

Anzac



Bulletin

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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

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



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Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

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Australian A.M.C. Detachment Going Into the Line.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Wreck of the "John Murray."

Melbourne, 8th September.

The Court of Marine Inquiry of Victoria has found no one to blame for the wreck of the barque, "John Murray," at Malden Island. The mishap was due to an exceptionally strong westerly current setting at three miles an hour. The sailing directions gave a maximum current of 56 miles in twenty-four hours.

Wheat Silos for Victoria.

Melbourne, 11th September.

The Victorian Cabinet has reversed its decision not to construct wheat silos. It has now decided to call tenders for terminal silos at Geelong and Williamstown, with a total capacity of 3,000,000 bushels.

Land for Soldiers.

Melbourne, 15th September.

Mr. Watt states that the Victorian Closer Settlement Board has purchased Woodside Bros.' Happy Valley and Barwidgee estates, aggregating 11,100 acres, near Myrtleford, for soldiers' farms, the price being £79,905.

Cornsacks.

Melbourne, 15th September.

Senator Russell, in reply to criticism, said that the Government action in providing for cornsack supplies for the coming harvest had saved the farmers £6 10s. per bale, the total saving being £130,000.

Meat Prices.

Melbourne, 15th September.

The Commonwealth Meat Administration has announced that the recommendations of the recent conference of the trade in Sydney to overcome difficulties in the price-fixing scheme, have been substantially accepted by the Commonwealth. The newspapers forecast increased prices, averaging halfpenny a pound retail.

Excessive Use of Paper.

Melbourne, 15th September.

Mr. Massey Greene, Minister in Charge of Price Fixing, states that the Imperial Government has directed attention to the urgent necessity for Australia to reduce its consumption of paper, owing to the acute shipping position. The Commonwealth Government has decided to appoint Mr. William Brookes, of Sydney, well known in the Australian paper trade, as Controller of supplies and distribution of all classes of paper and paper products.

Shipbuilding.

Melbourne, 15th September.

Mr. Poynton, Minister in Charge of Shipbuilding, in a report to the Cabinet on the progress of shipbuilding, states that the whole of the transverse and longitudinal framing of the first vessel at Williamstown has been erected. There have also been delivered there 554 tons of American plates, 41 tons of Broken Hill Proprietary Company's plates, 833 tons of bars and angles. The deliveries of plates are still unsatisfactory. A total of 1,531 tons from America have been delivered at Williamstown, Walsh Island and Cockatoo Island, and a further shipment of 500 tons is expected this month. An additional 500 tons is about to leave America. The remaining portion (34,500 tons) will be rolled during the next three months, providing the shipping space is arranged. Men employed in the Commonwealth shipyards number 1,852.

Tributes to Statesmen.

Melbourne, 20th September.

Both Houses of the Federal Parliament have passed resolutions recording profound regret at the deaths of Lord Forrest and

Sir George Reid, and appreciation of their eminent services and extending deepest sympathy to the widows of the deceased. Mr. Watt (Acting Prime Minister), in the House of Representatives, said that Lord Forrest's record of service was unparalleled in Australia or any other Dominion. In thirty-five years of public life he had enjoyed ministerial office for almost twenty-seven years. No man was more worthy of the honours bestowed on him. He had the most kindly disposition and a simple and lovable character. The Ministry proposed to consult Lady Forrest regarding the question of the remains being brought to Australia from Sierra Leone. Referring to Sir George Reid, Mr. Watt said he rose from the humble position of clerk in the New South Wales Treasury to that of Prime Minister. His commanding ability would have made him a leader in any sphere. If he had devoted his talents to a forensic career he would have died rich, but he served the public instead, and died poor, which was the measure of his sacrifice. Both Houses of Parliament adjourned for the day.



Bridge destroyed by the Germans.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



Australians assembled at the morning's final objective, and waiting for the first wave of the afternoon attackers.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Australia and the Pacific.

