

# Anzac Bulletin

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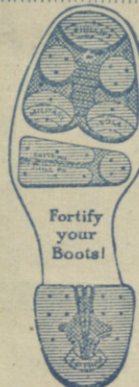
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Edited by H. C. SMART.

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An Australian's Billet in France.

Australian Official Photograph.

# CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

## Commonwealth Pensions.

Melbourne, 4th September.

A statement has been made by the Federal Treasurer that the pensions liability is almost six millions annually. War pensions are now almost two millions, and it is estimated that they will be three millions by the end of the financial year; old age pensions are three millions and a half; maternity bonuses absorb six hundred thousand pounds.

## Heavy Rains in N.S.W. and Victoria.

Melbourne, 4th September.

Further abnormal rains have fallen in the north-east of Victoria. The river at Mildura is six feet above flood level. Many of the rivers of the north-east system are above flood levels. Splendid rains have fallen in the southern half of New South Wales.

## Day of National Prayer.

Melbourne, 4th September.

Yesterday was observed as a day of National Prayer. Impressive religious ceremonies were held. At Melbourne Town Hall over 10,000 persons, including leading citizens, attended between 10 o'clock and 6.

## Queensland Revenue Returns.

Brisbane, 4th September.

The Queensland Treasury returns for August show that the revenue amounted to £503,000, as compared with £540,000 in August last year. There was a decrease of £38,000 in the yield from railways. The expenditure amounted to £443,000, as compared with £457,000 in August 1916. There was a decrease in railway expenditure of £12,000. The excess of revenue over expenditure was £284,000 for the past two months, as compared with £253,000 for the two corresponding months of last year.

## Returned Soldiers and Land Settlement.

Melbourne, 5th September.

The Victorian Legislative Assembly has deleted from the Soldiers' Settlement Bill the clause requiring that soldiers should reside on land granted to them.

[In the ordinary Closer Settlement legislation of Victoria provisions occur, designed to prevent speculation in land values and the aggregation of large estates,

which make residence by the owner or his approved representative compulsory. The Act provides that the grantee of the land may, after a fixed time and performance of certain conditions, sell the land, but this condition of residence is still attached to it, and in consequence it has been described as "a blot on his title." The message above indicates that a different rule as to residence may apply in Victoria in the re-settlement scheme for soldiers.]

## Sentences on I.W.W. Workers.

Sydney, 4th September.

The 34 members of the I.W.W. arrested at Broken Hill were convicted of being members of an unlawful association and each sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

## A Disorderly Procession.

Melbourne, 5th September.

Adela Pankhurst has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for leading a disorderly procession in the Melbourne streets. Jenny Bains and Alice Suter, her accomplices, received sentences of six months each.

## Fires Destroy Sugar Cane.

Brisbane, 5th September.

Fires at Childers, Queensland, have destroyed 4,000 tons of sugar-cane crops.

## Artificial-Limb Expert Arrives.

Melbourne, 5th September.

C. A. Auger, an American expert, has arrived at the Government's invitation to consult with them regarding the factory for manufacturing artificial limbs which the Government is establishing.

## I.W.W. Sentences.

Sydney, 5th September.

Six more men alleged to be members of the I.W.W. have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Sydney.

## Scene in Federal Parliament.

Melbourne, 6th September.

The War Profits Tax has passed the House of Representatives after a stormy debate, in the course of which one member was suspended and one ejected.

## Forecast of the Wheat Harvest.

Melbourne, 6th September.

An early forecast places the yield of the Australian wheat harvest at

135,000,000 bushels. Arrangements have been made to have an ample supply of cornsacks ready.

## Oil Production Encouraged.

The Federal Cabinet has decided to encourage the production of oil, offering for four years a bounty of 2½ per gallon for oil produced locally. The bounty of 10 per cent. for locally mined rock-phosphate has been extended for a further term.

## A Drastic Bill in Queensland.

Brisbane, 6th September.

The Queensland Assembly has passed an amending Cane Prices Bill, providing that if a mill fails to take delivery or to crush cane the Government may work the mill, and that the mill owner shall recoup the Government for any loss in working.

## Valuation of Resumed Estates.

Melbourne, 6th September.

The Victorian Assembly has inserted a clause in the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Bill providing for valuing estates resumed on the basis of taxation returns. This principle has not been incorporated in any previous Act.

## No Maize Pool Possible.

Melbourne, 6th September.

Mr. Hughes, replying to a deputation of farmers, said that it was impracticable to form a maize pool or to prohibit the importation of rice with a view to enforcing starchmaking from maize.

## The Sportsmen's Thousand.

Melbourne, 6th September.

Recruits for the Sportsmen's Thousand now number 650.

## Friendly Union of Soldiers' Wives.

Melbourne, 6th September.

Lady Helen Ferguson presided at the second annual meeting of the Council of the Friendly Union of Soldiers' Wives at Federal Government House. The report stated that hundreds of cases of anxiety among soldiers' wives had been helped by the Union, whose membership now numbers 1,000. The visiting committee rendered signal service by reporting and alleviating cases of distress and misfortune, and the secretaries answered 882 inquiries.

**The Australian Red Cross.**

Melbourne, 6th September.

The Central Council of the Australian Red Cross Society has approved the Commissioners' request for a reserve of £25,000, and an increase in the monthly remittance to £12,000 to enable them to meet the growing expenditure on prisoners of war. It was decided to send 25,000 Christmas boxes to Australian soldiers in hospital, decorated with Australian native flowers, the contents to include pipe, tobacco, chocolate, sweets, and a Christmas card.

A further contribution of £100 was voted to the Army Nurses' Club at Bombay, in recognition of hospitality shown to Australian nurses, also £100 was remitted to Mesopotamia for the benefit of Australian medical units.

**Employment of Returned Soldiers.**

Melbourne, 6th September.

Mr. Millen, replying to a deputation of Federal and State members asking for the establishment of national industries in provincial centres for the employment of returned soldiers, said he was not disposed to use the returned soldier for experimental purposes, nor to endeavour to run co-operatively industries which had proved commercial failures under private enterprise. He would let healthy men who had not gone to the war try this, reserving something better for the soldiers. He was against diverting the activities of men to fresh channels, believing that the great majority would rapidly return to their former occupations. He viewed with horror the idea of soldiers being employed entirely in special factories.

**The Repatriation Scheme.**

Melbourne, 6th September.

Mr. Millen yesterday attended the Conference of the Returned Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia, which is considering the repatriation proposals of the Commonwealth Government. He explained the scheme to the Conference, which decided to assist to make the measure effective.

**Australian War Finance.**

Melbourne, 7th September.

Sir John Forrest has introduced a Bill in the House of Representatives authorising the raising of £80,000,000 for war purposes. He explained that £82,000,000 had already been raised out of the authorised £88,000,000, leaving £6,000,000 yet to be raised under the Act already passed.

War expenditure to June next is estimated at £214,880,672, less £2,139,164 for the sinking fund. War expenditure

from loans is estimated at £189,045,757; the balance would be from revenue. Included in the total is £26,000,000, a portion of the sum due to the British Government for maintenance and munitions for the Australian troops at the front. The total loans to be raised this financial year are £64,065,922. It is proposed to issue immediately a prospectus for a war loan of £20,000,000, maturing in 1927, on conditions similar to those of past loans, with interest at 4½ per cent, free from Federal and State income-tax. The Treasurer added that the war-savings certificates scheme was working satisfactorily. Already £2,000,000 had been raised.

**Across Australia by Rail.**

Sydney, 6th September.

Only 36 miles of the trans-continental railway still remain to be constructed. Mr. Watt, Minister of Railways, expects that it will be completed early in October. It is intended to run luxurious fast trains provided with bathrooms, and it is anticipated that mail steamers may decide not to come past Fremantle.

**Officers Position Reviewed.**

Melbourne, 7th September.

It is officially stated that it is intended to review the position of military officers whose reasons for not volunteering are considered insufficient. Officers whose reasons are considered bad have already been deprived of their commissions.

**Amendment of Repatriation Bill.**

Melbourne, 7th September.

The Federal Government has decided to amend the Repatriation Bill by including Australians who served in any Imperial Dominion's Force in the present war, and also by including the widows of deceased Australian soldiers, not otherwise provided for, to whom the Commission considers that benefits should be granted by reason of special circumstances.

**Pacifist Fined.**

Melbourne, 7th September.

Jennie Baines, a pacifist, was fined £10, or three months, for assaulting a woman attending a meeting of the One-Woman One-Recruit League. The defendant denied the charge and refused to pay the fine.

**Trans-Australian Railway.**

Melbourne, 7th September.

It is expected that the opening of the Trans-Australian Railway will take place in November.

**Australian Butter for Export.**

Melbourne, 8th September.

It is estimated that Australia will have 12,400 tons of butter for export between September and March.

**Arrest of I.W.W. Members.**

Sydney, 8th September.

Members of the I.W.W. disturbed a recruiting meeting at Sydney, singing their hymns. The police came from ambush and made nine arrests.



An old German "Pill Box" shelter, showing machine-gun emplacement. Note the steel in its concrete construction.

Australian Official Photograph.

## CABLE NEWS—Continued.

**Queensland Council Referendum.**

Melbourne, 7th September.

The High Court declared the referendum on the abolition of the Queensland Legislative Council legal, and has reversed the decision of the Queensland Supreme Court.

**Comforts for Prisoners of War.**

Melbourne, 7th September.

The Patriotic League, Melbourne, has decided to apportion £5,000 for the purchase of milk-foods, fruits, sweets, biscuits, and tommy-cookers for Australian prisoners of war in Germany.

**Western Australian Finance.**

Perth, 8th September.

The Premier of Western Australia, in a policy speech, said that £100,000 would be set apart towards encouraging the dairying, jam and fruit industries; butter factories would be subsidised pound for pound. There would be a wages tax on bachelors receiving over £100 and on married men receiving over £150, beginning at twopence in the pound and rising to 2s.

**Recruits and Furlough Scheme.**

Melbourne, 8th September.

Mr. Pearce, replying to Mr. Newlands on a question in the Senate, said that he much regretted that recruits were not coming forward in sufficient numbers to enable the scheme to allow the First Division to visit their relatives during the European winter to be carried out.

**Decision re an Enemy Ship.**

Sydney, 7th September.

In New South Wales the Chief Justice, Sir W. P. Cullen, has dismissed the Crown's motion seeking confiscation of the Hungarian-owned ship "Turul," holding that the master was under force majeure when war was declared, and was therefore unable to leave port at the end of the period of grace.

**A Comradeship Resolution.**

Melbourne, 8th September.

The Federal Council of the Returned Soldiers' Imperial League, in Melbourne, has passed a resolution that fraternal greetings be sent to the Great War veterans of Canada, expressing the hope that the comradeship formed on the battlefield may be continued.

**Sir Robert Anderson Retires.**

Melbourne, 10th September.

Sir Robert Anderson has retired from military duties with the honorary rank

**Mr. Millen on Repatriation of Australian Soldiers.**

Melbourne, 10th September.

Senator Millen, speaking on repatriation, said that till it was clearly defined what was meant by repatriation there would be divisions of thought and effort. He regretted the impression that it meant a scattering of gifts. That obligation would be met by war bonuses. There was a higher duty. There were three main phases of the scheme.

