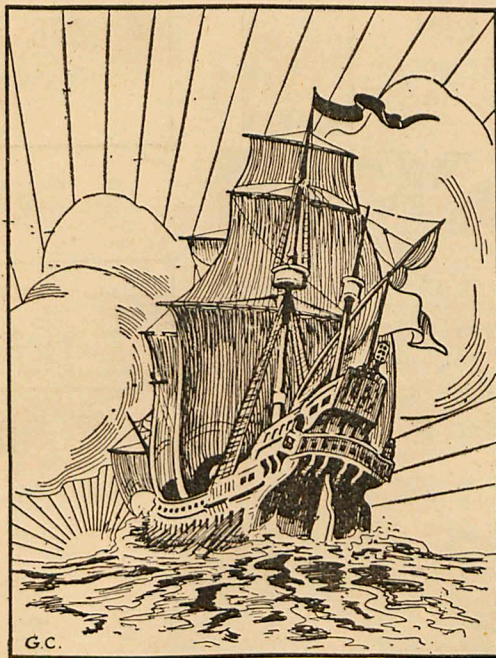


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# The ALRGO

A MONTHLY JOURNAL  
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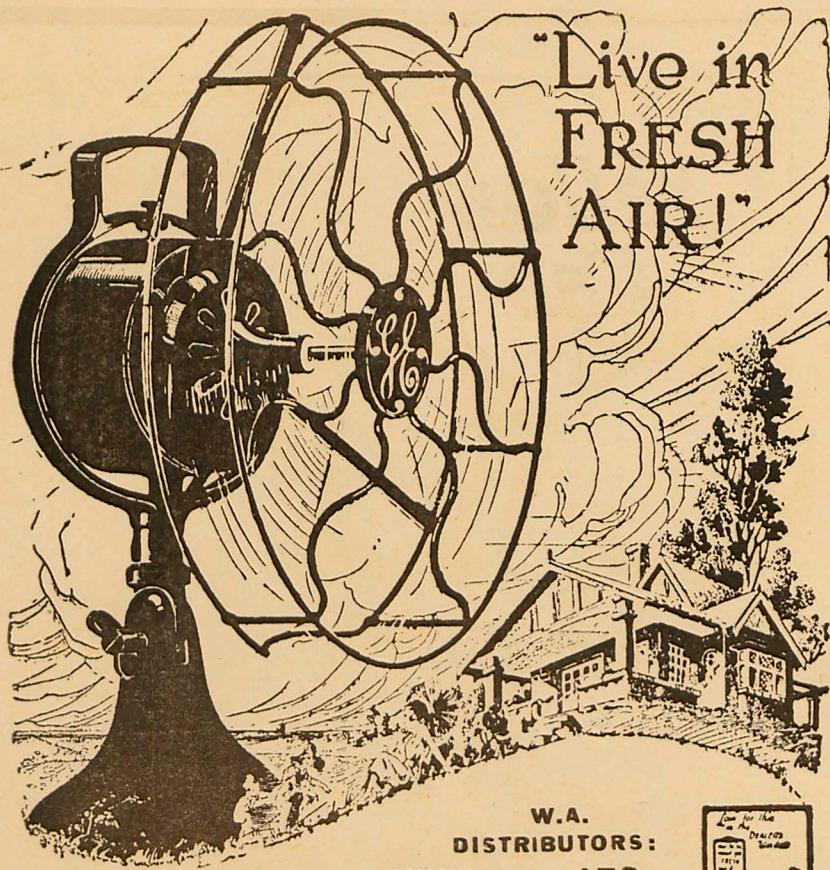
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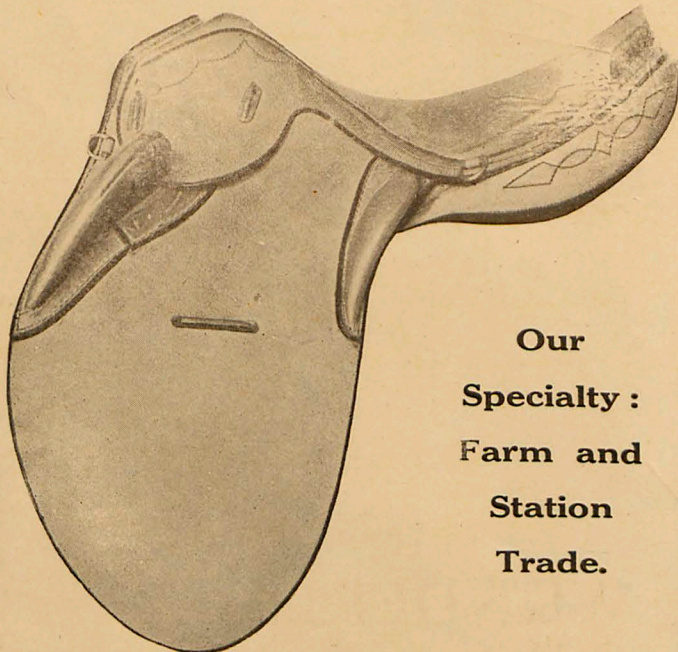
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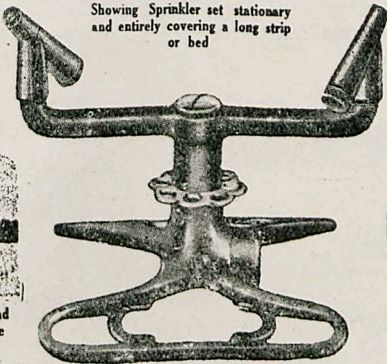


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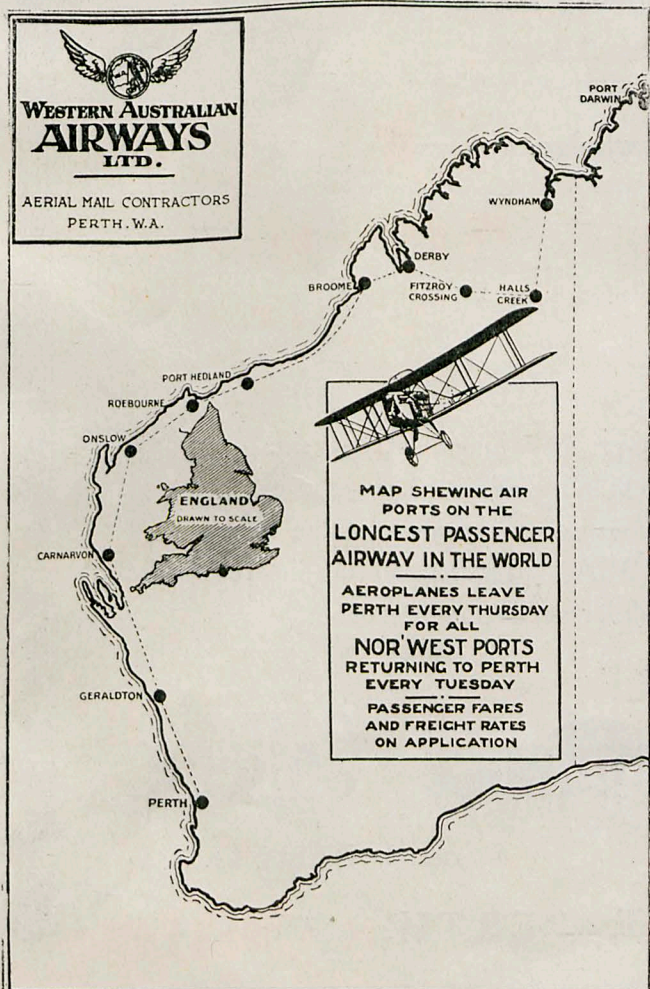
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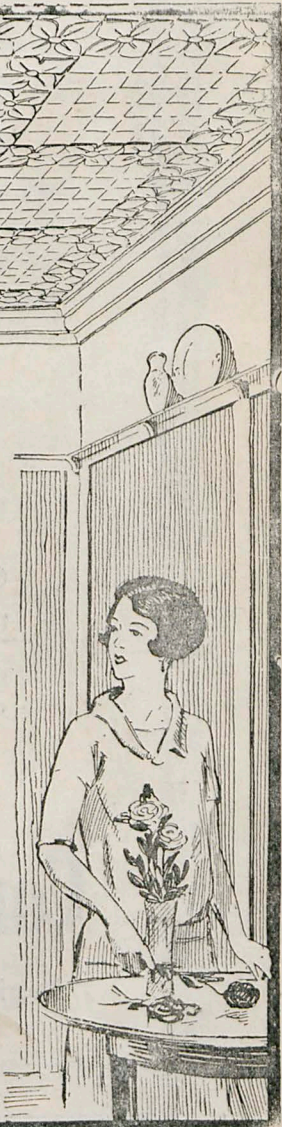
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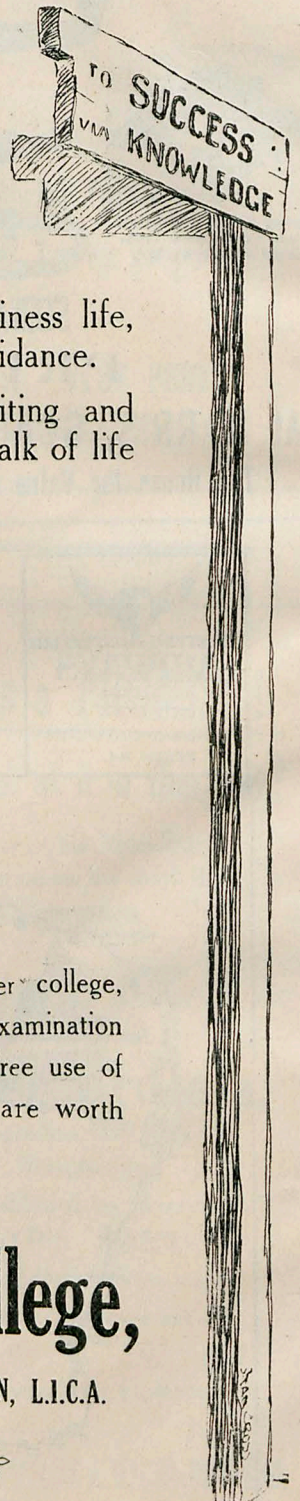
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Its methods of Master Merchandising have reduced the cost of living for tens of thousands; a great fleet of motor cars delivers free to the City and Suburbs; much of its merchandise travels freight free to the country districts; the great building in which it is housed is rich in the conveniences it provides for its patrons.

