

Anzac Bulletin



No. 48. (New Issue)

LONDON, DECEMBER 7, 1917.

Price 3d.

Issued to Members of the Australian
Military and Naval Forces in Great
Britain, France, and elsewhere.



AFTER THE BATH.
Receiving his issue of clean underwear.

Published by authority of the High Commissioner
for Australia, Australia House, London, W.C.

"KIWI"

THE QUALITY BOOT POLISH
Manufactured by THE

KIWI POLISH Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Australia),
715-719 FULHAM ROAD,
London, S.W. 6.

All Australians know there is nothing "just as good" as "Kiwi" for producing that rich velvety appearance so much desired by all wearers of Tan Footwear and Military Equipment. It's "Fair Dinkum."

"KIWI" Tan Stain-Polishes, in four correct shades, Light Tan, Brown, Dark Tan, and Ox Blood.

TRY "KIWI" BLACK. It gives a beautiful jet black lustre. Thoroughly water-proof. Sold everywhere.

Contractors to H.M. and the Allied Governments, & to the Principal Steamship & Railway Companies.

Telegrams:

"Milraysom,
London."

Telephone:

Avenue 2995
(London).

MILLER, RAYNER, & HAYSOM, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

Manufacturers of
NAVAL & MILITARY UNIFORM, CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT.

GOVERNMENT AND SHIPPING CONTRACTORS.

**General Merchants, and Shippers of all Classes of Woollen,
Cotton and Leather Goods, Hosiery, Etc., for
Colonial and Foreign Markets.**

Sole Manufacturers of the 'Regent' Brand of Overall Clothing in Dungaree, Denim, Bluette,
Drill, etc., for the Shipping, Mining and Engineering Trades.

HEAD OFFICES: Dominion House, 110 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.
(Wholesale and Export Department).

AND AT

SOUTHAMPTON: Oxford Street.
High Street.

LIVERPOOL: Lord Street.
Stanley Road, Bootle.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding
Agents, Bankers, Etc.

OCEAN PASSAGES. Through tickets to and from
AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND and ALL
PARTS OF THE WORLD at lowest fares, with
choice of liner, steamers and accommodation.
Return and Tourist Tickets at special rates.

SHIPPING & FORWARDING. Packages shipped to
ALL PARTS OF THE COLONIES. Insurance
effected.

STORAGE. Baggage and personal property
warehoused.

BANKING & FOREIGN EXCHANGE business tran-
sacted. Cable Transfers and Mail Remittances
arranged. Foreign Moneys supplied and exchanged.
Special attention is paid to the requirements of
Members of the Military and Naval Forces.

SEEING LONDON. SIGHTSEEING DRIVES are
arranged by THOS. COOK & SON, starting from
A.I.F. HEADQUARTERS, and A.I.F. WAR
CHEST CLUB, Horseferry Road, S.W., and
NEW ZEALAND SOLDIERS' CLUB, 17 Russell Square.
FARE 4/-, providing morning and afternoon
drive, all necessary admission fees, gratuities and
services of a qualified guide.

Detailed Programme free at any office.

Chief Office: **LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.**

Branches at Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Wellington,
and throughout the World.

ORDER YOUR TELEGRAMS

to Australia and New Zealand

"Via Eastern"

Company's Main Station:

4 Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, LONDON, E.C.

and Branch Offices:

Also Offices in Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee,
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
and Porthcurnow.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO., LIMITED.

Lt. Col. G. B.—, D.C.O., writes:—
"They must have saved me several pounds in boots."
Lt. L.G.C.—, Canadians, France, writes:—
"They are the real goods."

Phillips' 'Military' SOLES & HEELS.

Thin rubber plates, with raised studs, to be attached
on top of ordinary soles and heels, giving complete
protection from wear. The rubber used is **six times
more durable than leather.**

They impart smoothness to the tread, give grip, and
prevent slipping. Feet kept dry in wet weather.

FROM ALL BOOTMAKERS.

MEN'S STOUT (Active Service) ... 5/6 per set.

.. LIGHT (supply temporarily
suspended owing to enormous
demand for STOUT) ... 4/6 ..

LADIES' ... 3/6 ..

With slight extra charge for fixing.

Spare Heels—Men's Stout, 2/-; Ladies', 1/- per pair

PHILLIPS' PATENTS, LTD. (Dept. U),
142-6 Old Street, London, E.C. 1.



Anzac Bulletin

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 H. C. SMART.

No. 48 (New Issue).

LONDON, DECEMBER 7, 1917.

Price 3d.



A scene of death and desolation. This pill-box commanded a great outlook over the ridge and was captured by the Australians.
(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Railway Collision, Victoria.

Melbourne, 26th November.

A mixed train from Maryborough ran into a standing goods train at Donald, Victoria, early on Saturday morning. Four persons were injured.

Memorial Chapel Consecrated.

Melbourne, 26th November.

The Horsfall Chapel presented to Trinity College, Melbourne, by the late Mr. J. S. Horsfall, was consecrated on Saturday by Archbishop Clarke. The chapel is the memorial to Mr. Horsfall's daughter Edith, wife of the Hon. Col. Rupert Carington.

Obituary Notices.

Melbourne, 26th November.

The deaths are announced of Mr. James Wilson, a noted race-horse owner, and of Mr. Percy Oakden, architect, of the firm of Oakden and Ballantine.

Recognition for Original Anzacs.

Melbourne, 26th November.

Mr. Pearce states that overtures are being continued by the Australian Government with the object of some special recognition for the original Anzacs, many of whom are still in the firing line. A special medal has been suggested. The best record for a discharged Australian is held by Gunner James Bates, of Prahran, who has completed 1,199 days service, including 1,120 abroad.

Clothing Arrangements for Soldiers.

Referring to a complaint regarding the system of fitting-out Australian troops arriving in London from France on short furlough, Mr. Pearce stated that the Australian military authorities abroad had advised in a recent dispatch that arrangements were completed to enable the administration to re-clothe such men free of charge from 1st September, 1917.

Melbourne Council Supports Referendum.

Melbourne, 27th November.

The Melbourne City Council yesterday passed a resolution cordially supporting the Government's conscription proposals.

West Australian Railways.

Perth, 27th November.

The West Australian Commissioner's report shows a loss on the railways for the year ended 30th June of £214,830.

Electricity and Brown Coal.

Melbourne, 27th November.

Mr. Harper, the Melbourne City Electrical Engineer, reported to the City Council, yesterday, that experiments with brown coal for producing electricity on a large scale had been very successful.

Mr. Hughes Visits Queensland.

Melbourne, 28th November.

Mr. Hughes is visiting Queensland on the Referendum Campaign. At a huge public meeting which he addressed in the Exhibition building the Press reports that tremendous enthusiasm was displayed.

Sentences on I.W.W. Members.

Melbourne, 28th November.

Hyman Issermann, 22, and Abraham Marks, 30, two members of the I.W.W. have been sentenced respectively to nine and ten months' imprisonment in Sydney on charges of perjury in connection with the recent prosecution of Craigs, another member of the I.W.W.

Soldiers' Subscriptions to War-Loan.

Sydney 28th November.

The New South Wales Defence authorities have received an official cable from A.I.F. headquarters, London, stating that the subscription to the Australian loan by 2,000 Australian soldiers from undrawn active service pay exceeds £100,000.

Appointment for General Ramaciotti.

Melbourne, 28th November.

Accepting the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Business Administration the military and navy departments of the Government have appointed Brigadier General Ramaciotti Administrative Inspector General.

Australian Comforts Fund Commended.

Melbourne, 28th November.

A letter published from Colonel Griffiths, Commandant of the A.I.F. headquarters, London, commending the work of the Australian Comforts Fund, states that people could not support a more worthy cause.

Mr Elmslie Leads Victorian Labour Party.

Melbourne, 29th November.

Mr. Elmslie has been re-elected leader of the State Labour Party in Victoria.

New Warden of Trinity College, Melbourne.

Melbourne, 29th November.

Mr. J. C. V. Behan, the first Rhodes scholar from Victoria, has been appointed Warden of Trinity College, Melbourne, in succession to Dr. Leeper.

The New Victorian Ministry.

Melbourne 29th November.

The new Victorian Ministry has been constituted as follows:—Premier and Chief Secretary, Mr. John Bowser; Attorney-General and Minister for Railways, Mr. Agar Wynne; Minister for Mines, Forests and Health, Mr. Alfred Downward; Treasurer, Mr. W. M. McPherson; Minister for Agriculture, Mr. D. S. Oman; Minister for Lands, Water Supply and Leader of the Upper House, Mr. F. G. Clarke; Minister for Public Works, Mr. J. McWhae; Minister for Education, Mr. Matthew Baird; Honorary Ministers, Messrs. Henry Angus, J.J. Carlisle, W. Kendall, H. F. Richardson; Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr. A. A. Farthing.

Honouring the Victoria Cross.

Melbourne, 29th November.

At Castlemaine the Town Hall and business places were beflagged in honour of Corporal Walter Peeler, who has been awarded the Victoria Cross. The relatives of Corporal Reginald Inwood, of Broken Hill, have been widely congratulated on their son's winning the V.C.

Sensational Rumour Denied.

Melbourne, 30th November.

A press cable from London stating that anxiety had been caused among Anzacs by rumours that Sydney had been bombarded has been received by Australia as a joke. There was no foundation for such a statement.

Federal Executive, New Vice-President.

Melbourne, 30th November.

Mr. Groom has been appointed Vice-President of the Federal Executive vice Mr. Millen, now Minister of Repatriation.

The Victorian Speakership.

Melbourne, 30th November

Mr. J. E. Mackay has been elected Speaker of the Victorian Assembly.

The Strike Conspiracy Case.

Melbourne, 30th November.