First, repatriation meant looking after the dependents of the fallen; secondly, looking after those suffering from effects of wounds or illness; thirdly, the re-establishment in civil life of all who were capable of being so placed.

There was a tendency to sectional effort, as if the only object were to put a man into trade or on to the land. Neither of these nor any other enterprise should be used on any account, except to help the soldier, and on no account was a soldier to be used in his own district, or otherwise than to help him. (Cheers.)

The men to be dealt with were of two classes—the injured and uninjured.

There were some innovations in the scheme. There would be homes and hospitals, not of an institutional order,

of Brigadier-General. The Government has expressed their thanks to him and appreciation of his services.

**The Christmas Parcel Post.**

Melbourne, 10th September.

The Hon. William Webster, Postmaster-General, states that as steamer space is limited, it is likely that the Christmas parcel post to soldiers will be severely curtailed. He advises relatives and friends to send money to the Australian Comforts Fund, with a request that a box be forwarded from London.

**GENERAL CABLES.**

Mr. Percy Writton, collector of Customs, Melbourne, has been appointed to act as Chief Prices Commissioner for Australia.

The Italian Consul is calling up Italian reservists with a view to their repatriation.

A fire has destroyed the American four-masted timber-laden schooner at Adelaide. Many of the firemen were incapacitated by smoke fumes.

M. Van Engelen, the Dutch Consul, has enlisted in the Australian Forces.

but on the cottage system. While for those who had contracted tubercular complaints, there would be sanatoria. Men would go to these on only one, and a very definite footing, as soldiers who had won the right to such provision. (Cheers.)

He was negotiating for a system by which returned soldiers would be able to obtain medical relief in any hospital in Australia. In other countries it had been found that vocational training was sound help towards the recovery of men broken in the war who had become morbid or introspective, and had to be lifted out of themselves and restored to hope and vigour.

He was endeavouring to have a registration made in England or on hospital ships of the wishes of returning men as to their civil life on discharge, and the Repatriation Office would be prepared with definite help on their arrival. He wanted such public spirit that an employer who did not give preference to returned soldiers would be punished by the expression of that spirit.

He urged the necessity of private and co-operative interest and support of the scheme in every district.

The Federal Government is offering a bounty of 2½d. per gallon on oil produced in Australia during the next four years.

The Victorian Government has given a luncheon in honour of Professor Kennedy, the United States Commercial Attache.

The s.s. "Morida," which was beached while on fire in Sydney Harbour, has now been refloated.

The Federal Parliament has repealed the Daylight Saving Bill on the voices.

The Victorian Royal Agricultural Show has received competitive entries exceeding last year's entries by nine hundred.

In spite of the contraction in shipping, the Australian trade returns for 1915-16 show importations amounting to \$7,000,000 (£1,400,000) worth of Canadian produce and manufactured goods.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has received information from Sydney that a loyal service bureau for women has been established there in connection with strikes, and that 3,000 women are already prepared to support the Government with voluntary labour.

## Repatriation of the A.I.F.

### The Principles Involved.

No more important problem faces Australians to-day, apart from the actual winning the war, than how best to deal with our returned soldiers after their military career is ended. It is easier to convert ploughshares into swords than swords into ploughshares. That has ever been so. But never before has the problem been so vast. When wars were fought by professional soldiers there was scarcely a problem at all. Now that every eligible fit man is expected to take his place in the firing line, and it is regarded as a disgrace to hold back, the difficulties of the problem are correspondingly intensified. But they must be faced, not only by the Government, but also by that portion of the community who can think. The men who have gone to the front were promised that when they returned, apart from the accidents of war, they would not find that they had been prejudiced by their going; that such of them as wanted to settle on the land would have land found them; that those who wanted jobs would have employment given them; and in general that those who remained would not be allowed to benefit by their shirking. It was clear that all this would require money, and the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, promised that at least 32 millions sterling should be found by way of taxation or loan to admit of these promises being honoured. Men are already returning—most of them men who, while unfit for further fighting, must still earn their living. They are not satisfied with what is being done, and it is symptomatic of their complaint that soldier candidates are forthcoming in Tasmania and in England on the single ticket of "justice for the soldiers." If it is considered undesirable that a militarist party should be created, then the sooner the administration of the repatriation scheme is placed on a sound footing the better.

### Points for Consideration.

Two points call for immediate consideration. (1) Do the returned soldiers expect too much? (2) Has the Government promised more than it can perform? Probably both questions should be answered by a qualified affirmative. The vague, yet grandiloquent, phrases of the politician were in all probability thought to have more in them than they really contained. Nor were these expectations altogether without sounder basis than the frothy utterance of those whose business it is rather to

talk than to act. The statute under which the board of trustees that at present administers the Repatriation Fund operates empowers that body to make advances up to £500 per man against the security of improvements made on land provided by the various State Governments. And this State has already embarked upon a policy of wholesale resumption of suitable estates, and has so far acquired land equivalent to 700 farms, at a cost of about three-quarters of a million sterling, payable in short-dated bonds, equivalent to a cost of £1,000 per farm.

### Questions of Finance.

Now, these facts give some idea of what is involved if repatriation be carried out throughout the Commonwealth on present lines. Imagine a returned soldier lucky enough to secure one of these thousand-pound farms, and afterwards securing the maximum advance from the repatriation trustees. He would then have involved the two Governments in a total expenditure of at least £1,500. All it is necessary to do is to allow the imagination further scope, and assume that each of the 400,000 returned soldiers, for there will in all probability be at least that number before the war is over, wished to settle on the land on these terms. To carry out such a stupendous operation would involve an aggregate expenditure of no less than £600,000,000. Of course, it will be immediately urged that the hypothesis is obviously an unsound one, and that not more than one in ten of the returned men will even wish to settle on the land. Even were this so, the reduced scheme would still cost £60,000,000. But suppose that only 40,000 of the returned men wished to go on the land, what of the remaining 360,000? Is it likely that they would see any particular reason why they should have less generous treatment meted out to them? One could easily imagine a returned man saying: "If the Government can spend £1,500 on Private Hayseed because he happens to be a farmer, why should it not spend a like sum on me, though I am only a miner." Or would Private Scrivener think that he had been fairly treated if he were expected to go back to his clerkship while the aforesaid Private Hayseed had been treated to so large an advance? From this it can be seen that there will be difficulties of finance, as well as difficulties of quite another kind.

### Duties to the Taxpayer.

Then there are problems equally vexatious. The Government has duties to the taxpayer as well as to the returned soldiers. If the soldiers are to be treated reasonably generously, then the burden upon the taxpayer is to be heavy indeed. It therefore clearly behoves the Government to see that whatever money is extracted out of the pockets of the taxpayer is judiciously spent. If gifts are to be made, then it should see that the gift really benefits the receiver, and is not merely so much money thrown into the sea. If loans are to be granted, then it rests with the Government to see that they are really loans, and do not degenerate into gifts; and further, that the loans are so made that they benefit the grantee, and place him in a position not only to pay off his indebtedness in due course, but to put him on a sound footing. Much of the money that has so far been spent will probably fail to answer either test.

One might say without considering the matter very deeply that as soon as a man enlists and so places his life at the service of his country, he is entitled to all the privileges that attach to the position, as he is also subject to all the dangers and discomforts. And whether he ever gets to the firing line is immaterial. But that would be jumping at conclusions. This war is a great test of fitness. Age is certainly detrimental to fitness. A man understates his age on enlistment, passes the doctors, goes to the front, gets into the hospital before he fires a shot, is then sent home, having cost the Government, say, £400, all waste, besides choking the machine. Is he entitled to any of the benefits of a repatriation fund? Had he told the truth he would have been rejected on enlistment, the country would have saved £400, and the army organisation would have been more perfect through his absence. On the other hand, men were present at the famous landing at Gallipoli who were over age. Then, again, what about the man who certainly told a "white lie" about his age, the recruiting sergeant winking the other eye, while the doctor held his peace? Was this not official recognition and acceptance of the deception? A man who returned the other day admitted, incredible as it may seem, that his age was three score and ten, though he looked younger. In the early days of the war impersonation was easy. Now it is difficult.

(From "Sydney Morning Herald.")

Applications for war pensions by soldiers and dependants are steadily increasing. The net annual liability is now £329,390.

# GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



Mr. George Mason Allard, public accountant, of Sydney, has been appointed as a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the conditions and administration of the Civil Service of New South Wales.

## Proposal for Abolition of State Parliaments.

At the annual conference of the Victorian Political Labour Council, a motion was carried for the abolition of State Parliaments.

## New Buildings in Sydney.

According to a return submitted to the Water and Sewerage Board of properties erected and assessed during the year ended 30th June last, the number of new buildings in the city of Sydney and suburbs is given as 5,916, as against 7,357 for last year. The costs of erection were £4,014,527, as against £5,152,920 last year.

## The Vision of Blacks.

Lecturing in Melbourne on the human brain, recently, Professor Berry explained that certain portions of the brain controlled certain functions, and he instanced the marked development in the aboriginal of the sight portion of the brain as compared with that of a civilised being, thus accounting for the ability of the aboriginal to see tracks where a white man could not.

## A Remarkable Fatality.

A Victorian soldier, Spr. D. O'Brien (No. 1768), while leaning out of the porthole of a steamer at Fremantle, on June 29th, was killed by a steel hawser, which suddenly tautened on account of the action of tide, and caught him around the neck, almost decapitating him. Deceased was talking to some lady friends at the time.

## Death Sentence Commuted.

The death penalty passed on Clarence Victor Sefton for child murder in Melbourne, was commuted to imprisonment for the term of his natural life with hard labour. A condition of the commutation is that he shall not benefit by the regulations which provide for the remission of a sentence in certain circumstances.

## Queensland Wheat Crop.

The Queensland wheat crops, according to reports received by the Department of Agriculture, are far from satisfactory. It seems almost certain that

to a large extent the crop will be a failure. On land that had been fallowed in the early part of the season the crop has stood in the dry weather considerably better than in places that had not been so cultivated, but more rain is urgently needed, even under the most favourable conditions.

## "Australians in Action."

Senator Millen anticipates that several thousand pounds will be returned to the Australian Repatriation Fund as a result of the exhibition throughout Australia of the "Australia in Action" films, purchased by the Commonwealth Government as being the only pictorial record of the activities of our troops and the tanks at Pozieres. "The pictures are actual war scenes taken by the authority of the Imperial Government," said Mr. Millen, "and every Australian will be stirred by the reproduction of the heroic deeds in which Australia's sons have played such a splendid part. Every one who sees them will have the added satisfaction of knowing that he or she will be contributing to the fund for the repatriation of our soldiers."

The Sydney season of the films commenced at the Town Hall on July 16th.

## Charge of Embezzlement.

At the City Court, on July 9th, Sydney Hudson, a former accountant employed by the Pianola Company Pty., Ltd., Melbourne, was charged with the larceny as a servant of £20 and £121 1s. respectively, and also with having embezzled £150, the property of his late employers. He was committed for trial, bail being fixed at £150 in each case. Accused was recently extradited from Honolulu, where he was arrested by Detective Brophy.