Melbourne, 13th September.

The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Watt, visited Bendigo to inaugurate an appeal to raise funds for local repatriation purposes. In addressing a public meeting, he spoke enthusiastically of Mr. W. M. Hughes' work in England. Referring to the future of the Pacific, Mr. Watt declared that Australia was not fighting for extra territory, but wanted her future to be made safe. The war had taught Australia that the Pacific Islands would be a great menace if they were returned to Germany. They should be in our hands or in those of a friendly Power. The war would not be over until the Allies had won. We had to win back territory in the West as well as the Balkans and Russia. That meant that we must keep on. Until Britain said that no more men were needed, Australia should do her best to keep her armies up to the standard. If Germany could be made to see the words "No Surrender" written on the face of the Allies, the end of the war might be seen within the next year.

Only Hope of Peace.

Germany still showed the resolute Prussian spirit she fought with through the Seven Years and the Thirty Years Wars. If she could sunder the Allies by causing Bolshevism to grow, she could lengthen the

war with the object of wearing down the Allies. Peace by negotiation was a specious cry. The only hope of the Allies was to say "No" about a present-day peace. Determination should be met with superior determination. The peace that came of weakness now, would not endure, but would mean that the war would merely be postponed. Was all this slaughter, the breaking of the commandments, and the high hopes of modern Christendom to go for nothing, because weak-framed people imagined that peace could be got by negotiation? The best judges of the time for peace were the men who were handling the forces at the seat of authority.

Repatriation.

Australia's debt in the war would not end until the soldiers were restored to their civil life in suitable occupations. Repatriation must be solemnly undertaken with all the skill, resolution, and resource at the command of the people of the Commonwealth. The citizens as well as the Government should recognise that they had a new duty of repatriation. There was a feeling abroad that repatriation was a work solely for the Government, but the soldiers wanted to know also what kind of gratitude the people had for them for the great deeds they had done. (Cheers.) Rather than an

official dole from Parliament, the Anzac would prefer half of the amount if he knew that it came direct from the hearts of the people as a recognition of his undying service. Behind the Government there should be a watchful nation, demanding vigilant and proper treatment of soldiers. If the Government and Parliament felt that the citizens washed their hands of responsibility for repatriation, the machinery would have a tendency to get lax.

SPORTING CABLES.

Football.

Sydney, 11th September.

Paddington beat Sydney by 72 points to 31 in the first semi-final for the New South Wales premiership, under Australian football rules, at Balmain.

Kia Ora and Pymont again contested in the semi-final for the Soccer championship, at Epping racecourse. A splendid exhibition of the game resulted in another draw.

Melbourne, 11th September.

South Melbourne beat Collingwood by 62 points to 57 in the final match for the Victorian League premiership. There were 39,000 people present at the Melbourne Cricket Ground to watch the game, and Collingwood led until within a few minutes of the final bell. South Melbourne snapped a goal just on time.

Red Cross in the Great Advance.

Our Red Cross correspondent writes:—

The opening of the great offensive was an historic occasion for the Australian troops. Not only did they play a highly important part in the "drive" and achieve some of its most spectacular individual successes, but it afforded the opportunity for all five Australian divisions to fight together as one army for the first time.

It is not competent for us to discuss in this column the military advantages of this concentration, but it can with certainty be said that, incidentally, it greatly facilitated the work of the Australian Red Cross Society, whose activity in France reached its maximum limit last month. In commenting on this feature the Commissioner in France says: "It enabled us to supply the medical units in the field with Red Cross requirements from one advanced depot; and, while no endeavour was spared to reach our casualties, it is felt that the result was obtained with the minimum of effort."

On evacuation from the forward area, however, Australian casualties were distributed throughout Northern France in general hospitals, but through Red Cross depots established at various centres on the lines of communication, the situation was dealt with successfully and expeditiously.