The preliminary proceedings in the (Strike) conspiracy case have been concluded. Two men have been discharged and nine committed for trial.

**Mr. Millen on Repatriation.
Medical Treatment at Government Expense.
Land Settlement.**

Melbourne, 30th November.

Mr. Millen, Minister of Repatriation, in the course of a speech at the Sydney Millions Club, said that the scheme was not a money-scattering proposition. Not one penny should be spent except with the clear object of reestablishing soldiers in civil life. Speaking of the technical training of soldiers, Mr. Millen said he was endeavouring to take the utmost advantage of existing industrial institutions. He was trying to devise a system to enable the less seriously injured men to obtain technical training in practical workshops. The efficiency of a Labour Bureau, with branches throughout Australia worked upon scientific lines, would outside the metropolitan area, depend largely upon local committees. The organised mapping-out of the country into various districts was practically complete. The question of finding work was not overlooked, but whatever they did in the way of Government activities, they must in the main rely upon private employment. In order to make the most of that source he invited the cordial co-operation of employers.

Land Settlement was under the active control of the States' Lands Departments, the Commonwealth Government supporting the matter financially.

Without wishing to cast the slightest reflections, he hoped that newer methods would permit of better results. He was in consultation with the various Ministers of Lands and was hopeful that it would be possible to present to soldiers more numerous opportunities to become settlers.

He shared the growing feeling that something practical ought to be shown in connection with the Repatriation scheme, but recognising the nature of the task, its importance and its ramifications, he felt in dealing with the whole question that it was better to be sure than sorry. Mr. Millen added that a scheme had been prepared whereby a returned soldier could obtain medical treatment anywhere in his own locality at Government expense.

Adela Pankhurst's Appeal Fails.

Melbourne, 30th November.

The High Court has dismissed Miss Adela Pankhurst's appeal against the sentence of nine months' imprisonment for encouraging damage to property.

State Governorship, Tasmania.

Hobart, 1st December.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day the motion in favour of the abolition of the office of State Governor was defeated on the Speaker's casting vote.



The congested interior of a dug-out below ground surface level.
Australian Official Photograph.

State Government House, Sydney, Sold.
Sydney, 3rd December.

Cranbrook, formerly the State Governor's residence in Sydney, has been purchased by Mr. Samuel Hordern, with five acres of land, for £20,000. Mr. Hordern intends to present it to the Church of England Grammar School for educational purposes. The total amount realised from the sale of the property was £53,651.

Fatal Collision with Train.

Melbourne, 3rd December.

A man and his wife and a friend were killed at the Yarra Junction level crossing, where a train collided with their jinker.

Conscribing Allied Subjects.

Melbourne, 3rd December.

Mr. Hughes, referring to a cable message with regard to reciprocal treaties being concluded between America and the Allies to force eligible allied subjects into military service, said that the scheme had his emphatic approval. Action had already been taken here respecting Italians, at the request of the Italian Government.

Liberty Loan Re-opened.

Melbourne, 3rd December.

The Liberty Loan has been re-opened to enable persons now receiving payment for the season's woolclip to invest.

Mr. Hughes on Lord Lansdowne.

Melbourne, 3rd December.

Mr. Hughes states that Lord Lansdowne's letter is most unfortunate and cal-

culated to create the impression that the Empire is wavering. He did not believe that Lord Lansdowne represented anyone but himself. A clique of doctrinaire pacifists and pro-German agents were striving to repeat in Britain what they had accomplished elsewhere. Mr. Hughes concluded: "We are at war. Let us fight on. Let France, America and Italy ignore such men as Lord Lansdowne. They do not represent that indomitable spirit which has carried our race through in every great fight for liberty. Great Britain and the Dominions will fight their way through legions of enemy to peace. In no other way can a lasting peace be secured."

Obituary Notice.

Melbourne, 3rd December.

The death is reported of Mr. Hugh Paterson, Chairman of the Federal Art Advisory Board.

SPORTING CABLES.

Boxing.

Fred Kay has beaten Albert Lloyd on points at Sydney Stadium, and Henry Green beat Eugene Voltaire at Brisbane.

Boxing Championship.

Brisbane, 30th November.

Wave Geikie knocked out Eddie Lynagh at Bundaberg, thus winning the Queensland lightweight championship.

The Ypres Battlefield.

A Wilderness of Mud and Desolation.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, 17th November.

If you were to walk out of Ypres across the battlefield on the morning after one of the assaults in this great battle, you would find yourself crossing comparatively green country, battered into holes but with the holes already concealed by thick unkempt grass. It is only here and there that a brown puncture in the green like an ants' nest many times magnified or newly dug grave shows where some high explosive shell or gas shell has pitched into the paddock and exploded.

You can walk fairly comfortably across this bit of country because the old shell holes are not border to border. At the same time the continual unevenness of the surface is so tiring that the road is always a tremendous relief. The road is probably fairly good in the centre like any other well macadamised road in wet weather, but on both sides of it are three to six inches of mud as thin as soup. On various occasions you have seen dead horses lying in that mud and so when a lorry or waggon shoulders you off into it for the first half dozen times you try and avoid it. About this time something suddenly passes low overhead with the whizz as of steam hissing at a great safety valve. There is a resounding thump of an explosion and a small fountain of mud scraps and black smoke in the grass some fifty yards from the road side. It is the shell from a German high velocity gun. There is a small amount of traffic on the roadway—a line of men with spades going up, some of them in a waggon but mostly on their feet. Probably it is a labour company of the Royal Engineers going in to its day's work on some tramway or new road. Possibly someone turns his head to look at the point—nine out of ten of them do not give it even so much attention. One has seen German prisoners when a shell pitched near them, and they treated it in exactly the same way. What affects many people more than casual German shells is the sudden bang of one of our own guns close behind them. You are passing through the region of our own guns even now, fat monsters squatting like toads. One sends you away with your ear singing for five minutes afterwards.

The Old Line.

About two miles out you reach the point where the British line for two and a half years ran. The grass disappears. The country beside you resembles the trampled

mud of a farmyard with the hoof marks in it fifty times magnified. In the bottom of each there is water a foot or two deep. Sometimes the line of the old trenches is recognisable as a ditch wandering through the mud half filled with water and with odd fragments of equipment three-quarters buried. At several points where the land is high and could therefore be tunnelled you will find that it is pitted with enormous holes large enough to hold a church. They are the craters of old mines. The water stands deep in them to-day—I suppose they will remain for thousands of years as great meaningless pools.

From there on the mud stretches in some parts without a break.

Practically the only way to cross this wilderness of mud except in fine weather is on the duckboards—the wooden footways which wander for miles over every modern battlefield. And yet there are men living in it—you see an occasional group of them somewhere on the face of it. The greater part are artillery. Practically all the field artillery lives in that area. During the battledays this autumn the German prisoners when they came down past those rows of guns raised their eyebrows. At some stages the fieldguns were drawn up almost as if they were soldiers, by platoons, almost wheel to wheel. Their barrages were like the crackle of rifle fire in Gallipoli—something we have never heard since. The gunners slept there week after week in six inches of mud, shelled by day and gas shelled on every still night, constantly answering calls from the infantry for barrage—calls sent up into the air in the shape of flares floating in the dull blue of morning or evening sky.

The Streams.

The country ahead is one landscape of bare brown mud, light chocolate brown mud on the ridges and foul black mud in the depressions. Down the centre of the valleys runs what by some misuse of language is called a stream—the Zonnebeke or the Hanabeek or the Ravebeek. The great shells have so thoroughly pitted them that the stream is simply an area of pools as round as soupplates, full to the brim. It is almost impossible to pick a way around the treacherous black peninsulas which rim them.

In the mud of the valleys or on the tops of the ridges, each standing much as a battered brick might lie in the slough of the farmyard mud, are German concrete

blockhouses. The German is a marvellous worker—he actually managed to construct these blockhouses in his front line at fifty or sixty yards from the British in the rim of the Hill Sixty craters. The crests of the Westack Ridge and the Anzac Ridge beyond are knobbed with them as with a line of warts. We struck through very nearly to the last of them at the Battle of Broodseinde—on that part of the ridge there was very little except open country and newly dug trenches left. 'As you climb our side of the main ridge you can see the humps of one or two of them against the skyline or just below it. They were the comfortable artillery dugouts from which the German observers, with their long Goertz and Zeiss periscopes sticking up through the roof yards above their heads, used to look out in perfect safety over such a panorama as artillery men might pray for. The target maps which they used there, with their markings upon them, you will see one day under the name of the battalion that captured them in the Australian War Museums.

The Front

On the top of the ridge you come out upon a battered bleak treeless mainroad, winding in long angles the length of the crest. In front of you, as if you had looked suddenly over the top of a screen, is an entirely different country. First a down slope scattered with the stumps of battered woods; then the upslope of the Keiberg somewhat greener; and down the valley to your right and in the background everywhere trees and hedges showing no signs of wear however dangerous some of them may really be. The Ypres Roulers railway, which up to there had been a battered dimpled black causeway running through the flats and a hellish grey scar through the top of the hill, winds off into country where it may reasonably become a real railway again.

And in that area our front line meets that of the German. It is very different from the flats, a sandy country in which your feet do not drag. There are black shellbursts in the railway cutting all the day long and the German spits shrapnel over the ridge and heavy shell into the brickheaps of Zonnebeke and the valleys behind the ridge which are hidden from him. But on the fore slope except for the shell bursts there is scarcely a stir from morning till night. For there our posts and the enemy's face one another over the wilderness which the shells have created.



Australian Artillery coming out of the line.



A typical glimpse of the battlefield.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

The Reinforcement Referendum.

Message from Returned Australian Soldiers.

Ex-Members of the A.I.F. urge "Yes."
Melbourne, 23th November.

