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No. 112 (New Issue)

ON, FEBRUARY 28, 1919.

A weekly Journal for
 members of the
 Australian Military,
 Naval Forces and
 Mmunition Workers in
 Great Britain, France
 —and elsewhere.—



LEIST

1918

THE
ANZAC BULLETIN

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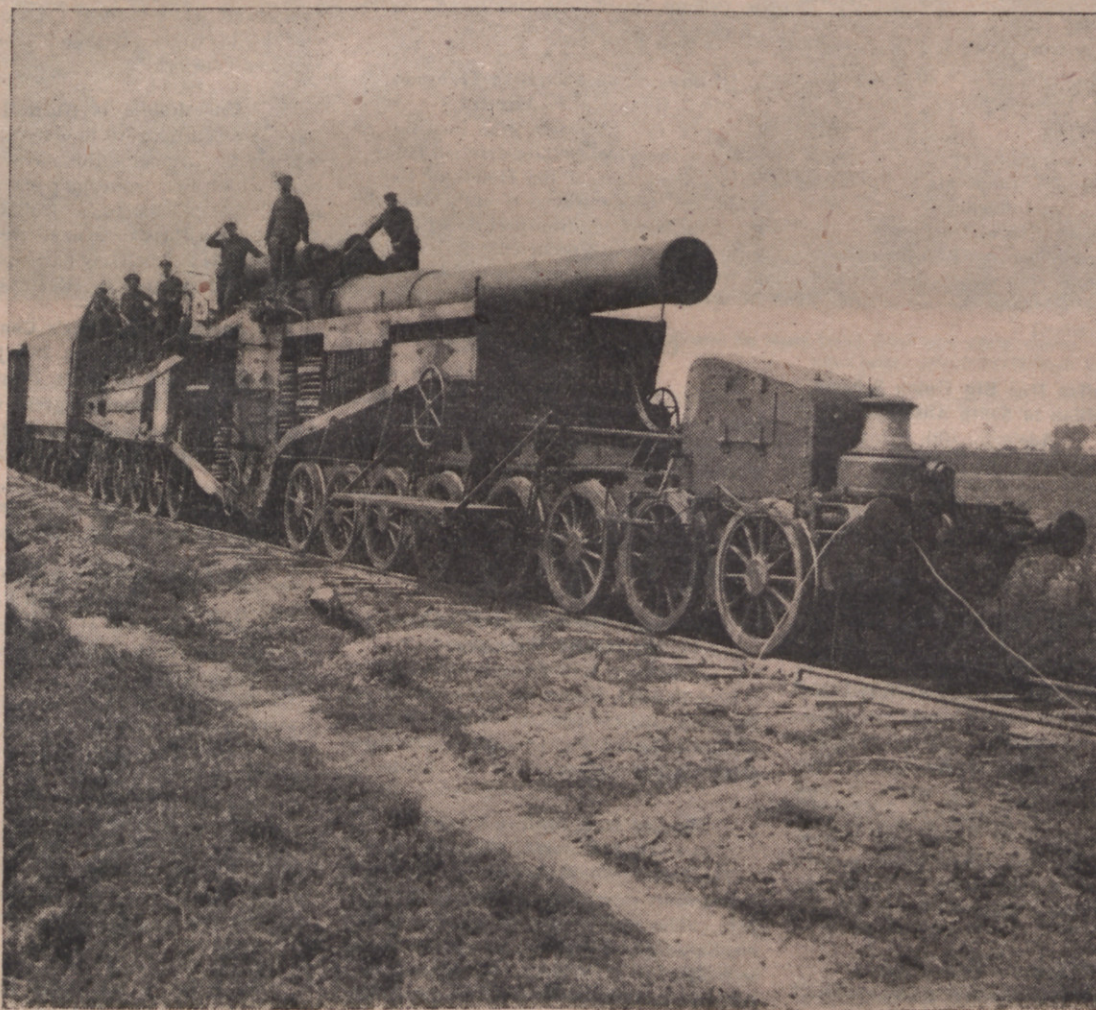
Issued to Members of the Australian Military and Naval Forces in Great Britain,
France, and elsewhere ; by Authority of the High Commissioner for Australia.

Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

No. 112 (New Issue).

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28, 1919.

Price 4d.



Expediting the 'Huns' retreat. A British railway gun assisting the Australians in clearing the Somme.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 8826.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Australian Protestants and Sinn Fein.

Melbourne, 28th January.

A resolution was adopted at a Protestant demonstration held here to-day, congratulating Mr. Lloyd George on his success at the General Elections, and urging him to deal firmly with the dismemberment of the Empire.—(Reuter.)

The Governor of Victoria.

Melbourne, 28th January (delayed).

Lady Stanley, the wife of Sir Arthur Stanley, the retiring Governor of Victoria, and her family will return to England in March. Sir Arthur Stanley will sail in August.—(Reuter.)

Australia Labour's Proposals for Combating Influenza.

Mobilisation of Doctors.

Melbourne, 10th February.

The Labour Party's suggestions for combating influenza include the mobilisation of doctors.—(Reuter.)

The Australian One Big Union Scheme.

Opposition in South Australia.

Adelaide, 10th February.

Many speakers in the South Australian Trades Council expressed opposition to the one big Labour Union scheme, and the discussion was therefore adjourned.—(Reuter.)

Influenza in Australia.

Melbourne, 10th February (delayed).

In consequence of the Government of Western Australia having stopped trans-continental trains at the border, the Commonwealth Government recently cancelled all trains to Western Australia. The Western Australian Government is now clamouring for a restoration of traffic.

The Government of Queensland is seeking a High Court injunction to prevent the Commonwealth landing troops in the Northern States.—(Reuter.)

A.W.L. from Quarantine.

Australian Soldiers Escape.

Sydney, 10th February.

Forty soldiers, who recently escaped from a steamer in quarantine, and reached the shore in boats, have now practically all been recaptured.—(Reuter.)

Influenza Indemnity.

Waterside Workers Demand.

Auckland, 10th February.

The waterside workers are demanding special wages and a month's indemnity against influenza.—(Reuter.)

Quarantine Regulations in Australia.

Melbourne, 11th February (delayed).

In view of the impasse which has been reached between the Commonwealth and the individual States regarding the enforcement of quarantine regulations, Mr. Watt proposes to intimate his willingness to consider co-operative measures, but if the States prefer to follow independent courses, the Commonwealth will rigidly use its constitutional powers.—(Reuter.)

Disturbance on Australian Transport.

Gunner M.P. Arrested.

Adelaide, 10th February.

The military police have arrested Gunner Yates, a member of the House of Representatives, who returned recently from the Front on board the transport on which disturbances recently occurred off the Semaphore (a seaside resort near Adelaide).—(Reuter.)

Court-martial of an M.P.

Adelaide, 17th February.

Gunner E. Yates, M.H.R. for Adelaide, has been charged before a court-martial with conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, and with endeavouring to persuade persons to join in a mutiny in connection with disturbances which took place on the troopship "Somali" when it was quarantined at Port Adelaide.

Australian Government Dismisses Refractory Workmen.

Sydney, 13th February (delayed).

The Federal Government has dismissed 200 boilermakers who are shipbuilding on Cockatoo Island, owing to the men's "go-slow" policy.—(Reuter.)

Record Heat Spell in Victoria.

Melbourne, 17th February.

The heat spell in Victoria, which had lasted forty days, has been ended by light rain. The season's record was established on Saturday, when the temperature was over 106 in the shade. The extreme heat caused extensive bush fires. In the Otway Forest three men were burnt to death and six saw-mills were destroyed. Homesteads, fencing, stock and stacks were also destroyed in other parts of the State. The losses amount to many thousands of pounds.

Protest Against Stoppage of Inter-State Traffic.

Commonwealth Government Taking Action.

Melbourne, 31st January (delayed).

The Victorian authorities are strongly protesting against the action of the New South Wales Government in having stopped overland traffic in view of the decision taken by the Inter-State Quarantine Conference in November last, providing that if neighbouring States became infected, traffic should be allowed between them. The Commonwealth Government is taking action in the matter.—(Reuter.)

Undesirables in Australia.

Melbourne, 23rd January (delayed).

Since the armistice the naval guard has been withdrawn from the piers, and many undesirable aliens have landed. It is reported that Russian seamen are deserting their vessels and actively participating in a Bolshevik propaganda.—(Reuter.)

The Australian Premier's Conference.

Melbourne, 28th January.

The conference of State Premiers concluded to-day. Some progress was made towards an understanding between the Commonwealth States on repatriation questions.

The results of the Conference were otherwise disappointing.—(Reuter.)

Cockatoo Island Carries On.

Sydney, 19th February.

The boiler-makers at Cockatoo Island have resumed work, after guaranteeing unrestricted output.

(NOTE.—A previous message stated that a stoppage had occurred at these dockyards with reference to a question of limiting the number of rivets to be driven daily.)

De-internment.

Melbourne, 19th February.

The Federal Cabinet has decided to appoint a committee to deal with applications for release by persons now interned in Australia.

Sport in the Australian Forces.

Melbourne, 13th February (delayed).

The military authorities are receiving voluntary contributions to provide sports equipment for the Australian forces abroad.—(Reuter.)



Biscuits and sweets, gifts from the Y.M.C.A. to Australians entraining in France for home leave after four years' service.
(Australian Official Photograph No. 3539.)

The "Little Digger" Gets an Encore.

Melbourne, 19th February.

The Executive of the Corio Branch of the National Federation Association has passed a resolution of admiration for Mr. Hughes's highly capable representation of Australia at the Peace Conference; whole-heartedly approving his attitude regarding indemnities and the retention of the Pacific Islands; expressing every confidence in the success and reward of his splendid fight, and hoping that his health will enable him to return and receive the thanks of the grateful people of the Commonwealth.

Melbourne, 20th February.