It was but natural, in view of the record fighting activity and the heavy demands of the medical units, that at all Red Cross centres there was a great rush of work. There were no idle hands at the Main Depot at Boulogne. One of its principal duties, that of keeping the forward depot in the Somme area fully supplied, necessitated from time to time deliveries by lorry direct, in order to overcome difficulties arising from slow transportation by rail. But other urgent calls were by no means neglected. For instance, to meet immediate requisitions, 2,846 hospital bags were conveyed in the touring car at various times and issued to some twenty-seven hospitals for distribution to our men.

Elsewhere, the Society's representatives met the Australians arriving in ambulance trains en route for "Blighty," and personally attended to their individual wants, and those who were accommodated in hospitals in France were equally well looked after; while the issues recorded for the month make it quite clear that men in the big convalescent depot at Havre, and those in other centres who had sufficiently recovered to be able to take part in indoor or outdoor amusements, were as usual encouraged to participate in sport of all kinds.

Late Shopping Night.

The New South Wales Employees' Union is moving in the direction of securing abolition of the late shopping night. The Secretary states that he will have the support of many leading Sydney retailers.

Mr. Hughes and the Soldiers.

Wayside Speeches in France.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, September 17th.

The Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. W. M. Hughes), who has been visiting the Australian troops at the Front in France, with a party of distinguished guests of the Commonwealth Government, yesterday saw the troops in the forward area and watched German shells bursting on the villages and slopes facing the Hindenburg line. It happened that during the day Mr. Hughes passed further back to troops resting, the battalions belonging to the brigade in which is one of his sons. A football match was being played, a young colonel being full-back; the other players consisting of both officers and men, who were engaged in an inter-battalion competition.

The half-time bell went a few minutes later. The whole of the players and on-lookers gathered round Mr. Hughes. He told them how the people of Australia followed their deeds with intense pride, and anxious and earnest interest. Australia realised that they were building up for her, especially during the magnificent fighting since March of this year and during the last few weeks, a tradition upon which Australians for generations to come would found their nationhood. He could not tell them when the war would end. Probably none could do that, not even Ludendorff or

Hindenburg, but he could tell them that their magnificent achievements and energy during the last few weeks had done a great deal towards hastening the end of the war. He could not tell them when they would look again on their dearly-loved Australian coast, but through strong efforts made on behalf of the earliest Australian soldiers, he had managed to get for all remaining 1914 men home leave during most of the coming winter. He could tell them that the Australian Government was watching carefully their interests both in Australia and at the front.

On another occasion, Mr. Hughes happened to be passing a gathering of Australian soldiers just before nightfall, whom the padre was addressing on some subject. The padre asked Mr. Hughes to speak to them. The Prime Minister stood up and simply told them again how Australia was always thinking of them, and how she followed their doings with pride and anxiety. Mr. Hughes was obviously speaking from his heart, and the men gave these speeches an entirely spontaneous reception, of which, from such a quarter, any man would feel proud. Yesterday Lord Burnham, a member of the party, told a crowd of Australian artillerymen what the British people thought of the recent achievements of the Australian troops.



Church in a village captured by Australians on the Somme.
(Australian Official Photograph.)



Presentation of Medals Won By Australian Troops.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Another Australian Advance.

Several Villages Taken.

In Touch with Hindenburg Line.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, September 18th.

At the moment of writing a heavy attack is going on north of St. Quentin. The British and Australian troops are attacking, on a front of about twelve miles, the last position which separates them from the Hindenburg line. The attack started at dawn. By half-past seven in the morning both the Australians and the British reached and took the old British main line from which the German offensive drove us in March. At the present moment the troops are going on towards the old British outpost line. If this is captured, the British and Australians will have regained on this part of the front every inch of territory lost in the spring, and will be facing the Hindenburg line exactly as the British line faced it last winter.