But the traditions of the past still animate its Directorate to-day, and always almost daily there is some improvement in its service—it finds something more it can do to make life easier, and as its service increases it grows, and grows—and grows.

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# "The Argo,"

A MONTHLY JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO SERVICE TO THE STATE.  
THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE ARGONAUTS CLUB.

Vol. 1.  
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## OURSELVES and THE STATE

THIS MAGAZINE is launched in a spirit of confidence; confidence in its future and in that of Western Australia, which it will strive to interpret soberly; and without foolish exuberance or fatuous exaggeration, it may be said that confidence in this State is abundantly justified on the facts.

Each issue of this magazine will contain at least one article demonstrating with facts and figures that optimism is justified; that we, the men and women of Western Australia, have here a heritage of illimitable possibilities, infinite promise.

Consider the facts. Not quite a hundred years ago, pioneers equipped with little beyond stout hearts and boundless confidence set to work to found a colony. They fashioned a State which has contributed very largely to the wealth of the world, in proportion to its relatively tiny population. Millions of pounds worth of gold have been wrung from the reluctant earth; lands formerly considered worthless have been made to smile with golden crops; our wheat harvest for this season promises to approximate thirty million bushels, and at last our wool production is sufficiently large to justify the holding of wool sales at which international buyers attend to bid for our clip. All the signs are healthy, and our prosperity is based upon the broad, solid base of primary production. Secondary industries of greater magnitude than any we have to-day will spring up before long as a natural and justifiable result of our progress, but they will come in the right place, which is second. Prosperity which is built, as ours is built, upon the world's need of food and clothing, is unshakable by anything short of a natural cataclysm. Artificial economic conditions are impotent greatly to harm it; it is above politically-engineered disaster.

So much for the material side of the medal. Confidence equally follows a study of the imponderables which make even more surely for the success or failure of a people. We have not lost the courage and tenacity, the sane optimism and capacity for work which characterised those stout forbears of a century ago. We still fight formidable odds with zest and a high courage, achieving the apparently impossible without fuss, facing our losses without complaint. If this be doubted, the record of our recent experiments with light land should furnish the answer. Nor have we lost breadth of outlook and human compassion, as is well illustrated by the fact that members of all parties recently agreed that the men whom gold-mining has ruined physically should be granted the means of living comfortably the remainder of their poor, spent lives at the expense of the community.

Always there exists a strong and a just analogy between youth in persons and youth in a people. The same characteristics of freedom and frankness, strength and a hint of glad recklessness, may be found in either case. They are qualities which make for progress and achievement, and we believe that Western Australia possesses them in the right degree.

It is our aim, then, to measure that progress, mark that achievement; to grow with the State, interpreting her every developmental phase to those within and without her boundaries; and withal to interest everybody, please many, and offend none.

In so far as confidence is a dynamic and creative force, we are sure of success.

# MONTHLY COMMENTS

## "SERVICE AND SACRIFICE."

"If in this generation Australians grow up with the spirit of service and with the spirit of the necessity of sacrifice, then the history of Australia will be the history of England—and I cannot give you a higher ideal to follow."

With these words the Marquess of Salisbury concluded an eloquent appeal to Argonauts to accept the duty of performing some public service, even if it involved personal sacrifice. Sacrifice, he added, was an acknowledgment that man was obliged to make for the advantage of living in civilised society. Those who took part in public affairs should realise that their duties were more important than their rights.

It was, in truth, a most inspiring address, simple in language, high in ideals, and conveying a message that could not but shame the selfish and stir the conscience of the sluggard. Coming from so eminent a statesman as the Leader of the House of Lords, the appeal is doubly impressive; but the disquieting thought persists, that the Marquess may have been inspired by a little disappointment with the apathy of the average Australian toward public affairs. Between the Australian at war and the Australian at peace, he found a striking contrast; and his hand went out to the self-sacrificing man at war rather than the casual man at peace. "Remember," he said, "the spirit in which the great war was fought and in which men went out and were wounded or killed; and if you can reproduce that spirit in the every-day life of the community, you are doing that which makes a people great."

## OUR MAIN ROADS.

The announcement recently made by the Chairman of the Main Road Board (Mr. Tindale) in respect to the works to be undertaken during the first year's programme made very interesting reading. The Board is to be congratulated upon its report, as the works to be immediately put into operation cover generally the most important trunk and arterial roads, which have become in very bad repair, due to lack of attention over many years past.

Generally, our roads, with one or two glaring exceptions, are in very fair order, and in comparison with the condition of roads in the country districts of the Eastern States, we can consider ourselves very fortunate, and from that aspect the task set the Board is considerably lightened.

Under the Federal Aid Roads agreement no less a sum than £6,720,000 will be expended on the roads throughout the State over a period of ten years, and during the first few years the work will create employment for an average of 2,000 men annually.

It is certain that during that period the country districts will show very rapid development, and it is therefore hoped that the expenditure of so large a sum will be wisely appropriated with due regard to the future, and also that the national aspect of the Federal agreement will not be overlooked.

## YOUTH AND POLITICS.

In view of the coming election in March next, it behoves our young men to sharpen their interest in political affairs. The following comments by the *Country Life Journal* of Sydney, are worthy of consideration in this respect, and should inspire young men with political ambition, and give good advice to all political parties to attract youth to their cause. Good advice—always and forever!

A party that is completely or even preponderately controlled and served by the Old Men, suffers from stiffening of the joints, and is beaten in the race before it starts. With the Ancients the slogan was, "old men for prayers, mature men for counsel, and young men for war." Modern politics are a form of war.

Youth looks forward—age looks backward. Find the country that is most progressive and you will find that there Youth is prominent. "Youth must be served," they say; better still, get Youth to serve!

In other days politics attracted bright-eyed youth in excess. Young men of soaring ambition flocked to its standard and helped carry it to victory and the seats of the mighty. Possibly, numbers of those young men were inspired by personal ambition, but the young man who has not ambition is not wanted on the stormy voyage that is life. He is headed for the harbour of calm mediocrity where everything is so safe as to be as good, or as bad, as dead.

Youth and enthusiasm go together, and enthusiasm is the great hill-climber. Enthusiasm begets enthusiasm, which creates in its own image. Enthusiasm in political leaders and candidates stirs up enthusiasm and carries all before it. To get others to believe in you, believe in yourself. Red blooded enthusiasm in a cause wins the waverers, and victory comes racing in on the rising tide.

There are some men associated with Politics, however, who are—difficult! Honest and well-meaning—yes, but as political lights they belong to a past age. If they will not retire gracefully, the next best thing is to curtail their influence, keep them quiet, let them pray! Every party suffers from such, but the great thing is not to suffer them gladly.

For the sake of the party, and still more for the sake of the progress of the State, we trust that the political parties will select their candidates with meticulous care. We trust, too, that it will evolve a programme calculated to rouse the enthusiasm of all who are for Advance Australia.

Sanity in politics we want above all else, but this sanity can and must be such that enthusiasm will get behind it. Counsel that is born of experience is simply invaluable. Without such counsel we are likely to get revolution instead of evolution. But avoid the counsel that is colored by the fears of doddering age. Life in prospect is phosphorescent with hope. In retrospect it may be a white-capped dream.

Electors will judge the parties by their candidates and their programmes. Victory will come only if both are right. They need to attract the right type of candidate if they would deserve the best from the electors. A successful party is Programme plus Personality. Flavour your party with Youth, and you will find greater favour with the electors.

# WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## A Brief Industrial Survey.

On an editorial page will be found the statement that each issue of this magazine will contain at least one article dealing with a prominent Western Australian industry. It has been thought wise to initiate the series with an article somewhat general in character, outlining the position of the State and its industries in as brief a space as possible, and thus preparing the way for a more detailed survey of each field in succeeding numbers. We have claimed that optimism is justified: in this and succeeding articles, we hope to prove the point beyond chance of contradiction by the most confirmed pessimist.

Our task is more difficult by reason of the fact that progress is so fast, and statistics so slow in keeping pace with it. As an example, the official forecast of the 1926 wheat harvest contained in the Pocket Year Book of Western Australia for 1926, is only 18,275,000 bushels. That forecast was made in the early months of the year; now, with most of the crop harvested, and the remainder ready for the reaper and binder, we know that the total will come within measurable distance of 30,000,000 bushels—a respectable difference! This latter figure was officially (and proudly) mentioned by the Treasurer (Mr. Philip Collier) in his recent Budget Speech. This is but one example of the way (to make use of a nautical simile) in which the tide of prosperity is sweeping us along so rapidly that we cannot take accurate bearings. In the course of that same speech, by the way, it emerged that we might hope for a small surplus at the end of the financial year 1926-27—the first surplus after years of depressing deficits.

If the figures quoted in this article are no longer meticulously accurate, therefore, that must be our excuse; that our statisticians cannot keep pace with the flood tide of our prosperity. They are taken for the most part, from the Pocket Year Book quoted earlier, and the figures are, therefore, necessarily those for 1925. The year 1925-26 has been one of ever-increasing momentum towards the twin goals of expansion and prosperity; a fact which falsifies many of the estimates and predictions contained in a very valuable little publication, and which renders the 1925 figures merely misleading. One thing is clear, however, any figures quoted will have the merit of extreme moderation. Less than justice will be done to the existing situation—a better error, perhaps, than exaggeration.

