tune, always, always, thousands upon thousands, going up to die in the mud.”

The New Zealanders and Australians first heard it just after the evacuation of Gallipoli, which took place the week before Christmas, 1915. The date of the first presentation of the “Long, Long Trail” would probably be about February, 1916.

A Welsh regimental choir, comprising 80 voices—well-trained, natural singers—was encored a dozen times for their singing of it in the Sultaniah Opera House, Cairo. Next day, every soldier practised it until he could at least whistle the refrain correctly.

A manuscript copy of the song has been given a place among the relics of the Great War in the Museum des Invalides, Paris. It has thus, as Mr. Elliott, says, “reached the last high altar of its endeavour. It is fitting, he adds, that the original of the song should ultimately crumble in the land where those who sang it and loved it fell with the ture fresh in their hearts.”

GUILDFORD GRAPE AND VEGETABLE SHOW.

The West Swan District Association held their annual show of grapes, vegetables, etc., at Guildford, on the 13th inst. The grapes displayed were a striking testimony to the district and the growers, the majority of whom are ex-soldiers. We have seen and tasted grapes grown in most parts of the world and we doubt if those shown at Guildford could be beaten anywhere. Jimmy Woods, V.C., who has a property at Caversham, scored the highest points for his grapes in the returned soldier section, thus winning a valuable cup donated by “The Sunday Times.” Congratulations, Jimmy! In spite of the inclement weather, there was a large attendance, and the whole show reflected credit on President P. H. Taylor, Secretary C. W. Cann and an able committee.

Lost.

A maid employed by a well-known actress approached her mistress one day and said: “I’ve lost my instinct, miss!” “But,” said the actress aghast, “you must be mistaken. You can’t have lost your instinct.” “Oh, yes, I have, miss,” repeated the girl tearfully. “I can’t smell anything at all!”
THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND WORLD PEACE

By Dr. Edward Shillito

The peace of the world will not be won without struggle. In that struggle there will be need of all the distinctive gifts and powers which each nation has to offer. No one nation can avoid war; but the nations in concert can do this great thing.

The British Commonwealth, by its very history and character, has something distinctive to give to the fight for peace. The question whether there is to be another great war or not, will not be settled by Great Britain alone; but if her influence is not cast upon the side of peace, something will be lacking in the struggle.

Great Britain's geographical position brings it into direct relations with most of the nations of the world. A glance at the map will make this clear. It is on the Atlantic, and on the Pacific.

Peace can only come in the last resort through the right ordering of such relations. Reconciliation in the religious meaning of the word involves the restoration of true relationships between God and man. The reconciliation of the nations means simply the establishment of new relations of trust and goodwill, mutual helpfulness.

The British Empire has also an opportunity of making experiments in the fellowship of races. It is in itself a miniature League of Nations. The winning of peace depends upon the discovery of ways in which the traditions which differ will be settled by may co-operate without sacrifice of their individuality. In the quest for this new way of life much depends upon the solution by the British Commonwealth of its problems. It may give, and in a large measure is giving, for its contribution to the peace of the nations, the evidence that the sacred traditions of a race may be preserved without war.

Wars in the modern world are more likely to arise from the struggle for natural resources, than from avaricious desire for glory. The nations talk largely of honour, but they are thinking of markets.

The British Empire has command of resources which may be the occasion for conflict, or for experiments in goodwill. This is true no less of other nations, such as the United States. Much of the hope of peace depends upon the willingness of these nations to use, in a just and large-minded way, such natural resources.

There will be no enduring peace so long as nations—especially the rich and powerful nations—refuse to make sacrifices to win it. A student from the Orient said lately, 'The nations of the West are civilised nationally. They are uncivilised internationally.' It is true that this was no longer true if the great nations showed more evidence of a conscience sensitive to the needs of the world. There have been many signs of such a conscience in the public action of Great Britain. To quicken this conscience more and more, and to awaken public opinion to the call of the world, is one of the tasks of the Christian Church.
BOOZE!

There have been several social functions held at Osborne Park recently, many local bodies adopting the method inaugurated by the members of the R.S.L. of bringing the people together. This has caused ructions in the sanctimonious camp, and a local preacher has publicly censured the holding of such gatherings, as interfering with the moral welfare of the district. Our poet, "Njolkenbooroo Bill," has forwarded the following sermon in verse:

When we were miles from Old Australia,
And were stuck there for a board,
When we fought in France and had our cut of war,
The mixture of emotions, for wowsers I'll record;
Many of us have felt like this before.
Fed up, and low in spirits, I don't ask you to excuse.
But don't condemn before you know the facts.

A chap to ease the mental strain, say,
It's easy to learn to be a father,
That when troubles gather
You'll be the first one for counsel he'll turn to.
You can inspire him,
With courage, and fire him hot with ambition.

No matter what you do,
He'll not betray you,
Nor ill repay you,
If you have taught him the things that you should.
Father and son
Must in all things be Pals—partners in trouble.
And comrades in joy.
More than a dad,
Was the best pal you had;
Be such a chum
As you knew, to your boy.

DAILY PAGES.

(By Wallace Dunbar Vincent.)

No matter what else you are doing,
From cradle-days through to the end,
You're writing your life's secret story—
Each night sees another page penned;
Each month ends a thirty-page chapter;
Each year means the end of a part—
And never an act is misstated,
Nor even one wish of the heart.