The abnormal heat resulted in several heavy thunderstorms during the past two days, and this morning, from an early hour, rain commenced to fall fairly heavily. When the day broke the rain was pouring down. It seemed impossible to help feeling intense anxiety during such weather, but from the start the attack seems to have gone magnificently. The old British line lies on a spur of the hills this side of the Hindenburg line. The front line of the Hindenburg system rests on our side of the canal running northward from St. Quentin, while the main Hindenburg line is behind the canal in order to have the advantage of

the protection afforded by the canal. The spur on which the old British line rests is known as Le Verguier ridge, on the slopes of which is the village of Le Verguier. This village was attacked this morning by Queenslanders, New South Welshmen, and West Australians, with South Australians on the flank. There was some sharp fighting south of the village in the old British trenches. This village was taken, the West Australians mopping up the buildings. Already 500 prisoners have passed through from this, the southern portion of the attack. Victorians, Queenslanders, and New South Welshmen are at present pushing on towards the old British outpost line.

Later on the weather cleared, patches of blue sky showing, and the rain ceased. Further north, New South Welshmen, West Australians and Tasmanians attacked, and met with sharp opposition.

A captured German map which has just been brought back shows that Templeux is defended by nine machine-gun emplacements, while the quarries beside the village are defended by four heavy and eleven light guns.

Another 500 prisoners have passed through from the northern part of the front, making 1,000 already captured. New South Welshmen, Queenslanders and South Australians are now fighting around the old British outpost position in and beyond Hargicourt, in which lies the famous obstacle known as Cologne Farm.

From both the northern and eastern portions of the field comes news that, so far, the British troops have reached their positions exactly to time table. We have seen hundreds of prisoners passing back from the British attack on the north flank.

Australians' Great Record.

As for the Australians, it can only be said that they are the same troops who met the German advance against Amiens, stopping it dead; the same troops who attacked the Germans incessantly during the following four months without rest; the same troops who fought at Villers Bretonneux, Dernancourt, Hamel, Merris; the same troops who launched the great assault, together with the Canadians and British, on August 8th; the same troops who have fought ever since at Bray, Peronne, Mont St. Quentin, and in twenty other stiff phases of the advance. These same troops are still attacking the Germans to-day. The German has relied for his offensives upon rested troops.

The great surprise of the British offensive is that it has been launched and carried on largely by divisions which have been actively and continuously fighting throughout the year.

LATER.—The number of prisoners is increasing, and several field guns have been taken. Hargicourt is reported to be in our hands, and sharp fighting is taking place at Villeret.

The Facts of the Case.

What Every Aussie Should Know.

By C. HAMPTON THORP, A.I.F., Soldiers' Representative Australian Y.M. Headquarters.

All Australians will read with interest anything that will give them the "dinkum oil" as to the extent and value of the Australian Y.M.C.A. operations with the troops of the A.I.F.

Buildings in England.

Looking into the records of the Association I find that no less than 26 buildings in England are solely controlled by the Association for the purposes of rendering service to the Aussie boys. These buildings are defined as follows: The Aldwych Theatre, London, the Wesleyan Church in Horseferry Road, two large country houses used as social centres and places for rest and recreation, one, Greenhill House at Sutton Veny, the other "Cacique" at Weymouth, one open-air stadium at Sutton Veny, a large residential institute at Weymouth, a Cinema Hall for free pictures to the troops in Westham, ten large huts in the various camps in the Salisbury Plain Division, and ten huts, social centres and Technical Training buildings in places which include Weymouth, Brightlingsea, and Dartford.

In addition to these buildings the Australian Y.M.C.A. has affiliated with kindred organisations in the establishment and maintenance of numerous kiosks and inquiry bureaux all over the London area.

The Financial Policy and Expenditure.

The policy for expenditure of the Australian Y.M.C.A. for general work overseas is hereunder shown.