One factor, at least, is constant, and it deserves first place in any article dealing with Western Australia. The area of the State is 975,920 square miles, with an extreme length from north-east to south-west of 1,480 miles, and an extreme breadth of 1,000 miles. These are demonstrable and incontestable facts, but the moment we leave the question of area we find ourselves dealing with estimates and approximations. The estimated population for 1925, for instance, was 372,333, but a steady flow of immigration, coupled with natural increase, will, by now, have swollen that figure very considerably. None the less, it

is interesting to note that this handful of people paid to the Commonwealth in direct and indirect taxation, no less than £2,407,149 during the fiscal year 1924-25. To the State, in the same year, was paid taxation totalling £1,224,000. Despite this drain (inevitable in post-war years in a rapidly developing country), the "little" people of the State managed to keep deposited in the State Savings Bank a total of £5,893,000. At the same date, the cheque-paying banks of the "bigger" people held deposits totalling £13,600,000. Hardly a bankrupt community, considering its size!

It may safely be said that the foundation of Western Australia's prosperity was laid by the gold mining industry, a fact which is clearly demonstrated by the colossal figures following. To the end of 1924, the value of the gold won from Western Australian mines was £152,195,803—a sum surely sufficient to set a tiny community upon its feet! Unhappily for the State, however, very little of the profit of the industry remained within its confines. The exploiting companies were chiefly formed and financed in London, whither the profits naturally went. This industry is languishing to-day (although news of a rich new find has just reached Perth, the possibilities of which are at present incalculable), and in its place, happily, another is being set up which will not languish.

This new industry is wheat production, safest and best, and most beneficent of all the industries of civilisation. Science has come to the aid of the farmer, and is showing him how to wring from land formerly considered so light as to be infertile, crops abundantly worthy of garnering. So great is the recent record of success in this direction that young farmers from the Eastern States of Australia are flocking across, land hungry, to take up large areas, and a recent South African visitor who came with the Empire Parliamentary Delegation, proposes to recommend the migration of a colony of Boer farmers to land which he declares greatly superior to their own. A later article will deal exhaustively with this great subject; at the moment the figures available would merely mislead. One thing clearly emerges, however; the time is not far distant when Western Australia will lead the Commonwealth in wheat production.

Later, too, detailed reference will be made to the timber industry, which employs about 6,000 hands, and which had exported, to June 30, 1925, timber to the value of £22,169,773. Wool will form the subject of yet another article; at the same date Western Australian exports of this commodity had totalled in value £44,839,575. Industry after thriving industry, demands and will receive, attention from a magazine which hopes to interpret a great and much-blessed State to those within and without her boundaries. So migration and commerce may be stimulated, so that steadfast faith and incandescent enthusiasm which are creative powers may be fostered in the hearts and lives of the community.

# AIR "FLIVVERS"

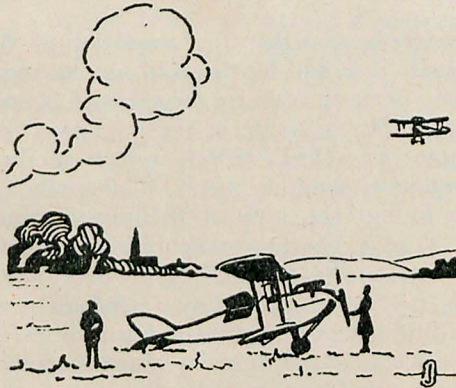
## The Advent of the "Moth" Club.

By MAJOR BREARLEY.

*Aviation is destined to play a large part in the future progress of this State. The latest development in aeroplane construction make it possible for every man to pilot his own machine.*

*Therefore particular and unusual interest will be found in these articles by so eminent an authority as Major Brearley.*

The great development that took place during the War in heavier-than-air machines, resulted in machines for military purposes being evolved and being fitted with high-powered engines to give great speed and manoeuvrability. This was achieved regardless of expense, resulting in aeroplanes that were



costly to build and costly to maintain, and having a very heavy petrol consumption, but in a War machine these factors were of minor consideration.

With the advent of Peace, however, the great possibilities of the aeroplane made necessary a re-modelling of ideas in an effort to take full advantage of the great saving in time, and benefits that can be derived from the use of aircraft, while bringing the cost of upkeep within the reach of private owners and commercial requirements. By a process of development, this has gradually been taking place, aided by many competitions and valuable prizes to stimulate designers and engineers, and now a really useful and economical machine has been evolved.

There are several such machines available, but the one that has caused the most favourable comment, and up to date given the best results in practice, is that known as the "De Haviland 'Moth.'" This machine has sufficient control to permit of its being handled without a great deal of experience being required on the part of its pilot, and the question of upkeep and running costs has been given great consideration, resulting in 20 miles per gallon being obtained on cross-country flying, with very little maintenance or replacement of parts being called for.

Although, at the present time, a somewhat limited production of these machines fixes the price at about the figure required for a high-powered car, their construction is so simple that, when turned out in largely increased numbers, the price should compare with that of the motor cars of cheaper quality with which we are so familiar to-day.

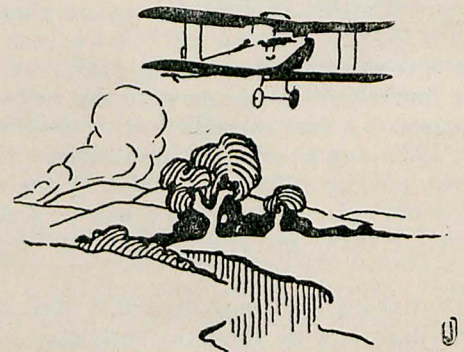
What all this development means to the Empire cannot be over-estimated, and Australia in particular must reap tremen-

dous benefits from having a large number of its inhabitants qualified to handle such machines, and possessing the necessary skill to serve their country in time of national emergency. All these developments will be taking place as soon as the "Moth" machines are put to practical use in each State, and already this point has been reached in some of the Eastern States, and is about to commence in W.A.

The actual handling of this machine calls for approximately the same amount of skill as the proper handling of a motor car, although those who are anxious to take up flying will be more carefully selected than those who are permitted to take up motoring, some of whom are not the least skilled in mechanical matters, or in possession of judgment of speed and distance beyond a very primitive degree.

Having eliminated the unsuitable from the ranks of intending airmen, it will be a matter for careful instruction on the modern machines to ensure that a big proportion of those taking up the new art will be passed as satisfactory, and become perfectly fit and safe to handle with ease these small aeroplanes, and with the big distances between centres of population or outback stations in this State, the communications that will result should be of considerable benefit to a large number of people.

It is not intended to convey the impression that these new machines are entirely fool-proof, as their successful handling will depend, like a yacht, upon the proper control being exercised by the person in charge, but once having acquired the necessary skill at the hands of a competent instructor, it is a comparatively simple thing for the newly-taught pupil to acquire experience and improve his ability.



Fitted with folding wings, the machines can be housed in a garage that will house a motor car. From there they can be wheeled single-handed along a road if necessary, or towed behind a car, and taken to an open space where a run of 200 or 300 yards is available. In less than two minutes, the wings can be outstretched and locked in position, and the small 4-cylin-

(Continued on Page 19).

## PEACE IN INDUSTRY

LET US BE FRANK.  
(By J.B.L.)

Stroke a cat, and it will purr a message of confidence and friendliness. Pull its tail, and it will scratch you. In that respect, it is like a human being, for the instinct of self-preservation is common to both. When a nation suspects another nation, it prepares for war. It, too, is actuated by the same instinct of self-preservation. For the same reason, if a body of workers becomes suspicious of its employers, it looks for protection to its fighting organisation—the trade union. That is only reasonable. But all this strife between men and men, and between nations and nations, can be traced to one source—suspicion.

Nature has ordained that confidence shall beget confidence, and that suspicion shall beget strife. Man cannot alter Nature's laws, but he can at least be guided by them—a fact which the world is only now beginning to recognise. Had that recognition come earlier, it would not have been left to our generation to found the League of Nations, and the great industrial upheavals which have wracked the world in recent years would have been unknown. The employer who is frank with his workers and maintains a personal touch with them, seldom has his works held up owing to industrial trouble. He does not excite suspicion, and his employees have not constantly to divide their attention between work and tuning up their defensive organisation. The worker does not want industrial strife, which brings

poverty and misery to his family; and the employer does not want industrial strife, which means loss of profits, even though it may not mean short rations for his wife and children.

Personal wealth, after all, is only the surplus that remains after paying living expenses. The millionaire's family and the artisan's family may not enjoy the same standards of living, but both are only human beings and could live and preserve good health on the same income. The millionaire is richer than the artisan by the extra amount that he spends in providing comforts for himself and his family, plus the amount of money (or its equivalent) that he is able to accumulate over and above what the artisan can accumulate. In the event of an industrial upheaval, the artisan would be the first to reach the breadline, for he has a smaller accumulation to draw upon, and he knows it. He strikes to gain or maintain what he deems to be his rights or the rights of his fellow-workers. In either case, the root of the trouble is suspicion—the suspicion that the employer is not giving a fair deal.

Understanding and common interest are the enemies of suspicion, and they explain the secret of the harmonious relationship existing between employers and employees in the great industries of America.

## MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The creation by the Federal Government of the Development and Migration Commission some three or four months ago, was directed largely toward the co-ordination of the migration activities of the several States, particularly in regard to the allotment of the £34,000,000 made available at a low rate of interest for the acceleration of development and settlement, with a view to increased absorption of British migrants.

Recently the Commission spent a month in Western Australia, investigating development schemes which might be financed in part by the cheap money provided. The borrowing of a sum of money under the migration agreement, as made between the British and Commonwealth Governments, places an obligation on the State concerned to absorb a definite number of migrants, in proportion to the amount of the loan, but it does not mean necessarily that only migrant settlers will be benefited by its expenditure. Such a work as the construction of a railway, or the drainage of swamp country, while requiring the absorption of a given number of migrants, is of direct benefit to the State as a whole. It improves facilities for Australian settlers already on the land, and leads also to increased settlement of Australians, and the further development of existing farms. It provides work for artisans engaged on the actual construction, and, moreover, when farms are created by an approved scheme, only one-half need be allotted to migrants, the remainder being available for selection by Australians.

