

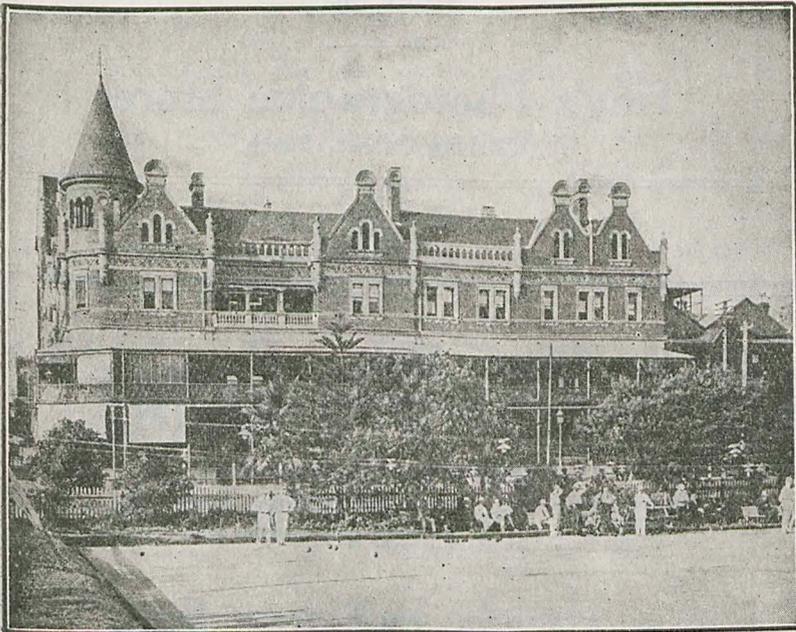
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NEAR THE CITY, YET AWAY FROM NOISE.

THE PROSPERITY OF AMERICA

REVERSE SIDE OF THE MEDAL.

By Norman Angell.

Who has just concluded a lengthy tour of investigation into industrial and social conditions in U.S.A.

He says: "If the visitor would leave the towns and go to the farms—particularly in the South and South-West, in the Dakotas, in the wheat belt—he would find a difference of standard so great in degree from that of the cities as to make an entirely different kind of life. . . . No longer an air of lavishness and prosperity, but an oppressive atmosphere of poverty and insolvency; of decrepit and tumble-down houses, poor food, tramps' clothing; anxiety, debt and hopelessness. And this is certainly a third, perhaps more, of the golden America."

Urban Ignorance.

The town-bred American, whom the ordinary European visitor meets, will deny the truth of the picture, and the denial will often be sincere. For already we have in the American cities a generation that has not known the soil, and knows next to nothing of the conditions which obtain on the farm. . . . The town American does not learn the facts, because a journalist or politician or business man who should tell them runs the risk of being proclaimed a pessimist, a "calamity howler," a "knocker"—a renegade and traitor to the great cause of universal boosting. And when the facts can no longer be hidden, when bank failures in even the best of the agricultural centres run into hundreds, when farms are simply abandoned, so that anyone who wanted could go and squat on them; when Farmer Blocs form in Congress and Farm Belief Bills press for legislative or executive sanction—then the townsman will plead that this condition is exceptional and temporary, due to the inflation of land values just after the war, and so forth.

The Two Americas.

Perhaps the most amazing thing in the whole situation is the ignorance of the average town-bred American of the conditions of his own country in this respect. He realises little of the deep and vast gulf which now separates the two Americas, the America of the town and of the America of the farm. . . . The real class struggle in this country is not as between the town worker and the town capitalist; it is as between the man on the land and the present industrial organisation emanating from the cities.

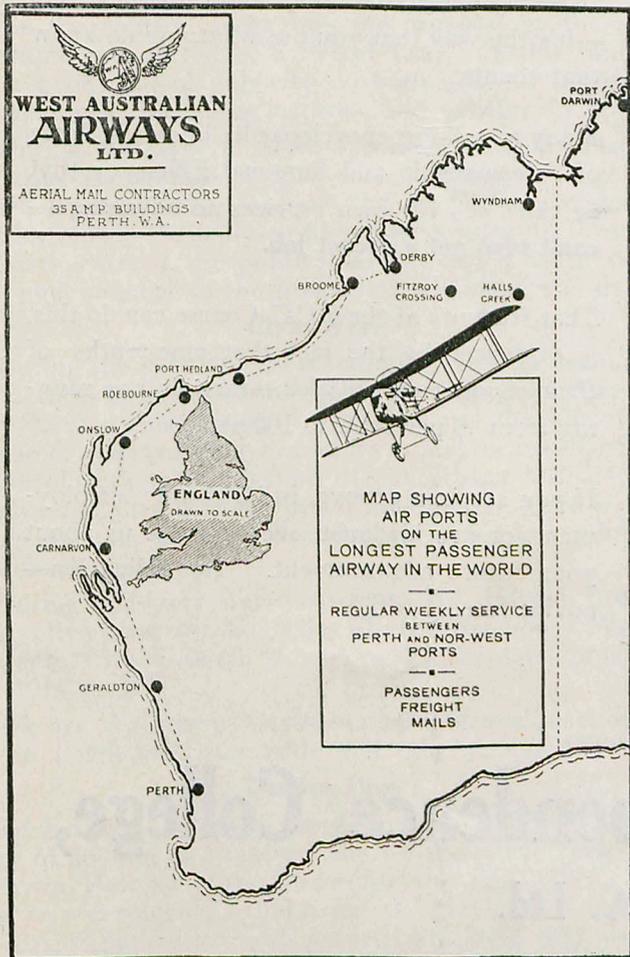
The Farmer's Plight.

Virtually everything that the farmer had for sale had to be sold at a world (a Free Trade) price. But everything that he had to buy, including things like freights, as well as things like machinery, clothing and the rest, was bought at a highly protected price. No industry in the world could, year in and year out, stand such one-sided treatment, and American farming has not stood it. . . . Meantime manufacturing and the cities were getting their foodstuffs and many of their raw materials at lowest world price, while making the American farmer pay the highest protected price for manufactures.

Issued by the Town and Country Union of N.S.W.

And reproduced by the W.A. Tariff Reduction League.

Note.—This picture of the condition of the rural districts of U.S.A. harmonises with what is taking place in Australia. For Western Australia, which is not destined to become an important manufacturing State, the outlook is far from encouraging. It has also to be remembered that our Industrial Courts are co-operating with the fiscal policy in making the position here still more intolerable.



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THE ALL-DISTANCE

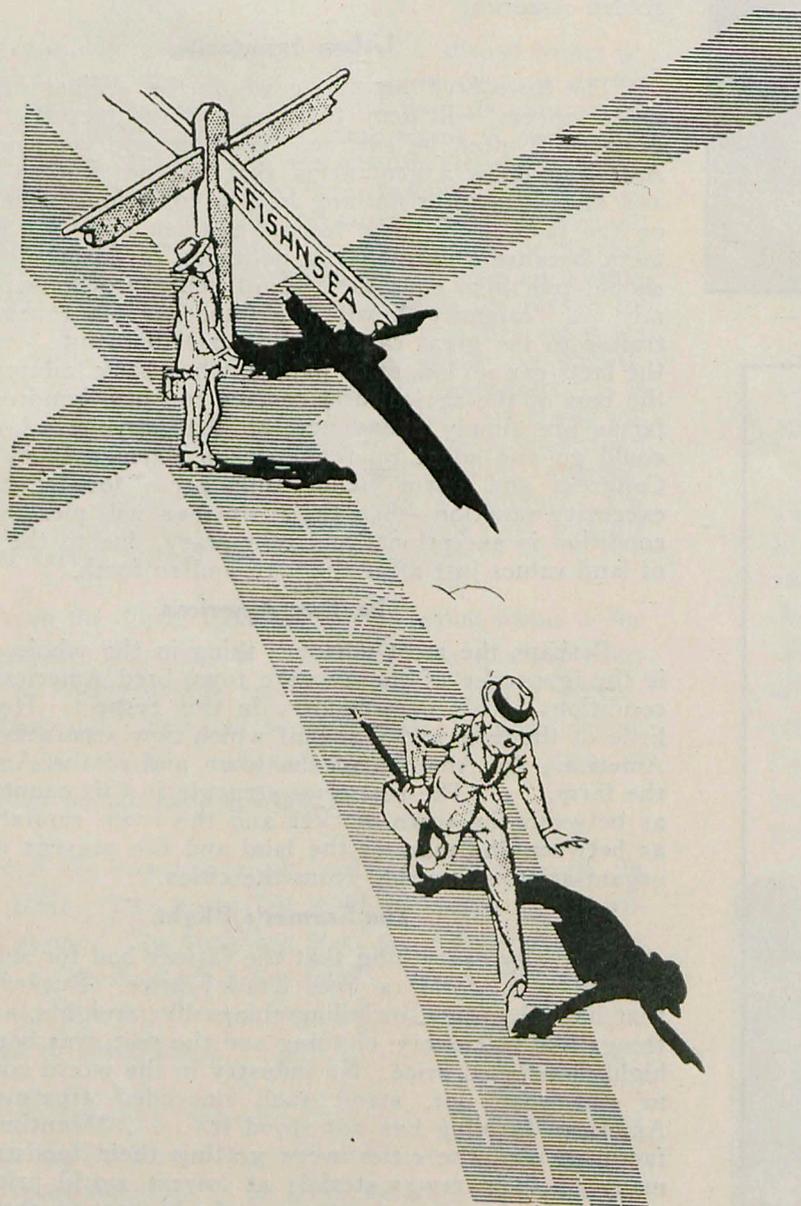
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ARGONAUTS CLUB (Inc.)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Gentlemen,—

Your Council have pleasure in submitting to you the second Annual Report of the Club, together with Balance Sheet and Revenue Account for the period ending the 30th June, 1927.

The past year has proved one of exceptional difficulty, but withal shows a good deal of activity. We are at a stage of our existence where a general review of the objectives of the movement, and the means by which these are to be realised, must be undertaken and the future of the movement will depend on the extent to which members are prepared to devote themselves to its work.

Political.

During the year our main political activities were associated with the Federal Referenda, which was held during the month of August, 1926.

The question submitted to the people of Australia was the Constitutional amendments dealing with the question of "Industry and Commerce" and "Essential Services." The club took up the attitude of neutrality, undertaking to put before the members the pros and cons of the question, and a good deal of propaganda work was done in this connection. Several members of the Executive visited a series of country towns and very successful meetings were held. Lectures, debates and public speeches were made at the Club House in Perth, and generally the work of the Argonauts over the whole campaign enabled the electors to better understand the proposals.

Another matter which occupied the attention of members in the political arena was the proposal by the Federal Government to introduce a Petrol Tax. In this connection also a good deal of publicity on both sides of the question was arranged, including lectures, and debates as above.

During the General State Elections, held in March, the Club took no definite part as such, but members generally showed a considerable interest and activity associated with the Elections. Actually speaking 10 Argonauts throughout the State entered the political arena, and 4 were successful. One member in the previous Parliament was defeated.

Civic Work.