The profits from all canteen trading in France is given back to the troops by entertainments, free distributions, etc., in addition to £5,000 per month (made up from Australian contributions) added to which are any amounts which may be donated for any specific work in France among the troops. If any new developments require further finance, a supplementary vote has to be made. The entire work of the Australian Y.M.C.A. is under the direct supervision of the Military Authorities, who naturally desire to have the soldiers served to the very best advantage, and such authorities could and would promptly veto any work which was not directly benefiting and helping the soldiers.

For the Salisbury Plain Division all canteen profits made on the Plain, as well as an additional £3,000 each month, are spent in giving the troops the various facilities which are afforded. Entertainments on the Plain, for instance, cost £700 per month.

In the Weymouth area the same rule

applies, except that the sum of £1,200 monthly is spent in addition to the canteen profits.

The Aldwych Theatre in London costs £1,000 per month to run, over and above canteen profits, which are, of course, used in addition to this figure. The reason for this seemingly heavy expense is explained when one learns that the rent of the theatre alone runs into £6,000 per annum. Theatres in London are expensive luxuries.

General Cost.

The cost of the entire working of the Australian Y.M.C.A. in England and France totals £12,000 per month. That sum is the fixed amount upon which the association works at the present time, and if anything special (such as Christmas gifts or other features) entails extra expense, the amount has to be secured by a supplementary vote.

Auditing.

The entire finances of the operations both in England and France are audited every three months, and a signed copy of the auditors' report is sent to A.I.F. headquarters.

At the present time the association's auditors, Messrs. Dixon, Wilson, Tubbs and Co., of London, are at work bringing out a financial statement showing the complete operations of the association from the commencement of overseas service in England and France until the present time. This is required in order to give, in one document, the total expenditure of the Association since overseas service was inaugurated, and any delay which may take place is due to the difficulty of securing the services of expert auditors.

Extension of Operations.

The average monthly expenditure in England and France since its inauguration is very much less than £12,000 per month, because it is only in recent months that the work has reached its present magnitude. The generous contributions in Australia during 1917 enabled the organisation to extend considerably. The greatest assistance in procuring funds for the work has been the writing home of the boys, whereby they advertise the increasing good work and popularity of the Aussie Y.M. Correspondingly with that kind of testimony, so does the Australian public money for the Y.M.C.A. work increase. For instance, the expenditure for the twelve

months ended March 31st, 1917, was £15,281 9s. 8d., and for the period of only three months ended on March 31st this year the amount spent by the association in war service, England and France alone, totals £41,699 8s. 9d. over and above all canteen profits. During the earlier period of the Australian Y.M.C.A. war service only eight Aussie Y.M. secretaries were employed in France. This was because the military requirements didn't permit of more. At the present time and for some months past forty-three secretaries have been working for the Aussies in France. This indicates how the association's work has developed.

Entertainments.

The amount of £7,202 4s. 3d. was spent by the association on entertainments, i.e., free cinema, free concerts, lectures, etc., for the period of three months ended March 31st, 1918. The audited statements covering the next three months ended June 31st of this year are not yet complete on account of the scarcity of expert auditors.

Expenses in France.

During the three months ended March 31st, 1918, the following amounts were spent among the troops in France by the Australian Y.M.C.A. Literature £1,070, stationery £1,782, new equipment and games £7,798, new buildings £2,776, free distribution (eats, drinks, smokes) £5,834. These figures are exclusive of salaries paid to anyone in connection with that side of the work.

The Process of "Getting Wise."

So much for a general summary of somewhat interesting points in connection with the Australian Y.M.C.A. operations. Next week I hope to give the Australians a further insight into the work, including the number of buildings in France run by the Aussie Y.M., details concerning free distribution and sundry other things which may throw light on the situation and enable the diggers to more fully appreciate what the Australian Y.M.C.A. is doing. It is well for each individual soldier to remember that the Aussie Y.M. is not simply run to give him something for nothing, but it is run to give every man of the A.I.F. certain free distributions when such are warranted and made possible, and also to give general service to every Allied soldier who is fighting for Justice, Democracy, and Peace in the present great conflict.