No matter what others may deem you,
Even though they exalt you, forsooth,
This Life Book of yours will not flatter,
For every word in it is truth;
To glance o'er its pages long written,
The yesterdays almost forgot,
Will quicken the drowsiest conscience—
You see what you are, and are not!
Each day when you wake, the Book opens,
Revealing a page clean and white—
What thoughts and what words and what doings;
Will cover its surface by night?
God leaves that to you—you're the writer—
And never one word shall grow dim Till some day you write the word, Finis.
And give back your Life Book to Him.

FATHER AND SON.

Be more than his dad—
Be a chum to the lad:
Be a part of his life,
Every hour of the day;
Find time to talk with him,
Find time to warn him,
Share in his studies,
And share in his play;
Take him to places,
To games and boat races,
Teach him the things
That you want him to know:
Don't live apart from him,
Be his best comrade—
He's needing you so!
Never neglect him,
Though young, still respect him,
Hear his opinions
With patience and pride;
Show him his error,
But be not a terror—
Grim-visaged and fearful,
When he's at your side.
Know what his thoughts are,
Know what his sports are,
Know all his playmates;
It's easy to learn to
Be such a father,
That when troubles gather
You'll be the first one for counsel he'll turn to.
You can inspire him,
With courage, and fire him hot with ambition.

WHAT IS A BOY?

He is the person who is going to carry on what you have started.
He is to sit right where you are sitting, and attend to the things you think are so important, when you are gone.
You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends on him.
Even if you make leagues and treaties, he will have to manage them.
He is going to sit at your desk in Parliament and occupy your place on the Supreme Bench.
He will assume control of your Cities, States and Nation.
He is going to move in and take over your prisons, churches, schools, universities, and corporations.
All your work is going to be judged and praised or condemned by him.
Your reputation and your future are in his hands.
All your work is for him, and the fate of the nation and of humanity is in his hands.
So it might be as well to pay him some attention.

"The All American Review."
VARIA

Spot: How many of our war leaders—say, from the rank of major up—are actively associated with the League? One can safely say "not too many." I know of a number who show so little regard for the men who, when soldiering under them, became incapacitated, that they do not lend a helping hand by being even League members. It must be admitted that business and other ties are often pressing, but so are the calls of the war widow and the children, of dead comrades. Comradeship, too, what of it?

Cocky: Have you permitted your advocacy of an AIF pilgrimage to England and the war areas to fade into nothingness, Mr. Editor? If so, here's one, and I know of others, who will be sorry. I am not short of a few pounds, thanks to the Soldiers' Settlement Scheme, and intend within a year or two, to visit many of the old familiar spots in England and France, and think it would be wonderful to swap lies during the tour with a boat load of Diggers. I know that the organising of the whole scheme is too big a job for a few enthusiasts, but why can't the League function on it. It is a big scheme, worthy of a big movement, and should be fostered.

Spot: Why the oppressive silence regarding the proposed State War Memorial? I understand that the committee have over £3,000 in hand. Something can be done with this miserable response to the appeal, although nothing worthy of the great sacrifice can be erected. Can't the foundation stone be laid by the Duke of York? If so, it might be the means of getting some of our wealthy citizens to subscribe. (The War Memorial Committee, about six months ago, decided to build an obelisk similar to the divisional monuments erected in France, only on a larger scale, and tenders were called for its erection. An influential and wealthy citizen then submitted a scheme for the erection of a huge memorial arch at the entrance to King's Park, this to work in with a general scheme of straightening the main drive, resuming some of the observatory grounds opposite and erecting a circus, the statue of Lord Forrest to occupy the central position. We understand that the gentleman referred to is prepared to donate a large sum, and has-ideas for the raising of the balance required. The arch would, we think, cost from £8,000 to £10,000. So far as we know, this is where the position stands at present.—Editor.)

VISION SPLENDID

"Councillor Lough said he did not see the use of spending money on a heap of stones."—Discussion on War Memorial appeal.

A heaven-touching temple first they scan,
That lifts its trembling spires up to the light,
As if the sick, aspiring soul of man
To God reached shaking fingers from the night.
That ev'rywhere encompassed him. The glow.
That lights a little while the artist mind,
Had died, in birth of beauty, to bestow
This mud-denying gesture on mankind.
The grave and weighty fellow simply groans;
"I only see," says he, "a heap of stones."
They skow'd him then an olden idyll
Limned
In 'dancing colours of a cunning seer,
Whose eager, questing eyes had been undimmed.
For ours, God-given moment that the sheer
Enchantment of all youth and love might live
Down through the years for unbegotten men.
To lift their sundered eyes and solace give
For some of that sad sight that soars their pen.
He gazed at it, this solid man and quaint;
"I only see," said he, "a mass of pain!
A sombre cenotaph they last displayed,
The casket of a nation's Unknown Dead.
One drooping flag above it was arrayed,
One wreath of laurel looped about its head;
And silent thousands lingered there to mourn.
Poor symbol of the myriad gallant lost!
One lonely skeleton in nameless bourne
The gem that casket held... O God, its cost!
But waste the worthy man no whit condones;
"I only see," said he, "a heap of bones."
—Hasen