During the year several meetings were held dealing with civic activities, and a conference was arranged between the newly formed Advertising Association and the Club for the purpose of endeavouring to find ways and means of minimising the objectionable question of advertising hoardings. Although no finality was reached in this matter there is reason to hope that our efforts will ultimately assist in a solution of this difficult problem.

During the year our President, Mr. Harold Boas, entered active civic life by being elected for South Ward, of the Perth City Council, a seat which he held previously, from 1914 to 1917.

There are also many Argonauts holding similar civic positions in Perth and Fremantle and other Local Authorities.

Empire Day.

On Empire Day the Club again undertook the responsibility of holding an Empire Rally for the public generally in the Town Hall as it has done for the past three years. There was a splendid attendance of citizens, and generally the occasion passed off with great enthusiasm, and was considered a pronounced success.

Occasion was taken to welcome back to the State Sir Hal Colebatch after a sojourn in London for three years as Agent-General.

The usual loyal resolutions were passed and conveyed to His Excellency the Governor, and the Club has received his acknowledgments.

Headquarters.

During the year the lease of our club premises at 168 St. George's-terrace fell due, and as the landlords, the Trotting Association, desired to use the premises for their own purposes, we were unable to arrange for an extension of the lease. After a great deal of difficulty the present premises at Albany Chambers, Barrack-street, were secured, and, although not so commodious as the old Club premises, they have proved ample for the activities of the Club up to date.

This move necessitated the closing down of the Lunch Club, which had been carried on for some time under our own movement, but not with very pronounced success. It was with extreme regret that the Executive were compelled to take this course, but apparently the conveniences provided did not appeal to sufficient members to ensure it being a financial success.

The present premises are under a monthly tenancy.

During the year, Mr. D. C. Johnston, our General Secretary, resigned to enter into commercial pursuits in the city, and our present Secretary, Mr. E. H. Sheffield, was appointed in his stead. The club's thanks are due to the splendid services which Mr. Johnston rendered during that period, and the executive desire to convey their expression of very high appreciation of the loyal and energetic services which our present Secretary, Mr. Sheffield, has rendered.

Lunch Hour Addresses.

During the year this means of educating the members in matters of public interest has been carried on very successfully, both in the old Headquarters and the new, and throughout the year the following distinguished visitors have favoured us in this connection:

Senator Drake Brockman—Subject: Mandated Territories.

Marquis of Salisbury—Sacrifice and Service.

Hon. J. G. Latham, Commonwealth Attorney-General—The Referendum.

Mr. J. D. Sutcliffe—Production and Efficiency.

Sir John Monash—Science and Research.

Dr. Earle Page, Federal Treasurer—Federal and State Financial Relationship.

Major L. F. Giblin, D.S.O.—Per Capita Possibilities.

Mr. H. A. Gregory, M.H.R.—The Tariff.

Senator Sir George Pearce—Federal Politics.

Mr. E. A. Mann, M.H.R.—The Tariff.

Mr. Owen Jones, B.A.—Timber.

Mr. L. B. Bolton—State Industries.

Dr. Atkinson—Public Health.

Dr. Battye—History of Western Australia.

Miss Freda Bage (delegate to League of Nations)—League of Nations.

Dr. Ehrenright—Shark Fishing Industry.

Sir Victor Wilson—Empire Development.

Mr. Takawaga, Japanese Consul-General—Trade Relations.

Sir Sydney Henn—Broader Vision.

Mr. Owen Jones—Timber Supplies.

Mr. C. Kelleway—Cricket.

Major De Haviland—Commercial Aviation.

Lt. Col. Waley Cohen, D.S.O.—Migration.

Three of our own members, and also the President, gave addresses.

Mr. W. R. Murray—What is wrong with Industry?

"The Argo"

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO SERVICE TO THE STATE

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE ARGONAUTS CLUB INCORPORATED.

VOL. I.

JULY 28th, 1927.

No. 8.

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ADVERTISERS

For all enquiries re advertising space and rates communicate with the Editor of "The Argo" c/o Argonauts' Club, Barrack St., Perth.

All advertising matter should be in the hands of the Editor by the 15th of the month.

If any change is required in advertising matter notice should be given the Editor on or before the above date.

MORE POPULAR AMONGST MEN EVERY DAY

Many people look upon Confectionery simply as something made of Sugar—and in olden times Confectionery was mostly boiled sugar nicely flavoured.

To-day the Boiled Sugar goods are still made, but the food value of the ingredients used in making many of the delicious Confections of modern times places them not only in the fore-front as delightful luxuries, but gives them an important place as a concentrated food product of high nutrition.

Compare some of the ingredients used in Confectionery and Chocolate—

Brazil Nuts	Walnuts	Gelatine
Cocoanut	Barcelona Nuts	Cornflour
Cane Sugar	Almonds	White of Egg
Eggs	And other Nut Kernels	Honey
Butter	Raisins	Fruit Extracts
Fresh Milk } with all the water	Figs	Fruit Acids
Fresh Cream } evaporated in manufacture	Dates	Fruit
Pure Chocolate		

Every one is in itself highly nutritious, and the very small percentage of moisture in Confectionery increases its value as a concentrated food.

To-day, where endurance and sustained energy is essential, the value of Chocolate and Confectionery is recognised, for during Physical exertion Sweets are a source of energy, and provide to the system more quickly than any other food substance that force so necessary to sustained effort.

Given an adequate sugar ration, the system can stand more exertion with less fatigue.

IN PLAISTOWE'S CHOCOLATES, MILK CHOCOLATES, and CONFECTIONS, every ingredient is selected on its quality—only the best is good enough, and to guard against any mistake every raw material is first submitted to the Laboratory before it is passed for manufacture.

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Ask for PLAISTOWE'S

Mr. F. W. Cato—Roads and Transport.
 Mr. W. L. Sanderson—Arbitration.
 Mr. Harold Boas—Civic Development.

State Centenary.

During the year the Club brought before the Government and the State the necessity of early action to provide a fitting celebration of the anniversary of the State in 1929. A conference was called of all the public bodies and institutions in the Metropolitan Area and was very well attended.

An approach was made to the Government, which received our activities in this connection very coldly. We were compelled on this account to regretfully relinquish our activities, as it was felt that if our work was the means of embarrassing the Government it would be better to withdraw from any active interest. In spite of the protest of the Government on several occasions that they were dealing with the matter, up to date nothing effective has been done, and there is no indication of any early activities in this connection. It is doubtful whether the time now at our disposal will enable the Government to effectively celebrate the occasion, and it is regretted that our well intentioned early interest in the matter was so grievously misunderstood.

"Argo."

Our magazine continued in service as "The Argonaut" until the month of September, 1926, when the whole arrangement was reviewed and remodelled, and the "Argo" as now submitted to members was produced. This has gone for seven issues, and is a distinct advance on the previous publication. Unfortunately, however, the nature of the magazine has prevented it from being registered as a newspaper, and on that account we have not been able to make it a financial success. It is satisfactory, however, to know that it has entirely paid its own way and has proved a very interesting and valuable adjunct to our educational programme.

Broadcasting.

We desire to place on record our high appreciation of the services rendered to the movement and the State generally by Westralian Farmers Ltd., who have broadcasted all our lunch hour addresses and public meetings. This has been very widely appreciated, not only by our own members scattered throughout the country, but by the public generally.

Membership.

The financial membership as at the 30th June, 1927 was 700. The reason for this drop in numbers is one beyond the comprehension of the Executive. It can only be ascribed to the fact that a great number of the original members joined up in the enthusiasm of the launching of a new movement particularly at a time when national issues were before the public, and that, having given expression to their political viewpoint on these national issues, their interest in the club no longer continued. This is a matter to be regretted, but the Executive feel that they would rather have a quarter of the membership actively associated and interested in the permanent development of the movement than a great number of temporary enthusiasts who can render little service to the State or the Club.

Country Groups.

We regret to say that outside of Pingelly, the activity throughout the country groups has flagged during the year. This has been due to a great extent to the incapacity of the local groups to devote themselves intensively to the development of the Club House idea.

Pingelly is the one outstanding illustration of what can be done by an enthusiastic endeavour to create a local Club House. This Club House was officially opened on July 10th, 1926, and the President and members of the Executive visited Pingelly and formally opened the premises. The Club has since developed extraordinarily well, the membership is thriving, and there is every indication that this move-

ment has come to stay in this town, and the Club will develop into a permanent institution.

The President and Executive of the Group are to be congratulated on the success of their endeavours. Your Executive have always maintained that the Country Club House was a practical and valuable part of our work, but unfortunately have found many difficulties in connection with its establishment.

Fremantle.

The movement in Fremantle received a very serious set-back during the year, which not only caused a flagging in the enthusiasm of the members, but placed a very heavy financial burden upon their slender resources.

During the year the Club was cited before the Arbitration Court under a claim from the Caretakers and Cleaners' Union, that the standard wage was not being paid to the caretaker of the premises.

Although the matter was purely a domestic concern of the local Branch, the Headquarters undertook full responsibility, and accepted service of the writ, and defended the case, which unfortunately went against the Club and necessitated a penalty of approximately £130 for back wages due.

The position has already been outlined to members and whilst the Executive feel that grave injustice has been done we bow to the will of our constituted authorities, which is one of the fundamental principles upon which this movement came into existence. We respect the Law and abide by its decisions, and whilst we are finding it extremely difficult to meet the financial call upon us in this direction we feel that the public sympathy is with us in connection with the case, and we look to members to assist us to liquidate the liability by a prompt settlement of their subscriptions. In the meantime the Fremantle Group has assumed full financial responsibility and are meeting this regularly, for which the Central Executive must express their grateful appreciation.

Finance.

The statement of Receipts and Expenditure, and Balance Sheet, are before members for consideration, and, considering all the difficulties which the Executive has gone through during the past year the Executive feel that the corner has been turned and that there is every prospect in the immediate future of entirely meeting our full financial responsibilities.

Attendances of Officers in Council.

During the period under review there were 50 meetings of the Executive and excellent attendances were recorded. Mr. J. F. McMillan was elected Vice-President in place of Mr. Ross McDonald, resigned.

Debating Circle.

During the year the Western Australian Debating League was formed, in which this club took an active part. Mr. T. E. Robinson acted as our delegate and a great deal of thanks are due to him for his enthusiasm in helping this movement to come into existence. This will prove a very valuable adjunct to the education of the young men in the community and it is gratifying to know that the Association is now in full swing and shows evidence of great success. Our Club has already participated in several debates with some measure of success.

During the year visits were arranged for members to inspect the Applecross Wireless Station, which proved most interesting and instructive.

A Billiard Tournament was successfully carried out and Mock Banquets were held both at Perth and Fremantle Club Houses.

Our thanks are due to the Press which has on all occasions given splendid publicity to the activities of our Association, particularly in regard to the Lunch Hour Addresses.

CIVIC DEVELOPMENT.

TOWN PLANNING.

A City Planning Primer.

(By W. A. Saw, President, Town Planning Association of Western Australia.)