At a committee meeting of the Victorian Branch of the Returned Soldiers' Association, yesterday, it was resolved that the following message be handed to the Minister for Defence for communication to Australian troops abroad:—"Thousands of eligible men here will not volunteer. The Committee of the Victorian Branch of Returned Soldiers' Association urge Victorian comrades at the front to vote 'Yes' to the Reinforcement proposals."

From South Australia.

Mr. Pearce, yesterday, received the following telegram from Mr. Blackburn, President of the Returned Soldiers Association, Adelaide:—"Owing to the failure of voluntarism Returned Soldiers here, by an overwhelming majority have passed a resolution supporting the referendum, and wish you to communicate the same to South Australian units abroad." Mr. Pearce has sent the above requests on to the Organization conducting the Referendum Campaign.

From West Australia.

By 145 votes to 4 the Returned Soldiers' Association of West Australia has decided to support the Government proposals, and has embodied its views in the following motion:—"The war campaign must be carried to a successful issue. (1) To preserve Australia as an integral part of the British Empire. (2) To maintain for Australia and the Empire the democracy we enjoy. (3) To secure the return from the front of the highest possible percentage of men. (4) In the interests of economy, by preventing the necessity of a large standing army in Australia after the cessation of hostilities. (5) In order to enable the Government to honour its promise to the widows and children who are dependants of deceased or incapacitated returned soldiers. Therefore the Government should be given power to conscribe the manhood of Australia to provide adequate reinforcements for the divisions already in the field. Members are recommended to support the present proposal of the Government, and the people are urged to do likewise.

The Kalgoorlie Returned Soldiers un-animously carried a similar motion.

Votes for Men under 21.

Brisbane, 30th November.

Mr. Hughes, speaking at Toowoomba, said that although eligibles of twenty years would be called up none would be sent from Australia until they were over 21. He also said that the question was being considered of giving the vote to eligibles under 21 years.

Soldiers' Leave and the Referendum.

Melbourne, 30th November.

Mr. Pearce states that if the Referendum proposals are carried one difficulty in the way of granting leave to Anzacs will be removed. If other difficulties are also surmounted the Commonwealth Government would do its best to obtain leave for the original members of the A.I.F.

Lies Nailed to the Counter.

Cable advices received by the Reinforcements Referendum Council indicate that grossly misleading statements are being circulated among Australian soldiers in England and France. One is that if conscription is carried the pay of Australian soldiers will be reduced to the rate of the British soldier. The Prime Minister emphatically contradicts this.

Separation Allowances.

Allowances Payable to Dependants of the A.I.F.

At the outbreak of war separation allowance was only payable to the dependants of soldiers of the A.I.F. whilst they were in camp undergoing training prior to embarkation.

On and from 1st May, 1915, payment of separation allowance was also authorised after embarkation to wives and children, and mothers solely dependent, of all soldiers receiving less than 8s. per diem, at the rate of 1s. 5d. per diem in respect of a wife or mother, and 4½d. per diem in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age.

On and from 1st May, 1916, widowed sisters, invalid fathers whose wives are not alive, and, in certain circumstances, brothers and sisters, also became eligible to receive separation allowance; subject, however, to the limitation that the amount payable, when added to the soldier's pay, would not in any case exceed 8s. per diem.

On and from 1st October, 1916, the maximum amount of pay and separation

allowance payable on behalf of a soldier was raised to 10s. per diem—i.e., the maximum amount of separation allowance payable to the dependants of a private in receipt of pay at the rate of 6s. per diem, was raised from 2s. to 4s. per diem.

On and from 1st September, 1917, the limit of 10s. per diem, as above, has been abolished in the case of privates, and from this date 4½d. per diem will be paid on behalf of a private in respect of all children under 16 years of age. For ranks which are paid at a higher rate than that of private, the limit of 10s. remains, unless the soldier would be entitled to more than 10s. per diem pay and separation allowance as a private, in which case separation allowance equal to the difference will be paid.

From 1st September, 1917, the provision which previously prevented separation allowance being paid to "other dependants" where a pension is payable, has also been rescinded.

It has further been decided that forfeitures of pay and allowances incurred

abroad are not to entail forfeiture of separation allowance. This will apply to the whole period of service abroad of all members of the A.I.F. who are discharged on or after 1st October, 1917, or, in the case of deceased soldiers, whose accounts are finalised on or after that date. Separation allowance will still be forfeited for each day of forfeiture which is incurred in Australia.

Mr. Holman's Spirited Example.

Sydney, 26th November.

Mr. Holman endeavoured to enlist as a private as an example to other citizens, but was refused by the Recruiting Committee on the ground that his services to the country are more valuable in the position of Premier.

Sir John Forrest explains that permission was granted for the raising of the New South Wales Loan on the London market as required, for public works and Treasury advances for war purposes only.

A Useful Book for Australian Soldiers.

The House-Party Manual.

In the "House-Party Manual," published by Messrs. Cassell, Mr. Noel Ross, who, by the way, is the son of Captain Malcolm Ross, the New Zealand Official War Correspondent, sets out a number of most useful hints for Overseas soldiers who may have the good fortune to visit English country houses. Mr. Ross was very forcibly impressed with the fact that there has as yet been no guide published that would serve to pilot a stranger through the mazy intricacies of the routine of a country house-party. In his Manual he has well succeeded in his object.

We reproduce from this clever publication useful hints on conduct to be observed at dinner and at other times.

Dinner.

If dinner is at eight, go down at eight-ten and drink the cocktail you will find waiting in the smoking-room. Seated at table, find out who it is that you have brought in. It is safer to do this. You can do it easily, for there is a regular formula for this. You say, "I really did not catch your name when we were introduced." She will say, "One never does, does one?" This is almost what you said, but the answer is, "No, one doesn't ever." Then she will tell you her name, and you go through the formula again so that she can learn yours.

If something is spilled on you during dinner by a servant, all the better. It gives you a chance for more fine work. As you are being sponged down you say loudly, "It isn't of the slightest consequence. It is my very oldest dress-suit." Of course, when you say "very oldest," it implies that you have several. Probably none of the other men in the room has more than one, except the butler.

Never hurry over a course. Never start on it until you see someone else has. This gives you a chance to see which knife and fork you are to use. When you see the butler two away from you drain your glass. To get it filled right to the top, turn half left to the guest beside you, and engage in an animated conversation until you judge the butler has gone on. Then turn round again sharply and say, "Enough, that's enough!" Everyone will then think you have done your best. If the guest on your left happens to be talking when you want her, you may try with the one opposite. This is not so good, and a better plan is to drop your napkin on the floor and grovel for it until you guess your glass is full. This is quite safe, for the butler cannot pick your napkin up for you, as he has the bottle in his hand.

Table Manners.

If your partner keeps interpolating "How

interesting!" every little while during your conversation, switch on to something else. That is the cue that you are boring her. If you really want to catch the ears of the company say something startling when there is a lull. Say at the top of your voice, "Asquith is the ideal Premier." You don't need to stick to it, but you will get your hearing. You can then go on to discuss the Armenian massacres or the new nigger band at Cherry's. Another way is to use bad language, but it must be very bad language to startle a house-party.

If you should drop some food on your lap ignore it for a while until you can shuffle it off on to the floor. Then tramp it well into the carpet, so that it will not show when you get up. Do not always take the



"If the night has been a stormy one, and the bannisters wave in and out. . . ."

example of other guests as to how to eat your food. You may always eat asparagus with your fingers, but remember that a duke or a marquis can eat anything with his fingers. So can a multi-millionaire. He is rich enough to eat any way he chooses. Besides, he is asked with the foreknowledge that he will have queer manners. If you pay as much in super-tax as the ordinary man earns in a lifetime, you can afford to make noises when you eat your soup.

When the Ladies go.

The ladies will probably go to bed early, and your hostess will ask you what time you would like your bath. This does not

mean that she will give it to you herself. When asked this, don't say in an access of politeness, "Oh, my time is yours!" That has been done, and has been misconstrued. When the ladies have gone you will probably all go back into the smoking-room, where the elderly colonel will tell his tiger story, his sambhur story, his mad elephant story, and his tarpon story. If you can think out any better lies after those, then you had better let them have them.

You must get to know the ranks of the different army men in the party. A colonel generally has a blush well forward on his features and a chest that swells as it gets lower down. This is from the hot climate in India, or Archangel, or on the Upper Bimboozie. He often starts his conversations with "By gad, sir." A general does this too, but he is usually older and more gouty. You can tell him by the way he places his feet. He walks as if he was always afraid of tripping over a sword. You can tell a captain or a major by the way they treat the two older ranks, and, besides, a major will talk about "his company." This does not mean his friends; far from it, it means the men under his command.

If your host asks you to take a "night-cap" he means a drink, so don't miss it thinking it is one for the head. It's not, for two or three of them will play the deuce with it the next morning.

You may be able to get upstairs without much difficulty. If the night has been a stormy one, and the banisters wave in and out as you cling to them, rest on the landing until there is a lull in the seas, and then make a rush for the top. Never go into any room that has boots outside the door, and, above all, avoid the ones which sport two pairs.

In your room you will find the bed-clothes turned down for you. This is so as you can see the sheets are clean, and also to prove to you that there is no one else in the bed. If you leave the hot-water can in the basin it will cool down enough to be drunk when you wake about three in the morning with a mouth like the bottom of a parrot's cage.

Don't blow out the electric light. It is easier to turn it off at the switch. If the switch is some way from the door turn it off, after having got your bearings settled, and then drop on all fours to the floor and stalk your bed quietly. When you think you are near it, put out a hand until you are sure, and then, without letting it know, spring upon it and get under the clothes. This procedure saves damaged shins and bad language, and it also stops the bed swaying.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



The wheat area of New South Wales has decreased this year by 697,692 acres, or about 15½ per cent.