R. T. H. GEMMELL
STATE TENNIS CHAMPION.

Rice Gemmell, who has been in six years' State champion tennis player, served during the war with the 43rd Battery, 4th Division, AIF. He was wounded at Bellecourt.
SUB-BRANCH NOTES

BRUNSWICK JUNCTION SUB-BRANCH

Although little is heard of this sub-branch, it is far from being inactive. At the recent annual meeting, Mr. Sagar was elected President, and Mr. G. Warburton Secretary, and a number of new members were enrolled. The Treasurer reported a creditable balance-sheet. During the past year, several social gatherings were held, the success of which was due mainly to an energetic auxiliary. On January 22 a special gathering was called to meet and welcome Colonel Collett, who was proceeding to Collie. Secretary Warburton is anxious to get every ex-soldier in his district into the branch and requests unfinancial members to send in their subs at once.

OSBORNE PARK SUB-BRANCH

"Soldiers on the Seashore."

The Osborne Park branch, on February 27, tendered a picnic to the wives and children of members, and to the Ladies Auxiliary. The rendezvous was Manly's Bay, North Beach, and the shade temperature being high in the township (over 100), the cooling breezes of the sea were thoroughly enjoyed. Motor lorries were commandeered, the drivers being Messrs. H. Cooper, C. Garner, J. Crawford and H. Brown, while many private cars conveyed guests. There was a large gathering and the camping area had been transformed into "dug-outs," with appropriate shading, which were known as "Mermaids' Cave," "The Devil's Retreat," "The Cabbage Patch," "Aberdeen," "Monte Carlo," "The Old Men's Home," "The Nursery," and "Bachelors' Bungalow." A special hut was known as the estaminet conducted by "Mademoiselle from Armentieres," and here was an unlimited supply of ice cream, soft drinks and fruit dispensed by willing assistants to the battalions of boys, girls, infants, etc. An al fresco luncheon was a special feature, and happy groups were to be observed enjoying the many delicious effects of innumerable hamperes. Dancing, swimming and community singing were on the programme. There was an ample supply of refreshments, and despite the fact that several Scotchmen were present, a large amount was left over. During the afternoon, sports programme was arranged amidst a large attendance of residents and visitors. Results—Gas Mask Race: Jack Crawford and Bert Brown (tie), Swim Through Balaclava to Scarborough Beach: H. Nugent (C.S.S.), 1; Miss Nelle Scotland, 2. Returned Soldiers' Tandem (from Osborne Park Hotel to Castle Hotel): Brenton Bros., 1. "Miss Bal- lctica" Competition: Miss Roberta Corlett. Swimming Competition (from jetty): Won by Geo. Gibson, with a catch of two blowfish and a dead marine; 2nd, Harry Cooke, who hooked an empty petrol case; 3rd, Harry Cooper, one sole (boot). Guessing Competition (number of grains of sand in a hop beer bottle): Wm. Anderson, Ice Cream Contest: Master Nugent, Skirt Dance (in bathers): Miss Gladys Cooper, Ladies' Bathing Race: Mrs. La Monde, 1; Mrs. Brown, 2; Ladies' Bracelet: Miss Doris Brenton, Junior Swimming: Reg. Milner, 1; Dirtiest Motor Lorry (after the journey): Tie between Messrs. Crawford and Brown. Scotch Reel (in bathing costume): Andrew Glass. Marathon Race (in the sand): J. Nicol. Visitors' Hack Race: J. O'Malley, on Milkmaid, 1; F. Guelfi, on Asparagus, 2; J. Watson, on Swan Bitter, 3. Boys Decorated Motor Car (a study in water melons): F. Guelfi, Mermaids' Race: Miss N. Glass, 1; Miss E. Anderson, 2; Hop, Step and Jump (in the sand): "Jock" Glass. Hidden Treasure Hunt (discovered in a spring cart on a block of ice and covered with wet sacks): Wm. Anderson (2min.); B. Brown (3min.); H. Nugent (4min.). Sack Race (ladies): Mrs. Glass. Gretna Green Race (one mile): Miss Anderson and Angus Breton, 1; Miss Glass and Donald McTavish, 2; Blackboy Chop: W. E. Robinson. Culinary Race: Mrs. J. Watson. Absent Without Leave Contest: C. Shenton, 2; P. Schofield, 3; D. Miller. Imitation Tank Race (motor lorries, one mile through the scrub): C. Garner, 1; H. Cooper, 2; J. Crawford, 3; B. Brown, with a "Caterpillar" also started. Baby Show: J. Crawford. Ladies' Heavy Weight: Mrs. G. H. Gibson. Hardest Worked Official: J. Godfrey. Veterans' Race: J. O'Malley. Visitors' Handicap: J. Watson, on "W. H. Corlett." A return was made at twilight, everyone being highly delighted with the outing and asserting that it was one of the best functions yet organised by Osborne Park R.S.L.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

OSIACO ELECTORATE.

ON MARCH 28 NEXT VOTE THUS:

RICHARDSON, W. - 1

ENDORSED UNITED PARTY CANDIDATE

AND PRESENT MEMBER FOR

OSIACO.

(Authorised by W. Richardson, Subiaco.)

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BOLDGHTOWN SUB-BRANCH.