In the May and June Issues of the "Argo" I stated that Mr. Herbert Hoover, who was at one time in Western Australia, is now Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, Washington. Mr. Hoover recently appointed an Advisory Committee on City Planning and Zoning, who drafted a City Planning Primer, which can be applied to the towns of Western Australia, equally well with those in America. The former articles dealt with the subjects: "What is City Planning?" "Is your City Selling its Birthright?" "Planning Rests on Legal Basis," "The Street Plan," "General Requirements for the Street System," "The Approaches to the City," "The Central Business and Shopping District," "Wholesale and Warehouse Districts," "Industrial Districts." The following is a further instalment:—

Produce Markets.

The handling of perishable foodstuffs from their arrival in a city by freight car or truck to scattered retail stores is a very complex problem. If the distribution is prompt and efficient the people can obtain their food fresher and at lower prices. A well-planned wholesale market, accessible to cars from all railroads and to the trucks of local farmers, is usually the first essential. It permits quick inspection of goods by buyers, and cheap handling and loading without cartage delays. Up-to-date cold storage facilities should be nearby. In too many cities the produce markets grow up and are shifted about in a hit-or-miss fashion, and are awkwardly arranged or become badly scattered. They are often so situated that the trucks passing to and from them add unnecessarily to traffic congestion. In many cases, indeed, the loading vehicles stand in public streets and practically shut off all other traffic through them.

Location of Public Buildings.—Civic Centres.

The dignity and attractiveness of a community and the convenience of its citizens may be served by thoughtful location of public and semi-public buildings. The City Hall, the Court-house, the Public Library, and the Art Museum are each much more impressive when part of a well-arranged group, especially when it can be seen from long street approaches. In the same way, schools, churches, even hotels, aside from their primary use, may, through proper location, add to the dignity and beauty of the central grouping plan. In such an arrangement special care should be taken to preserve a practical street plan.

Residential Districts.

In most communities the districts where the people dwell are far greater in area than those in which they work and do business. Different families have different desires in the way of homes. Most prefer to live in one-family houses on quiet streets, with grass and trees about them. Many families that can afford these advantages, more often those without children, still prefer to live in apartments, frequently to avoid personal responsibility for upkeep of the dwelling and to have easier access to the city centre. Others assume this more cramped manner of living because of lack of houses for rent, the short term of their residence in one city, or other circumstances. The fact remains, too, that many existing dwellings in our cities do not conform to the standards of the single-family homes that most families would like to occupy.

City planning can do much to make one-family houses available to more families. It encourages a better distribution of centres of employment, and thereby reduces the number of employees who must live near the business centre. By providing an adequate, co-ordinated street system it reduces delays in transit, and so makes wider areas for dwellings available within a given time for travel between home and work. Hence the success with which the automobile enables city populations to spread out depends largely on good city planning.

While some broad avenues and wide streets are necessary to care for through traffic and to give access to a residential district, minor streets, with narrow roadways and inexpensive pavements are adequate for the traffic serving the immediate neighbourhood. A narrow paved roadway need not lessen the distance between the houses on the two sides of the street. It permits wider grass plots, and thus makes the streets more attractive. At the same time development of the land is cheaper, and more families are enabled to own their homes.

Certain appurtenances go with every residential district. Neighbourhood stores should be grouped at points convenient to all, but not where they cause congestion of through traffic. The location of schools is even more important. When the School Board can use a good city plan showing the probable character of its development and the location of major streets, it is better able to choose adequate school sites in new districts. The type of site usually desired will be convenient to the families that are expected to move into the neighbourhood, and at the same time be off the main thoroughfares with their noise, confusion and dangers from heavy traffic. Ample space is needed around schools for playgrounds, as well as for light and air. It is, therefore, good business for the city to anticipate its needs while land values are still low and there is a good choice of large sites not yet built upon.

Parks and Playgrounds.

Adequate recreation space, although often overlooked, is of great importance to a community, and provision for it rightly belongs in a good plan. Open space surrounding the home is the best playground for very small children, but organised games for larger children and adults require public open spaces, and in apartment house neighbourhoods playgrounds are needed for even the smallest children. In providing play space the distances that children of various ages will customarily travel to playgrounds should be recognised, as well as the amount of play space required. The increasing dangers imposed by rapidly moving traffic, even upon residence streets, further emphasise their hazard as play space, and the need for enough well-located playgrounds to care for every child.

A great country park, desirable as it is, is now generally recognised as a supplement to, not a substitute for, smaller parks convenient to the people who need ready access to trees, grass, open space and recreation facilities. Thus all the breathing spaces for fresh air and sunshine provided by recreation space are an integral part of a city plan. Adoption of a park and playground system frequently results in the donation of land for park purposes by public-spirited citizens,

or by landowners who discern the advantage thus obtainable for their adjoining subdivisions.

Public recreation facilities are as important to the village as to the large city. Many a farm community has no public parks or playgrounds; hence the children must be trespassers to play, and adult athletic contests are hampered by inadequate, makeshift facilities. Good playgrounds and athletic fields lead to better physical development and a spirit of team play, while every form of wholesome recreation for adults helps to check unwise movement of population to large cities.

The Outskirts of the City.

Sparsely built-up territories, particularly those on the outskirts of the city, allow the best scope for development in accordance with a logical plan. Foresight in planning such districts is important, not only for its inherent benefits to the new localities, but for the convenience of all who pass through them, and for its effect on conditions at the centre of the city.

(To be continued.)

PERTH, 1950.

By HAROLD BOAS.

In view of the recent statement of the Minister for Works that the Premier had authorised him to announce that it was the Government's intention to introduce a Town Planning Bill during the forthcoming session of Parliament, it might be profitable to review the present position of our city and the metropolitan area, together with its possible growth coincident with the growth of Western Australia during the period, say, up to 1950.

There is no doubt that since the inauguration of the Town Planning Association in 1914 there has been a steady and increased development of the public consciousness as to the value of town planning and the necessity of doing something in the early stages of our career whilst the opportunity is easy and economical. The work of the Town Planning Association has been the means of keeping this subject well before the public, and there is no doubt that it has been influential in getting members of Municipalities and Road Boards interested, and in quickening and developing their civic consciousness.

All this public consciousness is reflected in the action of the Government because it is generally recognised that no Government will act without a recognition that public opinion is behind their action, and the Government are to be congratulated on being far-sighted enough to recognise not only the need of a Town Planning Act, but that the public are now prepared to accept some definite measure.

Western Australia's development may be counted for practical purposes from the time the outbreak of the gold rush in the early 'Nineties. It can be said, therefore, that our present growth represents only a short period of a little over thirty years. The population in that period has increased ninefold, and those of the citizens who have been in the State during the last quarter of a century recognise how in other directions the State has shown signs of exceptional development. Within that period we have developed from a State that imported wheat to the production of thirty million bushels during this last season. This development has been reflected in practically every other avenue of our life.

It is confidently anticipated that before very many years this State as a wheat producing community will equal that of the largest wheat producing State at present in the Commonwealth, that of New South Wales, which now produces somewhere about 50 million bushels.

With a third of the Commonwealth at our command of land mostly capable of production in some form or other, it only needs population to ensure that the wealth and progress of the Commonwealth as a whole will be reflected in this, perhaps its richest third.

Let us allow our imagination, then, to run loose for a while, and try and visualise what is likely to happen in the next twenty-five years ahead!

If our population has developed during the last decade ninefold, it can be safely estimated that by the year 1950 we will have a city with a least a half million population. What will this then mean to the metropolitan area?

The first area to feel the influence of this great development must naturally be the Port of Fremantle.

With the advent of the aeroplane and the airship, and the achievements up to date, coupled with the definite announcement that within a few years we will have a direct line of air transport between the Old Country and Australia, which will reduce the time distance between them to eleven days, and the proposed establishment of a line of aeroplanes between Perth and the Eastern States, will suggest that Fremantle will become the base of our connection with the Old World.

There is no reason then to stretch our imagination very far to recognise that the Port of Fremantle must in the very near future begin to develop until it becomes one of the largest ports in the British Empire.

If Australia is to develop to a country absorbing one hundred million people, which she assuredly will do, there is no reason why Perth should not be the New York of Australia, as assuredly Sydney will be the San Francisco.

Australia's increasing interest and participation in world affairs on her advent to Nationhood, and the quickened interest respecting the economic relationship of it to the Old Country, suggest that there is a recognition in the minds of our statesmen that ultimately the pivot of world affairs will tend towards the Pacific, and that the natural result will be that Australia's relationship with the British Empire will become more and more important, nay, in the minds of some will become the pivot of the Empire.

If this destiny awaits us, then surely we will be but wise to consider the needs of our cities and suburbs, and plan on such lines that will allow an ordered and economic development.

Perth has been blessed by Nature, not only in the value of its climatic conditions, but by its natural surroundings. Nestling in an area capable of absorbing a city equal to any in the world, surrounded by a magnificent range of effective hills, and bordered by the Swan River, it will only need wise planning to ensure that it can be made to equalise, if not surpass, some of the finest cities in the Old World. All that it needs at this juncture is that we should "think largely" on the subject, "plan well," and lay the foundations, efficiently for the superstructure which must ultimately be built upon it. It is therefore up to our legislators to interpret the wish of the people in no stinted manner, and that they shall create such legislation and give such powers to special commissions and the local authorities that will enable them to do their work effectively and well.

Such an opportunity will present itself in the coming session when Parliament will be asked to consider a Town Planning Bill, and it is hoped that the Government will accede to the request of the recent deputation from the local authorities of the metropolitan area that a Metropolitan Development Commission be appointed which will visualise all the possibilities of the future, and prepare a plan of a development for the whole metropolitan area which will enable us to meet the conditions of the future with one clear harmonious scheme.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Colin Ednie-Brown, the well-known architect of Perth, and foundation member of the Executive of the Argonauts, and founder of the "Argo," writes from America to members.

Mr. Ednie-Brown is being married in London on August 3 to Miss Hilda Cox, daughter of the late Mr. C. B. Cox, the well-known solicitor of Perth, and in racing circles.

"Los Angeles is a great city—the greatest and largest on the Western Coast—about 1½ millions of people. It is modern and advanced in every particular, and it is a delight to see efficiency giving such marked results. The people of Los Angeles are very proud of their city, and that fact has gone a long way in the development of a very remarkable place.

I was fortunate in having a letter from Mr. W. A. Saw to Mr. Whitnall, the Director of the City Planning Commission, and yesterday I spent the whole day with him while he outlined the development of the city, and also showed me the works on hand regarding traffic, widening of streets, and the creation of new boulevards. I was fortunate in being able to grasp the method under which they are working, and have gained a lot of valuable ideas. Mr. Whitnall went to no end of trouble, and has passed me on to valuable sources in New York and Washington.

I have made an extensive study of picture theatres here and in Hollywood. This is the home of theatres, and the latest ideas have been developed. The modern tendency for the small theatre is to make it compact and cosy, and usually the whole of the seating is on the one floor only—no gallery. These seat about 1,000 persons, the idea being to keep it filled all the time and have no dead seats. The 'Loge' seat is very popular. Of course there are many theatres with galleries, and in such cases the stalls are made smaller, and in very few instances the total seating does not exceed 1,200.

I have seen all types and all designs, ranging from Spanish, Chinese, Egyptian, Moorish, up to ultra-modern. They are all very ornate, and some of the very large ones are costing up to £500,000.