Western Australia, comprising one-third of the Commonwealth, but containing little more than one-fifteenth of the population, offers immense possibilities for development, possibilities which made a deep impression on the visiting Commis-

sion. Every year sees further expansion of the wheat-growing area, and applications for land are considerably in excess of the number of blocks which can be made available. On the other hand, the prices realised for wheat land are considerably below those ruling for country of similar productive capacity in other parts of the continent. Dairying also offers big possibilities of expansion on the South-West division of the State, particularly as the conditions under which settlement is being carried out, and the youth of the industry provide a unique opportunity for control of dairy herds, and the resulting improvement in the grading of cattle, leading to greater production per cow, and a consequent increase in efficiency in the industry. It is mainly in dairying in the South-West that the settlement of migrants is being carried out. The problem of settlement, and the opening of country, are being attacked boldly by the Government departments concerned. Undoubtedly there have been mistakes, but they are an unavoidable corollary to a bold policy and, in comparison with the results in sight, and the ultimate benefit to the State, they may be regarded as a reasonable price to pay.

Another aspect presents itself in connection with the acceleration of land settlement. That aspect is that increased primary production, and the growth of population engaged in rural industries, leads to the expansion of secondary industries. It is an aspect of the greatest importance to Western Australia, where the development of secondary industries has been hampered largely by lack of the population necessary to absorb their output. From that point of view alone, the encouragement of land settlement, which is one of the main functions of the Commission, calls for the support of every citizen of the State.

# PECK of NONSENSE.

(By "Araunah.")

## The Parables of Antoninus Unpius.

### I.

#### CONCERNING DEMOCRACY.

Now while the nations fought and the world travailed exceedingly, there had arisen a great cry of Dem-O-Crazy, a mighty god set up by the people. One, Woodrow Wilson, a man of noble parts, was high priest to the god, and he spake loudly and with boldness of making the world safe for Dem-O-Crazy. This he did, wotting not whether the world was more Dem than crazy, or more Crazy than O Dem! And the people joined themselves to him with a great shout, over-setting all the ancient idols and girding up their loins to fight for the new god.

And it came to pass, after many days and much travail, that they overthrew the cohorts of Aut-O-Crazy, a strange but ancient god, whose disciples were as Crazy as Aut on the earth. Them they overthrew, and gave thanks and praise to Dem-O-Crazy for the victory. Then there fell upon them a great weariness, that they rested from their labours and their aspirations. Whereupon there arose one who had slept awhile, and his name was Polly Titian. Behold, he said, the people are awary; peradventure I may catch them while they deviate from the perpendicular. Yea, I will appear unto them with craft and subtlety as a priest of Dem-O-Crazy, and will lead them whithersoever I will!

And it came to pass even as he had said, for Polly Titian arose and made a loud noise in the market place, like unto the clashing of many cymbals. His forehead was of brass, and his lungs of leather (but he spake sooth unto the people, and they did hearken. I prithee give me power, saith he, that I may use it for Dem-O-Crazy. And they did. Whereupon the fashion of his countenance did change; he put from him the sober garment of Dem-O-Crazy, and put upon his back the scarlet mantle of Aut-O-Crazy. Wherefore the people suffered awhile in silence; but after times and a time they arose and girded up their loins and smote Polly Titian, that he fell from his place. Thereafter they elevated one who would obey the will of the people and serve Dem-O-Crazy with a single mind.

### SELAH!

[P.S.—If the moral is a little obscure, it may be that the sage forgets it.—A.U.]

\* \* \* \* \*

"The tactics of the Reds in China are shrdlu etaoin shrdlu hbfx"—Daily paper. Precisely our sentiments; presumably translated into Chinese for the benefit of the Reds.

"That a woman who was stone deaf and a grandmother had persuaded her husband to leave her, was the plaint of Mrs. ——— before the Divorce Court this morning."—Daily paper. But why interfere? Surely even a stone deaf grandmother has a right to persuade her own husband?

"A racing motorist was impaled while travelling at 140 miles per hour on some railings at Cannes."—Cablegram in a daily paper. We are always extraordinarily careful when we travel at high speeds on railings.

"Dress goods unassailably cheapenised"—Draper's advertisement. And English unquestionably slaughtered, mutilised, garbledised, and so forth and so on ad libitised!

# QUAINT RECORDS.

## An Ill-fated Newspaper.

(By J.B.L.)

Man has a natural craving for excitement. In the cities and towns, his craving is catered for by theatres, picture-shows, dance halls, race meetings, prize fights and numerous other entertainments; but on the fringe of civilisation, he must make his own amusement. Hence it is that social functions are arranged on the slightest provocation and invariably reported in detail in the local publication—if the settlement boasts one.

The first issue of the short-lived *Namanula Times* devotes exactly one quarter of its space to a forecast of the dresses to be worn at a Christmas fancy dress ball at Government House "to buck up lonely officers at Rabaul."

The Customs Officer was expected to appear as "the traditional Diogenes looking for an honest man"—a role that is sure to have appealed to seasoned tropic dwellers as a humorous reminder of those little forms on which the ingenuous traveller is expected to declare his belongings, so that the customs authorities may charge him duty.

The King's Harbormaster (save his dignity) was destined to wear the Australian national dress—"a tooth brush and white collar!"

The next issue describes the function as "revelation of beauty!"

Little gloom could have been cast over the festive season by the hanging of a Chinaman who had "caused the spirit of a countryman to join those of his ancestors"; for an announcement in the same edition contains the murderer's death notice, worded as follows:—

"CHIN FUK.—Suddenly, owing to collapse of platform, at Rabaul, 22nd December, 1915. No flowers. Chinese papers please copy."

Among the natives, the big Christmas attraction seems to have been the picture show; for we are told that "among the large and enthusiastic gathering was Miss May Lay, who looked lovely in a dainty neck wrap of Turkish towelling and bare-skin shoes, with stockings to match. The Cain Acker girls wore sleeveless blouses, boneless corsets, semi-hobble three-quarter skirts. Some harem skirts were *very* noticeable."

Educational value is lent to the journal by some excellent "Describing" articles, which should in time become valuable historical records. For instance, we are told that "Rabaul" was originally in the sole occupation of variegated coloured natives; but in succession the "Kindergarten," "Druids," "Comicals," and "Measlies" tribes from the Australian mainland have raided the territory, and it is anticipated that a very fine race will eventually evolve. The principal industries are road sweeping, sing-sings, and the collecting of empty bottles. In the centre of the town is situated the Garrison Headquarters, the balcony of which commands a very fine view of the officers' mess. Owing to a peculiar atmospheric phenomenon, officers, on the balcony of the officers' mess have frequently seen two Garrison Headquarters."

Professor Murdoch and other Australian scholars who may be interested in the preservation of the Pacific island language will be interested to learn that the "language of Rabaul's Chinatown is 'pidgin' English, enriched with Australian adjectives."

One wonders what could have induced even the most parsimonious Government to discontinue the cash vote and thus cause the untimely death of a journal that promised to become such a profound source of knowledge to posterity.

# TIMBER and NATIONAL WELFARE.

*There are few Countries in the World that can boast of a richer natural Forest Wealth than Western Australia.*

*We are apt to forget however, that this will gradually disappear if no steps are taken for its preservation.*

*It is therefore our duty to maintain and foster this great asset, and it is hoped that these articles will inspire and create a "Forest Conscience."*

By "Kurramia."

It is a fortunate country concerning which it can be said that every foot of soil is devoted uninterruptedly to that form of production under which it pays best. In Western Australia, as in other countries, there are extensive areas on which trees are the best and most profitable crop which can be grown. In pioneering days, it is necessary that trees be cut down to make way for the growth of food crops, and during such period virgin forests usually supply a super-abundance of timber for development. The pioneer comes to regard trees as his natural enemy, and a study of the history of settlement and agricultural development in many parts of the world indicates that the recognition of trees as a profitable crop, has generally come too late. Forestry is essentially a branch of agriculture, but the long period between the sowing of the seed and the reaping of the mature crop causes the growing of trees to be the business of the State rather than the individual. Bound up with this consideration is the importance of timber in the industrial life of every nation. The hackneyed phrase about man being surrounded by wood from the cradle to the grave is as literally true to-day as it was centuries ago. At the beginning of the present century the development of many manufactured lines which promised to replace the use of timber in industrial and domestic life, led certain economists to suggest that a large and constant supply of timber was no longer such an important factor in the security and well-being of any nation striving to become established as a self-contained unit.

Experience has not borne out this most plausible contention, for, with secondary industries and the manufacture of substitutes for wood, the volume of timber consumed per head of population has increased and not decreased. In Europe it is recognised that the consumption of timber per capita is a very fair index of the industrial prosperity of countries. It is interesting to note that the statistician credits every person in Western Australia with the consumption of 21 cubic feet of sawn timber, and of two tons of fuel and mining timber annually. The total annual consumption is 9,250,000 cubic feet, of which 8,000,000 cubic feet are local grown, and 1,250,000 cubic feet are imported. These figures are exclusive of 535,000 tons of wood fuel.

To offset the import figure of £150,000, the State exports a million and a half pounds' worth of timber annually, but this figure is dwarfed by the total value of the Australian imports of timber, which are valued at approximately four and a half million pounds. Australian forests in general, and Western Australian forests in particular, are deficient in softwoods. The need for softwoods explains why a State exporting large quantities of timber still finds it necessary to import. At the present time imported softwood is available in quantities at a price lower than it can ever be grown. It is an extraordinary thing that Australian timber merchants can land pine timber from

the other side of the world in their yards at a lower price than it costs to cut and rail local hardwoods. If we, as a nation, could rely on this state of affairs continuing indefinitely, there would be little need to give further thought to the perpetuation of our forests. The position would sooner or later adjust itself and the land best suited for the growing of timber would ultimately revert to that use.

There are two outstanding reasons against this laissez-faire policy. The first is that the great coniferous forests of the temperate zones, which have supplied cheap lumber during recent centuries, are being steadily cut out, and the end of existing supplies is already in view. The United States of America, which exported lumber on a grand scale only a few years ago, is to-day importing three times as much as is exported. The extensive use of wood pulp in the manufacture of paper is helping to hasten the threatened shortage. One New York Sunday paper takes the spruce from over 40 acres for every issue—in other words, that issue consumes sufficient timber to construct 350 four-roomed wooden cottages.