The branch is beginning to get a move on in connection with Anzac Day, and the annual children's sports. The next meeting promises to be a record gathering, all with the intention of making Anzac Day what it ought to be. A big muster is anticipated, and although there won't be a band, at least it is hoped to have a bugler. It is expected that war
medals will be requested to be worn.

It is with deep regret that the returned
soldiers of this district in particular, learn-
ed of the untimely end of "Jack" Turner.
He was drowned in the Capel River while
duck-shooting. Having shot a duck, he
undressed to retrieve it, and soon got into
difficulties, being minus one leg, which
no doubt caused his end. Besides his
many friends, he leaves a wife and large
family.

The scribe herewith tenders his apology
for the omission of a word which con-
siderably altered the meaning of the fol-
lowing sentence, which appeared in the
last issue. With reference to the pro-
posed concert, "there will be no doubt of
its success, providing "Wally" Bowler
and his barracks-room yarns are left out," should read, "are not left out."

KALGOORLIE SUB-BRANCH.

At the last meeting of the Executive,
considerable business affecting the wel-
fare of the sub-branch and its members
was dealt with. Hon. Secretary J. M.
Anderson reported fully on the previous
fortnight's activities. Two distress cases
had been dealt with, and several men
had been found employment. Only one name
then remained on the unemployed regis-
ter. The appeal against the valuation of
the Institute resulted in the municipality
of Kalgoorlie reducing the valuation from
£1 to £5. The sub-branch intends putting
on an R.S.L. "lucky dip" about June or
July in order to raise funds for the branch
general account. Further particulars will
be announced as soon as the various de-
tails have been worked out. The Treas-
urer (Mr. B. C. Bruce) reported the fi-
nances to be in a satisfactory state. The
net profit resultant from the Jewel Casket
art union, viz., £34 17s. 5d., has been trans-
ferred to the distress fund.

Anzac Smoke Night.—"Snow" Bruce
has been placed in charge of all arrange-
ments in connection with this important
function, which will take place on Satu-
day night, the 23rd of April. No further
comment is necessary. The 1927 smoke
night will, indeed, be the "night of
nights."

Anzac Day.—This national day will
again be observed in a befitting manner.
The sub-branch will actively co-operate
with the municipal authorities and other
public bodies, in connection with the ar-
rangements for the usual commemoration
service.

Anzac Ball.—To that "ball" of energy,
"Ernie" Laycock, the organising of the
Anzac ball has been entrusted. He has
already "nudged" out some novel decorat-
ing and lighting schemes, and his idea
for the accommodation and dressing of the
orchestra will, we felt sure, appeal
greatly to dancers and spectators alike.
A strong ladies' committee has been form-
ed, and altogether, a wonderful success is
anticipated.

Institute.—The Institute continues to
maintain its reputation as a befitting venue
for euche parties, dances and parties. It is
not uncommon to have this splendid build-
ing booked up four nights a week now.

Tennis Court.—This has recently been
topped-dressed and is in good order now.
Volunteer working "bees" provided the
bulk of the labour entailed, and they cer-
tainly made an excellent job of it.

Annual General Meeting.—Nominations
for the positions of President, Vice-
Presidents (2), Executive (12), Secretary,
Treasurer and Auditor, close with the Re-
turning Officer (Mr. J. M. Anderson) at
12 noon on the 19th inst. All ballot
papers must be returned by 8.15 p.m.
on Wednesday, April 13, the night of the
annual meeting. It is hoped that every
financial member of the sub-branch will
record his vote. Members are urged to
fix up the ballot paper as soon as they
get it, and return it straight away.

Personal.—"Jack" Williams, of the
Executive, left on Thursday last for the
repatriation ward, Perth, to undergo
rehabilitation for his war-caused complaint.
It is universally hoped that his condition
will show vast improvement ere long.
Leave of absence was granted him by the
Executive last meeting, and they all wish-
ed him a speedy return to health. He
intends shortly to take a trip over East,
and it should do him good. We are also
sorry to record that Messrs. Lou. Martin,
of Kalgoorlie, and A. H. Jose, of Boondi,
are at present suffering recurrences of
war-caused maladies. G. C. Smith, of the
Commonwealth Railways, is another who
now finds his war-caused disability com-
ing against him, in consequence of which
his status has been reduced, to enable him
to be in Kalgoorlie, where he can secure
medical attention. We look to a
speedy return to good health of these
comrades.

Diggers generally, should help their
sub-branch, by doing all in their power
to recruit new members. It cannot be

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stressed too strongly, because there are a lot of ex-soldiers about the district and on the Trans. line, and outside the movement. The League has done its best for every ex-soldier, and they all should help and be in the movement.

VICTORIA PARK SUB-BRANCH.
Successful Smoke Social.