This afternoon I spent looking over Universal City, near Hollywood, and saw the movies in the making. It was most interesting, and I will be able to tell you a lot of what goes on behind the scenes.

The Glenwood Mission Inn was a place I was taken to about 60 miles from here. A most delightful Spanish hotel, and containing curios and paintings valued at about two million pounds. Money does not count in this country—it is only a means to an end.

I had a great trip down the coast from San Francisco. The scenery is very beautiful and the country very fertile. I passed through Del Monte, Carmel, and Santa Barbara.

Up to the present I have not had any news from Australia. The papers here contain nothing of our great country, and for all I know, and for all they care, Australia may have gone down in the last tidal wave! One of these days America will have to wake up to the fact that Australia imports their cars and mechanical goods in huge quantities, and sends nothing in return. It is too one-sided to be economically sound, and they look to London to find the money for the cars we buy. When London does something—America will lose the market.

Chicago is a wonderful city, and very beautiful from a town planning point of view. It is one of those fortunate cities—and there are few of them—that has been and is being town planned on master preconceived plan laid down 18 years ago by a genius called Buraham. The plan is being gradually carried out by the City Council, who act on the advice of an unofficial association called the Chicago Regional Planning Association. The work of the association is purely voluntary, and the funds are mostly supplied by the business people of the country. The lesson to be learnt from that fact alone is very great. I often think of the narrow-minded landowners of Hay-street, and pity their lack of vision.

I spent all to-day with some of the officials of the above association, and they were very good in showing me round the city and explaining the work they have on hand. They are doing a wonderful job, and I note in several cases that their problems are much like ours in Perth, although, of course, on a much larger scale.

This is the second largest city in the United States, three million population. The buildings are very remarkable, and the skyscraper is really a beautiful form to look upon, and no doubt a special type of architecture has developed in the treatment of the skyscraper. I was up at the top of the Tribune Tower this afternoon—it is the highest point in the city—and the view of the city was beautiful and amazing in its magnitude. The city borders Lake Michigan, which is almost like an inland sea. One cannot see the other side of the lake—it is so large.

Chicago has adopted daylight saving during the months from May to October. They will do anything in this city to increase the efficiency of the dollar-making idea—and they seem to be making a success of it, too!

Lindburgh is still the idol of America. I often wonder what the outside world is thinking of it all. I only get the American viewpoint, and that is not altogether unbiassed. American business has capitalised Lindburgh to the utmost limit. He is featured in nearly every shop window in America. A book was on the market yesterday called 'The Life of Lindburgh,' and was right up to the time he landed back in New York. They certainly move in this country.

I find it all a trifle over-bearing. America is too self-centred, and forgets that there are other countries and other people in the world. Sometimes I would like to go up on a soap box and shout Australia to the multitude!

I am often led to think that America can never be a true Nation among Nations. She consists of a huge mass of people of all countries with no one binding National Ideal, and no common thought on International affairs. That seems America's greatest danger.

The American papers have had no mention of Australian news since the opening of Canberra. How they managed to publish that piece of news is beyond my thinking—there was surely no commercial advantage gained. Got it! It was because the Capital was designed by an American architect!"

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AERIAL SURVEYS

As a result of the developments that have taken place in aerial photographic cameras, it is now possible to accurately map areas from the air and reveal many features that are not easily revealed by other means. This particularly applies to sparsely populated areas, where the aerial camera has given information about country that was previously practically unknown.

There are very many uses to which this class of work can be applied, and the two most popular are, firstly, the mapping of tracts of country that are very difficult of access, and about which information is required, while the other is the bringing up to date of the surveyed maps of populated areas, particularly within City boundaries.

In carrying out city surveys, an altitude of approximately 10,000 feet is maintained while the pilot flies his aeroplane up and down imaginary lines, so covering the whole of the area to be photographed by an invisible network. The camera is automatically operated by an electric drive under the control of the pilot, and exposures are made at sufficiently frequent intervals to give overlapping of successive photographs, in order that no gaps will occur in the whole map. These individual photographs are brought to scale by making use of an enlarger and printing according to the scale required. They are ultimately all pieced together, and when finally completed the built-up map is itself photographed, and the result gives the complete area in one large photograph.

In mapping sparsely populated areas, where scale is not of vital importance, the photographs are taken and pieced together in much the same way. At intervals ground survey parties fix ground marks, which are discernible from the air, and which appear on the photographs. From these marks, the photographs can be brought to scale, and the result is that the whole area photographed can be viewed at leisure, ob-

taining a wealth of information for the use of engineers interested in water conservation areas, railway routes, etc., also for agricultural and other developmental purposes, including timber location and classification, and even for assisting geologists and other investigators.

A very valuable feature about all these operations is that the stereoscope can be employed in conjunction with this work. By this means the subject is thrown into relief, and objects which in an ordinary photograph are unrecognisable immediately stand out and become easily distinguishable, even to the untrained eye.

The speed with which these surveys can be conducted, and the very reasonable cost at which they can be completed, has resulted in many nations adopting this method to improve their knowledge of their own countries, and to definitely locate areas which could be turned to advantage in the development of their lands. It is the promptness with which such scientific courses are followed that assists so vitally in the progress of a locality or a nation.

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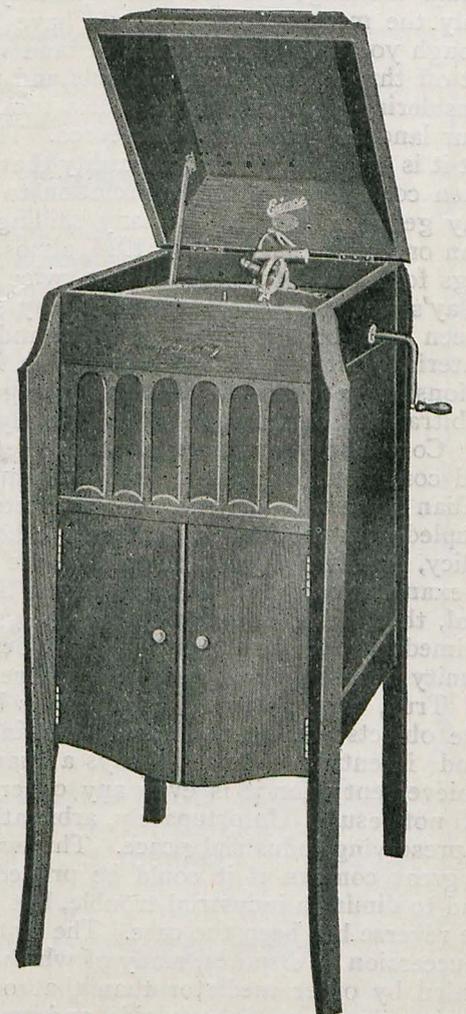
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IMPROVING CONDITIONS.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

(By William R. Murray.)

It is my intention during the next few issues to examine a few of the methods that have been suggested with the meritorious object of improving industrial conditions. To do this one will have to preserve a clear idea as to what constitute wages; and what are the several agencies of production, their dependency upon each other, and their relative value. Further, it will be necessary to bear in mind that the essential reward of labour is not pounds, shillings and pence, but the value and quantity of goods obtained in return. At the very beginning of things there was no confusion about these important topics. When a man did all things for himself; when he was his own farmer, his own blacksmith, his own tailor, his own baker, etc., he had no misgivings as to what constituted his wages. He knew that all the grain he grew, all the cattle he bred, all the clothing he made, all the improvements to his holding constituted his wealth, and these were the wages or reward of his industry. As he worked hard or ill, so did he prosper or fail. Before we invented money, when man had to depend on barter, he had no doubt as to the importance of goods. He would no doubt consider us mad to think that a long string of figures in a ledger constituted wealth. If it did, all we should have to do to increase the national wealth would be to further depreciate the currency. A day's labour would be worth a greater number of shillings than it is to-day, the value of all the goods in all the warehouses would be increased in relation to money—but there is the rub: it would be in relation to money; and only in relation to money. The quantity of goods would not be altered. The same quantity of labour would exchange for the same quantity of goods as before. Only the measure money would have been altered. It is as though you measured a block of land with a foot rule; then cut off three inches from the rule and re-measured the land, considering your rule to be still a foot, you would find that your land had apparently increased. This may seem absurd; but it is the same kind of absurdity that is practically general when considering wages in relation to money. To-day one may get almost twice as many shillings for a bale of wool than one could have got in 1914, almost twice as many shillings for a bag of wheat, almost twice as many shillings for a day's work. But, strange as it may seem, the relation between bales of wool, bags of wheat and day's work have not materially altered. This points to an inexorable natural relationship between the essential things, which war, tariffs, Arbitration Court awards have dismally failed to alter.

Compulsory arbitration, or the legal control of wages and conditions of industry has been adopted by every Australian State with the exception of Victoria. Its universality, coupled with the fact that it tends to become a fixed national policy, makes it difficult to turn public attention towards its re-examination. Yet, the fact that it has had a considerable trial, that it has not done those things which its advocates claimed that it would do, makes it desirable that the community should seriously consider where it is leading us.

True, compulsory arbitration was based upon two laudable objects: better conditions, and industrial peace. But good intention is not always a guarantee of successful achievement; nor it is even any criterion that positive evil will not result. Unfortunately, arbitration has not succeeded in preserving industrial peace. This would not be a matter of great concern if it could be proved that it did actually tend to diminish industrial trouble, but it is to be feared that the reverse has been the case. The last few years have been a succession of disputes, many of which have eventually been settled by other mediator than that of the Court. By arranging employer on one side and employee on the other,

the Court has been the means of increasing the division which has grown up between those two so-called classes. The fact that the several parts of an industry are held together by natural, involuntary co-operation and mutual interest has been forgotten, or at least discounted; while the operation of the law of supply and demand in relation to employment has been distorted and exaggerated till it is viewed by both sides as class warfare. The "demand" which is the incentive to supply is the demand of the community (not of the so-called employer), and is based upon the utility of the service to the community. Only by those who set out to supply the wants of the community (both employer and employee) not giving heed to the demands of the community can any clash arise; and then the clash must be between the suppliers (employer and employee) and the community. This is the chief fallacy of arbitration, that it misinterprets between whom the clash is, arranging the joint sufferers as enemies opposite each other. Meanwhile the inexorable demand of the community to be supplied with only those things that it desires, and at a given price, remains just where it was. The community's demand is invariably one of preference of choice; and price has a great deal to do with where that preference shall fall. If entertainments become dear, man may take free pleasure in the open air; if beef is scarce he shall show a preference for mutton; a penny advance in tram fares would discover many enthusiastic walkers, who had all but lost the art. The employers equally with the employees will benefit or lose by such vicissitudes of the preferences of the community for pictures or for open air, etc. It is the public demand for pictures which employs both the picture manager and the operator—not to mention a host of other so-called employers and employees. If Parliament is going to fix wages, then it essentially sets out to control demand; and that demand is your preference and mine for tea or coffee, beef or mutton, silk or wool, a good book or a picture show, etc. If you feel your wages or your profits are too low, it would be just as well to ask yourself whether or not the community is on the point of doing with a little less of your particular product; if it is, any rise in price will but hasten the community's decision to do with a little less of you. On the other hand, if the community demand more than your industry can supply, it is a sure indication that the community is willing to advance your wages. The confusion that has arisen, attributing antagonism between employer and employee, has generated from the fact that the employer (so-called) is in touch with the marketing of the product, the state of the demand for the product is reflected in the industry by his increased or lessened demand for labour. As price is the measure of the demand in the market, so wage is the measure within the industry. As the community conceives a new want, such as flying in an airship, demand for airships and pilots is stimulated, good wages are offered, drawing men from languishing industries where wages are low. So this law of supply and demand, far from being injurious as the principle underlying legal fixation of wages would suggest, is really a positive benefit, rapidly transferring men from industries which the community has ceased to require to those which it now specially requires. Arbitration, by attempting to keep wages uniformly high or low, tends to keep new industries back by limiting the mobility of labour. All industry should be based upon satisfying the desires of the community. What is the merit in a man becoming a bootmaker if there are more bootmakers already than is required to keep the community in boots. And what would be the sense of the community going short of vegetables while a potential gardener is sitting down waiting to be employed

as a bootmaker. This state of affairs is caused and aggravated by arbitration. The law of supply and demand tends to adjust these conditions in a manner satisfactory to all persons concerned. It is satisfactory to the potential gardener who would be a bootmaker, because by paying him higher wages as a gardener than he could demand as a bootmaker, it compensates him for his sacrifice. It is satisfactory to other bootmakers because it relieves the supply of bootmakers, so preserves the price of boots and consequently of wages. It is satisfactory to the community, because it supplies it with vegetables which it wants in place of boots, of which it does not want any more than the natural supply.