## Tasmanian Bye-Elections.

The final figures for the two vacancies in the Darwin State bye-election are as follow:—Pelton (Labour), 3,900; Brown (Liberal), 719; Pollard (Nationalist), 4655. Messrs. Pollard and Belton are elected. In the Bass election the second count was delayed through the "Kooemeela," with the Flinders Island ballot boxes aboard, being weatherbound.

## Queensland Parliament.

The third and final session of the Queensland Parliament was opened at noon on July 9th by the Governor. The policy of the Government was read, showing that its aim is to make the best possible provision for the heroes who had risked all in the cause of Empire. With respect to settling soldiers on the land, three large areas had so far been set aside for the purpose, comprising over 200,000 acres. "A popular initiative and referendum bill is to be reintroduced," the speech proceeds, "and in view of the result of the Legislative Council referendum the Government will take such steps as will prevent the Council from rejecting or materially altering measures which the selected representatives of the people had approved."

## Federal Labour Party.

The Federal Parliamentary Labour Party met on July 9th and appointed the following executive committee:—The Leader of the party (Mr. Tudor), Deputy-leader (Senator Gardiner), the Secretary (Mr. Catts), Senators M'Dougall, Needham and O'Keefe, and Messrs. M'Donald and Higgs.

The Federal Court has cancelled the preference-to-unionists clause of the Waterside Workmen's Association, and the State Arbitration Court of N.S.W. has cancelled the registration of the Trolley Draymen and Carters' Union, at the instance of the Master Carters' Association.

## Defence Expenditure.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) has announced that a commission of business men is to be appointed forthwith to advise upon the war and ordinary expenditure of both the Defence and Navy Departments.

Such a course has been strongly advised for some time. It was apparent that, with the large war commitments of both departments, far greater expert business knowledge was required than was available in the departments themselves. Contracts involving the expenditure of very large sums of money are alleged to have been placed without a proper check as far as prices were concerned. Then there have been serious complaints about delays in adjusting soldiers' accounts. A lack of supervision in controlling the supplies of naval stores is also stated to be the subject of much adverse criticism. All these matters will come within the scope of the commission's duties.



### Soldiers' Unclaimed Kits.

The Australian Imperial Force hold for the undermentioned dead soldiers effects which they are unable to deliver on account of insufficient address of next-of-kin. Inquiries should be addressed to the O.C., A.I.F. Kit Store, 110, Greyhound Road, Hammersmith, W. 6:—

Private unless otherwise stated:—57 Horne, W. L.; 1155 Morgan, G.; 1756 Goodwin, R.; 1805 Power, J.; 493 Heaton, C. R.; 2029 Thomas, J.; 554 Williams, C. L.; 1345 Hancock, J.; 900 Clarke, D.; 1827 Beattie, J. E.; 2378 Lightfoot L. D.; 629 Meehan, B.; 5067 McPherson, D.; 6136 Smith, R.; 250 L.-Cpl. Turner, A. W.; 1716 Pirie, R.; 2195a Piatt, W.; 432 Moir, A.; 3429 Corkery, P.; 221 Gnr. Collins, J.; 3702 Gnr. Williams, A. E.

### Selling Enemy Shares.

Action is to be taken shortly to put on the market hundreds of thousands of shares in Australian companies which were held by persons of enemy origin prior to the war, and were taken over by the Comptroller of Customs, in his capacity as Public Trustee under the Trading with the Enemy Act. The shares were vested in him as part of the Prime Minister's policy of removing all German influence from the share lists of Australian companies. They have been held by Mr. Mills for many months, and it has now been decided that they shall be disposed of in the open market very shortly. It is stated that the shares cover about 800 companies, and that they represent a value of many thousands of pounds. An effort will be made to effect the sale without reducing the value of the shares by undue precipitation. The money realised from the sale of the shares will be vested in the trustee until after the war.

### Attempts to Wreck a Train.

Information has come to hand of three deliberate attempts to derail the train on the Western line, New South Wales, on July 3rd. The sleeper was a heavy one, used to back up a drain, and could not be moved except by a strong person. Again, at about 6 o'clock, a sapling was placed across the line near Leura, near to the fettle's residence, delaying the train for some time. In each instance the obstacle was across the down line. This is the fourth attempt during the last two months.

### Returned Soldier Found Shot.

Robert John Thompson (41), a returned soldier, living in Cathedral Street, Sydney, was found lying dead in the washhouse of a house in Margaret Street, Petersham. He was



If Noah had been a German.

(From "The Bystander.")

bleeding from a bullet wound in the head, and beside him was a revolver containing four live and one discharged cartridges.

### Three Thousand Mice.

Excitement was caused at Alexandria, New South Wales, recently, when, on unloading a consignment of chaff received from the Forbes district, it was found to be infested with about three thousand mice. Auctioneers, buyers, and others, splendidly aided by a fox-terrier, soon killed most of the mice, and the damage was caused to about half a truck of chaff. Some people were incommoded, and even alarmed,

by the mice climbing on to their clothes, but it was a great day of triumph for the fox-terrier.

### A Message from the Sea.

Mr. J. Smith, manager for K. M. Smith, has received a message from one of his two sons on active service—Corpl. E. G. Smith—reading: "Leaving 31/10/16. Good-bye to all Queensland relatives and friends. Will write later on." It was thrown overboard from a transport at Sydney on 30/10/16, and was found in a bottle by Minnie M. Pope, of Bayswater Road, Darlinghurst, Sydney.

**SPORTING CABLES.****Billiards.**

Melbourne, 4th September.

F. Lindrum is now 8,041 and Gray 7,866. W. Lindrum beat Campbell by 35. When 9,000 was reached, it was decided to abandon the match and commence a new game, Campbell receiving 3,500 in 9,000. Lindrum is now 1,502 and Campbell 3,962.

Melbourne, 10th September.

Fred Lindrum, 16,000, has beaten Gray, who scored 15,793; and W. Lindrum, 9,002, beat Campbell, whose score was 7,219.

**Racing.****Injury to Jockeys.**

Melbourne, 4th September.

D. Fisher, a well known jockey, and C. Paton, an apprentice, were seriously injured in a pony race at Fitzroy, Melbourne, on Monday.

Melbourne, 10th September.

In the Chelmsford Stakes, Sydney, the placed horses were: Price 1, Viridis 2, Lingle 3, Cetigne 4. The winner started at 16 to 1. Biplane was favourite at 7 to 4.

The Tramway Handicap was won by Ardrossan, with Auberic 2 and Shril 3. The winner started at 25 to 1. Mehi King, at 3 to 1, was favourite.

Port Adelaide Guineas was won by Shako; Martino 2, Mareca 3. The tote dividend was £4 10s.

Azoic, the winner of the Welter Handicap at Adelaide, paid a £55 dividend.

**Victorian Football.**

Collingwood beat South Melbourne in the second semi-final by two goals. The winner now meets Fitzroy in the final.

**War Trophies Exhibition.**

A unique exhibition was opened to the public in the art gallery room of the Department of Public Instruction in Sydney, on July 9th, namely, a collection of war trophies which have been loaned by soldiers and soldiers' relatives to the Red Cross section of the France's Day Village Fair.

It is a remarkable collection, ranging from a canvas bag taken off the body of a Turkish sniper on Gallipoli to a complete outfit of one of the German sailors on the "Emden," which was sung by H.M.A.S. "Sydney." A large piece of one of the armour plates of the "Sydney" is among the collection,

showing the gaping hole torn in the Australian cruiser by a shell from the fast-flying German raider in that memorable engagement off Cocos Island. There are any number of medals and medallions, picked up on the battlefields of Egypt, Gallipoli, and France by members of the A.I.F.

A fine exhibit consists of a large number of articles taken from the body of the German commander of the first Zeppelin brought down in England, for which exploit Lieutenant Robinson was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Other articles include kits that belonged to German and Turkish soldiers, various kinds of steel and other helmets and poison-gas masks, pieces of shrapnel shell, exploded aeroplane bombs, rusted swords, bayonets, pistols, and other war trophies—even to the cat-o'-five tails used by German officers.

**Insurance of Married Men.**

An offer to insure the lives of the first 25 men who enlisted in Martin Place on the occasion of the great recruiting rally on Empire Day was made by Farmer and Company, Ltd. Twenty were accepted and passed as medically fit by the military authorities, and Farmer and Company instructed the A.M.P. Society to prepare the necessary policies. These have since been handed to the men without any conditions being imposed, the firm agreeing to pay the premiums on the amount assured, viz., £250, for the duration of the war. On the safe return of the men who participated in this offer they can either continue to pay the premiums themselves or take the surrender value of the policy in cash.

**Soldier Students.****Oxford Scholarships for the A.I.F.**

The Australian Commonwealth is considering a scheme which is likely to have far-reaching results for the future of Australia, says the "Times."

It is to give certain men who are returning to Australia, rendered unfit by active service, the option of going to Oxford to study for degrees, or take a course or series of courses in some branch of study, furlough without pay being granted for this purpose, before their return to their own country.

The men eligible for this concession must have graduated in a Colonial University, been interrupted in the course of their studies by enlistment, or at least have matriculated.

It is calculated that £150 to £200 will suffice for each student for a course of 12 months, and it is expected that scholarships to cover this sum will be

forthcoming from outside sources or from individuals interested in the scheme.

Already two Australian soldiers have been selected as the pioneer students, and are in residence at one of the colleges at Oxford. Hitherto most of the trained engineers and authorities in agricultural science in Australia have gone there from Great Britain, Italy, France, or America. The Commonwealth Government have lately departed from this system of immigrant experts, and where possible are giving such appointments to native-born Australians.

Men possessing the necessary qualifications are asked to communicate immediately with their adjutants.

**Postponed Execution.**

The postponed execution of Christian Benzing, convicted of the murder of a girl 11 years old, at Rockdale, on 12th January, took place recently in the Long Bay Penitentiary (Sydney). Death was instantaneous. The execution was to have taken place two days earlier, but was postponed a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for it. A deputation from the Labour Conference had waited on the Acting Premier (Mr. Fuller) late on the night of 13th June and stated that it was possible to obtain evidence that Benzing's conduct had been most strange since he returned from the war. Accordingly a temporary reprieve was granted, but the Ministry decided on June 15th that the death sentence should be carried out.

**Houses for Soldiers' Widows.**

The Minister of Industry (South Australia) stated that it was not generally known that the Repatriation Fund was assisting the widows of soldiers and returned soldiers to purchase land and houses. He advises that those who are contemplating such action and require financial help should in no instance enter into any further arrangement until they have made inquiries at the Registration Bureau for Returned Soldiers. The fund is working in conjunction with the State Bank, which already has dealt with 69 applications for homes, representing £18,232. Nine representing £1,375 have been withdrawn. Ten, equal to £2,223, are now under consideration, and the board of trustees has granted 50 loans to the amount of £14,750. The board has purchased land at Prospect, Unley, Knoxville, Fullarton Estate, Rosefield, Torrensville, Plympton, Norwood, and other suburbs. At Knoxville the board secured a block 230 ft. by 206 ft. at what is considered to be the reasonable sum of 18s. 6d. a foot.