The work of re-designing the blocks and farms on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area is being carried out by the Resident Commissioner, Mr. Sendall, on the lines laid down by Judge Bevan in his recent investigation into the dissatisfaction existing.

A Mysterious Fatality.

An inquiry was opened by Mr. Curnow, J.P., on 10th Sept. at Bendigo concerning the death in unusual circumstances of Mr. Donald Gillies, 75, who died at his residence, Cobden-street, on Sept. 8.

On the evening of Sept. 6 Mr. Gillies left home to attend a mission service, and shortly before 8 o'clock he was discovered unconscious on the road at Ironbark with wounds on the face and head. He recovered consciousness and was able to say before he died that he had not been attacked.

Dr. Long stated that death had been caused by a perforation of the bowels and shock from the injuries described.

The deputy coroner, who said that the case presented unusual features, adjourned the inquest for a week to enable the police to make further investigations. Deceased was a retired farmer.

Throat Cut with Razor.

James Murdoch, carpenter, 50 years of age, a single man, living in Swan-street, Burnley, was found with his throat cut with a razor. The police were sent for, but when Constable Lawrence attempted to take Murdoch away for surgical attention the injured man fought vigorously. He was overpowered, however, and after being attended to by a local doctor he was removed to the Melbourne Hospital. His condition was serious.

Over £2,000,000 For Wool Growers.

The Central Wool Committee will pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on the work appraised in Australia, forming the balance of the 1916-17 clip purchased by the Imperial Government. The amount of money to be distributed amongst the Commonwealth Wool Growers through this dividend will total £2,312,623, representing slightly more than the payment in full of the flat rate of 15½d. per lb. of greasy wool.

The Strike.

At Bathurst, N.S.W., Mr. Beeby (Minister for Labour and Industry) announced several important points of in-

dustrial policy of the Government, and he said that in all matters of grave concern to Unionists a proper secret ballot should be taken, and that all men following or desiring to follow suitable occupations will be admitted to Unions without payments of exorbitant fees. Ten new Unions have been formed as a result of the Strike, and the cancellation of a number of the old Unions is being proceeded with.

Conspiracy Charge.

At the Police Court, Wollongong, on October 16th, Charles David Thorburn, 24, and May Roy, 28, were charged with having conspired to falsely accuse Frederick Lowden and James McEnaney of shooting with intent to murder Alfred Vivian Green, while firing on his engine on the night of August 25th. The State Government offered £1,000 reward leading to the conviction of the criminal. Both accused were committed for trial at the Sydney Sessions on November 1st. Bail was allowed of £400 and £100.

A Conference of Premiers of the different States of the Commonwealth will be held to discuss the situation arising out of the Federal Government's objection to granting to the States Mine Loans and capitation money for soldiers absent from the States.

More Land for Soldiers.

The South Australian Minister for Industry told Mr. Price that the Springbank estate was bought for closer settlement. It had been decided to set the land apart for returned soldiers. It was in the Hundreds of Hanson and Kooringa, and contained 4,642 acres. The Government paid for it £6 10s. an acre. The assessed value of the land was:—1905, average unimproved value per acre, £2 14s. 6d.; 1910, £3 10s. 11d.; 1915-1917, £3 16s. 6d.

Planning of the Late Strike.

In a statement made on Sept. 7 the Acting Premier of N.S.W. (Mr. Fuller) said that after the last general elections a series of secret meetings were held in Sydney, and an elaborate plan was prepared for the calling of a general strike in Australia without consultation with the members of the different unions. A secret committee was formed, and arrangements were made that at a given signal all the

industries in Australia were as far as possible, to be stopped. The strike this committee had in view was not industrial, but political. At the end of July one of the unions which was a party to that arrangement suddenly forced a quarrel with the Railway Commissioners over the card system, and served an ultimatum, which amounted to a claim by the unions to control the business management of the greatest of the State enterprises. Up to that moment it had never been suggested that there were other grievances impossible of being adjusted by the Arbitration Court if approached in the proper way. The unions concerned, finding that they could not "hold up" the services, called out other unions without ballots being taken. They had nothing to do with the dispute, but came into the fight as part of the secret scheme prepared in March. On these facts the Government had appealed to the people for support.

"Hindering Recruiting."

The South Australian Recruiting Committee has issued the following statement:—The cause of recruiting may be greatly hindered by want of discretion on the part of those who, while desiring to assist the cause, allow their zeal to express itself in a manner that will surely arouse resentment, and probably harden the possible volunteer against offering his services. Letters have been brought under the notice of the State Recruiting Committee which in some cases cannot even be classed as evidences of mistaken zeal—they bear the impress of personal animus against those to whom they are addressed. Such epistles must be very strongly deprecated. The writers should realize that action of this kind taken under the cloak of patriotism is degrading and shameful. Besides rendering themselves liable under pre-war law, they are guilty of an offence which has the effect of hindering recruiting. The recruiting campaign is carried on with the object of persuading men to undertake the defence of their country, and it must not be forgotten that every eligible person is a free citizen, who can choose for himself whether he will defend that liberty or decline an obvious duty. All who are endeavouring to persuade eligible men to do their share would assist recruiting by restricting their efforts to respectful persuasion, and by taking care that on no account will they descend to abuse.

Melbourne Merchant Shot.

The mystery that surrounds the shooting case which took place on Dandenong-road, Elsternwick, Melbourne, when Norman

Albert Rubens, merchant, of Flinders-lane, was severely wounded by three revolver shots, was investigated on 11th Sept. Although the shooting took place on a Sunday night, the police were not informed of it until Monday evening. A telephone message was then received at the Criminal Investigation department from Mr. Rubens' solicitor.

It is now stated that a young woman visited Mr. Rubens' house, and had lunch there. In the evening she and Rubens walked along Orrong-road to Dandenong-road. While proceeding on their way the young woman directed his attention to another woman on the other side of the street. His friend continued to walk whilst Rubens spoke to the other person, and he then turned to his companion, who was some distance ahead. A moment later, three revolver shots rang out. He did not, he said, observe anything unusual until he reached home, when he noticed blood on his hand, and discovered that he had been severely wounded in three places. He rang up his solicitor and Dr. Weigall, and was conveyed to a private hospital in St. George's-road, Elsternwick.

It was first thought that the condition of Mr. Rubens was serious, but there had been an improvement, and danger was no longer apprehended.

Industries for Injured Soldiers.

"The matter will be carefully enquired into," said the South Australian Premier to Mr. Crosby, who asked.—"Is it the intention of the Government to consider the advisability of appointing an honorary committee consisting of representatives of the Chamber of Manufactures, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Trades and Labour Council, to enquire and report:—(a) If it is possible to establish industries in South Australia not now existent that would provide employment for returned soldiers who are partially disabled; (b) as to the best means of establishing such industries?"

Mother and Daughter Attacked.

A sensational sequel to a courtship of five years has occurred in Whitmore Square, in the western part of Adelaide (S.A.). It is alleged that Thomas Conelan, a young man, attacked his former fiancee, Bertha Alice Ellis, 21, and her mother, Sarah Ellis, 60, with a meat knife, and then attempted to take his own life.

Conelan had been ordered to pay £9 for having assaulted Miss Ellis. They had been keeping company for five years, but had a quarrel regarding money affairs. The girl was hit on the face, head and back.

On the same night Mrs. Ellis was walking with her daughter when, it is stated, Conelan rushed at the mother with a meat knife. He slashed her across the head and face. He then attacked the girl and inflicted gashes on her head and face. Her cries attracted a man, who on arrival found Conelan standing across the woman attempting to gash his own throat. He closed with Conelan, who, however, succeeded in inflicting a severe throat wound.

The Average Striker.

The average striker would appear to be more a fool than a knave. He is uncertain as to his reasons for striking or he struck just because the others did so. The last thing he wanted to do was to strike. He did not attend the meeting at which the strike was decided upon. What was the use? If he had gone to the meeting and declared himself against the strike he would have been howled down. So with hundreds of others he stayed away, and let the minority prevail. The average unionist, instead of being the implacable and irreconcilable person we have so long imagined him, seems to be as clay in the hands of the potter—or, rather, I should say the plotter.—"The Australasian."



— Battalion, A.I.F., in France.

Australian Official Photograph.

Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

Our Crack Pianist.

A line from a Lindsay in America tells of Percy Grainger's enlistment in the army of Uncle Sam destined for service in France. The golden-haired Australian musician, who looked like a seraph when last seen unshorn, went to toot the oboe in a military band, but with the strict understanding that when there was no further use for parade music he was to play a rifle. He was, when the mail left, rapidly mastering the latter instrument. Percy has kept himself harder than one would judge from his musical affectations. A Melbourne artist once rode in a two-horse coach by the side of which Grainger ran 10 solid miles for the fun of the thing.

Foxes.

The other day a small boy sitting at a farmer's table near Murwillumbah, on the Tweed (N.S.W.), said he heard foxes barking during the night. The Northerners laughed and the boy subsided. But he had been staying recently in the Batlow district and knew the sound only too well. His good hearing has since been confirmed—two foxes shot and killed and one wounded, the first seen in the district. So now Mrs. Hen looks serious and Pa Rooster is afraid to crow lest he should be overheard. Fox-proof wire fences are too costly these times, and the farmers round Murwillumbah will have another worry presently.

An Interesting Recruit.

Enlisted at Newcastle (N.S.W.) Theo. James Bradstreet, the chief character in Alexander MacDonald's book, "The Lost Explorers." Bradstreet, who has wandered all over Australia, prospecting—he has crossed the Continent twice—is known Outfarback as "The Shadow"; and if he tells as good yarns in the trenches as he does around the trial shaft, the trenches will welcome him for more things than one.

Versatile.