Many countries, including America, are talking of reforestation, but the amount accomplished annually is small in comparison with the devastation taking place constantly by exploitation and fire, and insect damage. Some armchair authorities talk of the untapped wealth of the tropical forests, such as exist in the basin of the Amazon, but the never-ending mixture of species, and the great difficulty of logging among tangled undergrowth, will prevent the opening up of these forests, except for odd species of special value, until the world shortage of timber is very acute indeed.

Australia aspires to become a self-contained nation. Our protective tariff aims to establish the necessary secondary industries; our other great primary industries are steadily developing, so that we may have food supplies in plenty, and wool and leather for clothing, but efforts to establish the necessary timber supplies have, to date, been spasmodic and puny.

Sufficient has been written to show that the preservation of certain of our indigenous forest areas, and the establishment of pine plantations is a national undertaking in which Western Australia must perform its share. At the present time, owing to the special properties of our principal hardwoods, jarrah and karri, we are maintaining a considerable export trade, while the sawmilling industry in the hardwood forests of Tasmania, Victoria, and New South Wales is in a depressed condition. While the local hardwood trade is contributing largely to the general prosperity of the State at the present time, and is probably justified, we are nevertheless working out our forest capital and, until the day comes when the annual increment or interest only is being cut from our forests, neither the timber trade nor forestry can be regarded as on a thoroughly sound basis.

(Continued on Page 22).

# THE CRAFT and ART of PHOTOGRAPHY.

By A. KNAPP, A.R.P.S.

## Part 1.

Cheap cameras, roll films, and the slogan "you push the button and we'll do the rest," have converted the multitude into amateur photographers, most of whom are forever hopeful that some day their "snaps" will "come out better" than the last examples just received from the developing and printing establishment which has "done the rest."

Practically every Camera Club and Photographic Society is nowadays faced with the problem of how best to help its members to "push the button" to better effect, and probably every one of these associations would truthfully confess to a very extreme degree of discouragement and failure, as regards at least 90 per cent. of the "button pushers." Misleading slogan, you imply too much; rather should you have promised "Push the button *intelligently* and the rest will be worth doing."

Good photographic results cannot always be obtained by merely "pushing the button," and that the stupendous efforts of amateur photographic associations did not produce a larger number of expert photographers is by no means the fault of those earnest, conscientious workers, who have devoted so much time and energy to the attempt to guide "button pushers" towards that much desired goal of better "snaps."

And yet it is all so absurdly simple that the average school-boy, with the cheapest form of camera, if he will work in the right manner, can produce very fine examples of photographic work; even prints which would be suitable for exhibition purposes.

But such results are not to be obtained by an unintelligent pushing of buttons, but rather by an understanding of the two all important processes whereby good negatives are made—the correct exposure and development of the film or plate.

And this demands an elementary knowledge of the following simple "Camera craft." Successful photography is first and last a question of correct or sufficient exposure of the film, and it is a fact that one very rarely sees a negative which appears to have had an exposure sufficient to produce a reasonably satisfactory version of the subject photographed.

Now this question of sufficient exposure is of such vital importance that I propose to spend some little time in explaining the various matters which must be taken into consideration. The first thing to consider in this connection is the sort of camera with which the exposure is to be made. Here I wish it to be distinctly understood that all Box forms of cameras of the Brownie or Ensign class may be considered as of one type. Their lenses are all simple lenses, which are manufactured by the hundred gross, and will all produce similar results if used under the same conditions.

That there may be a difference in the resultant photographs taken by different Brownie or Ensign cameras of the Box form is quite true, but the difference is probably due to the fact that the shutters of these cameras are controlled and operated by simple steel springs, which are exceedingly likely to vary in tension. Such differences as may exist between any two cameras of this type would be due to the shutter of one camera working at a different speed from that of another.

The folding type of Brownie or Ensign camera is also

standardised to exactly the same extent, and is also the still more expensive type of folding camera, which is fitted with what is called a Rectilinear Lens. These three types of cameras are among the cheapest which are commonly used in this State for "snapshotting" purposes.

Any camera may be regarded as a box with a film at one end and a hole at the other, covered by the lens, through which the light is admitted to the film.

All cameras are fitted with stops or "diaphragms" which have the effect of reducing the amount of light which may be admitted to the film. The simple (cheaper) cameras have the stop in front of the lens, but cameras fitted with double lenses of the rectilinear type, have an "iris diaphragm" type of stop situated between the two lenses.

The principal difference between the Box type and the Folding type, from a snapshotter's point of view, is that the folding type has a better lens for snapshotting than has the box type. The camera fitted with a Rapid Rectilinear Lens is better than either of the other types.

The longest instantaneous or snapshot exposure of which the shutters fitted to these types of cameras are capable may be accepted as about 1-25th of a second, and as under most circumstances this is insufficient for the average subject which is snapshotted, it is obvious that the camera which has the largest lens opening (and will consequently admit most light to the film) will produce the better results. Only the largest stop should be used when snapshotting with cheap cameras.

If we wish to calculate the "light passing" efficiency of a lens, the procedure is as follows:—Measure the width or diameter of the hole in the largest stop, then measure the distance from the stop to the film, and divide the latter by the former. The result will be a number which represents the speed of the lens in the universally recognised F. system of lens measurement.

In order to compare the speed of a lens of one F. number with the speed of a lens of another F. number, we square each F. number (which gives us a result we may regard as the area of the stop) and divide the greater F. number by the lesser.

Suppose we have a camera in which the opening in the lens with the largest stop is half an inch, and the distance from the lens to the film is four inches. By dividing 4 by  $\frac{1}{2}$  we get 8, i.e., the lens has a spread of F8.

If the opening or aperture of the lens or stop were one inch, and the distance from the stop to the film were 4 inches, the speed of the lens would be F4.

To compare the speed of the F8 lens with that of the F4 lens, multiply  $8 \times 8$  equals 64, and  $4 \times 4$  equals 16. Sixty-four divided by 16 equals 4. Therefore the lens with an aperture of F4 will be four times as rapid as a lens with an aperture of F8.

Now the Rapid Rectilinear Lens has a speed for its largest stop of F8, the Folding Brownie or Ensign camera has a lens of a speed of F14, while the Box type has a lens of a speed of F18.

(Continued on Page 20).

# SPORTING SECTION.

## Incorporating "The Amateur Sportsman"

Official Organ of { *W.A. Lawn Tennis Association.*  
*W.A. Golf Association.*  
*W.A. Cricket Association.*

### CRICKET.

#### Ball Beats Bat. Trundlers' Triumphs.

If in other States they find that the batsmen are too good for the howlers, then we might be able to export a few of our trundlers who have been mowing down the wickets with great enjoyment during the opening rounds in all grades. Some remarkable figures have been obtained by bowlers, some equally remarkable scores by batsmen, but the acid test has revealed that, with a few exceptions, the batsmen's averages are lower than those of the bowlers.

The opening day's play showed the bowlers up in a good light. Thomson collected six of North Perth's wickets for a moderate 52, and Inverarity sent six good Midland men to the pavilion, his aggregate being only 41. Subiaco-Leederville could not keep Meek away from the stumps, and the West Perth man finished with five for 24. Teammate Guy got two for 6 in the same match. There were sensations when O. Jones, of Fremantle got eight for 11 against Midland on the second day's play, and the Midlanders finished with a total expressed only by the figures 26. Guy continued his effort against Subiaco-Leederville, and got five for 26. Everett replied with five for 55, which looks big against Guy's average, but all the same is good.

Playing against Claremont in the second series, Everett got four for 31, and Gordon four for 19, and on the same day Buttsworth got amongst the Midland men to the tune of five for 21. Inverarity carried on his destroying work by taking six Perth's elect for 5 runs. In Midland's second effort, Butts-East Perth wickets for 79, and Green wiped out four of West Perth was again the destroyer by taking four for 20, but Pow did almost as well when he got five of Buttsworth's team mates for 29. Evans struck form against West Perth, and took six for 27.

The third series of matches gave Quinlan a chance to shine. He was largely responsible for dismissing Midland for a small total by taking eight for 23. Pow and Backhouse got amongst the East Perthites, and took four for 30, and four for 35 respectively. Herbert's best effort of three for 10, was recorded against Claremont the same day. Packham struck a patch against West Perth, and took five for 76, and Beasley did well against Maylands by taking four for 19. Green was almost unplayable by Subiaco, and finished with six for 47 in the first innings, and three for 30 in the second. Quinlan took three good Midland wickets for 18, and McComish two for 13. Inverarity, five for 65, and Herbert two for 12, did well against North Perth.

What is true of the senior grades is also true of the junior trundlers. In "B," "C," and in the Senior Matting and Mercantile Associations, the ball has beaten the bat badly. Such averages as twelve for 21 we usually see only in colourful school stories, where the boy hero enjoys a personal triumph at the expense of another college, but that was actually got by Everingham, playing for Subiaco-Leederville in "C" Grade. There are others, such as eight for 1, and six for 7, that are little less than unnatural.

#### Sheffield Shield Games.

#### New Men Introduced.

#### This State's Lesson.

The remarkable form of the Queenslanders in their first two Sheffield Shield games, the defeat of Victoria by South Australia, the batting ability of Kippax, O'Connor, Rymill, V. Richardson, and Thompson, and the unimpaired form of Macartney and Hendry have been the outstanding features of the recent Sheffield Shield games, but to Western Australians they had a wider significance. If Queensland can put up such a good showing against the selections of the bigger States, then the time is not far distant when this State can rightly demand recognition in the cricket world. Who knows but that some of our young players of to-day might not get a chance in future Australian Elevents. Of course that is not likely until we have shown our worth in interstate cricket.

Perhaps a few words on the new men in interstate matches would serve to introduce some of them to cricket enthusiasts. The Queenslanders need little introduction as they are all new to Sheffield Shield games but are familiar as interstate men. O'Connor's success will be a source of delight to all who know him. He is unlucky that he has such men as Oldfield, Love, Ellis and Ratcliffe, all good wicketkeepers, playing at their best when he has struck form. He is a good wicketkeeper and has proved himself a capable leader and fine batsman. Three centuries in two Sheffield Shield games must place him at the top of the averages. Cecil Thompson is well known, and so are those two stalwarts the Oxenhams. Gill, Rowe and Benstead have found inclusion in previous teams, but one asks where is Hornibrook? Many thought he should have gone with the last touring Eleven.