If arbitration cannot of its nature establish peace in industry, what can it do? Can it do what it professes to do—fix wages? Can it better industrial conditions? It appears to me that the Arbitration Court can do one of three things, but only one. It may place wages below that figure which would naturally be fixed by the law of supply and demand; it may raise wages above the figure that would be thus otherwise fixed; or it may maintain wages at just that figure that the law of supply and demand would dictate. Now it will be obvious from the nature of these propositions that if it does one of them it cannot do either of the others at the same time.

Let us take the possibility of its lowering wages below that which would be fixed by the law of supply and demand. Though this would not be anything to be proud of, we must face this possibility if we are to keep an open mind upon its effect. If it were to place wages below that level which could be demanded by the men owing to the shortage of labour in relation to the demand for it, the men knowing their power will refuse to sell their labour; a strike will follow, which from the relative strength of supply and demand must prove successful from the point of view of the men; the Court will thus be discredited, and industrial harmony will be further off than before.

Let us now consider the possibility of the Arbitration Court raising wages above that dictated by the law of supply and demand. It is no doubt because we believe that it can raise wages, and that it does raise wages, that we worship the principle of compulsory arbitration. If we find, additionally to its inability to keep industrial peace, that it is impotent as an agency of raising the standard of living of the workers, then we must relegate it to the region of false gods. Suppose the Court does place wages above what would otherwise obtain. Let us take a concrete case, so as we may get away from abstractions. Suppose without any alteration in the demand or supply of tramway men, we were to advance the wages of that industry. It will require additional revenue to pay the increase. Now, the fact that wages have increased will not persuade a greater number of the advisability of using trams; nor will it persuade the present users of the advisability of using them more often. Therefore, to get more revenue we will be compelled to try the possibility of raising fares. But the twopenny fare is based upon the demand of that person who would just sooner pay twopence than walk, but if it is advanced to threepence he will most assuredly walk—and probably find pleasure in it, so that even if it is subsequently reduced he may not return to "traming" it. Or he may be a person on the verge of buying a car, just prevented by the cheapness of tram travelling, the irritation of the rise will be the deciding factor; or he may possess a car, and the increase may decide him to use it when he would otherwise "tram" it. The increase may divert traffic to buses. So that the demand for trams may actually be decreased; traffic may be curtailed, and unemployment created. Where there is unemployment there is always a natural tendency of wages to a minimum which even the Court cannot resist. The recent Goldfields award was evidence of the Court's impotence under the influence of the pressure of unemployed men to raise wages, even though the cost of living had increased. Again, it is inconceivable that an employer know-

ingly would pay an employee more than he was worth—more than he could earn. So that if the community would not be persuaded to consume the same quantity of the article produced at an advanced price sufficient to pay the increased wages, then fewer men would be required to satisfy the shrinking demand, and the final position would be worse than the first.

Now, as to the other alternative that the Arbitration Court may leave wages just at that figure that would be fixed by the operation of the law of supply and demand. If this is all it does it scarcely justifies the expense of it to the community. Nor will it easily satisfy us as to its infallibility. Supply and demand is too elastic, too subtle, too complex for us to expect any group of individuals to have the ability constantly and accurately to interpret it. The community being the container of both the elements of demand and supply, is the best judge—assuredly, Court or no Court, it is the community which will be the last judge. Further, even if the Court does merely register the average wage of supply and demand, there will still be those incompetent of earning that average wage. So that at its best our system of arbitration is futile, and by denying the unfit the right to earn what they can, relegates them to the ranks of criminals and paupers.

To sum up what we have discovered, that although compulsory arbitration sets out to establish industrial peace, it irritates industry into unrest. It creates antagonism between master and man where the relations are naturally mutual. It interferes with the mobility of labour and the satisfying of the desires of the people. It does not increase the demand for goods, therefore cannot permanently raise wages. By imposing onerous conditions on industry, and by indirectly raising prices, it does tend to lessen demand for goods; therefore, in the final analysis it must tend to lower the standard of living. By its failure to achieve its objective and by relegating the unfit to the ranks of the permanent unemployed it must ever tend to create political rebellion.

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THE CRAFT AND ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

By A. Knapp, A.R.P.S.

The time and temperature table which appeared in the June issue of this Journal was not printed in quite the manner which was intended, and should have read: "For negatives suitable for printing on gaslight paper or for enlarging through," and "For negatives suitable for printing on P.O.P. or bromide paper." It is to be hoped that no reader was so misled as to attempt to produce gaslight paper prints by the method suggested, which is, of course, intended for the development of plates and films only.

It is, of course, utterly impossible to deal with the process of development in any other manner than from my own limited knowledge, which is, however, based upon the experience and writings of expert technicians.

A considerable amount of experimental work in the realm of exposure and development of plates and films has been carried out in Perth, and it is encouraging to read in an article, which appears in the June issue of "The Photographic Journal" (the organ of the Royal Photographic Society), that the opinions of such eminent photographers as Mr. A. C. Banfield, F.R.P.S., and Mr. Herbert Lambert, F.R.P.S., tend to support the views I have attempted to express in these pages.

Mr. Banfield remarked "that it was impossible to talk of development without also considering the question of exposure, since both subjects were intimately related." "As to the question of bad negatives, he would advise that if anyone had a plate which was badly under-exposed, not to waste time in trying to make any good of it; it was much better to drop it into the waste bin at once." (I am afraid that we in Western Australia would require several over-size waste bins if this advice were taken to heart.)

It is, however, an established fact that a negative which is fully exposed will require a much shorter period of development or the use of a very much weaker developer than is customary in professional houses where amateurs' negatives are developed and printed. "The longer the exposure the shorter the period of development" is a truism which might well be memorised by all photographers who do their own developing.

Mr. Lambert, F.R.P.S., showed "a series of photographs" (presumably of the same subject) "taken with exposures of from 1-16sec. to 8sec., and contended that, were the photographers shuffled up together, there would be the greatest difficulty in telling that there was any difference between them." A similar experiment was conducted in Perth, plates being exposed in rapid succession on the same subject and without alteration to the lens opening. The exposures given ranged from 1-25sec. to 1sec., and although it was agreed that the plate which received 1-25sec. was under-exposed, all the other plates, including that which had received 1sec., were within the range of reasonable exposure. A careful examination of these negatives showed that whatever one was going to get was decided the moment the plate or film was exposed, and that "exposure" settled once and for all the

question as to what was recorded on the plate. The more mechanically automatic the subsequent process of development becomes, the greater is the prospect of getting a uniform type of negative.

For a number of years my habit was to develop all my plates by the Factorial System. The developer which seemed to give the desired quality was Burroughs and Wellcomes' Pyro Metol in tabloid form. This was used at half strength with the addition of about 12 grains of Sulphite of Soda to present the usual pyro discoloration. The first appearance of the image used to be about ten seconds after pouring on the developer. A factor of nine gave an excellent negative for my purposes, so all my negatives remained in the developer for a period ranging between 1½ minutes to two minutes, the most usual time being a minute and a half.

Latterly the use of a plate which cannot easily be inspected during development has necessitated the adoption of a time and temperature system. Either system will produce excellent negatives provided the exposure has been sufficiently long.

Before concluding the section dealing with exposure and development, it is advisable to point out that not all plates and films are equally sensitive to greens, yellows and reds. So-called "ordinary" plates are almost blind to any colour except blue and violet; therefore blue or violet are represented on the print as white, all other colours being interpreted as black or nearly black. This, of course, is one of the causes of the white sky and black grass which is so commonly met with in photographic prints "Orthochromatic" plates have been treated with a dye which renders them sensitive, not only to blue and violet, but also to green and yellow, and consequently are capable of giving a more correct representation in monochrome of Nature's colour schemes.

"Panchromatic" plates, being sensitive to all colours of the spectrum, are now in general use by pictorial and other photographers who are desirous of producing prints in monochrome which as nearly as possible suggest the "tone values" of the original scene.

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THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK.

Some Shooting.

Recently at Elsternwick, Victoria, a well-known Victorian rifleman, Vincent Treadwell, put 57 consecutive shots into a three-eighths bullseye at 25 yards. The best break in Australian rifle history was recorded by A. J. Dalton, who put 69 consecutive shots into a bullseye some years ago.

Family Cricketers.

When Oldfield's Eleven was in Singapore the Singapore "Free Press" were rather wrath about "Mick" Bardsley being included in the team, and not Warren Bardsley, as was thought. The newspaper delivered itself thus: "There seems to be quite a bit of humour in the temperament of our Australian visitors. It was a fine leg-pull to lead us all to think that we were to see the great Warren Bardsley in action, and then to send his less famous brother up here. But why give him his brother's bag to carry the deception still further?" However, friend Mick Bardsley had the last laugh, as in his match against Singapore he put together a more than troublesome 93.

A Paris Wimbledon.

France's tennis conscience has been awakened by the success of her brilliant young men in competitive tennis during the last few years, and the vogue that the game is now enjoying in France exceeds previous records by goodly numbers. Paris is now seeking to establish a Wimbledon. No expense will be spared to provide a meeting place for the world's champions. A site has been selected, and it is proposed to put down a big central court with covered seating accommodation for 12,000 spectators, and bounded by five secondary courts, with all comforts such as refreshment rooms and elaborate dressing rooms. The work is being undertaken by the French Stadium and Racing Club.

English Coach for New Zealand.