To All Aussie Soldiers.

London, September 26th.

Dear Diggers,—If any of you blokes happen to be shipped over to Blighty and get marked into the "B 2 B" or "C" categories, the chances are you will be located at Weymouth pending your return to Aussie. So I am going to give you an insight into what is done for the boys around there by the Aussie Y.M. A week or two ago I visited Weymouth for the first time to witness the opening of "Cacique," a fine country house acquired by the association as a recreation and social centre for the diggers. Some of you have seen Greenhill House at Sutton Veny, an Aussie Y.M. country house of forty rooms, with wonderful gardens, tennis, and croquet lawns and park lands. Well, "Cacique" is much the same, only on a smaller scale. Brig.-Gen. McGlinn opened the show, and he had for a Guard of Honour fifty-four Anzacs, all "A" class men, who are proceeding to Australia on six months' furlough. Among them was Corporal Davey, V.C., of South Australia. The afternoon was spent in listening to short interesting speeches by General McGlinn, Mr. R. O. Clack (Field Secretary Headquarters), and Mr. C. Bavin (General Secretary I.H.L.), with plenty of buckshee tea and grub and items from the Depot Band. Almost six hundred diggers attended and stayed for the fine concert afterwards.

This "Cacique" is some stunt. You can have afternoon tea and enjoy good music while you watch your cobbles at tennis or croquet, or play yourself, and nearly every evening there is an open-air concert by talented parties.

In the main street by Westham Camp the Aussie Y.M. runs a free Cinema Hall, with two houses each evening. In the camp itself there are the Australian Y.M.C.A. Technical Training Buildings, with schools and workshops for the teaching of motor mechanics, wood-work and building construction, shorthand, typing and bookkeeping, and other subjects in course of establishment. While an Aussie is waiting to be put on a boat-roll, instead of doing route marches, he can join any class he likes best and get a month to six weeks valuable instruction. This is a good and popular stunt among the boys and helps them for a return to civil life.

Weymouth is a very agreeable seaside resort, and thousands of holiday-makers are there every day during the summer. The Aussie Y.M. runs a big building known as "The Institute," and right on the promenade, as a hostel for Aussies who are on leave. You can live there, paying 2s. for bed and breakfast, and the sheets are changed every day. An Aussie lady, Mrs. Edwards, who has a son at the Front, runs the joint. Then the Y.M. runs trips to



Burial of Sir George Reid: The Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) and the Minister for the Navy (Sir Joseph Cook) at the graveside.

all places of interest, including tennis at private houses and picnics along the coast.

For a bloke with only a few bob to spend on leave, Weymouth can provide a dinkey-die time if you make use of your own Aussie Y.M.—Yer Cobber,

C. H. T.

The Return of the Anzacs.

Australian soldiers have been deeply moved by the action of the Prime Minister (Mr. William Hughes) in arranging, in the face of great difficulties, for the return to Australia on furlough of Australian soldiers who have been on active service since the beginning of the war. The thought that they might be absent from Australia until the end of the war has sometimes damped the high spirits of these war-worn veterans, whose splendid deeds in France and Gallipoli have earned them a well-deserved spell. One can just imagine the enthusiastic reception they will receive when they arrive in Australia! It will well repay them for the dangers and privations they have endured. The sight of these men marching once more along the wide streets of the homeland should also have another desirable effect: It should awake in the breasts of those eligibles who have not yet volunteered a sense of their duty to the Australians still fighting in France. The arrival of the Anzacs in Australia should be followed by an encouraging rise in the recruiting figures.

A Popular Australian Actress.