Worthy of the best traditions of the R.S.L., was the social night on Friday night, the 11th inst., held at "The Park," when 100 attended. Cr. H. E. Wells, President of the re-organised sub-branch, was in the chair, the State Executive being represented by Messrs D. M. Benson (Secretary), Fitzgerald and Bader, while Rose (Maylands, Kane (Midland Workshops), Brown (Claremont), and McKenna (West Perth), were among those who represented other sub-branches. The Press was represented by the "Sunday Times," the "The Listening Post," and the "Swan and Canning Times," and a member of the Katoomba (N.S.W.) sub-branch conveyed greetings from the Mother State. Messrs. C. Badger, L. Hancock, P. Lester, B. Barnard, T. Healey and others contributed generously to the vocal and musical side of the entertainment, the items being all well above the average. The toast "Fallen Comrades," given by the President, the toasts were as follows: - "The R.S.L.,” given ably by the chairman and responded to by Mr. Benson; "The Victoria Park Branch," given by Colonel Fitzgerald, and responded to by the President of the branch; "Kindred Branches," given by Mr. Bob Hewson, and responded to by Messrs. Rose, Kane, Brown, McKenna and others; "The Press," given by Mr. Gibson, and responded to by the representative of the "Swan and Canning Times."

It is worthy of note that during the long period the original Victoria Park sub-branch has been in "recess," two faithful old members, in Messrs. Shadbolt and Bantock, met weekly and drank the health of the sub-branch. The now thorough re-organisation of the Victoria Park League must be, a happy consummation of their wishes, as well as a compliment to the organising efforts of the State Secretary and Executive.

MT. MARSHALL SUB-BRANCH.

The 54th general meeting of this sub-branch was held in the Bencubbin Hall on Sunday, February 27. Among the many items of business discussed, was the advisability of sending a delegate to the soldier settlers' conference, to be held at Bunbury. It was eventually decided to be represented in order to place before the conference a motion relating to a subject upon which this sub-branch has received many an evasive reply from the trustees of the Agricultural Bank and I.A.B.; i.e., the status to whether or not the interests of soldier settlers on the Board are fully protected, referring particularly to the payment by the Board of accounts for spare parts purchased by settlers from various firms. It has been a repeated occurrence in this district alone, that accounts have been paid to firms twice—by the I.A.B., of course.

We don't suppose that Bencubbin is "stiff" enough to be the only district where this has occurred, so the Secretary would be pleased to receive the cooperation of other sub-branches similarly interested, and any correspondence on the matter will receive prompt attention.

Anzac Day also came in for a fair share of discussion, and it was ultimately decided to adopt the same procedure as that followed last year, by holding a commemoration service at Mount Marshall in the afternoon, and by laying a wreath on the Honour Roll in the Agricultural Hall, in the evening.

A feature of past celebrations has been an Anzac Day essay competition, for the school children, divided into two classes—one for the young, and one for the older kiddies—the subject being "Anzac Day and what it stands for." Some very original and interesting compositions have, on past occasions been submitted, and we hope that they will continue to maintain their standard of excellence.

They Say

"That at last Bencubbin has a "John Hope."

That now Len Lathom won't have to drag those cockies who don't poison Mr. Rabbit over to Trayning to "fetch" a "quid."

The exchequer of the Police Department can be augmented locally.

That it was a toss-up who will be first to christen the "clink."

That a recent political meeting in Bencubbin was as good as a Gilbert and Sullivan opera.

That a bibulous ex-digger (ah !) and the aspirant for £400 a year had a little argument in the hall.

That it ended in the good old style amongst the audience.

28th BATTALION ASSOCIATION.

The 28th Battalion Association has arranged a launch picnic for Sunday, March 27. A start will be made from the Barrack Street Jetty at 11 o'clock, and the day will be spent on the river and picnicking on the beach.

Captain Tozer has been appointed Assistant Marshal and O/C 28th Battalion Veterans for the ex-service parade to be held on Anzac Day.

At a recent meeting of the committee it was decided that the next re-union be held during the visit of the Duke of York, in lieu of June 9, and that 20 members of the Renown, and five men from the escorting cruisers (ex-service men, if possible) be invited.

The motion was carried unanimously after discussion during which the fact was stressed that this was a splendid opportunity offering well merited hospitality to our naval brothers from the Mother Country.

The fixing of a date for the Re-union was left in the hands of the President.

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EDUCATING TRACTOR FARMERS.
McCormick-Deering Tractor Schools.

To say that the Australian farmer realises and appreciates the advantages of power-farming, is merely to state an indisputable fact. In the modern farm tractor he has found the means to increase the productivity of his farm and also his margin of profit.

The Australian farmer today is essentially a tractor-farmer. Every year sees more tractors appearing on our farms, more farmers discarding the old laborious methods in favour of tractor-farming. Every year, too, sees more facilities provided by manufacturers of tractors to ensure that the farmer gets the best out of his machine.

As a striking illustration of this, Messrs. Richard Purser and Company, West Australian agents for the McCormick-Deering Tractor, are holding tractor schools of instruction throughout the various agricultural centres. The first McCormick-Deering tractor school was held during the Royal Show period, of 1926, at their Perth showrooms, corner of George and Wellington streets, Perth. So appreciative did the farmers show themselves, that the Company decided to hold schools throughout the country districts, and the first school of this series was held at Carnamah on the 1st and 2nd inst., and was a most successful one.

The popularity of the school was indicated by the large number of farmers who attended and by the keenness with which the various operations were followed.

The school was under the direction of Mr. J. Walton, a competent tractor engineer, of the International Harvester Company, who was assisted by one of Messrs. R. Purser and Company's service men.

McCormick-Deering Tractor was used to illustrate in a practical manner the instructor's talk, during the course of which, same was completely dismantled and an explanation of the function of the various parts, and how to care for and adjust them, was made by Mr. Walton.

