

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MENACE OF LANGISM

Better Music for the Beaches

Why Slaughter the Possum?

Problem of the Polish Corr idor.—Law for the Layman Appreciated.—One Man On e Job Plank. — Prospects for Boys on the Land.—Go vernment Control Feared.—
Noises in Queen Street.

WARNING TO WORKERS

SIR,—The dangers of Fascism coming from within seems to have been overlooked by the majority of Labour supporters, or can it be that they are indifferent to the future?

Bitterly disappointed because they failed to dominate the recent Unity Conference held in Sydney, the Lang Bolshevik Fascists have now set out on an inter-State campaign to win support for their new plans. Messrs. Beasley and Ward, M.Ps are to visit Queensland. They will pay particular attention to the north and central districts. Meetings will be convened at Cairns, Townsville, Bundaberg, Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Brisbane, with a view to establishing branches of the Lang-Fascist movement.

For some time past members of the Lang-Garden, O.G.P.U. have been concentrating on the northern area, preparing the way for the present arranged campaign. A special appeal is to be made to the unemployed.

appeal is to be made to the unemployed. The inner circle of the Lang-Fascist movement aims to capture control of the Federal Labour movement, which if achieved will permit the robotising of the workers of Australia.

The writer, who has recently visited New South Wales and seen what Langism has done for the workers, would issue a warning to all in Queensland to beware of the dangers confronting them. Langism is Australia's greatest menace. It is Bo'shevik Fascism and seeks to enslave the rank and file. It is anti-British in outlook and its real aims are cunningly camouflaged. The entry of its emissaries into Queensland is a challenge to the State A.L.P., and one that cannot be ignored. The Q.C.E. will be justified in resenting this intrusion of a foreign body.—
Yours, &c.,

SEAGULL.

PLEA FOR THE 'POSSUM

SIR,—I am pleased that the Minister for Agriculture has given timely warning that no trapping season has so far been declared, and meanwhile, of course, it is illegal for our fauna to be in any way interfered with until a Government proclamation is announced.

As a patriotic Australian and a lover of all animal and bird life it is most disappointing that at spasmodic intervals our Government is induced to relax our protective laws and allow bears, and particularly 'possums, to be ruthlessly and indiscriminately slaughtered. If this destruction is not permanently checked the country will be absolutely denuded of all indigenous animal life. For instance, the hula bird of New Zealand and the 'possum of Tasmania are now extinct, solely attributable to the rapacity of man.

The slaughter of 'possums is carried out by a brutal, callous system, namely, the wire snare. It is slow strangulation, and for these innocent inoffensive creatures a slow tortuous death. I have seen them dangling in these wire loops for hours being slowly suffocated, and in many instances heartless trappers do not relieve the sufferings of

trappers do not relieve the sufferings of these beautiful creatures by applying a prompt killing method. What is particularly appalling is the wanton destruction of the little helpless joey (baby 'possum) as it is dragged from the mother's pouch by the trapper, and in many instances is not promptly killed but left to die on the ground a slow death by attacks from vermin, or tortured by ants.

Why should Australians be so apathetic respecting the non-protection of our flora and particularly our fauna? Our indigenous marsupials of the fur species are being rapidly depleted through the extensive killing, spasmodically permitted at certain periods of the year, and in this respect a limited few only benefit thereby.

The beautiful 'possum and bear are practically non-destructive and harmless, so why allow them to be slaughtered when the populace generally receives no benefit whatever? Providence has given us these attractive little animals for our amusement, and the least we can do is to protect them in their helplessness.—Yours, &c.,

PATRIOT.

THE POLISH CORRIDOR

SIR,—The problem of the so-called "Polish Corridor" has lately become the subject of interest to the whole world. It is well known that in certain German circles there exists dissatisfaction with the determination of frontiers by the Treaty of Versailles, especially in this part of Europe, and the tendency towards their changing at the price of diminishing the territory of Poland. This tendency is especially directed towards the territory known in these circles as the "Danzig Corridor" (the real name being Pomerelia, or Polish Pomerania). On the other hand, it is also well known that in Poland the Government and the whole nation without exception categorically reject even the possibility of discussing a change of her frontiers. The outer world is insufficiently informed. It sees the existing differences and asks itself which of the two points of view supports a more stable and just conception of the European frontiers.

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The most stable and those giving fewer causes to conflicts are the boundaries which best conform to the natural political, ethnographical, economical and geographical conditions, as well as with an assured historical tradition. Let us see how the problem of the so-called "Danzig Corridor" looks in the light of these differences.

Beginning with the tenth century Pomerania formed part of Poland. The first Christian Duke of Poland, Mieszek I., incorporated in 968 Pomerania within the frontiers of his State, and his son, King Boleslaw Chrobry, definitely established the Polish sovereignty in that province. The history of Pomerania during the period preceding the reign of these two creators of the Polish State is not sufficiently known. However, it is certain that the province occupying the territory between the Vistula and the Oder entered into the limelight of history as a country exclusively Slavic. Its Slavic character, reckoning from the time of the Great Migration, is not questioned even by the German experts. After the death of Boleslaw Chrobry in 1025 the union of Pomerania with Poland became less stable, and in turn the province became independent and again acknowledged the rules of Polish kings. The Polish ruler, Boleslaw Krzywousty (1102-1138) made the union of this province with Poland more interlinked. This first period of the union between Pomerania and Poland which lasted over a century and a half, was distinguished by the introduction of Christianity in Pomerania by Poland and of State and administrative organisation.—Yours, &c.

Z. W. ROMASZKIEWICZ.

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ONE MAN ONE JOB

SIR,—I have always been under the impression that the Government of the present day had a slogan advocating "one man one job." If such is the case, why do they not investigate? Personally I do not consider it fair that relief workers with a wife and one child should be allowed to run