The Australian Natives Association directors at their quarterly meeting at Melbourne passed a resolution congratulating Mr. Hughes on his work in Paris, particularly regarding the maintenance of a White Australia, and safeguarding Australian interests in the South Pacific, and as regards an indemnity on costs of the war.

Influenza in Australia.

Melbourne, 20th February.

The improvement previously reported continues.

The Governor-General of Australia.

Extension of Term of Office.

Melbourne, 7th February (delayed).

Sir R. Munro-Ferguson's term of office as Governor-General of Australia has been extended until May, 1920.—(Reuter.)

The Shaw Wireless Scandal.

Melbourne, 7th February (delayed).

The Commonwealth Government has decided to take no further action in connection with the scandal attaching to the purchase of the Shaw Wireless Works at Randwick by the Commonwealth Navy Department.—(Reuter.)

Australian Liquor Regulations.

Six Melbourne Hotels Closed.

Melbourne, 7th February (delayed).

The Military Authorities have temporarily closed six large Melbourne hotels for breaking the regulations regarding the supply of liquor to soldiers.—(Reuter.)

Influenza Abating in Australia.

Melbourne, 14th February (delayed).

The position in connection with the influenza epidemic is satisfactory.—(Reuter.)

Victorian Police.

New Chief Commissioner.

Melbourne, 14th February.

Mr. Steward, Sir R. Munro-Ferguson's Secretary, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of the Victorian Police.—Reuter.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CONTRIBUTORS & CORRESPONDENTS

Following are the rates of subscription for "The Anzac Bulletin."

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Australians Over the Rhine.

The Six-Starred Flag in Germany.

The Price of War.

By F. M. CUTLACK, Official Correspondent with the A.I.F.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, February 17th.

Although Australian divisions as such have not been sent to Cologne, many Australians individually have visited the place during the past three months. Arrangements are now being made by the Fourth Army for small parties of Australians to go there on a visit lasting about a week.

To reach the Rhine has long been the ambition of the Australians who have been fighting this past four years. There are men who, on enlisting, made private vows to do so with a particular purpose, and two men of the 24th Battalion who have come all through the war fulfilled one of these private vows a couple of days ago.

A party of us in a motor-car on the 11th instant drove to Cologne with a huge Australian flag flying at the back of the car. The flag, which had been carried by a certain Australian battalion through many battlefields, was flown in this instance from a long stick cut from a thorn tree in the wire defences of the Liege forts. It was greeted along the roads of Germany with great respect.

Since December two Australian units have been stationed about Cologne, one being the 4th Australian Flying Squadron and the other the Australian Casualty Clearing Station. Both are serving with the 2nd Army.

Spoils for the Fourth Arm.

The British cavalry advance guard was to enter Cologne on December 15th, but four days previously was implored by the Cologne Burgomaster to enter the town immediately, in order to save the place from anarchy. This the cavalry did, and the Australian airmen immediately afterwards flew into the city. The Australian officer commanding took over from the German military authorities 150 German aeroplanes which were surrendered under the Armistice conditions.

These machines were of all types, from large Gothas to small Scouts, including an armoured aeroplane with wings and fuselage made of corrugated iron, specially designed for attacking trenches from a low altitude. The Hun pilots, in handing over the machines, expressed astonishment at various flying feats which were performed over the aerodrome by the Australian airmen, particularly at the remarkable stunts shown off in one of the latest designed British fighting scouts, which they declared they were glad they had not met and would not be compelled to meet.

The general attitude of the inhabitants in the Cologne area has been quite friendly towards the British troops, whom they regard as having saved the town from the German Bolshevists. Whether this friendly respect will endure beyond the danger of Bolshevism in Germany remains to be seen.

The long preliminary discussions of the Allied Peace Conference is plainly restoring the Germans' moral, and the impressions recently recorded by various newspaper correspondents that the Germans believe they have not lost the war are certainly true enough.

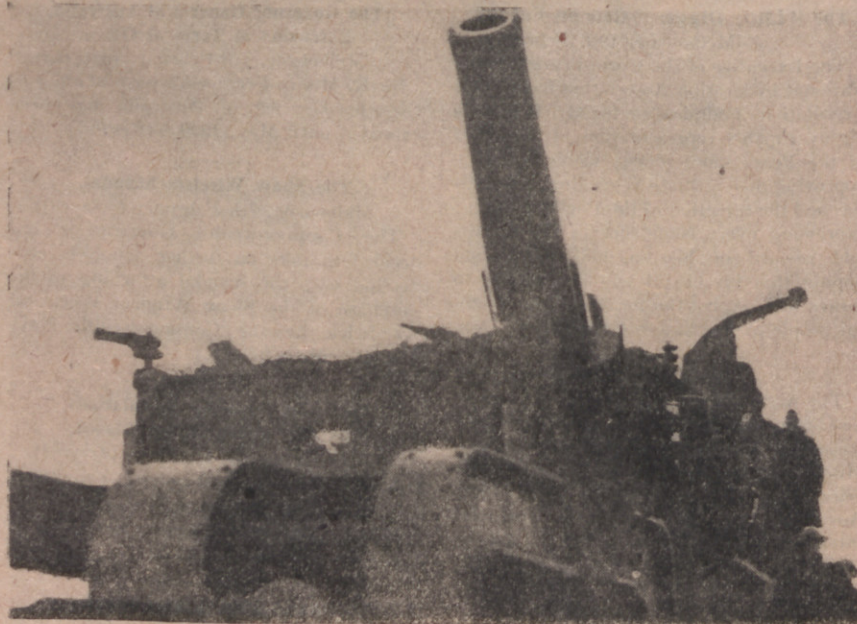
Barren Germany.

In Cologne the shops are well stocked, and are doing a flourishing trade among the British, especially in cameras and photographic material, which are extraordinarily cheap, compared with the prices in England and France. Many officers are buying cameras, and could undoubtedly re-sell them in England at handsome profits. The reason of the cheapness of these German articles is explained by the fact that there is a glut on the German market, owing to German factories not having been compelled to cease work during the war as the British were. But the apparent prosperity in

Cologne business houses is not a true reflection of the general conditions in unoccupied Germany, where, according to trustworthy descriptions, most of the poorer people are living in the wretchedest circumstances. Fatty products and also woollens are almost impossible to obtain. Civilian suits in Cologne shops are priced at near thirty pounds. The inhabitants are prepared to do anything for a soldier who will give or sell them a cake of soap or a piece of chocolate. They say that outside the Allied areas soap is impossible to obtain.

Another noteworthy feature in this part of Germany is the absence of very young children. In four days, along a good stretch of the Rhine, and elsewhere in the country west of Cologne, we did not see any child or sign of children under three or four years of age. The people say that this is quite general, and that, owing to the lack of nourishment in the last couple of years, for a woman to bear a child was to seal her own death warrant.

To be beautiful and to be calm, without mental fear, is the ideal of nature. If I cannot achieve it, at least I can think it.—
Richard Jefferies.



"Hilda" of the Royal Marines.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 2100.)

"By-Ways on Service."

Notes from an Australian Journal.

A Soldier-Tourist's Notions.

There have been many books written about and around the A.I.F.—there will doubtless be many more. It is doubtful, however, if one will be written to equal "By-ways on Service," by Hector Dinning, for comprehensiveness and accuracy of detail. The author describes the book as "a series of impressions rough and inconsecutive; . . . these sketches were not originally written for publication in book-form . . . there was also the motive of conveying to a small circle of friends some notion of what I saw." The readers of these sketches will be glad the author was prevailed upon to collect and publish them, for though necessarily inconsecutive they are clean-cut cross-sections of the soldier's life, in and out of the war-area. Full of shrewd characterisation rather than incident, the pictures of Egyptian cities and of the Canal Zone, as well as the etchings of life in France, will serve to awaken the memory of their "grand tour" in many an Australian soldier who tells to his children the story of his part in the Last Great War.

The Artful Anzac.

This glimpse of Anzac is a good sample:—

"The men bathe, but often pay too dearly for the bath. The bathing beach is a place notorious for good-humoured but successful 'lifting.' In the early stages there was mixed bathing of colonels and lance-corporals, majors and full privates. The colonel leaves his boots on the sand; a private is sneaking off—'Hey! those boots are mine!' . . . All ranks go about ashore dressed alike, with the rank shown symbolically; distinguishing marks of rank become distinguishing marks for sharpshooters too; you must know a captain by his bearing rather than his clothes. Curious dialogues arise. The officers are in a garb which differs in many ways from their dress of the promenade at Shepherd's Hotel."

Romance and Reality.

And this is straight talk:—

"War isn't fun. A good deal of drivel is spoken and written about the ennobling effects of warfare in the field. The men who have had four months of this are, in great part, pasty-faced ghosts, with nerves on raw edge. What may one expect? Inadequate rest, and that rudely and habitually broken; almost an entire want of exercise—except in the charge; food that is necessarily scanty and ill-nourishing; a perpetual and overpowering stink of the most revolting kind; black swarms of flies that make quiescence impossible—

even if enemy shelling and enemy bomb-sliding did not; a nervous strain of suspense or known peril (or both) that never is lifted. Australians have done their part with unequalled magnificence. But they are not gods. Flesh and blood and spirit cannot go on at this indefinitely. God help the Australian infantryman with less than a frame of steel wire, muscles of whipcord, and a heart of fire. The cases are rare, but men have been driven demented in our firing-line, and men who in civil-life were modest, gentle, tender-hearted, and self-effacing, have become bloody-minded, lusting to kill. War is *not* fun; neither is it ennobling."

It is a truism that the only way to do a thing is to do it, and the following extract sums up what appeared to the world (through the eyes of Mr. Ashmead Bartlett) as our phenomenal landing on Gallipoli:—

But We Did It.