Practical instruction was given on valve-setting, magneto adjustments, carburettor, and the removal of cylinders, wheels, gears, etc., also the use of various oils and greases.

During the period of the school, those attending were given the opportunity to ask questions of any points which were not clear to them. At the conclusion of the school, time was given for a general discussion of the McCormick-Deering Tractor.

The school proved an invaluable means for owners of McCormick-Deering Tractors to acquire a thorough knowledge of their machines.

In pursuance of this policy, the West Australian agents also maintain a staff of service men whose duty it is to visit the tractor owners from time to time, to assist and advise on the working of their tractors. In addition to this, every owner is supplied with an instruction and overhauling book when the tractor is delivered, and for the first three months, is sent a weekly series of service letters, which advise him on the essentials of successful tractor operation.

The enterprise of Messrs. Richard Purser and Company, in holding these tractor schools in Western Australia, is to be highly commended.

DAVID AND SOLOMON.

King David and King Solomon
Led somewhat rapid lives,
And chiefly took their pleasures
With other people's wives;
But when old age came creeping on,
They both were seized with qualms.
Solomon wrote the Proverbs,
While David wrote the Psalms.

Esau was a cowboy,
In the wild and woolly west,
His father left him half a farm,
And brother Jacob the rest.
But when he saw the title deeds
Were very far from clear,
He sold the whole caboodle
For a sandwich and a beer.

Jonah was a prophet
Who wished to take a sail;
So he took a third-class passage
In a trans-Atlantic whale.
But when he found the atmosphere
Grew heavy and oppresst,
Jonah pressed a button—
The whale did the rest.

—"The Saturday Review."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

H. W. MANN - 1

Elected Member for Perth April, 1921, as a supporter of the Mitchell Government.

Appointed Member of Royal Commission on Forestry, 1921.

Appointed Chairman of Royal Commission on Licensing Laws, 1922.

Obtained a Royal Commission to investigate Gentrify Land Scandals and assisted the people to keep their homes.

Moved and obtained a Select Committee to inquire into means of establishing Public Markets in Perth (1924), with a view to reducing the cost of living. This Committee recommended the immediate construction of Metropolitan Markets. A Bill was introduced by the Government and passed (1926), authorising the establishment of markets for the sale of produce.

Took an active part in the appointment of a Psychologist, and is now endeavouring to secure special care and treatment of mentally deficient children.

Polling Day: SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1927.

(Authorised by E. T. Langley.)
Winter is Coming, Be Prepared!

We are opening our new season's stocks, and to introduce these nice goods we offer something very special in

Pure Down Quilts

Nothing is more essential during the chilly autumn nights than a good Down Quilt; nothing looks more beautiful during the day. Our quilts are the product of many years striving for excellence. The result is a glorious quilt that is cozy without being unnecessarily heavy. They are durable because only the best materials are used in their construction. All filling is of a superior grade and is guaranteed "PURE DOWN." Unlike inferior quality quilts, the down is "DOWN PROOF." The fabrics used as coverings are of the finest quality in a wide range of lovely designs that will conform perfectly with any decorative scheme. And above all, our prices are remarkably low. We assert you will have to pay considerably more elsewhere.

In ordering, please state the color you favor most. Let us send you one on appro.

Note these wonderful prices for Double Bed Quilts:

- 32/6, 34/6, 39/6, 45/-, 47/6, 55/-, 59/6, 69/6, 79/6, each

Every one guaranteed Pure Down. We know you'll be pleased.

WE PAY FREIGHT. TERMS CASH
MONEY REFUNDED OR GOODS EXCHANGED IF DISSATISFIED.
WHAT COULD BE FAIRER?

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND KIDDIES' WEAR, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Zeffert, Watt & Company
PHYSICAL TRAINING
(Continued)

Physical Training in Ancient Greece

Very little was given in the way of literary education, and that little had a distinctly military bias. It consisted in the singing and reciting of martial poems, and in the choric dances, which, like our own aboriginal corroborees, were crude dramatisations of war and the chase. Reading and writing were rare accomplishments. There was no attempt to pursue the Athenian ideal of living happily and beautifully. Boyhood and adolescence were one long training for public service and for war.

The city itself was a mere cluster of villages, entirely unfortified, for the Spartans had grasped the essential principle of strategy, that the best walls for a city are the breasts of her soldiers, and that the best theatre of war is the territory of the enemy. Thus, at the very outset of his training, the boy was imbued with the idea that the offensive is the best defence. Sleeping on bare boards, going barefooted, and wearing a thin single-piece tunic in winter and summer developed physical hardihood. The young Spartan boy was encouraged to supplement the meagre rations provided at the public dining tables by stealing. The severe punishments that attended upon detection forced him to develop those proclivities of stealing, but in one is considered. The crime consisted not in stealing, but in being found out. Everyone is familiar with the story of the Spartan boy who, concealed a stolen fox under his garment, and allowed the animal to gnaw his entrails rather than submit to detection. Portitude, especially in the dramatic presentation physical pain, was sedulously cultivated, and, to give the boys practice in this direction, they were flogged periodically before the altars of Artemis until the ground was drenched with their blood.