J. Newman, of Hampshire, has been appointed professional to the Canterbury Cricket Association for next season, with the option of a re-engagement for a further four years. Newman has been a successful all-rounder for his county. Last season he had a batting average of 28.9 for 46 innings, and his highest score was 134. He was fourth in the bowling averages, with 145 wickets at an average of 23.8, he and Boyes being the only bowlers to take more than 100 wickets for the season. Against the last Australian Eleven he made 16 and 36, but was not successful with the ball.

Marksmanship at Bisley.

The controversy regarding the utility of the short-nosed rifle, firing sharp-nosed ammunition, was not assisted by the results at the recent National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley. Those armourers who plump for that smaller type of rifle were rewarded with some excellent arguments for the dependability of that weapon, but the marksmanship was so exceptional that the ability of the rifleman could not be denied, and the value of his rifle was left in doubt. The winning score was 292 points out of a possible 300, and ten shots were fired at 200, 500, 600, and fifteen shots at 900 and 1,000 yards. That makes the local "King's" sit up and take notice.

Gurgles in Golf.

A correspondent sends me the following. He does not say if they are original, the dreams of a par round, or whether culled from a source far afield:—

"The putt that slipped by the cup at least had its chance to drop."

"Why not look at the ball? You may never see it again."

"The faster the back swing, the shorter the drive."

"There are rules against tipping caddies, but after certain rounds a lot of them should be endowed."

"One of the main arts of golf is to prevent the listener from escaping."

"Relaxation is merely the art of the easiest way."

A Swimming Marathon.

The Canadian National Exhibition organisers have given ample encouragement to swimmers from all parts of the world to be present at the national big event. A big swimming carnival has been arranged for August 31 on Lake Ontario, and a purse of £10,417 has been provided. Of this amount £6,250 will be paid to the winner, £1,563 to the swimmer in second place, £521 to third, and £208 to fourth. The first woman to finish will receive £1,042, the second £521, and the third £313. The swim will be over a distance of 21 miles. Australian swimmers who intended to compete were to have caught the steamers leaving Sydney on July 14 or 23, but no news was received of any of the Australian long distance men leaving for Canada by those two vessels.

Curious Football Scoring.

Two instances from Eastern States games provide curious football results. When Eastern Suburbs, the unbeaten team in New South Wales, met Western Suburbs, the former's brilliance completely overshadowed the other eighteen, the final scores being 29 goals 21 behinds to 5 goals 7 behinds. Davies kicked 9 goals and Milton 6 goals for the winners, and the five goals for the losers were distributed among five players. In the opposite direction was the result of a match between Murraytown and Wirrabarra in South Australia. In the first quarter the former team scored 3 goals 2 behinds to the latter's 2 goals 1 behind. More than that neither could manage, with the result that the remaining three quarters were passed without the scorer being troubled.

Sculling Championship.

September 5 has been set down as the date on which Major Goodsell and Bert Barry will row on the Vancouver Harbour for the world's sculling title. The course is on an upper inlet that is five miles long and a quarter of a mile wide. Goodsell is in training on the course, and curiously enough is being trained by George Matterson, a brother of the Neil Matterson who was defeated for the championship. He will race at 11st. 8lb., the same weight as Barry, who is a nephew of the former world's champion, Ernest Barry. Goodsell, who is 27 years of age, won the title from J. P. Hannan, of New Zealand, in 1925. J. Paddon, who had been champion before Hannan, and who had won from Goodsell in 1924, challenged him in 1925 and was defeated. The only race for the title since has been between T. Saul and Goodsell, the latter winning easily.

Touring Swimmers.

Some few months ago a team of swimmers was selected to represent Australia in Japan in exhibition races in September. That team was comprised of E. M. Charlton (New South Wales), R. Grier (Queensland), E. Jones (Western Australia), E. Henry (New South Wales), and H. B. Kelly, manager (New South Wales). Charlton was the first to notify the selectors that he could not make the trip, and Ivan Stedman, the Victorian, was selected in his place. "Brusher" Jones found himself prohibited through personal reasons and by an injury to his knee, to make the trip, and V. Moore (New South Wales) was invited to join the team. Unfortunately Stedman and Moore have been unable to obtain leave and T. Boast (Queensland) will go. The team, although not fully representative, is composed of the 100 yards Australian champion, Henry; the 100 yards back-stroke champion, Boast; and the 220 yards champion, Grier.

GOLF

TALKS ON ALL TEES. CLUB COMPETITIONS.

These be stirring days in golf. The ladies' championships are just now history and the men's are so close as to be very real to the many interested in the big championships. The shield competitions have just concluded and the clubs are very active in providing week-end competitions for their members as well as in determining club champions. A few of the bigger fixtures are worth recalling. To be candid nearly all are worth it, but pressure of space prohibits more than a passing reference.

Cottesloe is attempting to find out who is their club champion. Almost every member of the club thought he

might be until the qualifying rounds narrowed the possibilities down to R. D. Forbes, J. Hill, W. A. Gardner, R. Summerhayes, W. A. Rees, E. Mathews, T. D. Stevenson and M. Yelverton and these played off the first round in the order named. It might be mentioned that the best rounds of the day were Hill's and Summerhayes' 79. Yelverton's was the only 80. In the next round Forbes accounted for Hill, 8 and 7, R. Summerhayes accounted for Gardner, 2 and 1, Rees beat E. Mathews, 3 and 1 and M. Yelverton just got home from Stevenson. Forbes met Summerhayes and Yelverton met Rees in the "semis." Summerhayes was much astray and Forbes, who was playing in fine form, won at 5 and 4. Rees and Yelverton had an homeric struggle. At the 18th, they were all square and at the 20th Yelverton won. The final between Yelverton and Forbes should be worth watching.

While at Cottesloe a peep at the result of the vice-captain's trophy is worth while. R. D. Forbes won it with a round of 77, his handicap being 2. In all thirty cards were taken out and Forbes' chief opponents were: F. C. Stevenson, 84, 8, 76; W. A. Rees, 79, 2, 77; H. Yelverton, 83, 6, 77; H. Forster, 90, 13, 77; W. A. Gardner 89, 12, 77.

Chatting of Forbes, which we were not, he has got another finger in the pie, in regard to a medal competition. He, Mathews and W. Robertson have to play off to decide ownership.

Turning to Perth the chief event of the month has been the Bedford Cup. Seventy-five members disputed ownership. Some of the disputants were ruled out very early, but the giant of them all was D. P. Rufus, who has his name on the cup in seven places and was anxious to make it eight. He played almost flawless golf and was most certain of himself. He holed putts from almost anywhere and finished 5 up on bogey. With him was Andrew Clark, a much longer marker, whose consistency earned him a similar position.

The president's trophy at Fremantle attracted some thirty players. P. G. Bateman and G. Boys shared the honour, the former's card showing 89, 17, 72 and Boys' 96, 23, 72. A. N. Geere was there or thereabouts with 79, 2, 77 and with him was E. Stubbe, 99, 22, 77.

A NEW STAR. LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The ladies' championships were full of interest this year as not only was the standard of golf much better than it has been in the past—all records went by the board—but the competitions were closer than is usual. In addition the finding of a new champion added zest to the meeting.

On Wednesday and Thursday the eliminating rounds showed that the competition would be narrowed to some five players. Miss McMillan was favourite, but Mrs. Temperley and Mrs. Kennedy were in close attendance and the country champion, Mrs. House, was not far distant. On the final day Miss McMillan's round of 97 sealed her victory and despite good golf by the other near-champions she won by a comfortable margin.

The cards of the first four showed:

Miss McMillan, 84, 84, 97—265.

Mrs. Temperley, 83, 101, 95—279.

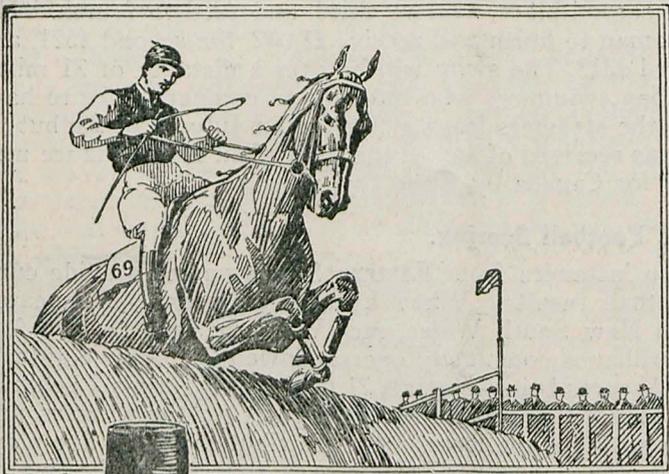
Mrs. Kennedy, 98, 98, 92—288.

Mrs. House, 100, 99, 95—294.

Mrs. House retained the country championship without much trouble. Miss Rosman put in a strong claim, but the maturer play of the holder told its tale.

WISE COUNSELS. IMPORTANT PAR DECISIONS.

When the special par committee brought forward several recommendations some months ago Fremantle and Cottesloe Clubs agreed to the suggestions but Perth asked that the matter be recommitted. In more than one way Perth's reluctance has tended towards a marked improvement in the



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administration of the game as when the matter was discussed on a broader basis some far-reaching decisions were made.

In a nutshell the three courses will now have a par 74. At first it was decided that Perth and Fremantle should be classed on an equality at 71 and that par for Cottesloe should be fixed at 70 but when the standard scratch score was being considered it was thought that the exposure of the exposed position of the mid-suburban course warranted the addition of an extra hole, making the three courses with a standard scratch score of 74.

Perhaps the wisest suggestion that the special committee made was that the Association be asked to handicap the eight leading players in the clubs. This will make for equality of handicapping and for smoothness of administration. There can be no doubt that Messrs. R. H. Brittle, D. P. Rufus, E. Smith, T. Harkness, Leo Smith, W. A. Rees, K. Barker and A. N. Geere to whom the matter was interested did their job thoroughly and well.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS. PROGRAMME SCHEDULE.

From August 30 to September 3 the State Golfing Championships will be contested on the Fremantle Course. Judging from the form of the many "likelies" in the shield competitions the results are very open. The professional championship should be the most interesting for many years, as the club pros have been doing some remarkable rounds.

The programme will be as follows:

August 29—Forenoon: First 18 holes of the open, amateur and country championships, stroke play.

Afternoon: Second round of 18 holes, stroke play.

August 30—The third final rounds of 18 holes, of open, amateur and country championships, stroke play.

August 31—Foursome Amateur Championships, 36 holes stroke play in conjunction with which a Handicap Foursomes will be played.

September 1.—Forenoon: First eight amateurs will play off, match play over 18 holes.

Afternoon: Four surviving amateurs play off, match play over 18 holes. In addition there will also be a four ball bogey handicap over 18 holes.

September 2—Forenoon: A singles stroke handicap competition over 18 holes.

Afternoon: A bogey singles competition over 18 holes.

September 3—Final of amateur championship match play, 18 holes in morning and 18 in afternoon.

Entries close with the honorary secretary of the Association at noon on August 25. Post entries will be received for handicap events.

TENNIS

OFF SEASON LOCALLY. HOPMAN'S ADVANCE.

Tennis is very slack locally except in the administrative department, where Mr. S. S. Glyde is busily engaged in urging on his cohorts to improve conditions. His idea of making the Christmas tournament a more attractive meeting has had a good deal of support, and when Keith Barker goes East he will endeavour to attract some of Australia's best to the Kitchener Park courts.