I enter the Wallan (Vic.) hairdresser as the champion all-round tradesman. He is ready to make or repair your boots, mend your watch or clock or do any gold or silversmith work; to paint your house, shear your sheep, trap rabbits, or toot a brass contraption in the band. He also runs a shop and sells books and school requisites; but I have lost count of his side-lines.

Victorian Salt.

There is a probability of the Lake Boga (Vic.) brine springs being turned to better account. For 30 years past a six-acre area there has been worked by pumping and evaporating the brine, and has, it is said, yielded a pretty regular 500 tons of crude salt p.a., which has been sold in Bendigo and the northern districts. The idea now is to spend about £2,550 in putting up a vacuum plant, with another £1,000 or so on a plant to produce plaster of paris, the raw material for which (gypsum) overlies the brine. They reckon this plant equal to a weekly production of 50 tons of salt and 12 tons of plaster of paris, each at a cost of about 45s. per ton.

How about "After the War"?

The conclusion of "The Bulletin" that "we don't need duties so much as a feeling that it is disgraceful to buy anything from outside our country" reminds me. Two years ago the Northcote (Vic.) branch of the P.L.L. was asked by a neighbouring branch to carry the following resolution: "That this branch pledges itself individually and collectively to buy nothing but Australian goods." The Northcote patriots gladly obliged amid applause. A fortnight later I had occasion to cadge some tobacco from the proud mover of the motion. He handed me a plug of English tobacco, a German-made knife and a box of Japanese matches. I noticed that he was smoking a French pipe, and, when I presently shouted, he strongly recommended me to try a brand of Danish lager he was very fond of.

The Weed.

Here on the Maranoa River there are many uses for tobacco. For earache a piece is chewed and pressed into the drum. The weed is invaluable as a means of barter with the aboriginals. For horses that are scouring, a fig of tobacco tied to the bit for a few hours is said to be a certain cure. The weed has been used even as a means of self-defence, and in that capacity is unexpected and disconcerting. A prolific inhabitant of the Balonne was an inveterate chewer. When embroiled in a scrap he would shape up and spar for an opening. Then his opponent's eye would get it. He invariably won. I've seen a rum cask at a pub (fallen to pieces in the heat) studded inside with figs of tobacco nailed to the staves. Apparently for flavouring. Tobacco is also used for smoking.

Australian Red Cross.

More elbow room has for many months been urgently needed by its army of helpers to cope with the steadily growing work of the Australian Red Cross Society, and it has long been evident that more spacious, compact and convenient headquarters in London must sooner or later be found.

The new premises have now been occupied at 36 Grosvenor Place, where carpenters, painters and electricians had not yet completed putting the finishing touches to the Society's new home.

The new premises of the Society, as is generally known, were formerly the London residence of Sir F. Newdigate, who is now the Governor of Tasmania. The building has the advantage of being comparatively speaking close to the headquarters of the A.I.F., and occupies an imposing and, in peace times, a much coveted situation, overlooking the grounds of Buckingham Palace.

It is admirably suited for the purpose to which it is now put. Its wide stately entrance hall has been converted into a general inquiry office, and the reception rooms adjoining it have been specially equipped for the general offices of the Society, and the Hospital Visiting and Distributing Department. Instead of being "cribbed, cabined and confined," as they were in their old quarters, they will in future have ample room at their disposal, which cannot but make for increased efficiency.

What were in happier times the servants' quarters in the basement have been taken over for storing and distributing newspapers and periodicals, which are regularly despatched to the sick and wounded Australian.

No one will welcome the change of premises more than Miss Deakin, the head of the Inquiry Department, and she is hopeful that more lady helpers will be encouraged to lend their assistance now that she has such infinitely improved accommodation for her staff. The large, lofty ball-room on the first floor, with its ante-room and drawing-room adjoining, pass into her possession. One of the latter has been set aside for use as an inquiry room for relatives and friends of soldiers, and will prove very useful.

No part of the work of the Society appeals to the outsider more strongly than that devoted to tracing and looking after the interests of prisoners, and it is satisfactory to know that this department is now worthily housed. What were formerly five bedrooms on the second floor and a further suite on the floor above have been equipped for Miss Chomley's army of assistants. Other rooms are reserved for the entertainments and other committee rooms.

THE NEXT STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

A Strike of Doctors, Dentists and Undertakers.

The doctors' Dilemma, or a diary of the next strike:—

Monday.—In consequence of the new tax on the incomes of professional men, the Amalgamated Society of Medicinemen (with which is affiliated the Federated Surgeons' Union) ceased work to-day. The decision was reached with dramatic suddenness. At 12 noon every doctor in Melbourne ceased operations, and a surgeon at one of the metropolitan hospitals, who was engaged in removing a young man's appendix, left his job half finished, saying that if 50 per cent. of his fee had to be forfeited it was no use doing more than 50 per cent. of his contract. The appendix was subsequently removed by a member of the Carters' and Furniture Removers' Association.

Tuesday.—The Dental Union (with which is affiliated the Bridgeworkers and Platelayers' Association) has downed

forceps in a sympathetic strike. From information painlessly extracted from one of the members, it is believed that a meeting was held to consider whether the union should stop teeth or stop work. As it was put to those present that unless they declared teeth "black," their comrades in Collins street would have every right to look on them as a complete false set, the majority in favour of stopping continuing instead of continuing stopping was overwhelmingly large.

Wednesday.—Surgery is being carried on at the hospital by "involuntary doctors" drawn from all classes of the community, including fret workers, slaughtermen, bone merchants, and stone-cutters.

Thursday.—The authorities report no lack of volunteer surgeons, the only difficulty being the provision of volunteer patients. The Invalids' Union (with

which is affiliated the Anti-Vivisectionists' Society) has downed bed clothes as a protest against being handled by "black labour."

Friday. A joint deputation from the Amalgamated Undertakers' Association and the Federated Monumental Masons' Union has waited on the Prime Minister, urging him to intervene in the doctors' strike on account of the unemployment caused to members of their organisation in consequence of the inaction of the profession.

Saturday.—The strike of the doctors is over. Although no official information is available, it is understood from a preliminary diagnosis that the medical profession intends meeting the new conditions by an "expensive amusement tax" supercharged on a pro rata (Latin pro "according to," rata "a patient") scale, on every prescription, consultation and operation.—"The Argus," Melbourne.

Australian Wheat Growers.

Less Wheat Acreage.

Millers, bakers, and members of the Wheat Board Advisory Committee gave evidence recently in Melbourne at the Inter-State Commission's inquiry into prices.

Mr. H. G. Darling, of John Darling and Sons, grain merchants and millers, and a member of the Advisory Committee, said that 4s. 9d. per bushel for wheat bought for the British Government was considered a fair price when fixed, as wheat was quoted lower in Europe than now.

There was every indication, he said, that the price of wheat abroad would remain high. Whether Australian farmers would get more for their wheat in consequence depended absolutely on the future freight situation or on whether our wheat deteriorated through keeping. The British Government was re-selling from Australian purchases to English millers at 82s. a quarter c.i.f. He did not think we could look forward to shipping great quantities of flour to Europe.

Mr. Arnold E. Richardson, agricultural superintendent of the Agricultural Department, Victoria, said that, notwithstanding appeals to continue wheat growing, there was a reduction this year of the acreage under wheat both in New South Wales and in Victoria. It appeared that after the producers responded to the first appeal as

represented in the great wheat stacks ready for export, the consumers wanted to retract from the bargain made with the growers.



After a ten mile walk Pte. Bluegreen endeavours to visit the only estaminet in the town.

(Drawn by A. Saville, A.I.F.)

Somewhere in Belgium.

Where children played upon the green,
And old men tottered on to rest,
War's broken instruments are seen
Along the solitary crest.
Where hardy labourers strove to dwell
In happiness that crowned their toil,
Cruel men have counterfeited Hell,
And left their imprints on the soil.

Here lies all scattered in the dust,
A broken crucifix that stood,
Before there spread desire and lust
Among the things that God made good.
Here lies the altar of the priest,
Who shepherded his lonely fold,
Where gathered once to Mass and feast,
Hearts that in ashes have grown cold.

But still the grey bird with his trill
Is singing in the splintered trees,
The brooklet creeps beneath the hill,
And busy are the humming bees.
Kind nature o'er the piteous sight,
Seems to be smiling fresh and fair,
Neglected flowers that seek the light
Are running riot everywhere.

With spiral song a heavenly bird
Is winging up into the blue,
The wild flowers bend, the grass is stirred
By winds before the hours of dew.
The jewel of twilight gleams and shows,
The skies are blood red in the west,
And maiden-like to calm repose,
Still nature softly sinks to rest.

Lance-Corporal R. J. GODFREY,
7th Field Ambulance, A.I.F.

Unfit Men Enlisted.

Camp "Casualties" as Pensioners.

A very serious and important problem which requires the immediate attention of the Government, states Melbourne "Age," has arisen in connection with the payment of military pensions. It has been ascertained that many of the men invalided home from overseas are suffering not from any illness which has developed as the result of the rigours of active service, but from the effects of long-standing ailments or disabilities which were overlooked or concealed at the time of their enrolment in the A.I.F. These men, in most cases, have never reached the firing line, but have become "casualties" while in camp in England or Egypt. The ordinary training which every soldier has to undergo before being sent to the front has proved too much for them, with the result that they have had to be returned to the Commonwealth without seeing a shot fired. The expense incurred in regard to each one of these men runs into hundreds of pounds. At the minimum it totals £200. But the expense does not end with the return of these men to Australia. Every incapacitated soldier is entitled to lay claim to a pension, and this privilege is extended to a man even should he have been in camp for only one week. In regard to one batch of about 100 returned soldiers recently examined for the purpose of assessing the extent of their incapacity, it is stated that over 80 per cent. had never been anywhere near the front, but had fallen sick in England, while num-

bers of them were suffering from long-standing ailments, which, had they been discovered on enlistment, would certainly have precluded their enrolment in the A.I.F. As these men were accepted for service they are just as much entitled to a pension under the regulations as men who have lost a limb in action. Furthermore, the authorities have decided that in such cases the amount of the pension which is granted, will depend not on the extent to which a man's condition has been aggravated by military service, but shall be assessed according to the total extent of his incapacity. The authorities thus accept responsibility for any mistakes which may be made by military doctors when examining men for service.