"Anzac Day came upon us at Serapeum—the first anniversary of the day of that landing which has seized and fired the imagination of the Empire. No doubt there are other empires than the British which marvelled at the impetuosity of that maiden proving of Australian temperament; for it was temperament that carried us up. The world had no sound ground for being surprised at success on the 25th of April, except in so far as the world was ignorant of Australian temperament. Yet surprise contended with adoration in the newspaper headings which announced our success in planting a foot on Turkish ridges. But inaccuracy in a use of terms is a quality not inseparable from journalistic headlines in times of public excitement. . . ."

"People knowing Australians would be due to recognise that, in all the circumstances, they would fight better, under the eyes of the world, in a probationary struggle calculated to establish their reputation than would experienced soldiers who knew more than they of what the task exacted and of its possibilities. Ignorance of warfare other than theoretical was in no sense a handicap to men of Australian temperament: to such men it was material aid. In a word, Australians could not help themselves at the Landing. Were it otherwise, our troops would not have overstepped requirements to the extent of unorganised and spasmodic pursuit of the routed enemy. Success at the Landing was the inevitable result of temperament rather than the contrived result of qualities deliberately summoned up on the occasion. . . ."

"When in Rome ———."

The author had a good time in Egypt. This is why:—

"There is a simple crudity in the man who persists in being an Englishman to the backbone in the land of Egypt. The Australian enters much more aptly into the spirit of the country—worms his way into the intricacies of the bazaars and markets, and talks much with the Alexandrian denizens, if only in pantomime. He 'does as they do' far more consistently than the restrained Tommy—even to the extent of consuming their curious dishes, riding on their beasts and in their vehicles, tasting their drinks and smoking their pipes. The Englishman tends to call always for English beer and for roast beef, and sticks tenaciously to his briar."

A Last Peep at Alexandria.

"There were a few hours' leave next day, when we took a last affectionate perambulation about the well-loved, well-bred city. And as we breakfasted next morning we were moving out of the inner harbour. By ten we could look back at the brown towers, and see the place as a whole from the low strip of Mex, away to the eastern sand-dunes at Ramleh. Alexandria had been good to us, and it was hard to leave her, whatever the exaltation of anticipating the new field. Egypt as a whole, despite its stinks, its filth, its crude lasciviousness, its desert sand and flies, heat and fiery, dusty blasts, had charmed and amazed and compensated in a thousand ways. It was our introduction to foreignness, and, as such, had made an arresting impression that could never be deleted. France may cause us less discomfort, and may hold a glamour and a brilliance of which Egypt knows nothing; but the impression left by France can hardly be more vivid than that of Egypt, our first-love in the world at large."

Billjimima Sees It Through.

Wherever the Front that Billjim struck, there also went Billjimima. There is not a digger in the A.I.F. who will refuse to endorse this tribute to the digger-sister:—

"Anything one might say of Nursing-sisters in France must seem inadequate. The wounded Tommy who has fallen into their hands is making their qualities known. They work harder than any M.O., and M.O.'s are hard-worked. Indeed, I defy a man to bear indefinitely the kind of work they do indefinitely—its nervous strain and its long hours. The M.O.'s do their examinations and their dressings and pass on; they are the merest visitors. The Sisters stay on and fight for the man without cessation, and then

see him die. Five and six deaths in the ward in a night is horribly hard on the Sister in charge of it. No one but a Sister could do the work she does, in a ward or in the operating-theatre. It is nonsense to speak of abolishing women from the medical service; it would be inadequate without them. But their work will leave its mark upon them for ever. They have not a man's faculty of detachment.

"Because they are so absorbed by their work—as well as for other feminine reasons—they see the ethics of the struggle less clearly than a man."

One-eyed Patriotism.

He has no time for Germans, but does them common justice in respect to motives:—

"The push has left its mark all over Arras. There was desolation before it. But such was its punishment when it was the centre from which we pushed, that destruction has spread into every street. Intensity is the quality of the destruction. And it is still going on. Shells are still screaming in."

"Most people who see for the first time the desolation of such buildings as the cathedral city cry out angrily upon German vandalism, with the implication that it is because they were fine and stately that the cathedral and the Hotel de Ville were battered. This is not only unjust, but nonsensical. The German has other things to think of than the deliberate destruction of beautiful buildings because they are beautiful. What he has to consider is their height and their potential usefulness as observation-posts. And this is what he does consider, as we would and do consider such features too. Had we been bombarding Arras, it is the tall and beautiful cathedral that we would have shattered first. You may as logically rail against the Germans for smashing down these potential observation-posts as object to the prosecution of the war on Sunday."

Eternal Eve.

And for those who have an ear for the human note, this scene well expresses life behind the lines:—

"But who can avoid the tobacconist's in the Rue —? One must have a well-finished pipe now and then, and the widow's daughter is handsome and speaks a kind of English. In accordance with the French usage, madame, as a widow, has been given this tobacco shop by the State. Had she been daughter-less, or had her daughter been unlovely, she would have imported some jolie demoiselle. But she had no need. Marie Thérèse fills the rôle. And Marie Thérèse is kept busy by a genuine queue of purchasers. For this is the shop where small purchases are most excusable, and in any case it is an

easy matter to ask for an impossible brand of tobacco and listen with feigned amazement to Marie Thérèse's pretty, well-gestured regrets that she has it not. But she has other. But you explain how you are a purist, and none other will do. And if the shop is not busy—which is seldom indeed—such explanations can be made elaborate and prolonged, and Marie Thérèse can be made intelligently interested in the inscrutable whims of thorough-going smokers. But the damsel is not all guileless. If it is your ill-fortune that she has what you ask, you pay well and truly. And Marie Thérèse knows as well as you (though neither says so) that you have paid for the repartee.

("By-Ways on Service," by Hector Dinning (Lieut., A.I.F.). Constable and Co., London, 1918. 6s. nett).

L'Envoi.

From Suvla Cove to Sed-el-Bahr
In gullies, clefts and dells,
Beneath the shade of Sari Bair
They watch the Dardanelles.

To other lands their mates have fled
Fresh fields of War to find,
They sleep, but sleep uneasily
The men who stay behind.

What drums upon the narrow seas
That run by Sed-el-Bahr?
Come Digger, up! Come, Tommy, up!
A British man-of-war!

A sailor singing on the deck
The tale of conquest tells,
Lie down again! Sleep easily!
Beside the Dardanelles.

PATRICK MACGILL, in "The Diggers."



Somewhere in France.

"Now what bloomin' idiot named this town?"

A Self-contained Empire.

Australian Campaign to be Launched.

Australia will shortly be the arena of a campaign which will have for its object the practical realisation, within the British Empire, of many of the theories that have been propounded in connection with the proposed "League of Nations" and the discussions on the post-war readjustment of inter-Imperial and international trade relations.

Major M'G. Knox, who has returned from England, was for several months associated with the movement in Great Britain, and will take a leading part in the Australian campaign.

In the course of an interview he stated that the first plank in the platform to be placed before the Australian people is security of the nation, which presupposes a self-contained Empire. As a means towards this end the resources of the Empire must be developed in directions in which they have been hitherto neglected. The great need of Germany and Austria after the war will be for raw materials such as cotton, wool and rubber.

UP TO THE EMPIRE.

The British Empire controls 44 per cent, of the world's wool supply, and 71 per cent. of the world's output of merino wool, *the bulk of which comes from Australia.* About 56 per cent. of the rubber supply is within the British Empire. Of the non-ferrous metals—copper, nickel, zinc, lead—the Empire, of which in this connection, Australia is again the most important part, can control the market. In foodstuffs also the Empire is predominant. The outstanding anomaly is cotton. Of her requirements of this article England has to import 60 per cent. from America. Britain must produce cotton, and in this connection it is gratifying that a large scheme is being carried out beyond Khartoum, where there are 2,000,000 acres of suitable land available for irrigation. Australia will undoubtedly play an important part in supplying the Empire's needs in foodstuffs, wool and metals.

Break of Gauge Problem.

The report of the board of experts, consisting of the chief mechanical engineer and the chief permanent-way engineer of the Commonwealth and the States, on the question of the break of gauge problem, has been laid on the table of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. The report condemned as impracticable the proposal to lay a third rail outside the rails of any existing gauge, in view of the fact that 4ft. 8½in. had already been agreed on as the standard gauge for Australia.



"While the rice boils." The John Chinaman cook of a Chinese Labour Corps on the Australian Front. John is here shown lighting his cigarette.
(Australian Official Photograph No. 3522.)

Australian Demobilisation.

March Sailings.

Ship.	Port of Departure.	Route.	Nurses and Officers.	W.O's. and Sgts.	Other Ranks.	Date.
Derbyshire	Glasgow	Suez	60	60	900	2nd or later
Kashmir	Southampton	The Cape	69	124	1450	3rd or later
City of Poonah	London	Suez	—	2	405	Mid March
Euripides	Devonport	"	85	100	1015	3rd "
Cluny Castle	"	"	30	40	500	Mid "
St. Albans	London	"	3	3	153	4th "
Karoa	Devonport	"	60	100	1250	Mid "
Benalla	London	The Cape	22	10	810	4th "
Khyber	Devonport	Suez	60	100	1250	Mid "
Warwickshire	"	"	85	60	1050	End "
Nevasa	"	"	60	65	1441	5th "
Wyreema	"	"	60	70	850	Mid "
Sardinia	"	"	80	90	1200	End "
Czaritza	"	"	124	68	653	6th "
Castalia	"	"	50	70	850	End "
Plassy	London	The Cape	50	60	1000	3rd "
Armagh	"	"	46	100	1428	Mid "
Suffolk	Devonport	"	50	60	918	Mid "
Port Denison	"	"	20	80	850	Mid "
Irishman	Avonmouth	"	40	90	1200	Mid "
Medic	Liverpool	"	40	90	1150	End "
Runic	" 1	"	40	90	1150	End "
Shropshire	"	"	50	100	1300	Mid "
Port Macquarie	London	"	2	3	906	Mid "
24			1196	1535	23679	

Grand Total 26410

SPORTING NOTES.



Syce Lad Wins the Queensland Derby.