**Après la Guerre.**

When we return to Civvie life—  
 (Let's hope it won't be long)  
 We shan't forget the risks we took  
 When on the "Continong."  
 And when we start a-telling  
 Of what we've all passed through,  
 We're sure to get our lingo mixed  
 With lots of "parley-voo."

When we get back as Civvies  
 What yarns we'll have to tell!  
 And every little girlie  
 We shall call a "mad'merselle."  
 For "Please" we shall say "Siv-vooo  
 play."

When sick we'll be "Malard";  
 We'll ask our best girl if "ser soir"  
 She'll go for "promenade."

Hotels and bars will be unknown,  
 "Estaminets" they'll be;  
 For "Bock" and "Cognac" we shall  
 ask,

"Alloy—toot sweet—Compree"??  
 Perhaps we may get "zig-a-zag,"  
 But never drunk, Oh! no!  
 "Merci—Bon swar," and if it rains  
 There'll be—"Bowcoo der low."

What goings-on there's sure to be,  
 That is—"Apray la guerre":  
 "Australie" will be all "on fête,"  
 And likewise "Angleterre."  
 We'll "monger" "oeufs," and  
 "pang" and "burre,"

And bowcoo pommes de terre,  
 Café o lay—at the Buffet  
 That's near "Cherman der fair."  
 We'll tell of Allymandes we've killed,  
 And what we used to do;  
 We'll tell our friends we're "tray  
 beeing,"  
 And "Common talley yoo."

I could go on for hours and hours,  
 But that's "no bonne" for me,  
 So now I think I'll say—"Na poo,"  
 It's eight o'clock—"Finnee."

VIVIAN BRAHMS,  
 2nd Batt., A.I.F.



**The Disappointed One:** The officer comes up an' says, "Which of you boys would like to have a night out of the trenches?" I steps forward; an' he says, smilin', "Well done, my boy, you will complete the wiring-party to-night."

(From "Sketch.")

**A Heroine.**

Let "The Bulletin" introduce an Anzac's sister to the whole mob. She was standing outside the Melbourne Town Hall lately, a rosy Gippsland girl, and heard Lieut. A. Steege, recruiting officer, make a speech. It wasn't much of a speech, but it was the first recruiting appeal she had ever heard. It went right home; and when it was over she walked up and said simply: "If the doctors want any skin or fresh blood to assist in operations on wounded soldiers they can take what I have. Do you think that would be any help?" Steege felt something sticking in his throat, but managed to say he would inquire.

**A Freak.**

"Another freak from the records of surgery. Some months ago at Orange East (N.S.W.) a man had his leg amputated. Last week a child was born to his wife—a fine youngster, but it had **only one leg!**"

In the days of German influence some time before the war, no scientific theory was more fashionable than Weissmann's ruling that "acquired characteristics" were not hereditary. Vainly did some folks object that it meant anything or nothing, according to the way in which the two words—"acquired" and "characteristic" were defined, and

vainly did Samuel Butler and G. B. Shaw, and others who like heaving bricks at dogmatists, impeach the alleged rule. If the above par from the "Sydney Bulletin" is true, it ought to knock the German scientist endways.

Mr. C. Alma Baker, organising secretary of the Australian Biplanes Fund, reports that Messrs. F. G. and A. H. Sargood have presented funds for a military biplane, to be called "Sargood Bros." It is intended for oversea service. These machines cost about £2,700 each.

## War Honours for the A.I.F.

### Distinguished Conduct Medal.

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

977 Dvr. (A-Sgt.) W. APPLEBY, A.S.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He conducted fifty-two mule loads of grenades, ammunition and water to the forward area under great difficulties, being frequently under shell fire. He showed great initiative in overcoming such obstacles as a river, trenches and wire. He successfully delivered his load and returned without any casualties, and he has been consistently cool and resourceful whilst engaged in pack work.

4610a Cpl. T. F. ARNOLD, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went out with a bombing patrol and captured two enemy strong points containing two guns. Later in the day he went forward with a patrol and made a successful reconnaissance, during which he captured one of the enemy and gained useful information.

1441 Pte. G. E. BARR, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as stretcher-bearer. He led a bearer squad through heavy barrage, to a forward post, and when casualties occurred, reorganised them and carried on with his work under heavy shelling, until all the wounded had been evacuated. He was always at hand at critical moments, and showed the greatest disregard of personal danger in attending to the wounded, earning the admiration of the whole battalion by his fearlessness and devotion.

15 Sgt. H. B. BROWN, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in taking charge of his platoon when the officer was killed and encouraging and cheering the men under very heavy shell fire and during a very trying time. On being relieved he guided his men to safety through a sudden barrage, afterwards returning and carrying two wounded men out of action. He set a splendid example.

2779 Pte. W. E. BROWN, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in commanding his platoon with skill and ability during an attack, when most of his officers and N.C.O.'s had become casualties. He established his platoon on a defensive position on the flank, and repelled a hostile counter-attack, inspiring all ranks by his fine example.

1934 Cpl.-Saddler J. C. BROWNE, Fld. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in searching a burning ammunition dump, which was under heavy shell fire and exploding in every direction, for wounded comrades, one of whom he eventually found within five yards of the dump, and carried him to a place of safety. It seemed impossible for anyone to approach the dump and live, so continuous and violent were the explosions. Sixteen of his party were killed and nine wounded by the first explosion, and he set a splendid example of devotion and courage.

3210 Sgt. T. H. BRYAN, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the extreme right flank of the attack. By his energy and courage he consolidated his position and repelled a hostile counter-attack against his flank, afterwards following the enemy up with a bombing party and clearing them out of the trench. He held his ground for three hours under very trying circumstances.

511 T-Sgt. R. H. CLOSE, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in reconnoitring hostile dug-outs after our attack. He completed the difficult task of making entrances to cellars under an intense bombardment, working for 36 hours under the most trying conditions. He has also exhibited great coolness when laying charges in close proximity to the enemy, at imminent risk of being blown up himself.

1439 Pte. (A-Sgt.) J. R. COLEMAN, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when employed at a regimental aid post. He was on duty for sixty hours without rest, and

refused relief so long as there were wounded to be attended to. His coolness and cheerfulness did much to raise the spirits of the wounded, whilst his skilful work was invaluable to the R.M.O. During the whole of this time the post was under continuous shell fire. He has on all occasions proved himself to be a man absolutely without fear and extremely capable.

815 Sgt. (now 2nd Lieut.) T. G. CRANSWICK, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in successfully leading his platoon to its objective and consolidating his portion of the line. His gallant conduct whilst under heavy fire set a magnificent example to his men.

2466 B.S.M. F. CREEKE, Fld. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty under most critical and dangerous conditions. His battery was under heavy shell fire, and the whole of the camouflage was burning. At great personal risk he led a party of volunteers to extinguish the fire, which was threatening very serious explosions amongst the ammunition at any moment, and by his energy and courage disaster was averted.

92 Sgt. D. B. CROSS, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in commanding his company after his officers had become casualties. He reorganised his men and displayed the most untiring energy and skill in leading them throughout the operations, setting a splendid example to all.

389 Sgt. C. S. CROWLEY, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of his platoon. He organised the consolidation and captured an advanced post and a field gun with great dash, afterwards holding the captured post under heavy shell fire and keeping his men well in hand by his cheerfulness and optimism.

1638 Pte. F. W. DAVIES, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty whilst acting as Quartermaster to his platoon. He carried food and water over the open under heavy fire to his men, and when his officer and platoon sergeant were killed he took charge and held on to an important tactical position until relieved, showing the greatest gallantry throughout.

629 L-Cpl. J. A. DEAN, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in again and again leading ration parties through hostile barrage to the front line. On encountering an exceptionally heavy barrage he worked his party through gaps in it with admirable promptness and determination, finally leading them back without casualties. His good leadership and presence of mind kept up a constant supply of rations to the men fighting in the front and saved many casualties in his party.

2348 Sgt. A. E. DENTON, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in repairing cables under shell fire, as often as twenty times a day. He has shown the greatest devotion in remaining continuously on duty attending to engine troubles, not being relieved for considerable periods, and by his skill and energy keeping electric power going for the mines for ventilating, pumping and lighting, a most important and arduous duty.

1611 A-Cpl. W. D. DICKSON, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in taking charge of his platoon when his seniors had become casualties. He kept it under control in trying moments, handling his men with great ability and determination. He was greatly instrumental for the excellent morale which prevailed throughout.

858 Sgt. A. EDWARDS, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of an ammunition carrying party. Finding it impossible to take his party through a heavy barrage, he carried the whole of the ammunition to the gun positions himself, passing through the barrage again and again, and thereby securing for the battalion holding the line the unhampered support of all its mortars. As a counter-attack was expected, his prompt action and whole-hearted devotion to duty proved invaluable.

1240 Tpr. H. A. FEILDER, L. Horse R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, in carrying several messages, mounted, through heavy shell fire, and continuing to do so on foot when it was no longer possible to remain mounted. Later, he volunteered to carry back a wounded N.C.O. from an advanced post to an

aid post, a distance of nearly a mile, by night.

9867 2nd Cpl. J. W. R. FIELDHOUSE, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty whilst digging a well. After three of his party had been severely gassed he worked for twenty-four hours under fire, until reaching a supply of water, which has since proved of the greatest value in saving the necessity for carrying parties, with attendant losses.

4040 Pte. L. FRANKS, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty whilst acting as battalion runner. He carried messages continuously for forty-two hours, passing through many barrages. When carrying his last message he was badly wounded in the foot. This, however, did not prevent him delivering his despatch safely to the front line, and returning again through heavy barrage to battalion headquarters.

548 Cpl. G. B. FULLERTON, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In company with another N.C.O. he attacked twenty of the enemy, personally killing eight and wounding and capturing the remainder. He has previously done excellent work whilst taking part in raids, at all times displaying the greatest gallantry and coolness under fire.

10184 Cpl. E. R. FURNISS, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in completing the consolidation of a strong point under heavy fire, during which he erected a hundred yards of wire in front of the post. He has constantly shown the greatest coolness under fire, inspiring working parties with great confidence by his ability and courage.

382 Pte. W. G. GALE, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although knocked down and badly shaken by a shell as well as being gassed, he went forward with the attacking waves and carried important despatches through intense artillery barrage, collapsing from exhaustion on his return.

11877 S-Sgt. F. W. GRAY, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of sections of stretcher bearers. He was constantly in the forward area with his men, where his initiative and judgment undoubtedly saved the lives of many wounded, to whom delay would have proved fatal. He several times led his bearers through enemy barrage and into "No Man's Land," under heavy fire, to pick up wounded. By his personal gallantry and devotion he was greatly assisted in the evacuation of the wounded, and set a splendid example to his men.

719 L-Cpl. W. R. GRAYSON, L. Horse R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After a severe fall with his horse into a shell hole, from which he was extricated with great difficulty, he went on after his detachment, carrying his Hotchkiss rifle, which he brought into action in time to stop a hostile field gun from being withdrawn. He was badly bruised and shaken, and showed a fine example of pluck and determination.

1839 Pte. F. R. GOULDING, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty whilst acting as a company runner. Four times he successfully carried messages through a heavy barrage from an isolated portion of the line, a distance of half a mile, on the last occasion returning exhausted and shaken by an explosion. In spite of this he volunteered to take another message, and through his wonderful courage and determination his battalion was able to deal successfully with a difficult situation.