It is for this reason that such a high physical standard is insisted upon in regard to volunteers. There is, however, stated to be one weakness in the present system. A recruit offering for enlistment may intentionally conceal some ailment or disability which is not apparent to the examining doctor, and in this way secure enlistment. This is actually what is said to have happened in a good many instances. In the end the condition of the men has found them out, but not before they have cost the country a large sum of money and qualified as life pensioners upon the nation.

State Lotteries.

The Commonwealth Government has turned the glassy eye on a project for raising £500,000 in N. S. Wales for war purposes under a scheme by which the annual interest would be distributed among subscribers on the sweep principle—first, second and third prizes of considerable amount and various consolation prizes thrown in. Why? The scheme is practical. It would appeal strongly to

thousands of people with an odd pound or two to invest. It would achieve for national purposes part of the immense sum now frittered away in all the States at the ponies and on tickets in Tatt.'s and so on. It would promote saving where saving would be a virtue—and give a chance for a pound that cannot be bought with a war bond. Dread of the yell from the deacon and curate is apparently the reason for turning the scheme down. Yet a few State lotteries could take the place of a few race-courses, with great advantage to the public purse and morals.—"Sydney Bulletin."

Why Spinsters are Untaxed.

There is no truth in the rumour, so the Treasurer (Sir John Forrest) says, that spinsters are to be included in the scope of the bill providing for the special income tax for bachelor eligibles. In other words, spinsters are not to be driven by taxation into matrimony with eligible single young men who will not enlist. A heavily taxed bachelor and a young woman who learned that she had to contribute the price of two frocks to the Commonwealth Treasury annually might easily have come to the conclusion that marriages were not made in heaven but in the income-tax office. But now that spinsters are not to be taxed the bachelor will find it more difficult to find an affinity. Sir John, as Treasurer, will take a stern interest in him as representing so many pounds, shillings, and pence, and will frown on matrimony. It is understood that as soon as Sir John awakens in the morning he calls for the newspaper and takes a hurried glance down the marriage column.—"The Australasian."

[Would tend to save on the baby bonus too, but we doubt if there is much money in it after all.—"Anzac Bulletin."]

"Sane, Joyous and Healthy."—The Scotsman.

KANGAROOS IN KING'S LAND

By MARY MARLOWE.

The Original "KATE RUDD," of Steele Rudd's Famous Play "ON OUR SELECTION."

SECOND EDITION NOW READY - 6/-

SEND A COPY HOME TO MUM and DAD.

TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., London.

MEMBERS of the A.I.F.

May obtain Official Photos

APPEARING IN

Anzac Bulletin

At a cost of 1/- each, from

PUBLICITY DEPT.,

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.2.

The Melbourne Cup Winner.

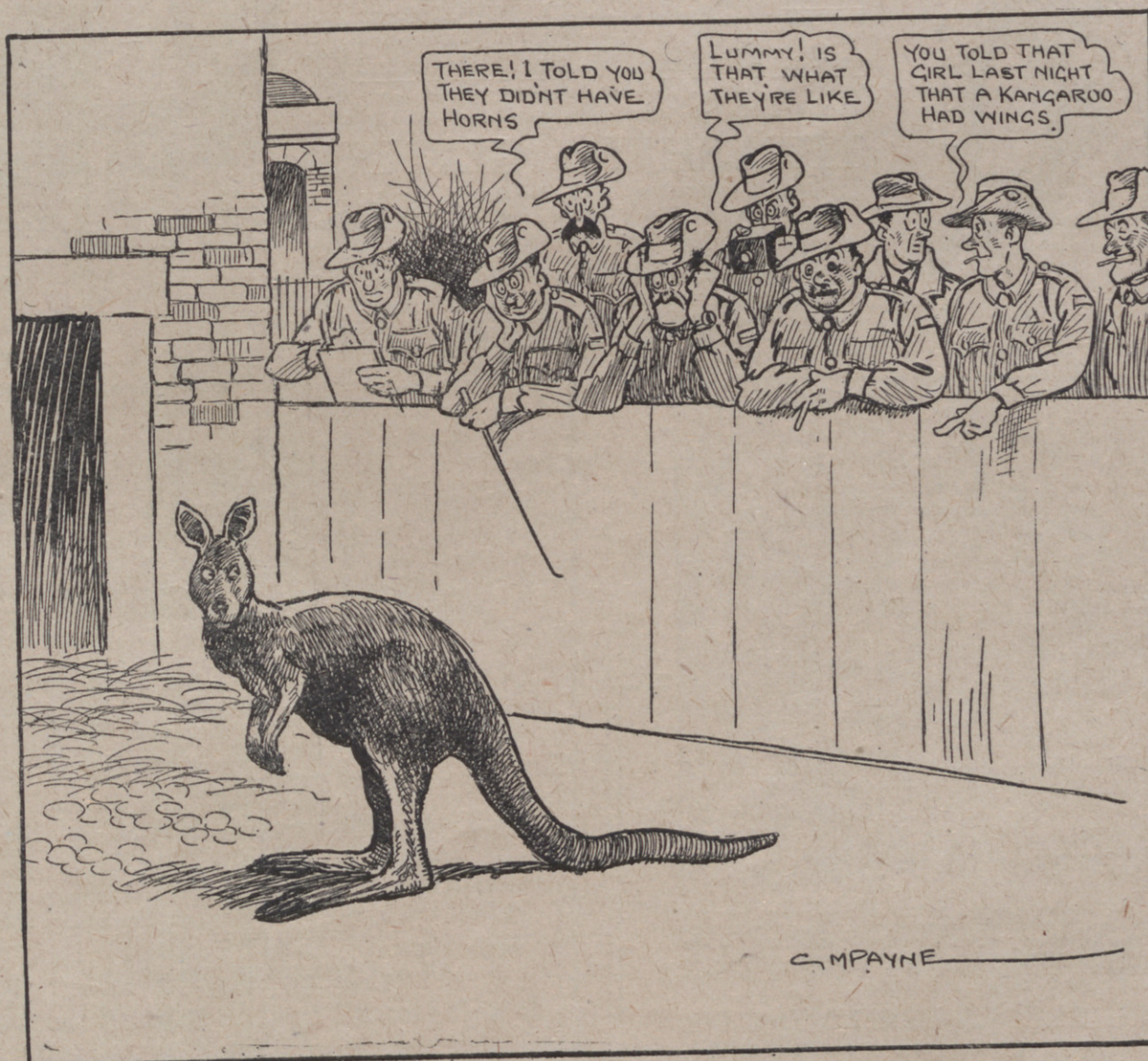
Westcourt, who accounted for this year's Melbourne Cup, was once branded as a "roarer" but if he is thick winded, then it cannot affect his staying ability. He has been an unlucky horse, as a two-year-old winning three of four small events at Sydney suburban meetings, but was only second in the biggest of the two-year-old races (sires Produce Stakes) to Cetigne. He only won once as a three-year old, but was second in the V.R.C. Derby, third in the A.J.C. Derby and second in the Clibborn Stakes, while Patrobas only just beat him in the 1915 Melbourne Cup.

He went wrong the following year and was put by and fired. In the autumn this year he showed no form and consequently was handicapped leniently. His second to Cagou in the Metropolitan Stakes prepared followers of racing for his Melbourne Cup success. He is owned by D. U. Seaton, of Waverley (N.S.W.) and is trained by Joe Burton.

Women Swindlers.

Somebody should make trouble hot for the heartless swindlers of women who have relatives at the Front. Clairvoyants and "mediums" put up the most cruel

sort of confidence trick in taking money for alleged communications with sons and husbands and sweethearts who have gone to France. Generally a grief-stricken client pays for messages from the spirit world; sometimes men alleged to be still living send messages of comfort which in at least two cases—in Brisbane—were denied by official intimations of death weeks before. When to the suspense of the lonely women in Australia is added the money spoliation by these almost-always foreign and sometimes colored charlatans, the case calls for a large, indignant policeman or a big brawny relative who refuses to hear explanations.



To Study the Kangaroo.

Owing to the many questions put by English girls to Australian soldiers concerning the kangaroo, large parties of our men daily visit the kangaroos at the London Zoo, in order to observe the habits of our marsupial.

KIT & COST



A PART from cut and fit, the great kit question is that of cost and worth. Now, with Thresher & Glenny, quality is the prime consideration. Bearing that in mind, judge whether kit at any cost is sounder economy . . .

HERE are SOME TYPICAL PRICES

FIELD SERVICE JACKETS

WHIPCORD, medium weight 84/-
& 105/-

SERGE. UNIVERSAL PATTERN 105/-

BARATHEA SLACKS

WHIPCORD 32/6
& 37/6

SERGE RIDING BREECHES 30/-

BEDFORD CORD 63/-

FIELD SERVICE CAP 15/6

BRITISH WARM

WATERPROOF FREIZE. 105/-
TRENCH COAT

The 'THRESHER,' i.e., the Original of all similar Coats (recommended by the W.O. in February, 1915) unlined. 94/6

The 'THRESHER,' lined 'Kamelcott' 126/-

SAM BROWNE BELT 27/6

The Book 'S' 'Guide to Expenditure on Kit and Equipment.' Free by Post

THRESHER & GLENNY



Established 1755. Inventors of the "THRESHER" War Coat

152 & 153 Strand
LONDON · W.C.