Syce Lad, winner of the Bananaland Derby, helped himself to the Mooney Memorial at Brisbane Tatt.'s recently, running the mile and a quarter with 8st. 10lb. in "6½." It is confidently believed up north that this galloper is capable of doing really big things. He may be one of the exceptions, but times and performances registered in Bananaland have usually been a bad guide to what was going to happen further south. Anyway, Syce Lad doesn't owe anyone anything. He cost only 90 guineas as a yearling. There are one or two others addicted to quick transport in Bananaland just now. For My Lady took the two-year-old event recently with 9st. aboard, covering the five furlongs in "1½." And when Molly's Robe annexed the King's Plate at the recent Q.T.C. meeting she set up a new Australian record for 11 furlongs—2min. 18½sec., which clips ¼sec. off Carlita's time in the Williamstown Cup.

Curr's Performance at Epsom.

The "hat trick" was just missed by Curr at Epsom. Having won the Open Steeplechase with Kinghorn, he secured second place in the succeeding event, the Two-Year-Old Handicap, with Dymas, who in all probability would have been returned the winner if his jockey had not lost his stirrup half-way up the straight in the run home. Dymas, who is another of Mr. S. Miller's, was well in front at the turn, and only suffered half a length's defeat; the little apprentice on him could not, with only one stirrup in action, finish on him. The winner was Black Gull, a strong favourite, backers taking in a field of fifteen as short a price as 6 to 4 about her. Black Gull had finished fourth in the race at Caulfield won by Cerago, and was left at the same weight, while Dymas, who had finished well behind her, was up 2lb. Black Gull, a member of G. Chandler's team, has all along been a good galloper on the track.

HORSE SENSE.

Her sire, Popinjay, could go pretty fast. Conductors of suburban clubs show a disinclination to place two-year-old events in their programmes, the reason given being that they do not fill well. Judging by the experience of the Epsom club, fears of this kind need not be entertained in future. Swibex, one of those weighed out for the Epsom event, did not see the post. He refused to budge from the straight, and, on being pressed, took to the ground. He stepped out sprightly enough when his head was turned towards the saddling paddock.

The Side-car's Popularity.

Sydney Motor Cycle Club's 24 hours reliability trial over 404 miles was a triumph for the side-car. Of 11 machines to come through without loss of points, all but one carried side passengers. This result should convince controlling clubs that something more difficult is necessary if an ultimate winner is desired. How about some tree-climbing?

The All Black Rugby Team. The Maori Champion's Record.

The Maori Rugby footballers at present in England must be regarded as some of the finest exponents of the game, and those who know the Maoris know how splendidly they play and love it.

It was in 1888 that Warbrick's famous native team arrived in England and played 72 matches, winning 49, with many drawn. This was a great performance, when it is remembered that English Rugby football at that time had not been broken by the Northern Unit split.

Just before the war two "All Maori" teams were organised by Mr. Parata, of Rotorua, and toured Australia and New Zealand. They gave really brilliant exhibitions of the game, beating Queensland and provincial teams like Auckland and Otago. Many members of these teams have been killed, notably Kaipara, a brilliant runner, a veritable Stoop or Nicholls in Maori football.

A UNIQUE RECORD.

Indeed, in the history and compiling of New Zealand Rugby football the Maori occupies a unique position. The most outstanding are Tom Ellison (the actual originator of the wing forward theory), Pat Keogh (semi-Irish extraction and an individualistic winner of matches), Dave Gage, Elliott, the Warbrick brothers (3), the Tairaroa brothers (2), Madigan, Hiroa, Williams, Erikana, Takarangi, Tamu, Winiata, "Opai," Asher, Papakura, and many others. Stead and Cunningham, of the original "All Blacks," both possessed Maori blood in their veins.

The Maori Pioneer XV. in France soon established a great record, and were considered on a par with the Trench Team. Probably their greatest achievement was their defeat of the Welsh Division at Bail-leul in March, 1917, by 30 odd points to nil.

Behind the Stumps.

Wicket-keepers C. J. McKew (Western Suburbs) and A. A. Ratcliffe (Balmain) are enjoying hard labour in Sydney first-grade cricket this year. In five rounds of matches McKew has given away only 26 byes in 1,313 runs. Meanwhile he stumped three and caught two. Ratcliffe's vigilance has allowed 36 byes in 1,117. His catchings number five and his stumpings four. Ratcliffe will again be the stumper in Ma's XI. against Victoria. Last year Ratcliffe's aggregate (572) was fifth, and his average 35.75; while a hurricane whack of 170 not out was only two behind club-mate B. J. Folkard's best individual wallop of the season.

The High Cost of Living.

It was at Flemington on Cup Day. Under the elms a vast, perspiring herd of maddened men were struggling with just the air of a crowd that is fighting its way out of a burning theatre, the desperate aim of each being to thrust more and more pound-notes, halves, singles, fivers and tens upon a few helpless bookmakers, tied, as it were, like martyrs to the stake, and utterly incapable of offering any effective resistance. To one sufferer, whose cries for help had flecked him with foam, and who was frantically stuffing money offered him into a big leather bag in the poor, foolish hope of averting that moment when it would bury him, and give him over to a terrible death by suffocation, came the torn and breathless city clerk disguised in dust. "What price Princess Lucy?" gasped he, hanging wildly to his seething neighbours to keep his head above the stream. "Eights to one," replied the bookmaker piteously. "Make it tens," pleaded the city clerk. "Garn!" howled the bookmaker. "Think of the high cost of living."

Les Darcy's Little Brother.

When Les Darcy's little brother "Frosty" transpired as a preliminary battler at Sydney Stadium a couple years or so ago the resemblance between the pair was a mirthful circumstance which seemed likely to get Frosty into trouble. Since then the resemblance of the lad to the dead champion has grown so marked as to be almost uncanny, and his troubles about a punch not very serious. Recently Frosty was put against Dan Tiernan, an experienced welter with an unceremonious wallop, at Sydney Hippodrome. In the fourth Dan and his wallop went to sleep. Frosty has developed into a hefty adolescence. He is not unlikely to be heard of again, though distinction in biff does not often run in families.

Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

Pass, Friend!

It was a very dark night, and the digger on sentry duty had just been in trouble for "neglecting duty in that he did not challenge men in a voice loud enough." When he saw a shadow coming towards him he cried in a voice like thunder, "Halt!" No response from the figure. "Halt!" Why the — don't you — well halt?" Out of the dark floated the scornful, "What the hell's wrong?" The sentry calmed down. "All right, digger," he said; "I thought it was the C.O."

* * *

A Dinkum Jim-Jam.

A real jim-jam was recently brought into Cessnock (N.S.W.) in the form of a small snake with fins. The absurdity is about a foot long, of greenish-brown colour, with black spots, and, unlike the ordinary snake, the tail ends rather abruptly, as if offended. The fins (or whatever they might be called) are two in number on each side of the body, about two-thirds of the way down from the head. Several old bush-hands affirmed they had never seen anything like it when sober.

* * *

Fancy's Tricks.

Two bullockies went into the township to get well shickered. They succeeded. Each man was fuller than the other. In going and coming they had to cross a creek over which was a narrow bridge. Returning home, the moon was well up. No. 1 bullocky crossed all right and then turned to look for his mate. As he could not see him, he thought that George must have fallen into the creek. He called out, "George, where the — are you?" George gurgled, "I don't know where the — I am, but I'm somewhere above the moon." That orb's reflection in the creek had him beaten. He was lying on his stomach and holding on like grim death.

* * *

Hands Off Raw Materials.

He stood on the mat and "corfed." Could I give him a shilling? He gave no special reason why I should give him a shilling, but the assumption was that any man with the soul of a dog-tick would give a shilling to hear a "corf" like that. "Only a shillin'," he said. Hastily I gave him the coin. "That's a bad cough," I said. "Yes," he replied. "Mother died of it." (Corf.) "Father died of it." (Corf.) "Two of me aunts died of it." (Corf.) "I'm dyin' of it." "But," I expostulated, "why don't you have treatment? I suppose it could be cured." "Cured?" he replied with the first flush of feeling. "Cured? Not me. What 'ud I do for a livin'?" He shuffled out, and half a minute later I heard him corfing on the mat next door.



White Wings on Sydney Harbour.

A picture that has been in the minds of many of the warriors from New South Wales during their voluntary exile at the Front.

Casual Billjim.

I was standing in the Strand whilst the girl was busy at some shopping, when a Queenslander walked up to me and asked me if I was doing anything. I explained my position. "Oh, it doesn't matter much," he said. "I only just wanted a witness to my wedding. That's her over there waiting on me."

* * *

Fresh Meat.

During the Huns' big push last March H.Q. issued orders that no livestock of any description were to be killed by troops, but was as far as possible to be driven to the rear. Nugget, Snow and I, stretcher-bearers, were coming out of the line when Nugget bayoneted a prime porker. We dragged the deceased through a gap in the hedge, and were holding council over its disposal when some staff-officers came clattering along the road. Hastily we dumped the dead pig on the stretcher, covered the carcass with a great coat and oil sheet, then put a tin lid over the porker's clock and a gas-mask handy thereto. Proceeding down the road we passed the Red Tabs, who dutifully saluted the dead. There were pork chops later.

* * *

The Candid Friend.

A Bananalnd bishop once travelled west to re-dedicate a church that had been burnt

down and re-built. After a fine sermon he said he would like to make a few remarks about the building. He expressed the hope that the parishioners would put a fence round their new church, for he did not like the idea of goats and the like making the space under the church between the piles a resting-place. A real old bushwhacker, sitting at the back on his broad-brimmer, got up at this and mumbled: "Quite right, mate, I reckon that's the most sensible thing you've said this morning."

* * *

Anything for a Quiet Life.

A Melbourne city pawnbroker, having no bunting to display the fervour of his loyalty when the armistice demonstrations broke out, and finding that the crowd was disposed to deal urgently with such business people as neglected to advertise fealty in three colours, had hasty resort to the paint-pot, and painted the three balls, the ancient symbol of his trade, red, white and blue.