77 Pte. M. GRAY, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in rushing a hostile machine-gun on his own initiative, killing the gunner and capturing the gun. Had he not done so, our advance would have been held up. He was subsequently wounded.

3814 Sgt. C. L. HENRY, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He set a splendid example by moving up and down on the parapet of a trench which was being dug, and encouraging and directing the men under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. On a stretcher being called for, he went back through a particularly intense barrage and brought it up, afterwards carrying on with his work.

1853 L-Cpl. T. HOLMES, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in repeatedly carrying important messages through intense enemy artillery fire. He was twice blown up by high explosive shells and on another

occasion wounded, but never failed to deliver his message to Headquarters. He has taken part in three raids on enemy trenches, and on each occasion has been of great assistance in providing accurate and important information.

2427 Cpl. H. P. HOPGOOD, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Seeing that our advance was likely to be held up, he organised a party and attacked a strong point, capturing eleven prisoners. He showed great initiative and resource at a critical moment. He was wounded shortly afterwards.

1651 Pte. J. D. JEFFERY, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in leaving the dressing station, to which he had been carried unconscious, and moving forward to the firing line, having collected on his way ten Lewis gun magazines for his company. He rendered valuable assistance in taking the wounded from "No Man's Land" and in carrying ammunition, although severely wounded in the arm. He displayed magnificent courage and determination throughout the whole operation.

1673 Cpl. O. V. R. JONES, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. By his personal example of initiative and resource, he greatly stimulated his comrades in the attack, and, finding himself in charge of his company, he handled it with great ability until relieved by an officer, gaining his objective and capturing thirty prisoners.

442 Pte. R. L. KIRKPATRICK, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the consolidation of a captured position enemy snipers caused a number of casualties, whereupon he crawled forward in the daylight and located two snipers, both of whom he killed. His work was the admiration of all who saw him.

1067 B.S.M. B. F. LLOYD, Fld. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in visiting each battery constantly under heavy shell fire, and by his initiative and energy keeping all the guns of the brigade in action.

784 C.S.M. W. B. LOWE, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in commanding his company after the officers had become casualties. He did exceptionally fine work in holding captured positions under heavy hostile fire, setting a splendid example to his men by his cheerfulness and courage under the most trying conditions.

506 Sgt. J. LYONS, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although wounded, he did valuable work in organising his company at a time when they were suffering severely from the effects of a gas shell, greatly encouraging his men by his cheerfulness and courage. He had done excellent work in connection with a previous raid on enemy trenches.

1987 Gnr. A. E. MAHER, Fld. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in searching a burning ammunition dump which was under heavy shell fire and exploding in every direction, for wounded comrades, one of whom he eventually found within five yards of the dump, and carried him to a place of safety. It seemed impossible for anyone to approach the dump and live, so continuous and violent were the explosions. Sixteen of his party were killed and nine wounded by the first explosion, and he set a splendid example of devotion and courage.

1150 Sgt. G. H. MANNING, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in reorganising his platoon after they had been forced to withdraw in face of heavy fire, and capturing the objective at a second attempt. During the night he encouraged his exhausted men in the work of consolidation, and established a defensive system which made the line secure against attack. He set a splendid example to his men.

6049 Pte. P. MCCARTHY, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty under heavy machine gun fire. He moved forward with a comrade, and succeeded in bombing and silencing a hostile machine-gun which was firing from a strong concrete emplacement upon his company.

11034 Cpl. E. MILLIKEN, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in maintaining the artillery communications under heavy shell fire. Although severely shaken by explosives, he stuck to his duty and restored broken lines at critical moments. He has shown great ability and courage on several previous occasions.

650 Sgt. W. J. MOFFATT, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in heading a rescue party and extricating six men who

had been overcome by enemy gas in a deep dug-out. The work occupied two hours, and was carried out under heavy shell fire; and in spite of the fact that he and his party suffered severely from the gas, he led them six times to the rescue, setting a magnificent example. The six men succumbed, in spite of his heroic efforts, and he was eventually sent to hospital suffering from gas poisoning.

2486 Sgt. E. C. MORRISON, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in leading his men in a bombing attack upon the enemy, who were forming up for a counter-attack. He afterwards showed great courage in an attack up a strong point, where he remained in an isolated position, with a small party, until his bombs were exhausted.

3162 Sgt. W. J. T. NEAL, M.G.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a machine-gun detachment. When within 100 yards of the objective he brought his guns into action, inflicting many casualties. On the infantry failing to secure the objective, he showed remarkable coolness and judgment in withdrawing and siting his guns.

631 Sgt. P. L. NIHILL, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With two other men he attacked a party of about thirty of the enemy and forced them to surrender. His determination and gallantry have at all times been most conspicuous.

12367 Sgt. D. O'KEEFE, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty under heavy fire in clearing casualties from regimental aid post. With great skill and coolness he kept a continuous system of stretcher-bearers going. He also went out under heavy shell fire, personally bringing in the wounded and showing great resource in arranging for the removal of the wounded from a congested aid post, placing them on trolleys drawn by a mule, and returning with them to the advanced dressing station.

553 Cpl. J. J. OLIVER, L.T.M. Bty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty whilst in charge of a Stokes Mortar. Although his emplacement was blown in and his gun buried, he twice succeeded in mounting it and keeping it in action under intense artillery and machine-gun fire. Throughout the whole operation he did magnificent work, and set a wonderful example to his team by his cheerfulness and disregard for danger.

292 Pte. W. H. OPIE, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when acting as stretcher-bearer. Whilst bringing in a wounded man on a stretcher, his fellow-bearer was shot through the head, whereupon he picked up the stretcher case and carried him on his back to our lines unaided, under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. He then obtained the services of another stretcher-bearer and returned to his work, which he carried on until he was wounded.

450 Sgt. R. R. PHILLIPS, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in commanding his platoon when his officer had been killed, holding on to an apparently impossible position, and consolidating it in face of a concentrated barrage. By his coolness and devotion he set a splendid example to his men.

3448 Sgt. H. K. PRITCHARD, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a fighting patrol. He led his men forward with the object of dispersing snipers, who were causing great annoyance. He engaged them with his Lewis gun, whilst he and another N.C.O. crawled up to within rifle range, and either killed or forced them to retire. He also brought back valuable information, which enabled us to push out forward posts.

2522 Pte. (L-Cpl.) W. F. ROBBINS, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty after being wounded. He was one of a carrying party, and although the wound had rendered his left arm useless, he made four trips to the front line with carrying parties through heavy shell fire, afterwards making a fifth journey to guide a party of infantry to the front line.

2702 Pte. G. R. ROBERTSON, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack and capture of the final objective. He took charge of his platoon when all his officers had become casualties, and handled it with great courage and ability.

393 Sgt. I. ROSING, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in taking command of his company when the officers had become casualties, capturing the objective and reorganising his men against possible counter-attacks. He set a splendid example by his initiative and determination, greatly encouraging his men during a severe hostile bombardment.

1840 Pte. T. RYAN, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in rushing an enemy machine-gun that was holding up his party, bombing and killing all the gunners and capturing the gun. His example had a most excellent effect upon his comrades.

1565 Sgt. C. SCOTT, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in assisting in a bombing attack upon the enemy, who were forming up for a counter-attack. He afterwards showed great courage in an attack upon a strong point, where he remained in an isolated position with a small party until his bombs were exhausted.

2504a Pte. C. J. SHANG, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on numerous occasions. He acted as runner continuously for four days through barrages and fire swept areas, carrying water, food and ammunition to the front line. He attacked enemy snipers in broad daylight and accounted for them. In addition to this, he constantly volunteered for dangerous patrols into enemy country, where he gained valuable information as a scout, and also showed remarkable skill in improvising lamp signals in a very dangerous position whence he could send information to Battalion Headquarters. His conduct showed a never-failing example of fearlessness, resource and initiative.

10546 Sgt. J. F. SIMS, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of telephone lines in his Brigade. He constantly repaired them when they had been cut by shell fire, and by his excellent work communication was never lost for any length of time. He has constantly displayed the greatest gallantry and initiative in taking parties through hostile barrages, establishing stations, effecting repairs and maintaining communication throughout. His fearlessness and untiring energy have greatly inspired the men under him.

561 L-Cpl. S. A. SMITH, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in skilfully outflanking an enemy strong point which was holding up his platoon, capturing it and cutting off the retreat of the garrison. His capable handling of the situation had an important bearing on the success of the whole operation.

1244 Pte. J. SPENCE, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in organising a party and attacking a strong hostile post, captured it and a machine-gun, and bayoneted the whole garrison. His fearlessness and determination throughout the operations set a magnificent example to his company.

3400 Sgt. J. A. SPENCE, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his men to the attack with great courage, capturing two enemy field guns and killing the crews. He afterwards displayed great fearlessness in patrolling under machine-gun fire, and worked with great energy during consolidation.

1016 L-Sergt. J. T. STAINBANK, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in endeavouring to dig out four men of his platoon who had been buried in a trench, under heavy lachrymatory gas attack. The position was under continuous shell fire the whole time, and although badly gassed himself, he carried out his duties with the greatest devotion and set a splendid example to his platoon.

357 Sgt. J. T. STAPLETON, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took charge of his party when the officer became a casualty, and displayed great initiative and good leadership. His presence of mind at a critical moment in re-establishing communication with the leading wave after it had been wrongly reported wiped out, enabled him to lead his men forward with reinforcements and capture the position. His influence over his men was very great.

1246 Pte. H. R. STERNBECK, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in rushing an enemy machine-gun position single-handed, killing two gunners and capturing the gun. His prompt and gallant action enabled our men to advance and also saved a number of lives, as the gun was causing heavy casualties.

1865 Sgt. P. SYMES, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. By encouraging his men he established them rapidly in a strong defensive position, afterwards taking water up to the outposts and bringing back a wounded man from "No Man's Land" under heavy fire. He also did invaluable work with bombs and rifle grenades during a hostile counter-attack upon a neighbouring unit.

(To be continued.)

**Concerning Les Darcy.***From The Sydney Bulletin.*

When Darcy died at Memphis (U.S.A.) he was only in his 22nd year. His passing from the limelight was almost as sudden as his arrival. About four years ago he bashed his way into notice among the smaller fry, and was spoken of as likely to develop into a battler with the 'big 'uns. His first important scrap was with Fritz Holland, but by the time he interviewed Gus Christie, a Yankee of moderate renown, at the Sydney Stadium three or four months later, Dave Smith had taught him something. Darcy won well, and from then onward continued to pass over assault and battery to 'em all. If he was not technically the middleweight champion of the world, he certainly had a better claim to be considered so than anyone else. Darcy was a natural pug and a rare puncher.