(Over the way from Australia House)



By Appointment to H.M. the King

By Appointment to H.M. the King



Every smart man uses

ANZORA HAIR CREAM



Anzora Cream contains neither oil nor grease, yet will master the most uncontrollable hair. Anzora Viola contains a little Anzora Oil of Violets. It is ideal for dry scalps. Anzora Cream and Anzora Viola are sold by high-class Chemists, Hairdressers, and Military Canteens, in 1/6 and 2/6 (double size) bottles.

The ANZORA PERFUMERY CO.

28, 32-34, Willesden Lane, London, N.W. 6.

ANZORA HAIR CREAM



Australian and New Zealand Hats, good quality, 6/6 each.

Australian and New Zealand Badges (Gaunt's) of every description, 1/9 and 2/6 a set.

SPECIAL.

Sam Browne Belts, best quality leather - - 30/-

Boots, tan calf, highest grade - - - - 35/-

Australian and N.Z. Buttons (Gaunt's), brass and oxidized, Infantry & Artillery, per Tunic Set 3/6

SPURS, KHAKI SHIRTS, HOSIERY, CANES, AND ALL MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

Simpson & Edwards' Winding Stockingette Puttees, 8/6

Colonial and British Military Medal Brooches, Ribbons, and Titles of every description.

POSTED FREE TO ALL PARTS.

TERMS CASH.

SIMPSON & EDWARDS, 98 Southampton Row, LONDON, W.C.1.

(Proprietor: David C. Edwards). (Under Bonnington Hotel.)
Tel.: Central 8038.

War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer the undermentioned rewards for gallantry and distinguished service in the field.

The acts of gallantry for which the decorations have been awarded will be announced as early as practicable:—

AWARDED A BAR TO THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Lt.-Col. Frederick William Toll, D.S.O., Inf. (D.S.O. gazetted 1st January, 1917).

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Maj. William Bannerman Craig, A.M.C.; Maj. William Allan Hales, A.M.C.; Maj. Harrie Bertie Leg, M.C., A.M.C.; Maj. Robert Maxwell McMaster, A.M.C.; Lt.-Col. Muir Purser, Inf.; Capt. Percival Thomas Roberts, Inf.; Lt. Joseph Lindley Seales, Inf.; Lt. Henry Ernest Slater, Inf.; Capt. John Charles Merriman Traill, M.C., Inf.

AWARDED A BAR TO THE MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. Harry Wilson Cuming, M.C., Inf. (M.C. gazetted 10th January, 1917); Capt. Joseph Walton Hopkins, M.C., Inf. (M.C. gazetted 27th October, 1917); Capt. Charles Herbert Leedman, M.C., A.M.C. (M.C. gazetted 18th July, 1917); Capt. John Edward Lloyd, M.C., Inf. (M.C. gazetted 18th July, 1917); Capt. Patrick Joseph Francis O'Shea, M.C., A.M.C. (M.C. gazetted 18th November, 1917); Capt. Frederick Sale, M.C., Inf. (M.C. gazetted 20th October, 1918); Capt. Edward Vivian Smythe, M.C., Inf. (M.C. gazetted 26th April, 1917); Capt. Vernon Earle Smythe, M.C., Inf. (M.C. gazetted 4th June, 1917); Capt. Ingles Peter Stewart, M.C., Inf. (M.C. gazetted 3rd June, 1918).

AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. Charles Ahrens, Inf.; Lt. Herbert Tringmar Allan, Inf.; Capt. Douglas Lewis Barlow, A.M.C.; Lt. Fritz Newton Basedow, M.G. Corps; Lt. Robert Kenneth Bazley, Inf.; Lt. Leslie Waldron Blake, Inf.; Lt. Frederick John Blenkarn, M.G. Corps; Lt. Cecil James Blomfield, Inf.; Sec.-Lt. John Mountstevens Bristow, Inf.; Capt. John Herald Balfour Brown, A.M.C.; Capt. William Harland Bunning, Inf.; Lt. Archibald Chesterman Chalmers, M.G. Corps; Lt. William Frederick Clark, Inf.; Capt. Frederick James Cotterell, Inf.; Capt. Arthur Curtis, A.M.C.; Capt. Edgar Alfred Davis, Inf.; Lt. Edward Erskine Dilworth, Engrs.; Sec.-Lt. John Clarkson Donohue, Pd. Arty.; Lt. Alban Charles Elliot, Inf.; Lt. William Thomas Gash, Inf.; Lt. Herbert Stanley Geldard, Inf.; Capt. William Norman Giblett, Inf.; Capt. Stuart Galloway Gibson, A.M.C.; Lt. George Harker, Inf.; Capt. James Edward Herbert, Inf.; Lt. Frank Hickson, Inf.; Capt. George Leslie Hinchliffe, Inf.; Capt. Charles Henry Holmes, M.G. Corps; Lt. Norman Langsford Jarvis, Pnr. Bn.; Capt. Charles Aubrey Johnson, Inf.; Lt. Rupert Grenville Knight, Eng.; Sec.-Lt. John Kohn, Inf.; Sec.-Lt. Percy Lay, Inf.; Sec.-Lt. Cyril Harrington Grier Loriard, Inf.; Lt. John Maher Lyons, Inf.; Lt. Donald William MacLachlan, Inf.; Lt. William Reginald Fairbairn Macrow, A.S.C.; Capt. Edgar Masters, Pd. Arty.; Lt. James Sylvester McHardie, Inf.; Lt. Roderick George McLeod, Fd. Arty.; Lt. Dodd Alfred Mehan, Inf.; Lt. Douglas George Phillips, Inf.; Capt. Norman Rutledge Plomley, Inf.; Lt. Alfred Leslie Poisson, Eng.; Lt. Harry Welton Quiney, A.S.C.; Capt. Stanley Arthur Raitton, A.M.C.; Capt. James Mansfield Reid, Engrs.; Capt. Harold Clifton Rodda, Inf.; Sec.-Lt. Lee Scott, Inf.; Capt. Ronald Dudley Southon, Inf.; Capt. Harold Burfield Taylor, Inf.; Lt. Alfred Douglas Temple, Inf.; Lt. Robert Thompson, Inf.; Capt. Walker Henderson Thomson, Inf.; Lt. Frank William Tickle, Inf.; Lt. George Tunnell, M.G. Corps; Lt. Percy Albert Waters, Inf.; Lt. George Turner Wensor, Fd. Art.; Capt. Eric William Beresford Woods, A.M.C.; Sec.-Lt. Frank Leopold Wright, M.G. Corps; 448, S.-M. Cyril Arnold Pryor, Inf.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award

of a Bar to the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers:

843, C.S.M. J. Burley, Bly. Oper. Div. (D.C.M. awarded S. Africa, 1900); 989, L.-Cpl. F. Horan, Infy (D.C.M. gazetted 3rd June, 1916).

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:

5026, Pte. S. J. Ainsworth, M.G. Corps; 1068, Cpl. L. W. Ashmore, Infy.; 5119, Pte. E. I. Barrett, Infy.; 4374, Sjt. T. L. Bowler, Infy.; 550, Sjt. H. A. Boys, Infy.; 123, Sjt. E. R. Bregenger, Infy.; 618, C.S.M. J. L. Brown, Infy.; 1919, Cpl. P. C. Callahan, Infy.; 1096, Cpl. A. W. Cavanagh, Infy.; 11, Sjt.-Maj. E. Clark, A.M.C.; 250, Spr. (T.-Sec.-Lt.) D. T. Curdie, Engrs.; 289, Pte. J. J. Doherty, M.G. Corps; 1933, Pte. F. M. Fitzpatrick, M.G. Corps; 594, C.S.M. F. J. Fleet, Infy.; 603, L.-Cpl. L. G. A. Good, Infy.; 378, Sjt. T. W. Gooda, Infy.; 3323, L.-Cpl. F. W. Goodland, Infy.; 858, Sjt. E. J. Gothard, Infy.; 408, Sjt. I. W. Gunn, Infy.; 55/2666, Pte. W. Haley, Infy.; 4131, Sjt. W. C. Harris, Infy.; 2965, Pte. A. P. Lilley, Infy.; 2850, L.-Cpl. J. W. McDonald, Infy.; 2347, Pte. J. C. McFarlane, Infy.; 473, C.S.M. J. B. McGowan, Infy.; 88, Cpl. C. J. Mitchell, Infy.; 1260, Sjt. W. H. O'Hara, Infy.; 942, L.-Cpl. W. E. Oliver, Infy.; 2674, C.S.M. G. Parker, Infy.; 6310, L.-Cpl. B. C. Pearce, Infy.; 3419, Sjt. L. M. Phillips, Infy.; 1760, Cpl. W. O. Rabey, Infy.; 5211, Pte. A. B. Roberts, Infy.; 976, Cpl. W. W. T. Robertson, Infy.; 2779, Sjt. W. D. Scorer, Infy.; 407, C.S.M. G. W. Seymour, Infy.; 5488, Pte. E. J. Smith, Infy.; 935, Sjt. S. Smith, Infy.; 3943, L.-Cpl. J. T. Swain, Infy.; 2427, Pte. J. Tehan, Infy.; 8026, Spr. W. C. D. Veale, Engrs.; 3973, L.-Cpl. A. L. Webber, Infy.; 537, Sjt. R. L. Weir, Infy.; 1201, Sjt. M. P. Willey, Infy.; 307, Sjt. C. H. Willis, Infy.