* * *

The Helping Hand.

"Fact is," said the boss, grudgingly handing out some rations to the traveller, "if the number of you blokes keeps up I'll have to start out with Matilda myself." "Well," says the benevolent stranger, "I'll give y' a tip—if you have to put her up, carry her collar-fashion."

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

A Soldiers' Book.

"Australia in Palestine" is the title of a new soldier book to be published shortly (posted to any part of the civilised world—Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey excepted, as they are not civilised—at 6s.). It will be a literary and pictorial record of all that is best and most picturesque in connection with our crowd in the Bible country. George Lambert will contribute; official-correspondent Harry Gullett and Sergeant Charles Barrett (of the "Argus") will edit; Warrant-Officer David Barker (of the "Anzac Book") will see to the pictorial side; and Sergeant E. G. Hodda will be the secretary. The volume will be produced in Australia.

The Doll Industry.

Narrogin (W.A.) has a quaint little industry all its own—a doll-factory—and the output is superior to anything imported. The Narrogin dolls pride themselves on not being foreign-looking. They are claimed to be the prettiest and best on the market, and as they are supposed to represent the various types of feminine beauty in Narrogin, it may be suspected what the local girls are like. That's the sort of patriotic boost that might be copied by some of our eastern Australian manufacturers.

The Royal Australian Navy.

Approval has been given by the Acting Minister for the Navy (Mr. Poynton) for the issue to officers and men of the Royal Australian Navy who have been on active service overseas of a badge, similar in design to that issued to returned members of the A.I.F. The letters "R.A.N." will, however, be substituted for "A.I.F." It has also been decided to issue a special badge to members of the Naval Brigade and to others who have volunteered for active service, but have been compulsorily retained on home service in Australia.

Building Ships.

The shipbuilding department will operate a second shift at Walsh Island (near Newcastle, N.S.W.), where work is proceeding simultaneously on three vessels. The Williamstown yards have been hampered by limited deliveries of plates and a scarcity of fitters, but present arrangements for the supply of plates are much better. There are now nearly 2,500 men employed in the industry. The building of wooden vessels is not likely to be lessened, as it offers an opening for the employment of returned soldiers. If concrete ships are built in Australia the soldiers can be absorbed in larger numbers, as no previous training is needed in handling concrete.

Australian Water Find.

Water has been struck close to Lake Eyre, Central Australia, flowing at the rate of 1,000,000 gallons a day. The discovery opens up a large pastoral tract.

Copper Smelting in N.S.W.

It is reported that an English company, with a capital of £5,000,000, is about to commence operations in Newcastle for the smelting of copper and the manufacture of copper wire.

Houses for Soldiers.

The Soldiers Housing Bill—the official title is the War Service Homes Bill—was introduced in the Senate on December 11th by the Minister for Repatriation (Senator Millen), and read a first time. The Bill declares that its provisions shall apply only to "Australian soldiers who satisfy the commission that they are married, or about to marry, or have dependants for whom it is necessary to maintain a home, or female dependants of an Australian soldier."

Primary Products.

Since 1915 the sale of primary products from Australia to the Imperial Government have been as follows:—Wool, £75,000,000; meat, £37,000,000; meal, £17,000,000; dairy produce, £6,000,000. These 135 millions had been paid, notwithstanding the fact that 25 per cent. of the produce was still awaiting shipment.

Scholarships for Soldiers' Children.

In Western Australia a trust has been formed for the purpose of providing scholarships for the children of fallen or incapacitated soldiers. Scholarships to the value of £6,000 have already been allotted. Western Australia, which has held pride of place among the Australian States in every branch of war effort, is showing commendable activity in safeguarding the interests of the returned soldier and his dependants.

A Subsidy for Science. Commonwealth and Pottery.

The Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science has decided to make a grant at Ballarat of £450 for one year's research work in white pottery manufacture at the School of Mines. This will provide an investigator and incidental expenses.



A collecting depot for the Australian War Museums on the Western Front.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3688.)

The Rabbit Business.

The rabbitier has taken matters into his own hands and in future will attend to Melbourne's supply problem without the aid of outside jobbers. The Hawkers' and Dealers' Union, working with the Rabbit-trappers' Union and the A.W.U., has evolved a co-operative plan by which the three organisations will combine to handle bunny from burrow to barrow. Trappers will provide the carcasses, which will come direct to representatives of the hawkers' organisation and will be at once offered to the public, from house to house, and at stalls in the principal markets. It may be taken for granted that the Melbourne housewife will soon have an inexhaustible supply of fresh, cheap bunny, to take the place of the present unsatisfactory issue by the "ring."

Soldiers' Graves.

The Defence Department has established a special bureau at the Victoria Barracks under the direction of Major J. M. Lean, officer in charge of base records, to answer inquiries about the graves of Australian soldiers who lost their lives in the war. Major Lean receives from the Directorate of Graves Registration and Inquiries, London, all the information centralised by the directorate, and will convey particulars to all concerned.

Kapok in Queensland.

Kapok, which is a product for which there is a large demand in Australia, can be, it is stated, produced almost anywhere in North Queensland, with little trouble and less expense. At present Australian supplies of kapok come mainly from Java, whence 38,000 bales (of 80 lb. each) are exported annually to Holland, Australia, China and America, Australia taking over 8,000 bales. The planting of kapok trees requires but little capital and a very small amount of labour. There are several mature kapok trees growing and shedding quantities of kapok in several coast towns in North Queensland, whence seed and cuttings could be obtained. The seeds produce a valuable oil, quoted in England in 1918 at £55 per ton.

A Queensland Murder.

News has been received of a tragedy at Kyuna Station, in the Winton district. Jessie Hunt was murdered on the night of November 25th in a camp occupied by herself and her husband. When the police saw the remains there were bruises on the right side of the head and blood stains on the face. The husband, Henry Hunt, said that he and his wife went to bed at about 11 o'clock. He missed her, and heard her calling out some distance from the camp. When he coo-eed he got no reply. He went to sleep again, and, on waking at daylight found Mrs. Hunt dead at the camp. Sub-



A tank put out of action in a support trench of the Hindenburg system.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3784).

Inspector Harlan reports that there were blood stains on the clothes of the husband, who has been arrested on a charge of murder.

Birdie's "Aussie" Leave.

High Australian military officers who have recently returned from London were informed by General Sir William Birdwood that he hoped soon after peace had been signed to leave on a visit to Australia with his wife and daughters.

Total War Pensions.

War pensions in force up to November in the Commonwealth numbered 143,195, involving a yearly liability of £4,342,337. In the various States the numbers of pensioners, and the amounts paid to them

annually, are as follow: New South Wales, 45,465, £1,501,119; Victoria, 47,639, £1,340,405; Queensland, 15,910, £502,437; South Australia, 14,217, £393,713; Western Australia, 13,910, £422,651; and Tasmania, 6,094, £182,012.

W.A.'s New Coalfield.

In Western Australia a new coalfield has been located five miles south-east of Wilga, on the Donnybrook-Katanning railway, by William O'Grady. Four seams of coal have been cut, the largest being 4ft. 6in. across. These seams have been located a mile apart, showing the wide area of coal-bearing strata, and there is no reason to suppose that the carboniferous belts are limited to that extent.

"Come, Fill the Cup —"
Field Ambulance Fun.

"Stretcher-bearer" passes the word:—
 "All went merry as a marriage bell" is a fitting quotation for a jollification which marked the turning of the road which leads home for the 1915 men of the 8th Australian Field Ambulance. The arrangements of the committee in connection with the dinner left nothing to be desired, and all who shared the fun felt that their work was exquisitely done. An orchestra from the 8th Brigade Band flung around music of the best quality, and toasts and extempore speeches, in which the Q-emma and W.O. effused flowers of rhetoric, filled in an elaborate programme. The plain and fancy dress ball following gave ample opportunity for originality in character study, and was fully availed of by members in the unit. Among the "make-ups" were representations of the Gippon from the East, the Dago from the South, the Texan cowboy and his bride, and a multiplicity of costumes depicting French customs."

THE "PARSON" SCORES.

"The choice of the evening fell on 'the Parson' for the best sustained character, and his co-partner 'Night' as the most original. In the writer's opinion, in view of the weather conditions, with the temperature toned down to zero with the breath of the Arctic about, and promenaders stung by wandering snowflakes, 'Lapland' would have been more fitting. Quite a large number of mesdemoiselles participated in the dancing, and the 'Old Man' of the unit tripped it with the elasticity born of eternal good spirits. After the interval a couple of tableaux were staged, a member of the unit, who is quite an artist in this style of stage-craft, doing the poses. By the way, we have quite an excellent Aussie orchestra, who diffuse very pleasing music."

Why Emma Chaperons the Troops.

The Australian Y.M.C.A. in Paris has launched a League called "The Overseas French Homes." The object of the League is to introduce Overseas soldiers into English-speaking French families, where they are entertained to luncheon, tea, dinner, musical and social afternoons and evenings, dancing, etc. Visits to museums, studios, technical industries and places of interest in and around Paris are also in the programme. So far the League has handled 200 men per week, and this is only a beginning. The success of the scheme is gauged by the fact that the men are returning two or three times to the same homes, and are quite intimate friends with their hostesses.

The Headquarters of the League are at the Australian Y.M.C.A., Hotel Windsor, 26 rue de Petrograd, Paris. The Australian Secretary of the League is Mr. A. N. S. Barwick.



Not to Blame.

Parson: "I hope you don't cut wood usually on Sunday, Peterson."

Peterson: "Blime, no! The missus mostly does it."

(From the "Sydney Bulletin.")

Jellicoe's Maori Mascot.

Viscount Jellicoe is off on the longest trip made by a British admiral since Anson made his famous round-the-world cruise in the eighteenth century. He takes with him on the "New Zealand" one of the most remarkable mascots in the Navy—a Maori chief's battle costume given to the ship's first captain, now Admiral Halsey, when he took the ship out to the Dominion on its maiden cruise.