In the Eastern States the winter months are filled up with country championships, mostly on hard courts, and a feature of these has been the success of Hopman, the New South Wales junior. At Orange, Warren and Dubbo, Hopman overcame some of the stiffest opposition in Australia. At the last mentioned centre he won the single hard court championship, with J. Crawford the doubles hard court championship of New South Wales. His recent successes on hard courts include wins from Patterson, Crawford, Willard, Schlesinger and Cummings, surely an impressive record.

Of course, the outstanding item in tennis abroad has been the Wimbledon tournament which is now history. There

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was an outcry in the papers that the absence of Lenglen from Wimbledon meant hundreds of pounds lost but apparently the big meeting did not suffer as the men stars were there in plenty and the appearance of the comet in the person of Miss Betty Nuthall was a magnificent drawing card.

**THE DAVIS CUP.
HOPES FOR FRANCE.**

France having won the European zone of the challenge rounds for the Davis Cup seems certain to be the challengers. Canada and Japan will meet in the final of the American zone and it seems sensible to forecast that the Japanese team will win.

The tennis world is interested in the grand final because it is felt in some quarters that America's hold on the cup is not so secure as it has been for several years past. The announcement of the retirement of Lacoste cast a shadow over the possibility of France taking the Cup from America but in the absence of further information it is to be thought that Lacoste will play in America before he puts his threat into action.

The recent defeat of Tilden and Hunter in their European games suggests that the erstwhile predominancy of those two players, especially the former, is no longer. Tilden cannot hope to be a world beater for years and must give place to brilliant young men like the Frenchmen have proved themselves to be. For the good of the game the Cup should pass out of the hands of America lest interest become stale. France is the only likely winners and to them must we look to turn the trick.

FOOTBALL

**DECIDING FINAL FOUR.
FIVE TEAMS FIGHTING.**

Anything might happen in a football world now that the star players have gone East with the Carnival team. East Perth have suffered the most and the ranks of Subiaco have been sadly depleted. However East Perth are certain of a place in the four and Subiaco would be very unlucky to miss a place. South Fremantle seems almost amongst the certainties, especially as their team was not seriously affected by losses in the Carnival eighteen.

Perth, Subiaco and East Fremantle are fighting for third and fourth place. Perth are enjoying a better position than their rivals at the present time as their series of matches to be played are easier than that of the other teams. Subiaco, too, have a comparatively easy round of matches to complete, while East Fremantle will be faced with some severe games. During the past few weeks the form of Old Easts has been very much astray and unless there is a marked improvement they will find themselves excluded from the final four for the first time for many years.

One cannot look past East Perth as the winners of the premiership. Their system, backed by the brilliance of their individualists, puts them ahead of any of the other teams, except in doggedness, which might win the day for any of the five teams now fighting for a place in the final four.

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CRICKET

J. J. LYONS DEAD.

A MAGNETIC PLAYER.

The death of J. J. Lyons, which occurred at Adelaide about a fortnight ago, has removed one of Australia's most picturesque cricketing figures. A big man with an expansive personality "J.J." was one of the most powerful drivers ever in an Australian eleven and his big hits were always the delight of a crowd.

In these days of more stolid batting a recital of some of Lyons' exploits sounds out of place. On one occasion at Lords he knocked up 149 not out in an hour and a half. Ball after ball found the boundary from smashing drives and there were only twelve singles in his score. On another occasion he scored 134 in a Test Match at Sydney where Australia was in a critical position. Australia was 162 runs behind on the first innings, but a stand for the second wicket made by Bannerman and Lyons decided the issue in favour of the Australians. Bannerman was solid and sure, Lyons was a veritable destroyer of good, bad and indifferent balls.

Besides being a powerful batsman Lyons was a first-class slow to medium right hand trundler, who could turn the ball from both sides and keep a good length. His figures were not outstanding, but he could keep an end in the best company.

"J.J." was a wonderful figure and one of those players whose presence in a team heartened his mates and was a constant source of pleasure to crowds.



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MUSIC AND THEATRE

RANDOM JOTTINGS.

The chief musical event of local interest during the last month was the return of the young West Australian violinist, Albert Lynch, after four years study of the violin in Brussels. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception by musical people here. On his arrival he was greeted at a civic reception by a representative gathering of citizens. Immediately after this arrangements were made for a series of recitals—two in Perth and one at Fremantle. Those who had watched the career of this talented young man were more than satisfied with the result of his Continental experience and the feeling which was evinced throughout all his playing.

Talking of Mr. Lynch's return reminds me of another talented young Westralienne, who hopes to leave shortly to study music abroad—this time, however, it is the piano. The young lady is Miss Eileen Ralph, of Nedlands, and Nedlands people are giving her a complimentary entertainment on Thursday, August 11.

This year, of course, is the Beethoven Centenary and people the world over are turning to his works more than usual. The Gramophone Company have contributed their share with "His Master's Voice" Electrical Recordings of his complete works interpreted by such artists as Kriesler, Paderewski, the Opera House Orchestra, etc.

Lured by the announcement of the release of these records I dropped into Nicholsons to hear a few of them played over, and, comfortably ensconced in one of their audition rooms, it is hard to believe that the artists interpreting them were not in the room.

Another fine set was a series of Columbia records made in the Royal Chapel, Windsor, by the Chapel Choir, conducted by Dr. Edmund H. Fellowes.

Perth people, who receive visits from Great Masters only occasionally are finding the new process recording and the new type phonographs a wonderful consolation.

We are all very glad to see the Marie Burke Company back again. They are playing "Frasquita" and "The Cousin from Nowhere," as well as repeating "Wildflower" and "Katja" which were here last year.

The staff of Nicholsons had a most successful dance on July 29 in the Green Room Club. This was the first dance in the history of the firm and was very well attended. The Green Room Club is becoming most popular for social functions.

Although nothing definite is yet known we are hoping to see Rose Marie here before the end of the year. The same company will probably play "Tip Toes."

News is to hand that J. B. Rowe, who spent a year in Perth recently is taking a leading part in "Outward Bound" at the Melbourne Athenaeum, while also included in the cast is B. A. Lewin, who was the skipper in "White Cargo."

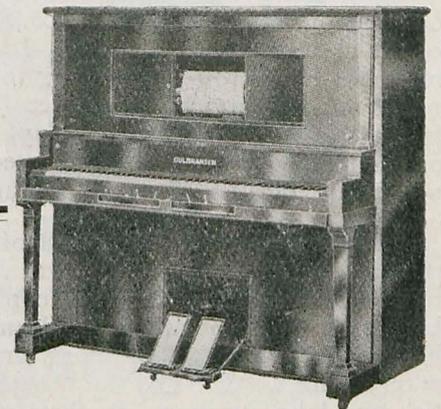
Rehearsals have begun at the Guildford Grammar School for the annual theatricals that take place towards the end of the winter term. The school is very fortunate in its producer, Mr. A. Todd, who is himself a brilliant amateur actor.

The Repertory Club are presenting "The Man from Toronto" shortly in the Assembly Hall, Pier-street.

Maurice Moscovitch, the veteran Polish actor, is delighting Melbourne audiences at the King's Theatre in "Tribby." It will probably be shown in Perth later.

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TRAVEL TALKS

THROUGH NYASALAND, CENTRAL AFRICA

By E. H. Sheffield, Lieut. King's African Rifles.

One of the fairest provinces in Africa, Nyasaland, is a country of rugged mountain ranges, sunlit fertile plains, and shimmering lakes, along the shores of which are hundreds of villages, containing a large population of highly intelligent natives.

The Yaos, the Angonis, Angurus and Awembas—warlike tribes—proved excellent soldiers during the campaign in German East Africa. Always laughing, happy, and fond of a joke, one found them good company on many a long trek through the wilds, and very amenable to discipline.

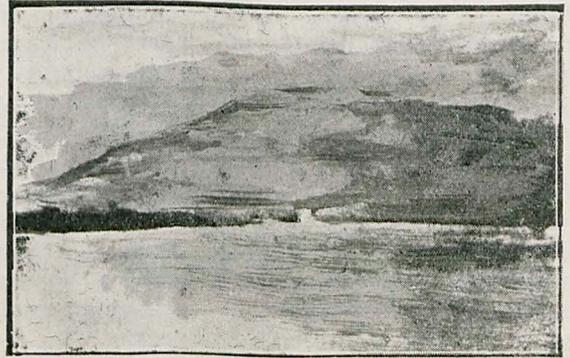
We had travelled some 300 miles south-east, from the little town of Bismarckburg, on Lake Tanganyika, en route for Fort Johnston, at the foot of Lake Nyasa, and for three weeks had trekked continuously through undulating forest land, our longest range of vision limited to a few hundred yards. It was a relief when we emerged into the open and found ourselves on the shore of Lake Nyasa, looking on a panorama which held us spellbound by its beauty.

Tall green rushes in the shallows, dotted with bright specks of colour where pink flamingoes stood lazily about in the sunlight—mostly on one leg—and apparently oblivious to the ugly snouts of crocodiles showing on the surface close by. Twenty miles across the sparkling blue waters rose the peaks of the Langenburg Mountains; other ranges further south gradually receded, blue and hazy, into Portuguese territory.

Keeping near the edge of the lake, we crossed the dry beds of two large rivers, and passed through several native villages, clean, well-kept, and surrounded by fine groves of bananas, fields of maize, tobacco, and coffee grown on some of the richest soil in the world. In normal times the country had been prosperous, but, owing to the absence of the young males on war service, the women (who do most of the work in the fields) had taken a holiday, with the inevitable result of semi-starvation and constant requests for surplus rations of rice and mealies from the military depot.

As we neared the small port of Vua, the sun set with the rapidity so noticeable in tropical Africa; the distant mountain tops changed from blue to pink and purple, while the lake took on a tint of gold and amber. A soft rising mist blotted out the opposite shore, and black night fell as we entered the village. To our disappointment, we found that the two lake steamers, on their way with food and much-

needed medical stores had not arrived. Influenza had played havoc with our Wapagaze (bearers), causing the death of not a few on the march. Black men have no stamina, they are fatalists, quickly lose hope, and make no effort to save themselves. It was necessary when marching to put out a special rearguard to prevent sick men from wandering off into the bush to satisfy a curious instinct which seems to urge them to a lonely death.



The Shire River.

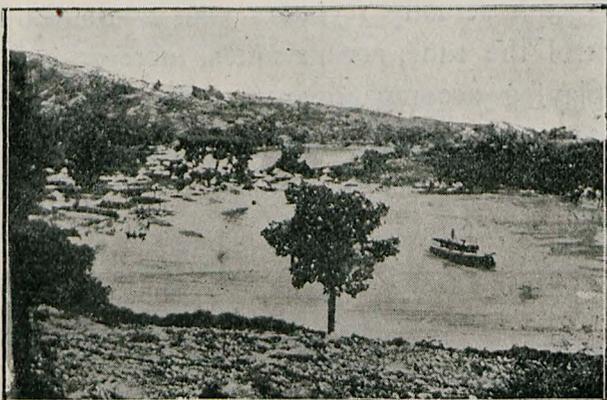
The next morning, up betimes, white men and black alike enjoyed the luxury of a bathe, accompanied by a prodigious noise and splashing—crocodiles are not pleasant neighbours, and a local woman had been seized and dragged under a few days previously. We managed to supplement our diminished rations with fish, obtained by throwing hand grenades into the water. The fish, stunned by the explosion, rose to the surface, and were soon collected by the blacks.