S. A. Register on Mr. T. Ryan.


Two smart speeches were made at the late fond farewell to Mr. Tommy Ryan, The Australian Financier, whose departure to Victoria leaves Adelaide poor indeed. Specimen 1, by Mr. Peake:—"We shall not be likely to forget the flashes of silence with which—at times—Mr. Ryan entertained us, and which helped to brighten the ordinary gravity and soberness of the surroundings. That "flashes of silence" in the circumstances, almost amounts to genius. A like tribute applies to the Crawford-Vaughanian utterance:—"We do not know where Mr. Ryan will emerge in Victoria—whether in the Federal or in the State arena. Like a whale, he is taking a dive into the unknown, and we do not know where he will spout again." But whales sometimes come up to blow

[Note: In our recent cabled news it will be found that Mr. Ryan was elected to the Victorian State Assembly for Essendon.]

The South Australian Agent General.

Says the "S. A. Register" of 8th Sept.: The Premier (Hon. A. H. Peake) was asked what was meant by his statement

in the Assembly that the Hon. E. Lucas, M.L.C., "has been designated as the next Agent-General?" "Designated by whom?" enquired the reporter. "Why, by the Government," said Mr. Peake, emphatically. Although Mr. Lucas's resignation of his seat in the Legislative Council has not yet been announced, the names of several possible candidates have already been mentioned. Among them is that of Mr. A. J. McLachlan, the well-known lawyer, who was during three years President of the Liberal Union, and who is understood to have consented to be nominated. The district committees have to consider the matter, but it is stated that they will not be likely unduly to press for direct local representation, in view of the fact that, with the only present legal member on active service, there would in the ordinary course be no lawyer in the Legislative Council.



Here's the Drink Boys!

At last the feeding, stimulating, right-flavoured drink for all brain and muscle workers.

Just try a half of 'O-T' straight or blended with Ale (especially Munition Ale), Whisky or Rum; in a few moments you will know you've got what you've long wanted.

O-T

The drink that stimulates and strengthens.

MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN BY LONDON 'O-T' LIMITED, Glasgow and London.

Repatriation of the A.I.F.

Training of the Fit.

It is important that the claims of the fit as well as those of the relatively unfit should not be passed over. The fit may comprise:—

- (1) Youths who were boys straight from school when they enlisted.
- (2) Young men who were apprentices when they joined the forces, and whose term of apprenticeship had still some time to run.
- (3) Men who, upon enlistment, had no regular occupation, or had learnt no trade.

The authorities possibly should do something for each class. There can be no doubt at all about their obligation to give some special training to the first two groups.

A scheme of training requires to be carefully organised. It cannot profitably be left to voluntary effort. These efforts should not be despised, as witness what is being done by the Prahran Red Cross Society referred to later. But upon whom should fall the duty. Upon the State or upon the Commonwealth? On principle, of course the Commonwealth is responsible for all repatriation effort, but in this case, seeing that education, technical and otherwise, is under the Constitution left to the State, though not necessarily exclusively, may not the best results be expected if the State machinery is used?

Expense of Training Scheme.

The repatriation board of trustees fully realises that a training scheme on an adequate scale will involve large expenditure, and that it may yet be necessary for the Commonwealth authority to make its own special arrangements; but the executive's recommendation points to the desirability of securing an agreement with the States to place all their existing facilities at disposal to be used in accordance with the desires of the Commonwealth authority.

As to tradeless youths, these must in some way or other be trained. It is not wise to allow any more of them than we can help to drift into blind-alley occupations. Arrangements will have to be made either to have these youths apprenticed, even though they are a few years beyond the normal age of apprenticeship, or they should be specially educated at the technical schools or elsewhere. The cost of this education or vocational training is a very proper charge upon the Repatriation Fund. Where the number of apprentices is restricted by law or by trades union rules the law should be amended or the

rules relaxed to meet such cases. Possibly the wages of the youths might be supplemented for a few years, so as to place them at no disadvantage as compared with those who shirked and so lost no time.

Reserve Employments.

While men are waiting to secure work through the Labour Bureau they should not be allowed to idle away their time at the expense of the country. The Government proposes to establish what is called reserve employment to meet this difficulty. Forestry has been suggested as one form that this reserve employment would take. Men would be set planting trees while waiting for a more congenial job. Mr. H. E. Winterbottom, of Adelaide, who has written some thoughtful notes upon this subject, has some pregnant remarks in this connection. He says: "Cheap sentiment which demands that a returned soldier shall be paid an equivalent to current rate of wages whether he works for it or not must be discouraged. It is essentially wrong. The basis of assistance must be something less than the remuneration offered in civil employment, otherwise the men will be encouraged to look to the special provision in preference to seeking employment. A system of assistance based upon bare need is in itself an automatic safeguard against imposition, and, on the other hand, protects the man against the tendency to depend upon others. It were far better in the interest of the men themselves that nothing were attempted than that a system of assistance should be introduced which will tend to weaken their independence and produce a class of mendicants and loafers."

The Case of Apprentices.

As to apprentices whose apprenticeship has been broken, Senator Millen pledges the Government not only to provide facilities for such men to complete their tuition, but also that the country should accept the responsibility of supplementing their wages to enable them to do so.

Employers, the Minister rightly points out, could not be expected indefinitely to pay, say, £3 10s. to a man who was only earning £2 10s. Yet such a man if disabled might possibly be in receipt of a pension of £1 per week. He could not possibly live upon that pension, and he could earn sufficient so to supplement that pension as to obtain a livelihood. Apart from the money aspect of the matter it

would be an injury to the man himself to condemn him to such idleness, while such idleness would involve an economic loss to the community. The Minister proposes to confer with the industrial unions and with employers with a view to arriving at an understanding as to the employment of such men.

Unskilled Workers.

Now let us consider the position of those falling within Class III.; that is, those who were either unskilled workers when they enlisted or who for some reason or other were out of work through being misfits, through having in youth followed a blind-alley occupation, or from some other cause. In the first instance, these should be found some work to do. Their names should be registered on the books of the Labour Bureau, and till work is found they should receive assistance from the fund. Whether something more could not be done for men in this predicament is for after consideration. They cannot claim to have been prejudiced, and if the country can stand it they might be re-educated, as a reward for their patriotism. It would pay the country to do so in many cases, though perhaps not in all. Much depends upon the age of the man, and his adaptability.

The Prahran Scheme.

The Prahran branch of the Red Cross Society has inaugurated a scheme for the training of returned soldiers which has possibilities before it, and should produce excellent results.

Until recently the Prahran branch (men's section) has been sending supplies to Europe, but owing to the limitations of shipping space only bare necessities are now forwarded. Following upon a notification to this effect, it was decided to amend the scheme with the idea of directly assisting returned soldiers. The idea is, with the plant at their disposal, to instruct six or eight men in cabinet-making. They would have the advantage of expert teachers, and their labours would be added to by a large number of voluntary workers. The proceeds of their industry would go towards the support of the men undergoing training. The hon. organiser (Mr. G. Leeder) believes that the scheme will be returning an income within three months. The soldiers are to be paid the union rate of wages while they are learning the trade, and will work 48 hours a week. A good workshop will be established. It is part of the functions of the State War Council to provide furniture for necessitous returned soldiers, and it has promised to purchase the output of the factory at a price agreed upon. In order to secure economy and greater efficiency each article will be made to a uniform standard.

("Sydney Morning Herald.")

GAMAGES

Have in Stock for Immediate delivery a supply of the
"Pocket Primus Stove"

(WICKLESS).



The Soldier in France with a Pocket Primus, is the envy of all the rest.

The Pocket Primus, complete in tin case—including spirit tin, wind shield and nipple cleaner—with instructions for use. Perfectly safe in the Trenches. Will cook anything, and can easily be carried in the haversack or pocket.

Price **25/-** Post Free.
 Insured 9d. extra.

The Primus is sold only to soldiers and sailors or Gamages will send Post Free, to H.M. Forces in any part of the World.

SEND FOR NEW MILITARY CATALOGUE POST FREE.

SEND YOUR ORDERS NOW BEFORE NEW STOCK IS EXHAUSTED.

HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C. 1. Telephone: 2700 Holborn.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

HEAD OFFICE



SYDNEY

JAMES KELL,
Deputy Governor.

Guaranteed by the
 Australian Commonwealth Government.

DENISON MILLER,
Governor.

BRANCHES

IN
 The Principal Cities and Towns of Australia

AND AT
 36-41 New Broad Street, E.C. } LONDON.
 Australia House, Strand, W.C. }

Agents and Correspondents throughout the World.
 Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted.

BANKERS TO:

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia
 The Government of South Australia
 The Government of Tasmania.

A Branch has been opened at TIDWORTH BARRACKS, HANTS, for the convenience of members of the A.I.F.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Branches in the Chief Centres and
 2,700 Agencies at Post Offices throughout Australia.

On 31st June, 1917.

350,344 Savings Bank depositors had balances	£12,442,847
General Bank Balances	36,341,502
Other Items	1,718,813

£50,503,162



Head Office:
 Sydney, New South Wales.

LONDON BRANCHES: 36-41 NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.2.
 AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.

C. A. B. CAMPION, Manager.



It fills itself

THE
STANDARD
ALL-BRITISH
FOUNTAIN
PEN

Onoto Self-filling
Safety Pen from 12/6

Onoto-Valveless Pen
for those who do not require a
Self-filling or Safety Pen
from 10/6

*The Onoto Pen is a British
Invention, produced by a British
Company with British Capital.
It stands alone as the one really
satisfactory Self-filling Safety
Pen. It can be filled by means
of liquid ink or ink pellets.*

Onoto
Self-filling
Safety **Pen**

Military
Size,
Solid Gold,
£5 5s. 0d.

THE Onoto fills itself from any ink supply and cleans itself in filling. It is the most satisfactory type of self-filling Fountain Pen yet made and is incomparably more useful than a "squirt-filled" pen. The Onoto is the only Self-filling Pen that can also be filled by the use of Ink Pellets.

Send your soldier friend an Onoto Self-filling Safety Pen. It never leaks. It is the simplest Pen to fill, and the simplest Pen to use.

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO., LTD., BUNHILL ROW, E.C.