A London paper says:—The Maori gave his war dress with the stipulation that it should be worn in action—an event which seemed unlikely in those days. The war came on, and the "New Zealand's" captain carried out the stipulation, though

in the Dogger Bank battle, when the captain turned up in the conning tower in a costume consisting of feathers, the crew, who were not in the secret, thought he was mad.

But it is a curious thing that the "New Zealand" was the only battle cruiser to come through all the North Sea actions unscathed. She fired 429 shells in the Jutland battle, and was only once hit.

Timber for Aeroplane Building.

At the instance of the British and Commonwealth Air Boards tests are being conducted in Western Australia of local timbers thought to be suitable for aeroplane building.

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THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO., Ltd.

Notes from the Speck.

The Comforts Fund at Hobart.

When the mail left, the 1914 Tasmanians of the Australian Imperial Force were arriving and were having a great and enthusiastic reception. Both Hobart and Launceston being decorated for the occasion.

An outdoor fair was held in Collins Street, Hobart, in aid of the Australian Comforts Fund, the street being decorated and illuminated at night. Over £1,300 was realised.

Repatriation Department.

Good work is being done by the Repatriation Department in Tasmania by placing discharged soldiers in suitable businesses and employment and helping them to re-establish themselves in civil life.

Sunday Pictures.

The Bill to do away with Sunday picture shows was thrown out by the Tasmanian House of Assembly, on 11th December, 1918, so that the island State has the distinction of being the only State in the Commonwealth which caters for the public in this direction on Sundays.

The Agricultural Season.

There have been splendid rains during the spring and early summer, and crops of all sorts are looking well, grass is plentiful, and the fruit crops are, generally speaking, good. In the Huon district the apple and pear crop is the heaviest for many years.

Tasmania's "Bit."

Tasmania has sent overseas on active service with the A.I.F. 285 officers, 12,454 other ranks, and 100 nursing sisters.

Her military honours gained include:—
10 V.C.'s, 2 C.B.'s, 4 C.M.G.'s, 27 D.S.O.'s, 61 M.C.'s, 21 D.C.M.'s, 279 M.M.'s, 11 M.S.M.'s, 9 Croix de Guerre, 2 Croix de Legion d'Honneur, 1 Ordre de Leopold, 1 Cross of Kara George, 4 Bronze Medals for military valour.

Tasmania's total amount raised for War Loans reached £3,175,110.

Her patriotic Funds amount at present to nearly £320,000, besides which she has presented two battleplanes and one aeroplane to the Imperial Government at a cost of £5,260, and presented 300 pairs of field glasses to her soldiers. A good record for a population of only 201,000.

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The King to Meet Colonials.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to state that he wishes personally to invest and decorate, where possible, before returning to their domiciles, all officers of the Dominions and Overseas Forces who have been awarded orders or decorations, and all warrant officers of these forces who have been awarded the Military Cross.

The Secretary of the War Office would be glad, therefore, if every such officer or warrant officer who is now in, or may hereafter arrive in, this country, would communicate in writing, in the case of Dominion troops, with the London Headquarters of the Overseas Forces to which he belongs, in the case of other overseas Colonial troops with the Colonial Office stating:—

- (a) His full name.
- (b) His full postal address.
- (c) The full name of his Unit.
- (d) The decoration awarded, and, if known, the date of Gazette.
- (e) Whether on leave from one of the Fronts (mentioning which and the date of expiration).

The Headquarters referred to or the Colonial Office, as the case may be, will then pass the information to the Secretary of the War Office (Room 05), Whitehall, S.W. 1, who will arrange for the attendance of the officers and warrant officers for investiture.

Red Flag or None.

The Melbourne Trades Hall Council has decided that unless permission is granted by the Federal Government for the flying of the red flag on the Trades Hall, no flags at all will be flown from the building. The proposal caused a long debate at the council meeting. The moderate section of the members fought the suggestion strenuously but fruitlessly. The Australian flag has since been hauled down.

"Miss" Digger.

It's dangerous to dare a girl to do anything during these days. Up at Tallangatta a rash farmer ventured the opinion that the local guild of girl trench workers would make a poor show of harvesting on a hot-wind day, so they went out in one glorious girl gang, harvested his crop, and drew £50 for the soldiers' comforts fund. But what about the bushworkers' comforts fund? What of the union and the living wage that lived up in altitudes higher even than the Tallangatta mountains while the war was on? What of the proletariat who took a holiday tour through the bush every summer to work or strike at his own price or pleasure? The trench girls have left nothing for him but stubble and trouble. The whole sex system is being upset. Ruth does the harvesting now, and Bill the gleaner.

The New Peel House.

The New Peel Club for Overseas Troops has been started by Mrs. Moncreiffe, backed by a committee of the founders of the old Peel House, to replace the one in Regency Street, which had to revert to the police. The work was undertaken at the urgent request of Major-General Feilding, commanding London District, and it was informally opened for sleeping purposes on Friday, 7th February, 1919.

The club premises comprise 80 cubicles, bedrooms, dormitories, billiard rooms, lounge and canteens.

The Hon. Mrs. Graham Murray is again helping Mrs. Moncreiffe to look after the men's welfare and entertainment as at Peel House.

Sharks at Port Melbourne.

On show on the beach at Port Melbourne recently was a dead tiger shark, 10ft. long, which L. Murphy and another Port Melbourne fisherman had caught off Brighton. Earlier, a carpet-skin shark 15ft. long, was caught off Point Cook and towed to Port Melbourne, and there buried. Fishermen say that the carpet-skin shark is a very rare visitor to these waters.

Would-be Exiles Rush for Steamers.

Since it was announced some time ago that passport restrictions had practically been removed in so far as the travelling of women is concerned, there has been an exceptional rush of applications by women for permission to go to Great Britain. The Department of Home and Territories, in granting the passports, has reminded each applicant that there has not yet been any modification of restrictions on the outward journey from Britain, and that it may be as long as two years before return to Australia would be possible.

Australia's Song for France.

In Adelaide recently the members of the French Mission attended a Cabinet meeting, at which General Pau and his colleagues were presented by the Governor (Sir Henry Galway) with an album of views of the State and a bound copy of the "Song of Australia." General Pau said that he would hand the song to the band of the Republican Guard, so that Australia's sons, when they passed under the Arc de Triomphe, would be greeted by the song of their own country.



An enlisting depot, where many a "digger" answered the Call in the early days of the war.



"The ice of life is slippery." Australians fall while sliding on a pond in France.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 177.)

In New Guinea.

An Australian Artist's Experiences.

Mrs. Ellis Rowan, an Australian artist, gives some very interesting and new views of New Guinea, where she has been spending some months in painting a series of the wild and rare birds of the islands. She says:—

"The people of Australia have no idea of the enormous value of the German possessions in New Guinea. The German territory is infinitely more valuable than the British. There are thousands upon thousands of acres of copra plantations. Some of the Germans got their beginning by selling birds of paradise. Before the English took possession one man used to make £1,500 a year from this source, and he also had his plantation. Others made very large amounts from the birds.

"I first of all went in the steamer from Rabaul to Madang, in German New Guinea. From there I went twenty miles in a boat rowed by natives, and then I was carried two thousand feet into the mountains. I had first of all employed two

natives to obtain birds for me. They used to shoot them, and they never missed a shot, but I did not like the idea of the birds being killed. As I came to know the others they brought living birds for me, and then all kinds of other things—a great insect on the end of a stick, or a snake.

BEAUTIFUL INSECTIVORA.

"The moths and butterflies were perfectly beautiful. Before I left New Guinea a moth was taken which was twenty inches across from tip to tip. They said it was the largest known.

"The natives took a great interest in the paintings. They used to send birds to me from 60 miles or more inland.

"From Nobonob I went to Dampier Island (I think I was the first white woman there), and to many of the surrounding islands.

"The island of Misima, where there is a gold-mine, is beautiful. I stayed there a month, and was carried up the hills in a chair—not a hammock this time. Misima has a fine climate, quite different from that of any other part, and it is the only place

I visited in New Guinea where there are no mosquitoes. The most beautiful scenery I ever saw was at Cape Nelson, in British New Guinea. The Trobriand Islands, where they get the pearls, are very interesting.

"The great variety among the natives of the islands is remarkable. On every island they are different in appearance, in their manners and customs, and in their fashions, which are chiefly shown in the way of arranging the hair.

"While I was on an island at the end of New Britain I saw the raider 'Wolf'—not once, but a number of times. This was at night. I did not sleep well, and used to go and sit on the cliffs. One night the Germans were coding across. I let the British authorities know about it, and men went to investigate, but they could not understand the code.

"It was pleasant to come back to Australia, but I had the satisfaction of knowing that, under all difficulties, I had achieved my object of making a really representative and accurate record of the birds and flowers of New Guinea."

Australian Red Cross Notes.

Our Red Cross correspondent writes:—
It is doubtful whether the average Australian soldier realises the extent of the work of his Red Cross Society, even in that department of it which, when he is a patient in hospital or a convalescent at a depot, comes more directly under his notice in the form of dainty foods and bedside and other comforts. The cessation of hostilities has not interrupted the issue of these goods from the London stores, although under the new conditions the bulk of them are diverted through new channels. For example, during last month, when some of these issues ran into record figures, the equipping of eleven hospital carriers accounted for the despatch of an enormous quantity of clothing and toilet requisites, for 10,790 kit bags packed to the brim with these goods were put aboard the vessels in question, and, in addition, bulk packages containing assorted goods were provided for the use of men on the homeward voyage to the number of 14,710.

These vessels have been equipped for an eight-week voyage to Australia, and the goods comprise the usual items of clothing, foodstuffs, hospital necessaries, smokes, toilet requisites, musical instruments, etc., as well as numerous deck and indoor games, such as boxing gloves, punching balls, medicine balls, quoits, bullboards, draughts, dominoes, chess, playing cards, and gramophones.