\* \* \* \*

There were any number of better boxers than Darcy. There were some harder wallopers. What made him was his graet speed, his extraordinary pertinacity, his abnormal strength, and his instinctive use of the offensive for defensive purposes. Les O'Donnell hit

him perhaps the hardest clout he ever got. It didn't matter, though it would have dropped most men. Buck Crouse gave him a smack of great violence. It seriously annoyed him. What happened to Buck in the next minute or so is a shame to think of. It is the literal truth that in not one of the fights Darcy had after emerging from the ruck, did the other fellow at any stage of the journey look like a winner or after the preliminery skirmish feel like one. No ground existed for supposing that any one of the topnotch middleweights in Yankeeland could beat him or even cut even with him. And until he got the unquestioned title no one would have had enough money to persuade him to go down. Afterwards—well, the writer would not have been so sure. Clean, decent young fellow though he was, the game which Darcy butted into spoils them all, and he had some grave defects of character. They were all crystallised in his flight from Australia.

\* \* \* \*

Probably the only confident pug Darcy met was George Chip. George had seen Darcy and Clabby together, with Clabby giving a hang-on and cuddle exhibition. "If that's Darcy

I've got him in the bag," said George. But he got it square on the point instead, after being made to look as cheap and two cents. And now the argument can start about whether Darcy would have beaten this or that champion of the long-ago; whether he was the equal of Bob Fitzsimmons or Jim Hall or Dan Creedon; about what Ketchell would have done to him, and how Mike Gibbons would have performed, and so on.

**Tote Divvies.**

The tote dividend of £76 10s. for 10s. paid the other day at Maitland (N.S.W.) by Orclad (a son of the 3,050-guinea Orcus, who never won a race!), was good, but by no means a record. Kaluwiri returned £175 for 10s. when she took the Trial Handicap at the W.A.T.C. meeting in June, 1912. Some big divvies for £1 are: Antarctic, Brownhill Handicap, Adelaide, Feb., 1900, £128 16s.; Loch Shiel, Hannan's Handicap, Kalgoorlie, 1907, £138 18s.; and Ranfurly, S.A.J.C. Goodwood Handicap, 1900, £101 13s. But the absolute record for Australia and probably the world was scored in the same Goodwood Handicap in 1881, when D.O.D. returned £836 16s.



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### Separation Allowances.

The "Adelaide Observer" says that the Minister for Defence (Sr. Pearce) has made available the amended regulations about separation allowances. Mothers, as well as wives of soldiers, are to be permitted to earn additional money; and the allowance of 1s. 5d. a day is also to be made to an invalid father who is a widower; to a daughter who is keeping house for her widowed father; to a sister who is a widow and is solely dependent upon the soldier; and to women who stand in the same relationship to a soldier as a wife. The allowance of 4½d. a day is to be given to brothers and sisters under 16 solely dependent upon the soldier; to the children (under 16 years of age) of a soldier's sister who is a widow, and of whom the soldier is the sole support; to children who, after a separation has been entered into, are still maintained by the soldier; to adopted children (subject to departmental approval) and to illegitimate children of a soldier who are in charge of their mother. Separation allowance will not be paid in respect of children of whom the soldier is not the father. Provision is also made for the payment of the allowance at the rate prescribed for the dependant concerned, in cases in which an order of a Court has been made for maintenance; and also in any other case upon the approval of the Minister. In the case of wives, separation allowance will not be payable if a legal or mutual deed or agreement of separation exists between the soldier and his wife. The Minister has also approved that in the case of a soldier whose father is alive and in work, the mother may be allowed separation allowance for herself to the extent of the difference (not exceeding 1s. 5d. a day) between the amount of the allotment and that contributed by the soldier to the support of the home prior to enlistment. In such cases the soldier must allot two-fifths; and, if living at home prior to enlistment, the amount contributed by the soldier in support of the home will be determined by the actual payment made by him, less 15s. a week for the cost of his maintenance. All applications for the payment of the allowance should be made to the District Paymaster. The new allowances are payable as from July 1.

### Soldiers and Public Service.

Preference for appointment to the Commonwealth Public Service is to be given to members of the expeditionary forces who are successful at the entrance examinations; but as the maximum age of candidates for the clerical division is fixed by the Act at 25 the opportunities

for returned soldiers are somewhat narrowed. It is, however, intended to amend the Act to admit of persons who are or have been members of the expeditionary forces being accepted up to their fifty-first birthday; and, at the suggestion of the Acting Public Service Commissioner (Mr. W. B. Edwards), the Prime Minister has approved of the amendment of the Act being anticipated. At future examinations for the clerical division soldiers or discharged soldiers will be accepted as candidates up to the age of 50 years.

### Half-Castes and the A.I.F.

It has been decided that, while it is highly undesirable to expressly permit the enlistment of half-castes in the Australian Imperial Force, their enlistment may be countenanced where, in the opinion of the District Commandant, they are suitable (announce the District Orders of the 4th Military District). Half-castes are usually of two classes, those who have mixed all their lives with white people, and copied their ways, and those who have lived with their full-blooded brothers. The former class might be suitable for enlistment, but the latter is not eligible, and is not to be enlisted. As a guide in this matter it is to be borne in mind that these men will be required to live with white men and share their accommodation, and their selection is to be judged from this standpoint, and whether their inclusion will cause irritation to the men with whom they will serve. The final decision as to the acceptance of these men is left to the discretion of the District Commandant. M.O. 200/1917 further provides that no half-caste is to be enrolled unless the examining medical officer is satisfied that one of his parents is of European origin.

### Poisoned Chocolates.

In the Brisbane Police Court, on June 18th, Samuel Leslie Harris appeared on remand charged with having attempted to kill his wife, Daisy Emily Harris, on May 30th. Senior-Sergeant Donnelly said that he questioned accused about poisoned chocolates which his wife had received at Sandgate through the post. He replied:—"I deserve all I will get. I did it all myself. My wife and I cannot get on well together. We have been living apart for some time. I asked her to let me have the children, but she refused. I thought that if I could get her out of the way I would then have the children. That is why I sent the chocolates to her. I did not wish to destroy the children. That is why I sent the note with the chocolates."

### Poultry for Soldiers.

One of the favourite enterprises for soldiers who go on the land in New South Wales is poultry-farming. Land is being purchased within easy distance of Sydney, and is being cut up and offered to returned soldiers, who are encouraged to try and make their living at raising birds which produce eggs. On some of the places returned men are working energetically to make homes for themselves; while there seems to be an intention of increasing these settlements to an unlimited extent. The latest purchase by the Government is the Grantham Stud Poultry Farm, which has been taken over at a cost to the country of £10,000. The farm is one of the largest of its kind in Australia, or rather it is one of those which produces the greatest number of birds every year. As a rule, about eight to ten thousand chickens were hatched during the season, and one of the incubators has a capacity of 6,000 eggs. At present there are some 3,000 head of high-class stud birds, and 1,700 head of other breeding birds, with about 1,000 marketable youngsters, as well as 2,500 chickens on the place. The area is 118 acres of land, about 25 miles from Sydney, at Seven Hills, on the main western line. The central idea of the purchase is that the farm will be used for breeding birds, to be distributed among the returned soldiers who are beginning in the game. It will be also used as a sort of training school in practical poultry-farming.

### Enlistment of Aliens.

The Minister for Defence has approved of the enlistment of friendly aliens, with the exception of Italians, in the Australian Imperial Force, without their being required to be naturalised. The definition of "friendly aliens" is given "persons belonging to allied or neutral Powers, other than aboriginal natives of Asia, excepting Christian Syrians." The Italian Government does not allow the enlistment of Italian subjects in foreign armies.

### Cost of Living in Australia.

Investigations made by the Commonwealth statistician (Mr. G. H. Knibbs) as to variations in prices of food and groceries for the month of May show that, compared with the preceding month, there has been an increase in Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia, and a decrease in the remaining States. The increase was greatest in Western Australia (3.3 per cent.) and least in Victoria (0.1 per cent.). The decrease is greatest in New South Wales (0.7 per cent.), and least in Tasmania (0.1 per cent.).

## Australian Prisoners of War.

### Good Treatment in the Regular Camps.

A Special Correspondent writes:—In his August Report the Australian Red Cross Commissioner in England indicates that things are not going so well with some of our prisoners of war in Germany as had been hoped. There are now 2,763 Australians held captive in that country and 122 in Turkey. The men are distributed over 65 camps in Germany and 16 in Turkey. Latest advices give 957 of our men at Limburg, which is only a distributing centre. Food parcels have been sent in every case, but owing to unreliability of delivery clothing parcels have not been sent. Some of the men at this camp are on farms and are quite well treated, but other prisoners are less fortunate. They are kept near the firing line and are suffering great hardships. But for the Australian Red Cross parcels their food would consist only of horseflesh and mangolds. How great a work the care of prisoners imposes on the Red Cross will be recognised when it is learned that in August alone 13,691 food parcels were despatched, together with 112 parcels of clothing. There are 214 "adopters," who contribute towards the cost of food parcels. Delivery appears to be carried out fairly well in permanent camps, though there are still complaints of tinned food and tobacco being confiscated.

#### Prisoners in Turkey.

From Turkey it is learned that parcels are being delivered in some camps; but in others the men unfortunately receive nothing. Letters which reach the Red Cross from the men, besides expressing gratitude for the efforts made on their behalf, give evidence of cheerfulness and courage in trying circumstances. One man writes:—"I

have not got your parcels, yet, but I have two postcards, so they will not be long. All the other chaps here got five or six each yesterday. There was everything in them you can think of; I can tell you it made my mouth water." Another soldier in the course of a letter testifies to the blessings of occupation and tobacco as solaces of captivity:—"I am keeping very well," he writes; "I think it is because I have a little work to do. . . . I am very well off for tobacco and cigarettes now, thanks to the Red Cross. I did feel rotten when I did not have any. You don't know what a comfort tobacco is to a man at a time like this."

#### Exchange and Inquiry.

The new rules for the exchange of wounded prisoners will affect most of the Australians in Switzerland, and they may be expected in England early this month. One, Pte. Mackenzie, has already arrived, and is in hospital at Bristol getting on well.

The Wounded and Missing Inquiry Bureau has had, as usual, a busy month. The Australian Bureaux cabled 2,248 inquiries, in answer to which were sent 3,080 replies. By post 34 inquiries came from Australia, 111 from France, and 1,066 from local inquirers. In reply to the last named, 1,828 answers were sent. Members of the A.I.F. replied to 472 Red Cross letters of inquiry concerning their comrades. British searchers supplied 1,059 reports and Australian searchers in England and France were able to send 861.

#### Red Cross General Work.

The general work of the Red Cross has gone on smoothly. The number of packages handled at the London store

during August reached the high total of 27,176. Three hospital ships were also supplied with comforts. Some of the larger issues of stores in England included:—1,427,970 cigarettes, 1,194 lbs. tobacco, 14,789 packets of stationery; 3,219 packages of foodstuffs, 1,925 packages of clothing, 1,107 packages of hospital equipment, 2,418 hospital bags, 5,304 pairs of socks, 3,016 hairbrushes, 23,740 pieces of soap, and 1,693 housewives.

A large number of A.I.F. men were entertained during August, under the care of the Entertainment Committee of the Red Cross.

Only 18 officers and men availed themselves of the many kind offers of hospitality in private homes made through the Society.

During August a total of 30,816 newspapers were distributed among over 400 hospitals.

#### Gifts to Roumania.

The Australian Red Cross has been glad to make a gift of 19,000 articles of various kinds to the Roumanian Red Cross. Grateful acknowledgment has been received from our gallant Ally.