The methods and aims of the Spartan training were described in detail in the Anacharsis of Lucian. This work, written in the dialogue form so dear to the Greek philosopher, purports to be a discussion between the Athenian sage, Solon, and a Thracian traveller, and though composed towards the end of the 2nd Century A.D., when Hellas had fallen into decadence, it is a clear statement of the older Greek methods of physical training.

“If ever you come to Lacedaemon (Sparta)” he makes Solon say, “bear in mind not to ridicule, nor to think that they labour to be coarse and to yield their offspring to be adequate for their toil, as long as possible and to be patient under suffering. Many, indeed, in the past, because they have not deemed it honourable while still alive and under the eyes of their relatives, to become weary; and to yield their bodies, have died in the contest. You will see the statues of such heroes set up by Sparta, and their names publicly honoured.”

Stupidly erneut, but I wish you would go round to the kitchen and persuade the cook to put a little more salt in the potatoes than she did yesterday.”

S.O.S.

Mistress (leaning out of front window): "Hi, constable!"
Policeman: “Yes, ma’am; what’s wrong?”

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Thus it will be seen that the Spartan training was essentially physical and moral. The intellectual and the aesthetic were alike disregarded. "As for learning," says Plutarch, "they had just what was absolutely necessary. All of it that their education was calculated to make them subject to command, to endure, to labour, to fight and to conquer." Running, boxing, jumping, throwing the discus and the javelin, and especially wrestling, were the main subjects of the curriculum. Hunting was the principal recreation, and was regarded not only as a sport, but as a very valuable educational medium. Periodically the boys were sent out into the surrounding countryside under the leadership of their Irens, or group leaders, on expeditions for the replenishing of the public larder by means of hunting down wild animals; or on scouting expeditions against an enemy force; or for the purpose of assassinating helots who, by attaining too great a prominence among their fellows, had provoked the displeasure of the ruling class.

On attaining the age of eighteen, and having satisfied his instructors as regards his proficiency, the boy passed into the ranks of the Irens, and the two ensuing years were spent in military exercises, and in training the younger boys. As rigid examinations were held every ten days, this was probably the most severe period of the training. At twenty, the youth, graduated into the warrior class, and his active military service continued until he was thirty. He still dined at the public tables, and was subjected to the severest discipline, which was only relaxed during actual warfare, the idea being to guard against luxurious living, and to make the soldier welcome warfare as a mitigation of the rigours of peace.

History records the incident of one of the kings of Sparta, who, returning victorious from a campaign, dined privately with his wife. Neither his military powers nor his exalted rank saved him from public censure, because of this manifestation of luxuriousness. Even when not engaged in expeditions against foreign enemies, the Spartan warrior obtained practice in warlike operations at the expense of the unfortunate Helots.

Girls received the same gymnastic training as the boys. It was essential for them to acquire a perfect physique in order that they might be fitted to become the mothers of hardy warriors. Like the boys, they performed publicly, entirely in the nude (the literal meaning of "gymnastics" is "the naked art") in order to cultivate false modesty.

And yet the system, although though it was from the point of view of physical perfection, and admired though it was by such great Athenians as Plato and Xenophon, was altogether inadequate. It was too drastic. Too great an insistence on the purely physical militated against mental flexibility, and Sparta contributed little or nothing towards the intellectual greatness of Helas. "With all their emphasis on gymnastics," writes Monroe, "the Spartans had no gymnirum and no training of a professional character. The trained athlete and the beautifully developed physique—the important objects of gymnastic training with other Greek peoples—were alike foreign to their purposes." The ideal was the soldier, "keen, cautious, self-controlled, fearless, pitiless, inured to hardship, obedient to command, respectful to authority, able to act in unison with his fellow," and with an utter disregard for death. Even their music and their choric dances—intricate musical drill movements, often performed in full armour—had little or no aesthetic significance, being designed rather to accustom the performers to concerted action. The training was narrow and unlovely, and produced what Aristotle called "beast-like pupils." When the other States of Helas incorporated Spartan methods with their own systems, the Spartan athlete was no longer pre-eminent, and the Spartan warrior was surpassed in military efficiency. Even as an individual, the Spartan lacked that flexibility of mind, and that political insight so characteristic of the Athenian. "When placed in a position of responsibility abroad, they (the Spartans) proved incompetent and corrupt. In one point, however, they deserve to be considered for our purpose—

North Perth Electorate

Do not fail to vote No. 1 for our tried and trusted representative and friend,

MacCallum Smith

who has faithfully helped you both in and out of Parliament for over 12 years

Electors, be true to yourselves. Go early to the poll and

Be Sure to Vote

MacCallum, Smith - 

Authorised by James Paterson, Ruby Street, North Perth

Patronise our Advertisers and mention this Journal.
they recognised the primitive savage element which survives in boys and gave it scope, thus anticipating the Boy Scouts of our own day. But even here, by vigilant supervision, they undid their own work; there was no training in initiative and moral self-reliance.” ("A Brief History of Education."—A. M. Beatty.)

All that the Spartan has left to posterity is the framework of a gymnastic system upon which other Greek States improved, and a name which everywhere is regarded as a synonym for fortitude and endurance.