Miss Dorothy Brunton, the young Australian actress who is now appearing in "Shanghai" at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, is a great favourite with the Australian soldiers. The "Diggers" assembled in great force on the opening night, and the warmth of the welcome they gave her startled the staid British theatregoers, who were shocked to hear the walls of Drury Lane—that most sacred of British theatres, hallowed by the memories of Garrick, Kemble, and other ancient folk—echo to such weird noises as gushed forth from the throats of the Australians. Miss Brunton left Australia some time ago, and, before coming to England, appeared with great success in the United States. She is proud of her native land, and, fixed in a prominent position in her dressing-room, is a silken Australian flag which was presented to her a week or so ago by some Australians over on leave from France.

Another Australian, Miss Ivy Shilling, is the premiere danseuse in "Shanghai."

War Loans.

The S.M. "Herald" comparing the Australian sixth loan (£43,000,000 from 176,000 subscribers) with America's third loan of £800,000,000 from £17,000,000 subscribers, points out that Australia, in proportion to her population, obtained more with her loan than the United States did with theirs.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



Six Hours' Day for Miners.

The Australian Coal and Shale Employees' Federation has cabled a message sympathising with the English coal miners' claim for a six hours working day in mines.

War's Influence on the Iron Trade.

At an inquiry before the Prices Commissioner in Sydney as to the prices of horse shoes, it was stated by the President of the Master Farriers' Association (which represents 98 per cent. of the farriers in the State) that the average cost of a set of shoes was 8s. 4½d. as compared with 7s. 4½d. last year, and that there had been a considerable increase in the price of iron, shoeing steel, nails and tools since the war. Shoeing steel before the war could be indented at £7 15s. per ton.

N.S.W. Railways and Tramways.

The gross revenue earned by the N.S.W. railways last year, £8,915,401, shows an increase of £483,181 over the previous year, and the working costs, £6,157,689, an increase of £132,708, the net revenue thus being £2,757,712, an advance for the year of £350,473. The net revenue from the tramways was £474,636 an increase of £87,692 compared with the total for 1916-17.

Harbour Dredging.

The eastern and western channels of Sydney Harbour have been dredged to a depth of 40 feet at low water, spring tides, with a width of 700 feet. The dredging has been done on original bottom; no silting or deposit occurs in these channels, which are permanently open for navigation by the deepest draught vessels at present afloat.

A.I.F. Memorial.

Subscriptions towards a New South Wales Memorial of the Australian Imperial Force are to be subsidised by the State Government to the extent of pound for pound. An appeal on behalf of this fund is to be made to the people of the State on August 2nd.

University Graduates at the War.

The Minister for Education (Mr. James) considers that the scheme to permit of undergraduate members of the A.I.F. continuing their University course in England at the close of the war is necessary, as it is estimated that it will take two years following the conclusion of peace to transport all the Australian troops back home. In addition to the undergraduates and students outside the University, there are 800 New South Wales public school teachers at the front.

Copper Wire.

The Metal Manufactures, Ltd., Port Kembla, employing 50 hands, lately installed machinery for the manufacture of copper wire. A satisfactory start has been made with the new industry. The experts in charge expect to be able shortly to put on the market a copper wire that will stand the necessary test for all purposes.

German's Suicide: Strange Will.

Pathetic circumstances attended the death in hospital in Adelaide of Frederick Johann Neumann, who had been arrested at Loxton. He was found in the police cell with his throat cut with a piece of broken crockery. At the inquest the Rev. William Janzow, a Lutheran pastor, produced Neumann's will, which had been made when he was in a dying condition. Neumann said: "I want to make my money over to the South Australian Government." He then said: "May I go now?" apparently under the impression that when he had made a will in favour of the Government he was entitled to go free. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

Sorrento Hotel.

A Generous Gift.

To Become Returned Nurses' Home.