The New South Wales selectors picked a lot of new men, and all of them were young. A good sign, that was. Jackson, Amos and Campbell were all under 20 years of age. McNamee is not an old player but Kippax, Morgan, Ratcliffe and Wall all had previous Sheffield Shield game experience. Jackson is hailed as a new Victor Trumper. He has all the freedom of the old master, and in club games has proved a consistent run-getter. He played with the Balmain team when only 15 years old, being sponsored by Arthur Mailey. Last year he went to Melbourne in the second eleven of New South Wales.

The Victorians did not introduce any men to their team who were not well known, although had the two University players, Rigg and King been able to make the trip to Adelaide their showing would have been watched with interest. King is only 20 and is wicket-keeper and star batsman for Melbourne University. His scores this season have been 92, 108, 90, 18 and 105—fine batting, indeed.

Fixtures in connection with the Sheffield Shield contests are as follows.—

December 17.—Victoria v. Queensland, at Melbourne.

December 17.—South Australia v. New South Wales, at Adelaide.

December 24.—South Australia v. Queensland, at Adelaide.

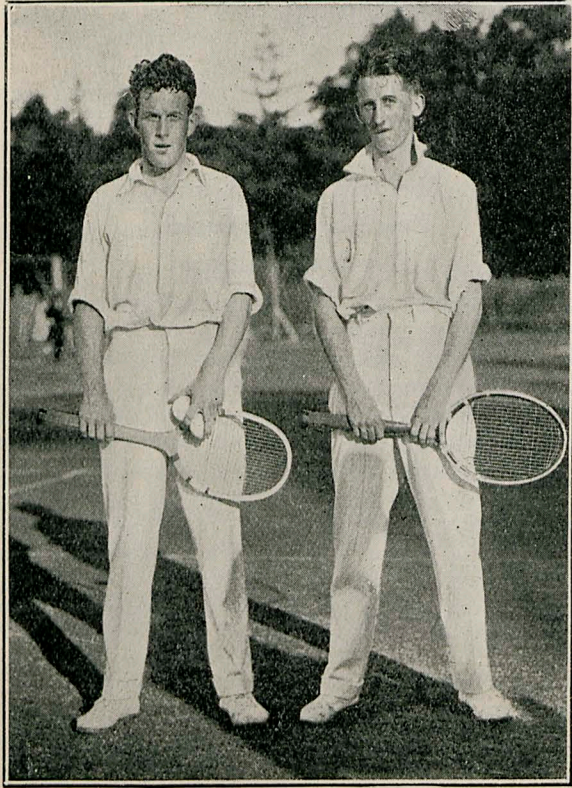
December 24.—Victoria v. New South Wales, at Melbourne.

January 1.—Victoria v. South Australia, at Melbourne.

January 7.—New South Wales v. South Australia, at Sydney.

January 24.—New South Wales v. Victoria, at Sydney.

February 5.—Queensland v. Victoria, at Brisbane.



LAMB winner Junior Boys Championship Singles  
and FORD runner up

## LAWN TENNIS.

### SUBURBAN SIDELIGHTS.

#### CUSTOMARY PLAYERS WIN

#### PLEA FOR PROFESSIONALISM.

The tournament season is now open. The Suburban is history and the entries for the Championship meeting at Christmas have closed.

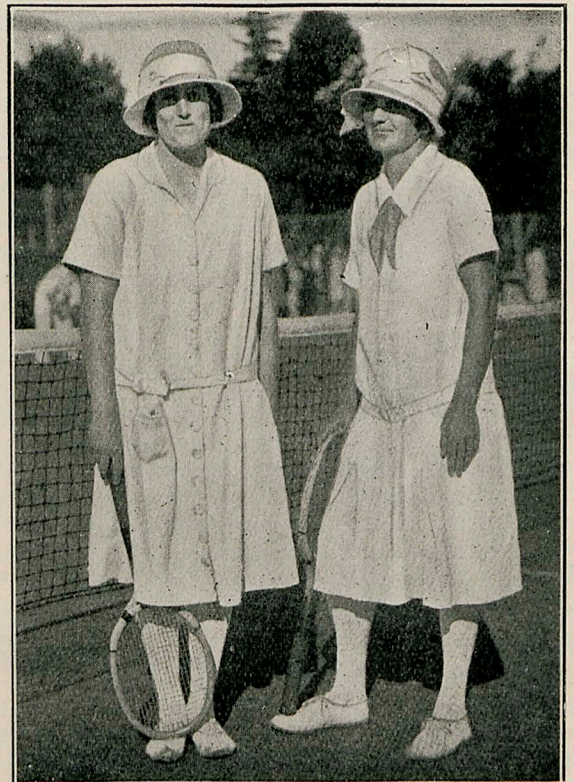
Taking the Suburban as a guide, one must admit reluctantly that there are no new stars, and one can only hope for a comet. With ridiculous ease Gemmell won the singles championship. Miss Officer, although pressed in the eliminating rounds by Mrs. Edmondson and in the semi-finals by Mrs. La Nauze, won the final from Mrs. Fyffe without the loss of a game. With Miss Whitfield she won the doubles championship and with the same partner captured the doubles handicap. After a strenuous game, the best of the tournament, Gemmell and McDougall won the men's doubles championship. Ford and Lamb won the junior doubles championship and Lamb beat Ford in the final of the singles event. Miss Morse beat Miss Aldrich in the girls' event.

One could almost get tired of the monotony of writing the same names as winners of identical events season after season. Remaining in the same pessimistic mood it might be thought that the standard of tennis in the State is not on the improve, but a closer scrutiny of the results of the eliminating rounds gives cheer. The records show that there are a greater number of players whose game has improved to such an extent that their entry in the championship events—once thought to be a

matter of ridicule—is fast becoming justified. The standard of the mediocre players is getting higher, but while Gemmell continues to outshine the lesser luminaries such as Treloar, Phillips, Brearley and Evans the State has little chance of competing successfully with teams such as Anderson, Willard, Clemenger and Crawford or Patterson, Hawkes, Schlesinger or McInnes.

“And the remedy?” you ask. “Professional coaching,” I answer, and you stagger to the nearest seat, turn to me with eyes goggling, and breathe weakly—“Professionalism!” There can be no doubt about it, America has produced her best players by making them professionals, not in the sense that they play for Mr. Pyle and draw a handsome salary, but by organising systematic coaching of likely young players by their first fighters. Ford and Lamb are our best junior players. They have proved it in the last half a dozen tournaments. How much actual coaching have they had? I doubt if they have had any. A few kindly words by a senior have perhaps reached them, but little more. It is wrong. Our seniors have proved their ability to a certain extent and also have shown their limitations. It is obvious that the standard of tennis cannot be improved by them except by assisting the young players. We have taken many lessons from America and there is another we might assimilate. Give the juniors an opportunity of benefiting from Gemmell's tactical knowledge and playing ability for a few months, and I will be very surprised if at the “City of Perth” tournament at Easter there do not arise new semi-finalists, and probably finalists in the singles events. Lamb, Ford, Halliday, Jacoby, Scaddan, Law, Calcutt and Coleman are all boys of promise. Betty Blythe appeals to me as a girl with a tennis future, and Misses Morse, Aldrich, Duncan, Peter Smith, and the sisters Wood should all trouble the senior players if they were helped to improve along the right lines.

Rice Gemmell is the man for the job. Without injuring his amateur status it might be possible to arrange for the coaching suggested and in the interest of the game it should be done. If it cannot be done that way, let us forget this bogey of professionalism and improve the standard of tennis by professional coaching.



Miss MARGARET OFFICER and Mrs. FYFFE  
winners Ladies Championship Doubles. Miss Officer also winner  
Ladies Singles Championship.

**AUSTRALIA'S HOPE.**

**THE COMING OF CRAWFORD—OPPORTUNITY OF YOUTH.**

Crawford's remarkable showing in the Victorian championships points to a new Davis Cup star. That remark is not original, but it is worth repeating, because for the past two seasons Australia has looked vainly for men to follow Anderson and Patterson, or perhaps I should say, Brooks and Wilding—the former have not won the Davis Cup for Australia. Hawkes, Schlesinger, Kalms, McInnes, Willard and Bailey were hailed as probables, but now comes Crawford, whose big-match temperament seems better than the majority of the other men mentioned, and who has proved himself their superior although still only a youth.

The result of the Victorian championships must give Australia's Davis Cup selectors some hope that Patterson, Hawkes and Crawford would make a good team to send abroad. They would be foolish to think that the Australians would win, but they would form a good representative trio, and above all, Crawford would be schooled to Davis Cup matches before he was actually called upon to carry the fullest responsibility of leading the Australian team of young players, who within two or three years may be expected to seriously challenge America's tennis superiority and France's appreciating glory.

There are Crawford, Hopman, Lum, Dunlop, Moon, "Gar" Hone—all young men—whose tennis career is in front of them, and who have not yet been seriously given a chance to demonstrate their ability. Paterson and Hawkes are not old men, and I was interested to read the other day where "Pat" O'Hara Wood considered "G.L." to be the greatest Australian after Brooks. We have the material and I would be very disappointed if some of our young men are not given an opportunity soon of testing themselves against the pick of the world.