The Australian Red Cross Representative on Salisbury Plain notifies a reduction in the number of patients at the hospitals in this area.

#### Australian Officer Prisoners.

The Australian Red Cross has received a letter from Lieut. Edwards, of the 50th Battalion, who is now a prisoner at Strohen Camp in Germany, stating that five-sixths of the Australian officer prisoners are at this camp and are in good health. He states that the Australian Red Cross parcels arrive more promptly and efficiently than those sent by any other organisation. The parcels seem to arrive regularly and in good condition. If there is an abundance of any article it is tea. Many of the Australian prisoners are attending educational classes. Clothing parcels are especially appreciated.

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## ROLL OF HONOUR.

The following Casualties in the Australian Imperial Force are reported under various Dates. Ranks shewn for Officers only.

LIST 168, DATED AUGUST 31, 1917.

Officer—Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

ARTILLERY.—Madell, E. R., Sec.-Lieut.

### KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Crawford, 7163, H. K.; Ford, 7551, P.; Howes, 7526, J. D.; Miller, 8573, C.; Ramke, 7630, W. F.; Ryan, 8623, T. J.; Whitchurch, 10089, F. E.

INFANTRY.—Bell, 6713, H.; Bowman, 2907, W. H.; Chivers, 2530, A. L.; Daniel, 549, H. E.; Deards, 4289, H. F. L. H.; Gall, 2810, T.; Little, 6047, C. H.; McEvoy, 1371, H. J.; MacGregor, 2916, J. M.; Raleigh, 688, J. A.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Hobbs, 3062, R. D.; Kerr, 2144a, W.; Simpson, 3439, W.

Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Jamieson, 383, A. W.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Toovy, 1772, F. G.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Carmichael, 2634, G. D.; Denham, 1682, H.; Drummond, 537, C.; Dunleavy, 491, E. J.; Leggett, 2162a, D. M.; Reed, 549, H.

### DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Hutchings, 20801, H. B.; McEneaney, 10281, E. W.; Valentine, 32353, D. H.

INFANTRY.—Bayne, 2618, A.; Floate, 6263, A.; McGill, 6544, T.; Moss, 2471, B.; O'Neill, 6544, P. A.; Robinson, 2235, F. G.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Dutton, 1647, W.

Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

ARTILLERY.—Cunningham, 9384, W. H.

### DIED.

INFANTRY.—McDonald, 2705, H.; Thomas, 2265, M. H.

### WOUNDED.

ANZAC LIGHT RAILWAY OPERATING CO.—Carter, 3782, G. J.; White, 197, E.

ARTILLERY.—Abbott, 21178, E. A.; Aitken, 5292, G.; Bagnall, 29044, J. W.; Ball, 11735, A. G.; Banfield, 3088, G. W.; Barlow, 10841, M.; Barnett, 10119, J.; Beckton, 12735, J.; Bell, 4379, G. G.; Burbidge, 4770, L. R.; Butters, 11562, R. J.; Clinick, 3428, R. J.; Coates, 26760, H. H.; Colwill, 7485, E. H.; Cross, 4646, C. R.; Curtis, 525, S. T.; Cuthbertson, 11455, K. N.; Dargin, 7532, A. H.; Day, 30294, G. E.; Dewhurst, 292, H. B.; Doull, 1593, R. McK.; Fisher, 27215, J. E.; Fox, 7579, E. C.; Fraser, 27167, R. G. C.; Galloway, 99a, G.; Goman, 27326, C. A.; Goodman, 25390, M. C.; Halliday, 29183, E. J.; Hansen, 19675, H. R.; Hawksford, 28197, R. A.; Healey, 7598, P.; Kelly, 10267, M. W.; Kelly, 29303, R.; Kirwood, 1463, H. H.; Living, 18896, G. J.; Lumsden, 1678, C. A.; McDonald, 30280, D. C.; Mason, 583, A. R.; Mcenan, 145, P.; Miles, 7202, S. J.; Morris, 20972, F. G.; Paske, 29141, F. R.; Peak, 29560, J.; Perkins, 3442, L. R.; Rudd, 9967, T. L.; Sutton, 2792, A.; Torpy, 471, J. V.; Watkins, 28041, R. G.; Williams, 23102, C. H.

ENGINEERS.—Pettigrew, 14181, P. J.

INFANTRY.—Angus, 2122, E.; Backshall, 3119, R. D.; Bantock, 2373, F. G.; Barnett, 6211, R. McN.; Boyce, 3102, A. J.; Bright, 6938, A. G.; Burgess, 5055, S.; Bywater, 1721, E.; Cooke, 4355, A.; Coole, 4770, J. W.; Dempster, 2164, J.; Farley, 7235, R. S.; Fletcher, 2175, W. T.; Gee, 3832, D. J.; Gibson, 3397, R. J.; Gilvear, 6976, T.; Griffin, 1923, V. de P.; Hamilton, 2352, W. H.; Henzell, 6982, T. C.; Hoddinott, 3059, H.; Hughes, 2596, M.; Jarrett, 6516, W. T.; Johnston, 5821, R.; Jones, 3504, W. J.; Keating, 2691, W. R.; Keyte, 2696, H. T.; McDonald, 7273, R.; McPherson, 8604, F. L.; Meyers, 2683, W. H.; Peterson, 3507, C. A.; Punsphray, 2465a, R.; Rankine, 3199a, J. M.; Raper, 4892, R. B.; Redpath, 2475, G. H.; Rodgers, 3512, F. C.; Ryan, 2233, M. B.; Shelton, 2592, W.; Shetland, 3927a, J. L.; Sinclair, 6841, R.; Spicer, 1614, R. W.; Stoltenberg, 6846, H. A.;

Stutchbury, 3567, G. C.; Taylor, 2013, E.; Thompson, 7062, J.; Wells, 3999, A. E.; Westermann, 2271, W.; Williams, 4322, G. R.; Wymond, 7233, B. S.; Young, 6118, W.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Cushing, 2103a, E. W.; Daniels, 213, T. W.; Dowd, 328a, J. E.; Plews, 3911, W. E.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.

INFANTRY.—Stockham, 4303, G. W.

### MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Calvert, 2053, E.; Carnell, 2295, W. R.; Clark, 2784, E. C.; Laird, 2838, F.; Lightbody, 1866, P. J.; Lochran, 2590, R. J.; Storey, 2659, F.

Previously reported missing, now reported prisoners of war in German hands.

ARTILLERY.—Gardiner, 1280, E. R. W.

INFANTRY.—Bales, 6952, P. W.; Bromfield, 2347, N. E.; Grant, 2561, L.; Hogan, 6494, W. J.; Hemming, 3809, G. H.; McWhinney, 6305, S.; Petersen, 2185, O. H.; Phillips, 3923, L. G.; Pitchers, 2440, S. A.; Riley, 6084, W. H.; Thompson, 6343, S. F. L.; Tilbrook, 2483, J.; Vincent, 2238, H. T.; Whear, 3527, H. J.; Whiteley, 1194, D. G.; Wilson, 4915, R. C.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

ARTILLERY.—Stafford, 27551, A. F.

INFANTRY.—Abrahams, 7073, R. W.; Clark, 3214, C. T.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Fay, 3530, A. J.

LIST 169, DATED AUGUST 31, 1917.

### OFFICERS—KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Baxter (M.C.), C. W., Lieut.; Franklyn, C. C., Lieut.

### OFFICER—DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Barratt, R. F., Lieut.

### OFFICER—DIED.

FLYING CORPS.—Shapira, F. C., Sec.-Lieut.

### OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Edmonds, H., Major; Scrivener, P. P., Sec.-Lieut.

INFANTRY.—Turnbull, T. G., Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported missing, now reported prisoner of war in German hands.

ENGINEERS.—Mortensen, W. M., Sec.-Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

INFANTRY.—Hawkins, D. H., Sec.-Lieut.

### KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Affleck, 871, H. A.; Botten, 11737, R. B.; Brady, 26985, M. D.; Dobbs, 2017, L. S.; Gibson, 4180, J. C. E.; McCarthy, 337, J. R.; May, 25946, E.; Ross, 5901, A. W.; Sampson, 3132, A. G.; Turvy, 2457, W.

ENGINEERS.—Hood, 4356, J. J.

INFANTRY.—Brown, 2387, A. C.; Creighton, 120, E. W.; Fowler, 1135, W.; Haynes, 2433, W. G.; Kirk, 4188, E. W.; Mayers, 5075, G. D.; Millard, 1925, A. T.; Petrie, 2976, C. S.; Pope, 3411, J.; Powell, 2486, J. W.; Soutar, 5184, W. J.; Symons, 2256, C. W.; Whittaker, 2934, L. B.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Miller, 4224, J. H. T.; Tuohy, 1002, T.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Counsel, 1172, W. J.

### DIED OF WOUNDS.

INFANTRY.—Fenwick, 3389, W. E.; Saunders, 2421, W. E.

### DIED.

FLYING CORPS.—Sloane, 694, W. D.

ARTILLERY.—Nardi, 27106, L. A.

### DROWNED.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Hawley, 733, J. M.

### WOUNDED.

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Perkins, 2648, F. M.

ARTILLERY.—Angel, 1010, M.; Armstrong, 64, F.; Armstrong, 21172, P. H.; Browning, 2815, C. E.; Chambers, 4644, V. G.; Christie, 2183, J.; Colman, 26515, W. H.; Copeland, 1475, A.; Cotterell, 5121, A. V.; Craig, 10020, W. J.; Crowe, 453, N. T.; Dillon, 5867, T. F.; Dry, 93, R.; Dunn, 3537, C. D.; Filby, 15044, G. E.; Flett, 650, D. B.; Gibson, 5468, G. V.; Hampton, 2502, H. T.; Hardcastle, 122, R. W.; Howard, 4307, J.; Hyndman, 1248, H. L.; Hynes, 118, S.; Isaac, 313, C. W.; Johnson, 3154, F.; Lewis, 4395, J. A.; Marshall, 3241, L. A.; Mayhew, 10845, A. E.; Melville, 26806, J. L.; Minahan, 1380, E. R.; Montieith, 4619, T.; Neill, 9626, W. E.; Nicol, 17298, E. S.; Noble, 10073, A. K.; Ogilvie, 424, S. A.; Parker, 152, E. A.; Parrott, 1469, S.; Peace, 25802, G.; Pollard, 10081, S. E.; Radburn, 3975, D. A.; Roberts, 12314, W.; Rowan, 10376, I. C.; Sharratt, 5028, H. E.; Smith, 10580, A. J.; Stewart, 3984, J. E.; Sydes, 27933, J. H.; Tapfield, 9991, R. A.; Tower, 10099, A. E.; Walters, 13970, L. A.; Wellings, 2734, E. T.; Whyte, 4784, A.; Wilson, 2571, S.; Witts, 809, E. L.; Woodward, 26286, C.; Woolhouse, 1281, A. H.; Woodworth, 4840, R. G.; Young, 3269, T.

ENGINEERS.—Carlton, 966, A.; Forslun, 1000, W. J.; Johnstone, 1052, G. H.; Parfitt, 6639, F. R.; Woodriff, 833, F. H.; Young, 165, M. A.