THE GOOD WORK.

Each carrier is also provided with a library, averaging 800 books, and recent Australian papers. The Red Cross always urges that a Sports Committee be formed on board, and, to assist such committee, fifty sports prizes are given by us for various competitions.

To the one troopship which left these shores during the month, the usual supplies of Red Cross necessaries and comforts for hospital use were also despatched. Owing to the large number of cases an N.C.O. was appointed to represent the Society and distribute to the ship's hospital.

With regard to "family ships," farinaceous and other foodstuffs, hospital clothing, minor items of equipment, games, gramophones, children's books, etc., which should be of the greatest benefit to the passengers, are being placed on board.

While the demands on the Store Staff for this branch of the work are heavy, there has been a very considerable falling off in the number and extent of the requisitions received for supplies to English hospitals. No fewer than forty-two of these hospitals have already closed, as well as No. 1 A.H. at Harefield, which was the first Australian hospital to be established in England, and in which during 1918 no fewer than 21,000 cases were treated. In those hospitals that remain the number of patients is appreciably diminishing every week.

The Red Triangle.

What Australia has Sent Us.

4,495 packages of food supplies, clothing, etc., were received from Australia during January. The usual monthly remittance of £15,000 has also been received by the Red Cross authorities.

RED CROSS REPORT.

The fourth annual report of the Society, covering the work of the year ended on August 7th last, has come to hand, and among other things, it states that during the year 104 shipments, comprising 52,680 packages, were sent overseas. Of these, three insured shipments were lost, one in Australasian waters. All the others safely reached the port of destination.

There are now approximately 2,200 local Red Cross branches in Australia, and some idea of the extent of their activities may be gathered from the fact that during the year

the Federal Government House Depot alone has issued 220 miles of flannel to workers in Victoria and Riverina, all of which has been issued in made-up articles of clothing. Branches on the line of railway by which returned men journey to their homes have made a special feature of distributing refreshments at the stations. No fewer than 8,000 men were served with hot drinks, cigarettes, etc., at Seymour, Benalla, and Moss Vale. Branches on the Sydney and Queensland lines and on Melbourne to Adelaide route have been equally attentive.

The Australian Army Reserve.

Returned soldiers are displaying an increasing interest in the Australian Army Reserve. It has now attained a strength of 17,000 men, and men are joining at the rate of about 2,000 a month.

Famous Deeds & Places

A PICTORIAL RECORD OF AUSTRALIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

It is a compact book with an introductory note by Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, and an attractive cover sketch by Lieut. Fred Leist, containing 140 pages over which are distributed

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cost of repatriation. Never had a country only five million strong been faced with a debt so vast and unproductive. The outlook was one which might well give concern to the stoutest hearts. Australia had sacrificed gladly in a great cause, and would take up the burden bravely. But we owed it to the memory of those who had fallen and to those who had suffered at home, and all Australians owed it to themselves, to see that no peace was agreed to which did not leave the Commonwealth in a position at least as secure as that which she enjoyed before the struggle began. After our complete victory, less than that would not be accepted. (Loud cheers.)

No Annexation.

He knew that they all had expected, as a matter of course, that German New Guinea and the other neighbouring islands, which had been captured by Australian troops, and which were geographically and strategically part of Australia, would be handed to Australia outright after the war. He assured them that he had fought with all his might towards that end. (Loud cheers.) But he had fought against overwhelming opposition, and he had been defeated. Australia could not have annexation. The Peace Conference had decided

upon the mandatory system. Who was to hold the mandate for the ex-German colonies in the South Pacific was not yet definitely decided, nor were the rights which were to be given to the mandatory Power yet defined. He did not say that there was any great cause for anxiety in the matter, but he wished them clearly to understand what was his attitude. He would have had no objection to the islands being given to Britain right out, but if there was to be a mandate, that mandate must be held by Australia. (Cheers.) And it must be a mandate consistent in all things with the laws which Australia had framed for the Government of the mainland. (Cheers.)

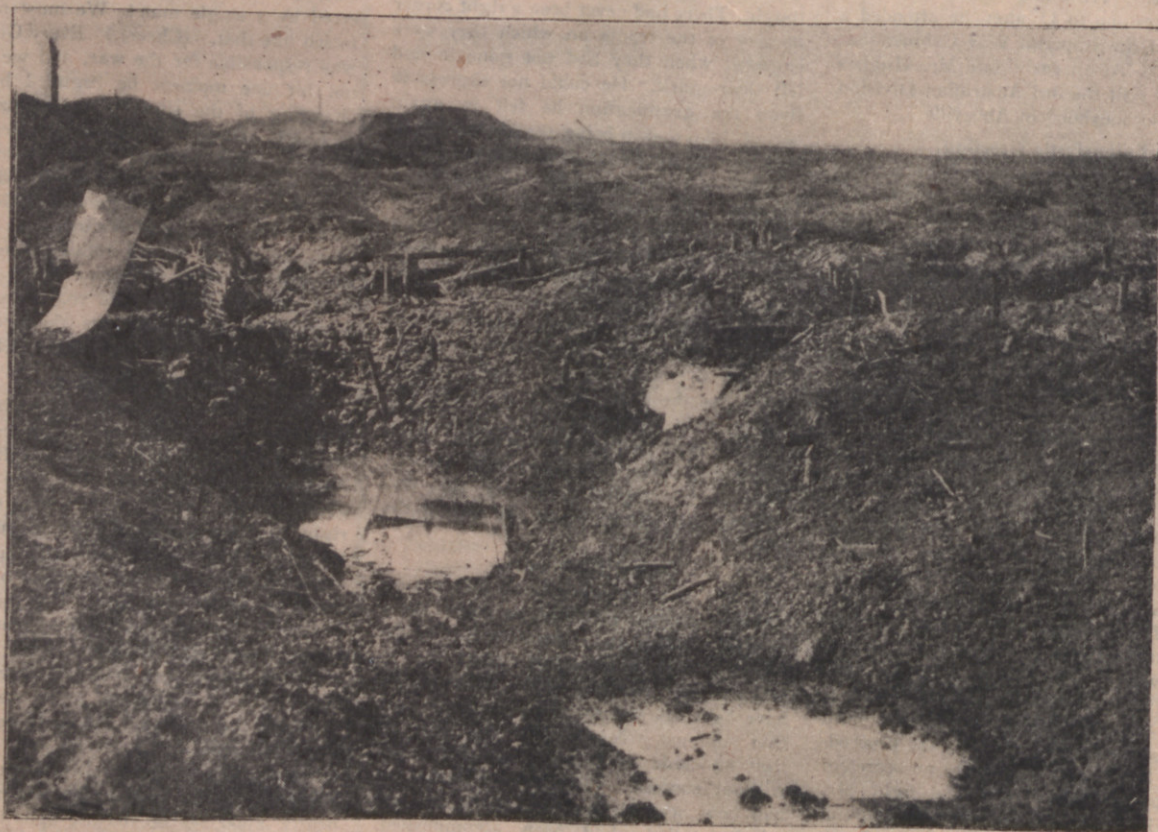
The Same Powers.

Australia must have the same powers to make law for the ex-German colonies as she now had for the Commonwealth. It had been proposed that an open-door policy should be maintained in regard to those islands. He could not agree to that, and he was sure that the men who had fought and suffered for Australia in this war would support him in his opposition. (Loud cheers.) There could be no open door in regard to the islands near Australia. There should be a barred and closed door—(cheers)—with Australia as the guardian of

that door. (Cheers.) Nothing less would suffice. Australia must have the right, just as she had in dealing with the mainland, to say who should come in and who should stay out, and what tariffs she would impose. Without that right the future of the Commonwealth would be endangered, and this war would have been fought very largely in vain. Nothing would be acceptable which menaced the principle of a White Australia, and no policy in regard to tariffs would be acceptable which threatened Australia or any part of Australia, whether held under a mandate or not, with the destruction of her industrial development and the maintenance of her working conditions, which would be jeopardised if we were obliged to allow an open door to the produce of cheap labour in any other part of the world. (Loud cheers.)

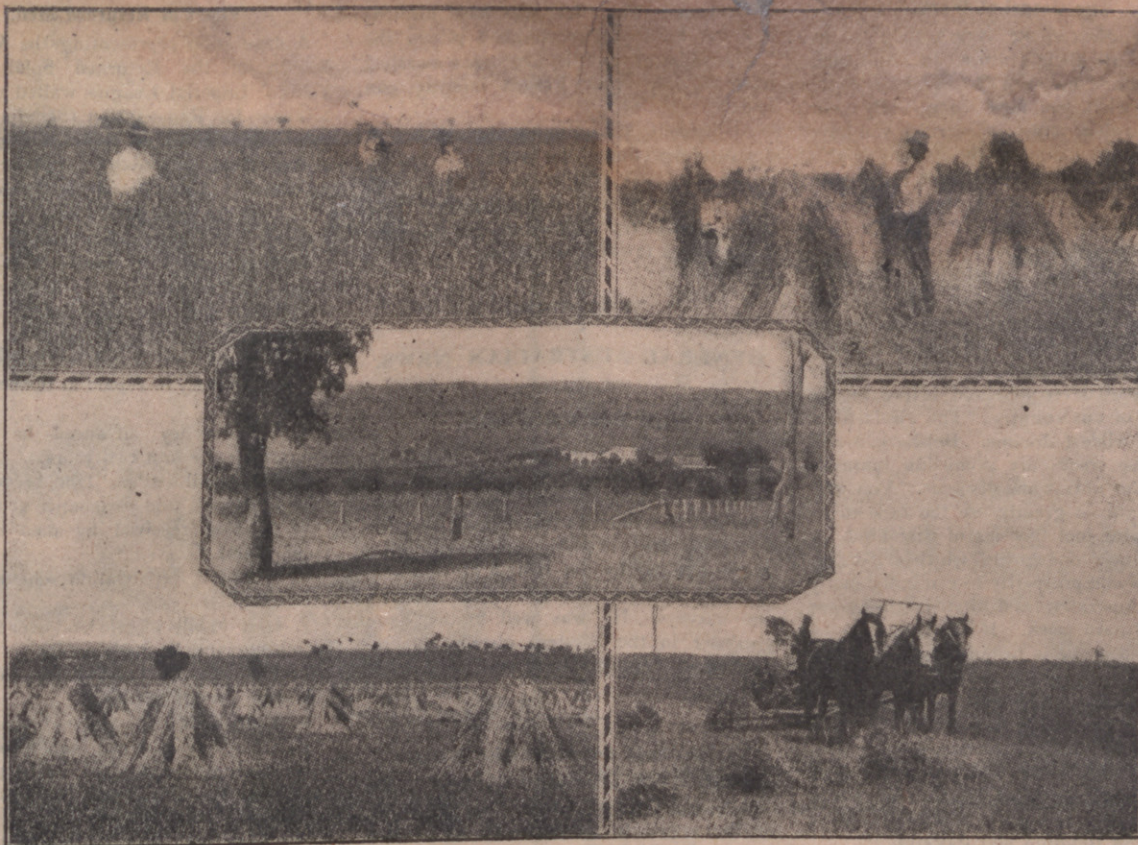
Demobilisation.