\* \* \* \* \*  
**ANDERSON'S DEFECTION.**

**REASON FOR DECISION—SUGGESTED PROBABILITIES.**

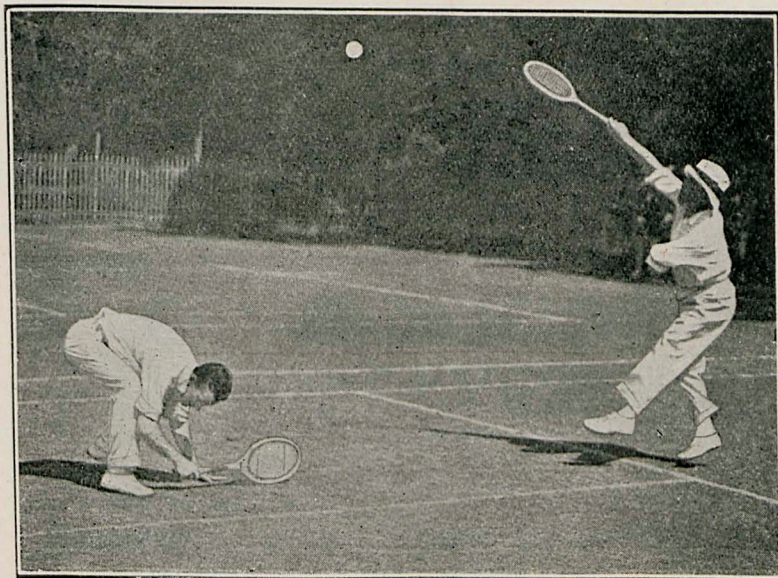
The facts underlying J. O. Anderson's decision to turn professional have not yet been made known, but perhaps his sudden determination was not unconnected with his failure to obtain the permission of the New South Wales Lawn Tennis Association to make a tour of that State playing exhibition matches. Anderson sold his sports depot in Sydney some months ago. The sale was completed shortly after Mr. Pyle's offer to Suzanne was completed, and just at the time several of the American champions decided to turn pro. The coincidence is interesting, despite Anderson's statement that he intends to devote his time to educating young tennis players within Australia.

There can be no doubt that Anderson's defection means that Australia will not have much chance of winning the Davis

Cup this year, or next, but in my opinion it will enhance the chance of winning the blue riband event in later years. With Anderson available to coach, a thing Tilden has been doing for years, and not tied down to business, the young players in the Eastern States should have great opportunities of improving their game. For his own sake, Anderson is sure to select two or three promising colts and teach them all he knows. Who knows but that the scholar may not be greater than the master? Anderson stands alone as the only Australian who has defeated Tilden and Johnson in any important match—but America is looking past those two giants to their future Davis Cup players, and Australia should do the same.

There is another aspect of the matter that merits comment. With Anderson a professional, there is an attraction for other professionals to visit the Commonwealth, and the meeting of any of Mr. Pyle's team with "J.O." should provide an education to all those privileged to see the encounter. J. O. Anderson's defection was sensational, but not as serious as some people seem to think.

Apropos of Anderson's sustained objection to play Willard as second man instead of Clemenger, it is interesting to read that in the practice games in Sydney, when the team to go to Victoria were being selected, Willard beat Anderson two out of three sets, and the junior Australian champion Crawford beat Clemenger 5-7, 7-5, 6-2. Perhaps Anderson, in his desire to grade his team to the best advantage, did not consider the advisability of playing Willard first.



An unusual photograph secured by our photographer of Gemell & McDougall during the Men's Championship Match against EDMUNSON and EVANS.

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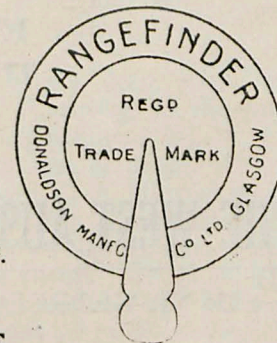
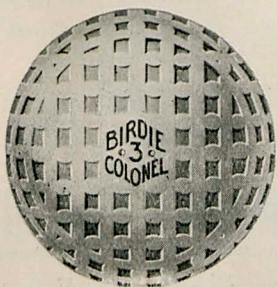
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**PERSONAL.**

A sharp attack of "tennis elbow" kept Norman Lowe from participating in the Suburban. Enthusiast that he is, Lowe has been unfortunate this year, as after entering for the "City of Perth" events at Easter he had to scratch for a similar cause. While players lost a redoubtable opponent on each occasion they gained a reliable umpire.

E. J. Warren is holidaying in the Near and Far East, and a racquet was not among his baggage. Apart from his social activities at Wanda, the ex-Secretary of the Association has left his name very prominent in the archives of lawn tennis in Western Australia.

That battler for the suitable recognition of the junior How "E.P." came to forego the Christmas tourney is past players, E. P. Clarke, will spend his vacation in Singapore. comprehension.

## GOLF. CLUB NOTES.

**SEASON CONCLUDED.**

Officially the golf season is closed, although the attendance at the links has not decreased, except on those days when a burning sun made the club house seem more inviting than the fast greens.

**Cottesloe.**

Cottesloe Club conducted the final game between medalists for the Cartlidge Cup. The qualifying rounds saw P. C. Ander-

son at his best and he handed in a card giving him a net 77. J. Telford, who early in the season was playing well, but who had lost touch over the three or four week-ends prior to the match, managed a net 82, J. Gardner was placed third with 84, M. Yelverton fourth with 85 and W. Darragh was bracketed with him with 85. Yelverton saved trouble in the draw by withdrawing from the contest and Gardner was drawn against Darragh and Telford against Anderson. After a good game Gardner beat his opponent by 1 up. Anderson found Telford too good and lost 4 and 2. The final provided some excitement. Telford, playing confidently, had Gardner in trouble all the way, but Gardner is a dour fighter and on the eighteenth equalised after Telford was dorney three. The play-off resulted in Telford winning by 1 up.

**Perth.**

The knock-out competition provided members of the Perth club with some good games. By dint of fine play M. Wilson, H. C. Reid, F. Leake and Syme Johnson were the semi-finalists. Leake's entry into the penultimate round was the result of brilliant play in his match with E. C. Moss. Leake gave Moss five strokes as a handicap and half way round the course Leake found himself five down. With only four to play he was three down, but playing steadily he won the four last holes and the match.

The "semis" lost a lot of interest as "Doc." Johnson was forced to forfeit his match to Reid because of leg trouble. Wilson found Leake a little astray and won 3 and 2.

The final was disappointing from the point of view of good golf. Reid won easily and did not appear to be playing his best and Wilson was decidedly off colour. At the turn Reid was four up and he won 6 and 4. The cup for which the entrants strove so earnestly was presented by Dr. Dixie Clement.

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The much talked of match between the president's and vice-president's teams eventuated and proved to be the social fixture of the month. More good yarns were swapped than good golf was played, but everyone enjoyed themselves, particularly that well-known raconteur whose associations with commercial travellers ensures him being possessed of the latest. The vice-president's team won the singles matches without effort, so the team reported, and the foursomes ended without any side being able to claim a victory, although the vice-president's elect claimed that they had won. Who cares who won? It was a great day. When is the next?

After many moons the September medal has been decided. Kent made the decision when he beat E. C. Moss.

### Fremantle.

The Jamieson Shield for competition among the winners of the season was the final event of the official programme at Fremantle. The games were remarkable for the closeness of the competitions as several pairs finished all square. The final was contested by F. J. Pharisee and R. Summerhayes, and although the latter was five strokes to the bad on the handicap he won well, 3 up. The eliminating rounds saw D. G. Taylor beaten by Pharisee and Summerhayes win from Sears, both of which were rattling good contests.

A. E. and R. A. Fordham disputed the honours for the Taylor trophy played under handicap conditions. "A. E." finished 87 (14), 73 and "R.A." 95 (22), 73. That old stager in handicap events, C. Nicholas, was third with 99 (21), 78, and C. Hudson, 102 (22), 80 filled the next place.

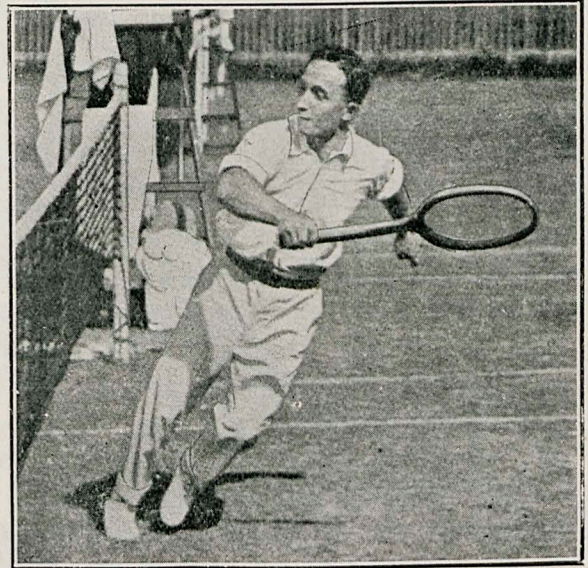
\* \* \* \* \*

### OUR LINKS.

#### Not Good Courses.

Dr. Alister Mackenzie, medico turned golf links architect, is very impressed with the Australian courses. He says so in a series of articles he is writing for a Melbourne publication. He goes so far as to say he was "pleasantly surprised," and that the "links have certainly proved superior to what I expected to encounter out here." Now, it is your turn to be surprised, but not pleasantly. He writes: "Up to the present I have inspected links at Fremantle and Perth, Seaton, Royal Melbourne, Metropolitan, Kingston Heath and Victoria. With the exception of those at Fremantle and Perth all are very good courses."

So our local links are not "very good courses?" Popplewell and Sinclair said they were. We are ready to admit that they are not appointed like the Royal Melbourne or perhaps Seaton, but we will not admit any inferiority in the courses themselves. Perhaps the visitor was unduly influenced by the fact that he has been invited, at some cost to the clubs, to inspect the courses he mentioned. His visit to our links was for pleasure.



L. T. EVANS photographed during Men's Championship Doubles.

### PULLED DRIVES.

*Sinclair, a Pro.*—H. R. Sinclair earned his first fee as a professional at the Avalon course recently. He did the course in 63, umpteen strokes under bogey.

*Golf.*—Is it any wonder that America produces champions? The whole nation spends millions of dollars in making a business of sport. America's golf bill, says an authority, is £93,000,000 per annum, and more than 2,000,000 play golf in the United States. There is a similar golfing boom in Canada, where the greatest season in history has been opened with a list of over 1,000,000 active players.

*Intelligent Anticipation.*—A good story is told of Teddy Ray, the British professional. Ray, as holder of the Leeds Cup, telephoned to a jeweller to clean up the cup so that he could hand it back for the competition. The next morning Ray received the cup from the jeweller and to his astonishment saw that his name had been inscribed as the winner of the competition in which he was about to compete. To justify the jeweller's prediction he played brilliantly and won.