All sick bearers who lived in that part of the country were allowed to make tracks for their homes, but many had still weary miles to cover before they could reach their own villages in the interior. The majority were worn out by arduous marches, carrying on their heads loads weighing 60lb.—tents, food, and all the paraphernalia necessary when trekking through a wild country where motors are useless and mules or horses will not live.

Two days later, the steamers having arrived, we embarked, and commenced the voyage of three hundred miles down Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa is not always calm, blue and smiling; sometimes hurricanes arise, lashing the waters to fury. Under such conditions steaming on these little boats is neither safe nor pleasant. Waterspouts are fairly common on all the big African lakes. I saw one rise in the middle of Lake Tanganyika, and whirl 15 miles across, breaking finally in a cloud of spray against the wall of mountains overhanging the further shore.

From Fort Johnston, at the foot of the lake, we proceeded to Namweras, 30 miles away on the Portuguese border. At Namweras there had been a big supply depot during the war, with a regular motor service to and from Fort Johnston. How the cars got through the swamps and climbed the mountains during the rainy seasons passed my



Fort Johnstone, Lake Nyasa.

comprehension. Food, however, was now very scarce, and meat almost unobtainable, all big game having been frightened away. I sent two natives down to Fort Johnston to fetch up some oxen "on hoof." They returned with two animals only, explaining that a third had been eaten by a lion on the way. (It had probably been sold by them to other natives.) Our only place in the nature of a stockade was an old store, which had a high palisade, but no gate. Driving the oxen inside, I posted two sentries over the exit, threatening dire penalties if they let them out. Hardly was my back turned, when there arose a terrible hullabaloo, and quickly returning, I found that the animals had charged the sentries and were well out in the bush. Despite frantic search, we never saw them again.

Most natives are brazen thieves. On one occasion, when sundry 50lb. bags of rice were missing, I found them buried under the floor of the hut occupied by the guard put over the store.

Life at Namweras was not without excitement, as lions frequently paid us a visit. Their booming roar at night is apt to send a chill up the spine of the timid. Snakes also were a nuisance. One night I was awakened by the squealing of a rat on a low partition alongside my camp bed. The noise ceased, and I thought no more about it till the morning, when I found a four foot puff adder in the corner, swollen up with the rat inside him. Two tarantula spiders, nearly as large as my hand, also paid me a visit. The same night I found a scorpion under my pillow. All these visitors paid the ultimate penalty, and were a nasty mess when finished with. The moral to be learned was: "Look before you leap"—into bed—when in Nyasaland.

I returned to Fort Johnston on a rickety old "Ford," and shall never forget the descent into the plains. Heavy rains had loosened the track, and in many places boulders had fallen, leaving just sufficient room for the car to pass, with the off wheels balanced on the edge of a precipice. It was a nerve-racking experience. In the swamp at the foot of the lake the car sunk up to the axles in mud, and we had to commandeer 20 natives to dig us out.

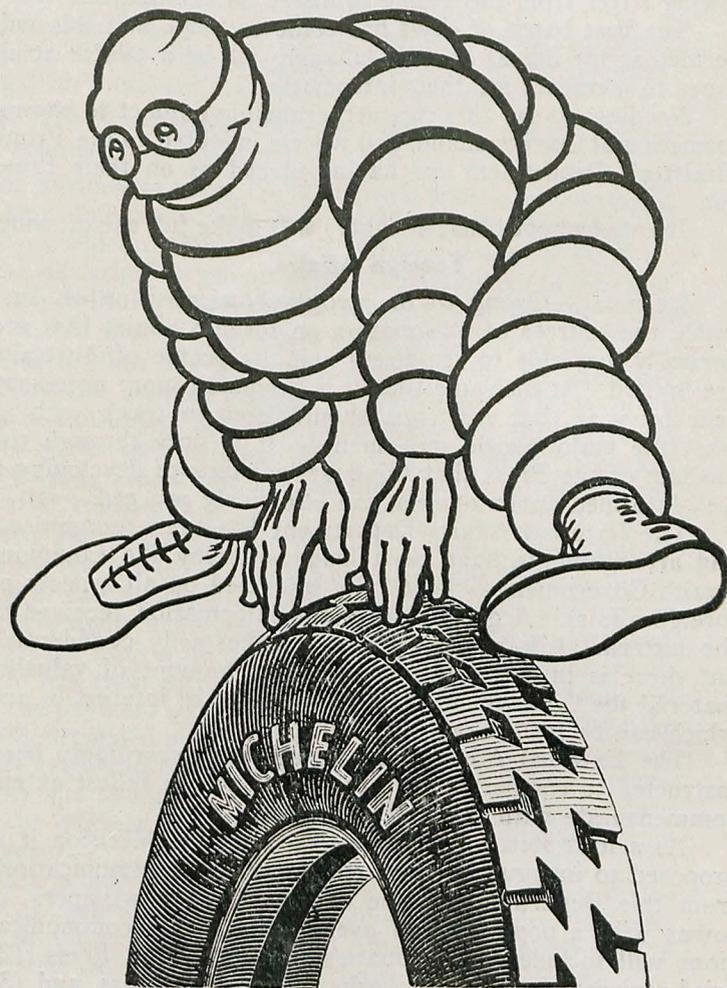
Half-way, I discovered that my personal "boy" had left my kit box behind, so hoofed him off the car to go back and fetch it. He turned up smiling at Fort Johnston next morning, after a thirty mile tramp with the heavy box on his head.

An 80-mile drive over a fine new military road took me to Zomba, a pretty little town at the foot of a big mountain. The view from Mount Zomba, looking over Lake Shirwa, to the 10,000 feet peak of Mount M'Lanje, is one never to be forgotten.

The colouring of this landscape, especially during the rainy season, constantly changes. At sunset, a mist of vapour arises tinged with delicate colours, out of which the peaks emerge like islands from a lake. It has been recorded by other travellers, to which I can add my testimony, that, in spite of its haunting loveliness, there is an indescribable something—something intensely melancholy and brooding—characterising all African scenery. I have felt it standing on the escarpment to the great Rift Valley in Kenya.

and again looking across the Transvaal from the top of the Drakensburg Mountains.

My journey through Nyasaland ended on a Portuguese river boat, which bumped its way down the lovely, tortuous reaches of the Shire River (a sportsman's paradise for wild duck, which almost darkened the sky by their numbers), and thence to the mouth of the great Zambesi.



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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

An important innovation has recently been introduced by the Prime Minister by the creation of an Information Bureau on Foreign Affairs, and we are in receipt of the following letter from the Prime Minister on this matter.

The first batch of news has come to hand, and this will be filed at the offices of the Club, and will be available at all times to members for their information.

Needless to say this is a very valuable adjunct to the information at our command, and we are indebted to the Prime Minister's Department for having placed us on their Press list.

It is to be hoped that members will make full use of same.

Foreign Affairs.

Dear Sir,—Owing to the geographical position of Australia, the sources of information on foreign affairs that are normally available to the Press and the people of Australia are limited. At the same time it is becoming more necessary year by year that Australia should keep in touch with at least the major world movements. It is only through the medium of the Press that this essential task of developing a well-informed public opinion can effectively proceed.

The External Affairs Department has been reorganised, and arrangements have been made whereby the Commonwealth Government is kept fully informed on all aspects of foreign affairs. A great deal of the information received in the External Affairs Department is necessarily confidential, but there is in addition a considerable amount of valuable material the Government believes would be of interest to and which can be made available to the Press.

The External Affairs Department has accordingly been instructed to co-operate with the Press to the fullest extent commensurate with the staff available.

As a first step towards implementing this decision it is proposed to inaugurate a system of weekly communications from this Department to the editors of all newspapers in towns with a population of over 3,000. These communications will include (1) summaries of the foreign Press, (2) brief reviews of published works on foreign affairs, and (3) maps suitable for reproduction in the Press.

As a foundation for this weekly service, arrangements have been completed under which it will be possible to make available a weekly summary of the Press of the United States, Italy, Belgium, and some other countries.

The compilation of these foreign Press summaries entails the reading of practically every serious daily and periodical publication in each of the countries covered. This reading and compilation is done by Englishmen, situated at each capital, who are thoroughly conversant with the language

and politics of the respective countries. The work of compilation and summarising is adequately and conscientiously carried out, and the result is a valuable search-light on current events and thought in the countries concerned.

It will be realised that these Press summaries have no immediate news value, as they are necessarily from six to eight weeks old by the time they arrive in Melbourne. They have, however, very considerable and cumulative value to those concerned with the interpretation of foreign news cables in the Press.

It is proposed to include with each week's foreign Press summary a series of twenty to thirty concise reviews of prominent books on foreign affairs that have been published in various countries since the War.

Arrangements are also being made for the preparation of maps, suitable for reproduction in the Press, of countries and areas which are likely to be the subject of cable news. These maps will be issued to the Press from time to time as they are compiled, and from them it will be possible for individual papers to have blocks made ready for reproduction as required.

It is hoped that it may be possible at a later date to include in the weekly communications short comprehensive articles on countries and subjects of current interest about which information is usually sketchy and difficult to obtain.

Dependent upon the success of these measures of co-operation with the Press, it is hoped that it may be possible to announce at a later date that the External Affairs Department is prepared to answer any query on foreign affairs that may be addressed to the Department by editors—by letter or telegram—so long as the query does not entail too much research.

It need hardly be said that the information circulated will consist of facts. Where opinions are quoted, the source and authority for the opinion will be stated. The information will be unbiassed, and will have in mind no object other than the building up of an intelligent and critical public opinion on affairs outside Australia.

It is hoped that the contemplated service in the above regard will be of value to the Press. Editors are invited to suggest any means for the betterment of the proposed co-operation between the External Affairs Department and the Press.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) S. M. BRUCE, Prime Minister.

SIR GERALD STRICKLAND ON PARTY GOVERNMENT.

The letter you published on "Labour Leadership" from Canon Sturdee touches a point of fundamental importance for those who would protect Parliamentary government from the cry that only a dictator can save it from impotent degeneration. There is, nevertheless, a remedy that can go a long way in abating the "very melancholy reflection" . . . "that the Labour Party is already littered with the debris of leaders already discarded." In Tasmania, New South Wales and Malta I advocated the introduction of proportional representation with the argument that, under that system, a good number of well-known men, such as ex-Ministers and also ex-Premiers, were almost certain to be re-elected. Under proportional representation the first preference is usually given to each elector's favourite, but subsequent preferences largely go to those candidates who are notorious for either good or bad reasons, without strict regard to the party position. In large constituencies returning several members together, undue influence is more easily eliminated, and, because it does not pay, bribery disappears almost automatically. Personal influence is kept within limits.—Sir Gerald Strickland, M.P., House of Commons.—Reprint from "Times."

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