Turning to demobilisation and repatriation, Mr. Hughes outlined the Government's scheme for the treatment of soldiers upon their return to the Commonwealth. He assured them that the Government would do everything possible to give the men a just and generous deal. They knew that the Government was providing a vast sum of money for the settlement of ex-soldiers upon the land, and he was pleased



The normal colour of a Flemish battlefield—Hill 60.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 2045.)



Wagga Crop Competitions.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. First prize crop, College Purple Wheat, grown by Mr. A. Lewington (Uranquinty). | 2. Stooking. |
| 3. Mr. E. Field's homestead (Marrar). | 5. Reaper and Binder cutting wheat for hay. |
| 4. Fine hay crop. | |

to learn that so many of the men were showing so keen an interest in rural industries in Europe while awaiting demobilisation. In no direction could Australia receive more benefit from the big educational scheme which was now being taken up so warmly by officers and men.

Order of Return.

"You know," said the Prime Minister, "that as far as possible the order of your return to Australia is decided on the principle of the first to come, first to go. That is absolutely fair. (Hear, hear.) It is inevitable that some of the men who first responded to the call are indispensable to the work of demobilisation, but the number of men so detained should be kept as low as possible. A very strong case should be made out before a man should be obliged to miss his proper turn. I shall use every endeavour to insist upon that. And I want to give such men as may be detained the assurance of the Government that they will not suffer under the repatriation scheme because they are obliged to remain behind. They will receive from us just the same deal

in regard to going on the land or in opportunities of employment, regardless of when they go home. That is only fair."

Rate of Return.

He knew they all strongly desired to get back to Australia at the earliest possible moment. (Applause.) The aim of the Government was to speed up their return. Unfortunately, however, the rate of progress depended upon the shipping which was available, and he was sorry to tell them that there had lately been unforeseen delays owing to industrial unrest in Great Britain. For example, it was anticipated that from 15,000 to 20,000 men would sail in February, but owing to the strike on the Clyde only about 5,000 would get away. He was giving the matter his urgent attention, and had that day wired to the Shipping Controller to specially request that, to make up for the shortage in February, accommodation should be provided for 32,000 men to sail during March. (Cheers.)

To Travel in Comfort.

"You are still soldiers, but you are also citizens with citizens' rights. I am the last

man in the world to suggest any interference with discipline, but it is my desire that you should travel home to Australia as comfortably as possible, and I have therefore given instructions that on the voyage, as far as is consistent with discipline, everything shall be subordinated to your comfort. (Cheers.) I have told him that he is to make such arrangements for you on the ships as he would make for himself if he were travelling among you as a private. (Cheers.) I have told him that only 80 per cent. of the shipping accommodation allotted is to be taken up by troops, and this should ensure that you make a pleasant voyage. I have done a lot of travelling, sometimes as a trimmer and in the galley, sometimes as a first-class passenger, and I know there is a wide difference between travelling first-class and travelling as a trimmer. (Laughter.) We cannot send you all home first-class, but we will make you as comfortable as possible."

The Gospel of Work.

Mr. Hughes spoke very plainly to the men about their future in Australia. "Australia," he said, "can never repay you for what you have done. By your deeds of valour and your sacrifice you have made her great among the nations of this or any other age. We cannot repay you, but we shall endeavour by every means in our power to give you a fresh start in life. It is not in our power to give you something for nothing. Australia, as I have said, carries as a result of this war not only a great and proud name, but also a great burden. Unless we are to be submerged by that burden, we must all labour as we have never laboured before in the interests of our country. The air is filled with the wildest dreams. Bolshevism and other false creeds are promising fantastic rewards for unrest and disorder. You who have fought so greatly are too sane to be caught with fool theories of that kind. I know of only one gospel which can bring happiness and prosperity to you individually and to Australia, and that is the great gospel of hard work. If Australia is to be saved, and if she is to build on into greatness and maintain herself upon that glorious pedestal to which your valour has raised her, her young men must, when you return home, continue in your working lives to display that same initiative, that same high purpose, that same effectiveness, which have won you renown at Gallipoli and in France and Belgium and Palestine."

Clemenceau.

The Prime Minister in his speeches made reference to the dastardly attempt made in Paris last week upon Clemenceau. "He it was," said Mr. Hughes, "who in the dark days buoyed up the spirit of France. He was the beacon in a dark night, the very foundation-stone of France in her terrible trial. To him more than to any other man living I believe was the Allied victory due. (Cheers.) After your great work at Hamel, I met Monsieur Clemenceau at Versailles, and he said to me, 'I am going to see the Australians,' and, as you know, he did, and talked to you. That was characteristic of him."

The meetings carried resolutions expressing their detestation of the outrage and wishing the French Premier a complete recovery and speedy return to resume the great part he is playing at the Peace Conference.

A Compliment from the French.

In the Square at Sorre le Cateau, where on Sunday Mr. Hughes addressed some thousands of men of the 5th Australian Division, there was a striking and significant association of French and Australian troops. The Australians furnished a guard of honour, and the Alpine Chasseurs, a famous French regiment, paid the Prime Minister the compliment of providing a

second one. The effect was most inspiring. A brilliant French band played the "Marseillaise" and the Chasseurs marched past as only crack French infantry can march.

At present Mr. Hughes is making a detailed inspection of the ground over which the Australians fought at Messines and between Ypres and Passchendaele, after which he will travel down the old line past Armentières towards the south.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

That Doubtful Climate.

Mr. William Smith, who was born in Devonshire on March 14th, 1812, died recently at the Old Colonists' Homes, North Fitzroy. He came to Australia in the ship "Rattlesnake" in 1833, as botanist with a party sent out by the British Government to make botanical and geological inquiries and surveys. He was well known as a gardener in the Western district, having worked at Tahara, Mt. Talbot, and other stations.

McKenzie of the Mercantile Marine.

When a fire occurred in the hold of the steamer "Calulu" at Victoria Dock, as the sequel to an explosion of benzine fumes, the chief officer of the steamer, Mr. Charles McKenzie, descended the blazing hold at the risk of his own life and rescued three men who had been overcome. Two of them succumbed after removal to a public hospital. The Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Watt) has now been informed that the King has awarded the Albert Medal to Mr. McKenzie.

Victoria and Land Taxation.

The Land Tax Bill, which has been passed in the Legislative Assembly, will continue the present provision that where the unimproved value of all land of any owner exceeds £250, the rate of tax payable shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on every £1 of unimproved value.

New Zealand to have Five-Shilling Notes.

Provision is made in a Finance Bill brought down by the New Zealand Ministry in the House of Representatives for the issue of five-shilling notes. This is explained to be necessary on account of the difficulty of obtaining silver from the Royal Mint.

Look not mournfully into the Past, it comes not back again. Wisely improve the Present, it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy Future, without fear, and with a manly heart.—Longfellow.

Views of Returned Men.

A deputation representing the Victorian branch of the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Imperial League waited upon the Minister for Repatriation (Senator Millen) some time ago to put before him a number of resolutions passed by a conference held previously. These resolutions were:—

1. That the Federal Ministry control land settlement throughout the Commonwealth.
2. That a returned soldier with freehold property be advanced up to £500 as a first instalment, and that if the applicant proves successful a further grant be made.
3. That the first instalment in respect of borrowed money be repaid at the end of two years.
4. That money advanced be free of interest for the first two years.
5. That until settlers' land becomes productive they be paid sustenance at the same rate as that received by men awaiting employment.
6. That the Repatriation scheme be decentralised.
7. That no bills of sale held over furniture or other grants be made public.
8. That the Commonwealth create and subsidise new industries.
9. That the Murray waters be conserved.
10. That any returned man who has not a trade or profession be granted the right to receive training from the department's officers.
11. That vocational training be decentralised immediately.
12. That accommodation for trainees be provided in local centres.
13. That a housing scheme be immediately introduced.
14. That no eligible man be on a local committee.
15. That representatives of the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Imperial League be placed on all local committees.

Great Minds Agree.

"Young man," said the elderly gent. to the apparently-eligible who occupied the same carriage, "is not being a member of our gallant army, which is making a name second to none in the world, you are missing an opportunity which comes perhaps but once in a lifetime—I only wish I was twenty or thirty years younger; I'd"—
"Mister, you and me both wish the same," wearily chipped in the young man. "What do you mean?" queried the old chap. "Just what I said," retorted the other. "We both wish that we were twenty or thirty years younger."

The Sword sang on the barren heath,

The Sickle in the fruitful field;

The Sword he sang a song of death,

But could not make the Sickle yield.

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Other Items	2,995,405
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