The Athenian system of physical training presents a direct contrast to that of Sparta. It was in Athens that Hellenic civilization attained its highest point. Here we find a broader conception of the meaning of life, a better understanding of the relationship between mind and body, and, consequently, a wider, more liberal, and less utilitarian system of education. “To the Athenian, virtue consisted in an inner and outer harmony, in the rhythmic adjustment of all the powers, subordinated to the service of the social body; to him virtue and beauty were one.” ("A Brief History of Education.“—A. M. Beatty.) Therefore, the full and harmonious development of all man’s faculties was the goal of the educator; and this development was to be attained, not by Spartan repression, but by the exercise of all man’s activities, both physical and mental.

The curriculum was divided into two sections—Music, which included, besides playing the lyre and the flute, such branches of knowledge as literature, history, rhetoric, and science; and Gymnastic or the training of the body. As Plato expressed it, “Gymnastics for the body and Music for the soul.” But, he warns us, “those who establish a system of education in music and gymnastic, are not actuated by the purpose which some persons attribute to them, of applying the one to the improvement of the soul, the other to that of the body. . . . they introduce both mainly for the sake of the soul.” (The Republic, 410.) In his passion for harmony and proportion, the Athenian regarded excessive devotion to either branch of training as an evil. The mere musician if “he relaxes not in his devotion, but yields to the enchantment . . . begins to liquefy and waste away, till the spirit is melted out of him.” He becomes soft and spiritless. On the other hand, he who applies himself solely to gymnastic becomes “like a wild beast by violence and roughness, and lives in ignorance and awkwardness, with no symmetry and no grace. The two arts, music and gymnastic, are given to man, not for soul and body distinctively, except in a secondary way.” There must be a judicious blending of the two, a true harmony. “Such then will be the outlines of the system of education and training.” (Rep. 411, 412.) In this manner Plato enunciates the general aims of Athenian education.

While the Spartan system tended to destroy family life except for purposes of breeding, to turn the State into one large family, in fact, Athens gave full recognition to the family as a social institution and placed upon parents the responsibility for educating the young. At a very early period of Athenian history, education was made compulsory, and the State laid down regulations determining the type of education to be given, and regulating the conduct of schools. But, as with the modern parent, the Athenian father endeavoured to give his son an education far and away beyond the statutory requirements. Consequently education, except in the case of boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty, whose training was mainly physical, and a preparation for military service, became wholly free from State control. The State certainly provided the gymnasia for advanced physical education, and possibly some of the palaestrae, or elementary gymnastic schools, but the greater number of the elementary schools were conducted by private enterprise.

As in Sparta, the training of the child before he reached the age of seven was left to the family, and was mainly physical. But while the Spartan established a reputation throughout Hellas for the careful nurture of the child, and for the attention to its physical and moral well-being, the Athenian infant was left to the care of nurses, who, for the most part, were slaves. However, they seem to have allowed the infant to develop on natural lines. Free play occupied his days, and his games were similar to those of the modern child. Greek writers have left us quite a comprehensive list of such games, and a few, such as blind man’s buff, leap-frog, hoops, and ball games, may be mentioned, if only to indicate the antiquity of such amusements.

(To be continued)
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TO OUTLAW WAR

(Extracts from a recent article by Dr. Fred Norwood, Minister of City Temple, London, and an Australian Y.M.C.A. representative abroad, in the Great War.)

There is no question in my mind that the right attitude for civilisation to adopt towards war is to take away its legal status. It is true, that in our perversity we have made it "the most lawful thing in civilisation." We can compel men to take part in it by means of conscription, with imprisonment as a penalty for refusal to obey. We allow martial law to suspend every other law of God or man. The theory is always, of course, that it is done in the name of self-defence, but as the most blatant aggressor makes precisely the same claim, and there is never any means of testing its validity, the result has been that every man in Christendom is bound to go and kill his fellowmen if his government instructs him to do so.

In the Great War, so far as official policy was concerned, no less than fifteen hundred millions of people—some seven-eighths of the world's population—were legally commanded to hate their opponents, and were justified in encompassing their death. From such a spectacle the imagination recoils in horror. The supreme miracle is that we have not been more utterly shocked, than we appear, to have been.

If Christendom can tolerate a denouement of that kind and go calmly on its way, mumbling about the Fatherhood of God and paying lip-service to Christ, its extinction would seem to be its only proper fate. The only adequate attitude, both for individuals and of nations, is one of utter repudiation of a system capable of such a monstrous issue.

We have outlawed killing within the circle of nationality. It is almost the only crime for which the State itself inflicts the death penalty. The reason revolts against the anomaly of an attitude of mind which regards the murder of one individual by another as the supreme crime, but glorifies the murder of millions of people by opposing millions, as the supreme patriotism.

Shall we never emerge from this state of nightmare? We know quite well that personal killing has always been common where law has been ineffective. It is only when law is strong enough to make killing illegal that it stops. When separate States become harmonised under one government, killing is suppressed by law, and, indeed, the law itself is outstripped by the change of mental attitude. For centuries killing raged along the borders of England and Scotland, of England and Wales, and it has not long stopped across the narrow channel that separates England and Ireland. To-day the existence of a border-line offers no excuse to the killer. The conclusion seems to be obvious, that just so soon as accepted law prevails on either side of any border what was disguised as patriotism becomes branded as murder.

If any man could get nations to agree that organised killing, as well as individual killing, was no less criminal over a border than within it, because it was an offence against World Law, he would have done more to release human life from horror than any mortal whose name adds dignity to the pages of history.

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