*The Monthly Joke.*—According to a local golfer who has just returned from a visit to Great Britain, there is a notice on a Scotch golf course that reads: "Players are requested not to pick up lost balls until they have finished rolling."

\* \* \* \* \*

The noble art of invective is not dead, even in these anaemic and degenerate days. According to the cableman, Lord Birkenhead recently drew a portrait of Mr. A. J. Cook, of which that Intransigent person may be proud. One doubts it. Lord Birkenhead called him—(a) A Moscow pantomime artist; (b) a hysterical slave; and (c) a serf of a foreign Power. Such dignified moderation is highly commendable, and must surely be appreciated by the victim. He might (perhaps justly), have been called a dangerous humbug—but such language would ill become the Secretary of State for India! F. E. Smith was never noted for a sense of humour or of the ridiculous.



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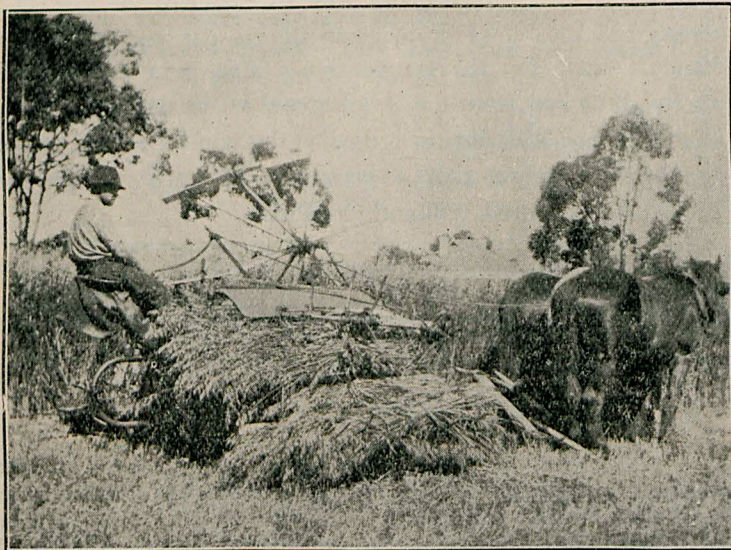
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"Get together" is the spirit of the time, and it is a good spirit. When men get together the wasters are soon weeded out, and they drop to their appropriate level; the honourable and industrious enjoy a fellowship that begets self-respect and the desire to help one another; and the weak are inspired by the example of their more successful comrades to strive to attain their standard. "Get together" is the spirit behind the League of Nations, and it is the spirit that has brought to Australia the delegates of the Empire Parliamentary Association from the far-flung units of the British family of nations. During their stay in this State they have forgotten party politics and the domestic affairs of their respective Dominions, and have devoted themselves whole-heartedly to problems of the development and peopling of Western Australia, a country that most of them have never seen before and may never see again. They realise that the safety and welfare of the Empire depend upon the well-being of its component parts, and they are co-operating in an endeavour to build up the weak parts, so that there may be no danger spots in the whole. What applies to a group of nations applies also to the group of elements that go to make up an industry. Those elements are capital, labour and management, and if one is weak or disinclined to co-operate, the energies of the others will be dissipated, and prosperity will be impossible of achievement.

Progress has an enemy in the "small" man. His mission is limited to his own immediate concerns, and co-operation is anathema unless it enables him to profit by the labours of his betters. In the factory he is a source of irritation, for he has a chronic grouch with which he is always trying to infect his fellows. His wishbone is where his backbone ought to be, and his favourite wish is for a legacy of some dead man's wealth so that he can give up useful work.



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AIR "FLIVVERS" (Continued from page 8)

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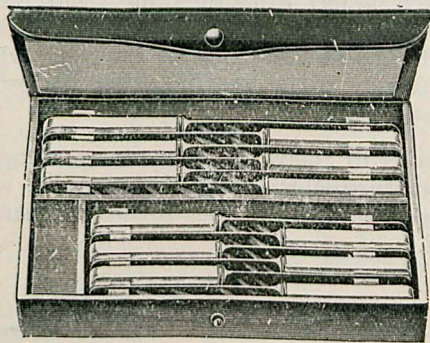
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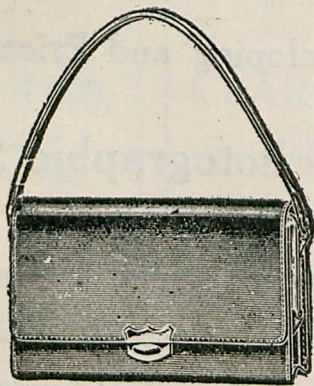
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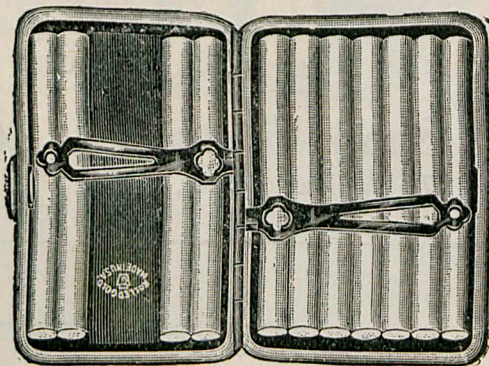
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## THE CRAFT AND ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

(By A. KNAPP, A.R.P.S.)

(Continued from page 12)

In other words, the camera with the Rectilinear Lens, making an exposure of 1-25sec., will have admitted, say, from two to three times as much light to the film as would the Folding camera making a similar exposure, and from four to six times as much as the Box camera under the same conditions. To put it in another way. If 1-25 of a second were the correct exposure for a given subject, using the camera with the R.R. Lens, the Folding Brownie or Ensign would require from two to three times that exposure, say 1-10 of a second, while the Box camera would require about five times that exposure, say 1-5 of a second.

In the articles to follow, it is my intention to give a few examples of exposure which would be advisable with each of the three different types of cameras, for average subjects which will be specified.

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You are the fellow who makes up your mind  
Whether you'll lead or will linger behind;  
Whether you'll try for the goal that's afar  
Or be contented to stay where you are.  
Take it or leave it. Here's something to do!  
Just think it over. It's all up to you.  
What do you wish? To be known as a shirk?  
Known as a good man who's willing to work,  
Scorned for a loafer or praised by your chief,  
Rich man, or poor man, or beggar or thief?  
Eager or earnest, or dull through the day,  
Honest or crooked. It's you who must say!  
You must decide in the face of the test  
Whether you'll shirk or give it your best.

—Edgar A. Guest.

According to Mr. Henry Ford, the world's foremost apostle of efficiency, the first step in efficiency is to see that each man earns his wages and a profit for his employer. Ford believes in good wages; but he recognises that to pay good wages that are not earned is the first stage on the road to bankruptcy. When he can use labour-saving machinery he does so, with the result that he is able to get more work from the man and to pay him higher wages.

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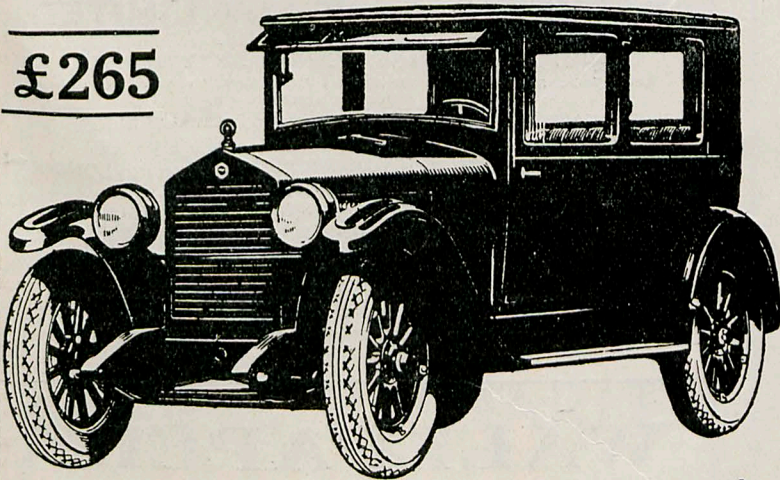
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## TIMBER AND NATIONAL WELFARE

By "Kurramia"

(Continued from page 11)

Happily for the future of our wonderful jarrah forests, the soil on which they grow is not attractive to agriculturists and, for the most part, they remain the property of the Crown. From recent reports issued by the Forests Department, it would seem that management of our forests is being rapidly systematised on sound lines, so that, during the next few years, the wild forests of the Darling Ranges will be converted to timber farms tended by practical bush workers. It is hoped to arrange in subsequent issues a series of articles on the organisation which is being established to effect this transformation.

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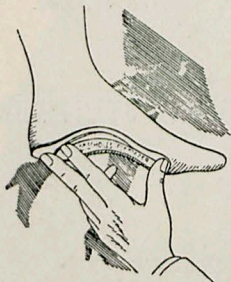
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**THE NEXT FEDERAL SESSIONS.**

A short, sharp session of the Federal Parliament in February is a popular forecast in political circles. The Prime Minister and other delegates to the Imperial Conference will have returned by that time, and an effort will probably be made to dispose of certain important business before the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of York. Incidentally, the session will be the last meeting of the Commonwealth Parliament in Melbourne, and the imposing edifice in Spring Street will become the home of the State legislators. Perhaps the most important business on the notice paper will be the proposed readjustment of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. The proposals have been vigorously criticised by the State Governments, some of which may submit counter-proposals for the consideration of the Cabinet before the summer session commences. As the result of the Tariff Board's report on the duties on iron and steel goods, the Minister for Trade and Customs will seek a comprehensive revision of the tariff on those imports. The report is now several months old, but the Board's recommendations have not been disclosed.

\* \* \*

Princess Astride of Sweden, bride-elect of Prince Leopold of Belgium, is reported to have been considered, at one time, a possible consort for "a certain well-beloved Prince." That makes the tally, at a rough estimate, 147. Lifelong celibacy may have its advantages, but prospective polygamy by rumour has fewer. How long is the suspense to last?

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