INFANTRY.—Ballard, 2565, F. M.; Beck, 3253, W. J.; Bell, 6954, J. A.; Cochrane, 2162, L. J.; Connar, 5992, N.; Crapper, 3269, C. A.; Edwards, 1743, H.; Haines, 5380a, D.; Hansen, 5705, S.; Jackson, 6042, T.; Kelly, 1044, J.; Kennedy, 205a, J. B.; McGuire, 1167, T.; McLeish, 3204, W.; Matthews, 2955, H. G.; Mellifont, 2691a, P. J.; Mills, 2364, A. H.; Nichols, 2696a, S. L.; Owen, 2954, W.; Reilly, 3878a, J.; Roach, 2156, T.; Sindell, 3496, R. C.; Todd, 5772, B.; Wecker, 504, F. C.; Wingett, 1926, A. J.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Elgood, 3334, W. H.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Barnes, 1582, P. G.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Penglase, 1721, S.

Previously reported missing, now reported died as prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Collins, 4348, F.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

INFANTRY.—Frost, 6267, E.; Frost, 6268, J. C.; Mulgrave, 5375, W. A.; Neal, 2444, F. W.; Porter, 2472, W.; Rittberger, 2576, L. J.; Slaggett, 6331, E.

Previously reported wounded, now reported prisoners of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Gallagher, 1643, F. P.; Lowrie, 735, W. T.

Previously reported missing, now reported prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Lewis, 5696, J. H.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

INFANTRY.—Buzza, 822, D. W.; Heath, 2320, J. McL.; Johnston, 2336, G. R.; Linnington, 2464a, W. H.; Rowe, 967, W.; Wathen, 2733, A. M.

LIST 170, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1917.

### OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

FLYING CORPS.—Bill, A. G., Lieut.

ARTILLERY.—Teare, P., Capt.

### KILLED.

INFANTRY.—Dick, 6984, J. S. R.; Nolan, 7053, V. M.; O'Neill, 4840, C.; Summers, 4886, R.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Haskins, 8915, J. B.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Astees, 702, J. W.; Flack, 225, W. R.; Gabriel, 22, F. G.; Grant, 1693, A.; Hodges, 558, A. H.; Kidd, 251, E.; Lennie, 19, J.; Murray, 1736, T.; Parkhouse, 1744, H. H.; Watson, 1590, E.

**Previously reported missing, now reported killed**

INFANTRY.—Abbott, 412, J. E.; Browns, 166, A. B.; Christopher, 183, J.; Gavin, 220, C.; Hall, 371, T.; Hough, 230, J.; Logan, 263, J.; Lyons, 300, J.; McCarthy, 288, S.; McNair, 294, W.; Munton, 282, T.; Stewart, 330, J.; Swas, brick, 135, J. D.; Townsend, 342, C.; Workman, 677, L. C.

**DIED OF WOUNDS.**

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Funnell, 2875, R. F.

ARTILLERY.—Banfield, 3088, G. W.  
INFANTRY.—Pikington, 1728, O. D.  
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Woolfrey, 149, O. W.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Thorsen, 14018, H. J.

**Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.**

ARTILLERY.—Clayton, 22116, J.; Monteith, 4619, T.

INFANTRY.—Dray, 6591, W. G.; White, 098, H. S.

**Previously reported died, now reported killed accidentally.**

PIONEER BATTALION.—Lampert, 1739, R. H.

**DIED.**

ARTILLERY.—Osborne, 982, W. L.  
INFANTRY.—Bates, 3267, W. H.; Goss, 3071, T. H.; Wieglesworth, 3007, K. L.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Murray, 3407, C. J.; Newman, 3493, G. K.

**Previously reported wounded, now reported died.**

ENGINEERS.—Truman, 4495, H. P.

**WOUNDED.**

ARTILLERY.—Ayliffe, 1934, R. A.; Bartley,

586, E. J.; Beanland, 4806, H.; Bishop, 5453, S. H.; Cairnes, 3088, G. A.; Crook, 2178, C. W.; Cullagh, 8387, A. H. W.; Damock, 1184, A.; Hampson, 4182, N. C.; Higgins, 1579, D. R.; Johns, 2774, C. K.; Johnson, 31379, W. H.; Leahy, 23285, E. N.; McQuade, 3006, B.; O'Reilly, 5506, J. J.; Revell, 26166, W. G.; Reynolds, 3902, R. J.; Scott, 10543, C. E.; Stewart, 7915, T.; Welsh, 9642, J.; Westlake, 5731, J.

ENGINEERS.—Burke, 2441, T. F.; Dawson, 5722, W.; Fenwick, 2731, J.; Fern, 2447, D.; Fogarty, 5735, A. J.; Foley, 5984, D.; Kennedy, 5765, K. A.; Lee, 6115, R. W.; Neil, 854, W.; Newman, 2459, G. A.; Piggan, 6041, E. S.; Roberts, 686, J.; Scorer, 8562, H. R.; Williams, 733, N. W.

INFANTRY.—Anderson, 4546, R. C.; Baird, 6729, P. D.; Baker, 2616, J. A.; Bennett, 7207, W. J.; Bowditch, 2865, G. D.; Clark, 247, W. J.; Coghlan, 7091, P. D.; Dalgleish, 2643, J. R.; Decker, 7081, E. P.; Drummond, 3732, P.; Dunn, 3302, L.; Ford, 4492, A. L.; Hauenschild, 6592, J. H.; Hughes, 6984, W. E.; Hyde, 2396, P.; Keal, 6771, W. C.; Kessels, 3511, B. C.; King, 7030, H. E.; Laurence, 7038, J. D.; Ludby, 4434, H.; MacGroarty, 2477, N. R.; Manttan, 7261, A. G.; Meehan, 7027, J. P.; Merchant, 3530, J.; Mitchell, 5252, C.; Norberry, 4349, S. W.; Oliver, 6327, A. A.; Oliver, 2222, W. J.; Sealy, 6858, G.; Sherif, 4599, J.; Smith, 5767, E.; Smith, 3294, W. P.; Stick, 2243, J.; Ware, 6119, T.; Wynn, 7987, R. C.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Trower, 2496, F. C.

**WOUNDED—SHOCK SHELL.**

INFANTRY.—Burbin, 1812, G. A.; Close, 5668, H. I.; Raymon, 665, J.

**MISSING.**

INFANTRY.—Packer, 2859, L. A.; Thomas, 2882, A.

**Previously reported wounded and prisoners of war, now reported died as prisoners of war in German hands.**

INFANTRY.—Cox, 6491, R. H.; Hemsley, 2176, C. A.

**Previously reported missing, now reported died as prisoners of war in German hands.**

INFANTRY.—Elford, 6010, F. G.; Harvey, 6649, C. H.

**Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and prisoner of war in German hands.**

INFANTRY.—Brown, 4448, T. E.

**Previously reported missing, now reported wounded and prisoner of war in German hands.**

INFANTRY.—Sadler, 4906, E.

**PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.**

INFANTRY.—Bright, 5999, M.; Harrison, 6056, S.; Jeffrey, 6129, S. J.; Lindley, 6556, C.; Moyle, 321, H. T.; Slee, 6329, E. J.; West, 2627, F. A.

**Previously reported missing, now reported prisoners of war in German hands.**

ENGINEERS.—Harrington, 4157, J. M.  
INFANTRY.—Wilson, 2924, J. R.

**Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.**

ARTILLERY.—George, 4235, A. L.

**Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.**

INFANTRY.—Lochran, 2590, R. J.

**CORRECTION.**

Previously reported missing, now reported not missing—wounded.

INFANTRY.—Mellor, 2472, E. L., should read Mellor, 2472, E. L. C.

**Biggest Horse in the World.**

A heavy draught gelding yarded at Narramine (N.S.W.), recently, was claimed to be the biggest horse in the world. He was bred at Belaringar station, stood up 20 hands 1½ in. on his bare feet, and was built in proportion. This curio was sent to Sydney for exhibition purposes, but objected so strongly to the train-journey that he injured himself fatally during the trip. His sire was a member of the draught aristocracy named Lord Lyons.

**Vitality of Athletes.**

If it is not true that topnotch athletes die in a greater hurry than other people, it looks like it. An amazing number of such men die young, and an altogether disproportionate multitude die of tubercular disease of the lungs. Many theories have been advanced to account for this. One is that, after periods of training, the trained person, being very often a primitive sort of animal, plunges into an orgy of excess—that in addition to placing his bodily powers under heavy strain in one direction he dissipates his reserves. There may be something in this. If there is, it incidentally makes hash of the notion that training produces self-discipline. Of course, some athletes retain their health and strength up to an advanced age, but there undoubtedly seem to be more ancient drapers than athletes. So also the number of athletes who expire before middle age is queer, for they were probably among the most vital of their time. Take the case of Darcy. From a life-insurance point of

view he belonged to a type that is very rare. No better risk could have been taken, for physically he was perfect, full of rude health, apparently good for a century. One often wonders whether there may not be something devaluing in training methods. Anyhow, Darcy makes the third of front-rank Australian athletes to go off right in their prime. Kieran and Searle were the others. In each case the tussle with the winner was brief.

**New South Wales Land for Returned Soldiers.**

The vigorous campaign carried on by the New South Wales Minister for Lands in pursuance of his policy of resuming good land for soldiers' settlements is assuming considerable proportions. A long list of properties already secured and made available for settlement has been published. The present limit to the number of soldiers the Minister proposes to settle is 5,000, and up to date about 120 returned men have been established in group settlements. This does not seem a very large proportion of 5,000, but it is pointed out that the operations in connection with resuming good estates and making the land available have occupied considerable time. Nothing is purchased except on the recommendation of an advisory board, which, of course, means an inspection, and the preparation of reports.

The properties secured are situated for the most part in very good country, and if the advisory boards have carried out their work with a practical knowledge of what is good country for closer

settlement, there is no reason why the assisted soldiers should not become valuable producers. The districts in which there have been purchases are Coolah, Stockingbingal, Tumberumba, Wagga, Wagga, Peak Hill, Merriwa, Finley, Forbes, Grenfell, and Denman. While under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, which is another form of purchase, orchards and other properties have been purchased at Bathurst, Inverell, Glen Innes, Bankstown, and Seven Hills.

So far the only Crown lands on which there has been an extensive outlay are at Batlow, where £19,500 has been expended on 13,000 acres. Some of the properties taken are very well known, as, for instance, Tarcutta, Collaroy, and Tuppal, all of which have been famous for good merino sheep flocks. The highest price paid for a property is £117,435 for 26,539 acres, comprising Ooma, in the Forbest district. Tarcutta comprises 28,275 acres, and the cost was £79,523, and the number of settlers is to be 43, while Ooma is to carry 41. The Tuppal property is 23,434 acres of the well-known Tuppal Station. For this £96,665 was paid, and it will carry 40 returned soldiers. The total number of soldiers to be settled on 17 properties, including the Crown lands at Batlow, is 669.

**Warning to the Public.**

The Sydney police have issued a warning to the public against a man who, pretending that he has been sent to examine children's eyes, seizes the opportunity to assault them. He is described as being about 45 years old.



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