Mr. Edward Solomon, whose patriotic contributions since the war commenced have been on a very lavish scale, has made another donation of a most substantial character. He and Mrs. Solomon jointly purchased the Sorrento Hotel, at Sorrento, Victoria, together with the furniture, plate, and plant, and it is to be presented to the State Government as a home for returned Australian nurses. It is the desire of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon that the place shall be known as the "Nurse Cavell Homes." The Sorrento Hotel is a building of commanding appearance, situated on a high position, overlooking Port Phillip bay. The hotel licence is to be forfeited. There are 40 rooms in the main building and 70 in all. The building will accommodate 150 persons. The place is seweraged, and an acetylene gas plant is installed. The table and house linen is included in the purchase, and that, it is needless to point out, is, in these days of high prices, an important item. A billiard table and piano are amongst the effects. Mr. and Mrs. Solomon intend to take delivery of the premises on January 1st next, but if the Government wish to use the hotel at an earlier date possession will be taken sooner.

Soldiers and Pacifists.

Disturbance in Sydney.

Soldiers Upset Platforms.

In the Domain, at the beginning of June, in the presence of a crowd of about 30,000 people, returned soldiers upset the platforms of pacifist speakers. Earlier in the week the returned soldiers had threatened that, unless the authorities took steps to prevent disloyal statements being made by the Sunday afternoon speakers in the Domain, they would themselves organise a raid, with a view to preventing the preaching of seditious doctrines. They were particularly angry at the freedom enjoyed by certain Labour speakers formerly associated with the I.W.W., who had openly preached the immediate cessation of hostilities and peace by negotiation. Accordingly, several hundred returned men visited the Domain. Many were in uniform.

Accompanied by a number of enthusiastic women friends, who carried the regimental colours and miniature Union Jacks, they marched up the centre of the Domain. When one of the socialist speakers declared that returned soldiers and those who waved flags were but the tools of the capitalist class, the loyalists surged forward in a body, and amid great cheering upset the platforms of speaker after speaker, pulling the agitators overboard. Superintendent Tait had about 150 police in readiness, and as some of the agitators threatened to show fight, the police induced the soldiers to desist. One or two speakers attempted to continue their meetings, but they were quickly subdued. Most of those present were clearly in sympathy with the soldiers, and the opinion was later expressed on all sides that if the Government did not take immediate action and close the Domain against the disloyalists serious trouble might result.

State Finances.

The New South Wales finances for the year ended 30th June, show a surplus of £23,824. The revenue receipts during June amounted to £3,688,227, the largest monthly collection on record, an increase of £257,983. There were big gains on railways and on income tax. This swelled the receipts for the twelve months to £21,560,632 also a record, and representing an increase of £1,048,884. It is probable that increments due to civil servants upon which there has been an embargo since the outbreak of the war will now be paid. The sum of £100,000, has been placed on the estimates to cover the proposed increase in the minimum salaries of school teachers.



Splendid reception accorded returned Australian soldiers in Melbourne on May 30th.

1. A full car.

3. Sergeant Williams making a recruiting speech.

2. Listening to addresses at the Town Hall.

4. Returned men in Swanston Street.

Timber Freights.

A witness told the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner in Sydney that, since the war began, oversea freights had increased by 400 per cent., and that this was the reason for the increase in the price for Oregon timber from 80s. per 1,000 ft. to £17 10s. per 1,000 ft. Referring to the possibility of New Zealand stopping the export of timber, it was stated that, if this happened, New South Wales would be badly affected as there was no timber here that could be substituted for the New Zealand pine.

Commonwealth Wooden Steamers.

According to advices received in Melbourne the "Bellata" will be the first of the fourteen steamers which are being built in American shipyards for the Commonwealth Government to come to Australia. The "Bellata" was launched some time ago, and is now ready for sea. She is to bring a fair-sized cargo of case oil from San Francisco to Brisbane. It is understood that she will not make her initial trip under charter to a private concern, as did certain units of the existing Commonwealth fleet.

Boring for Oil.

Mr. Walter Eskdale, representing a Bendigo Syndicate, under agreement with the owners of the land, is about to start boring for mineral oil on areas totalling 4,000 acres, ten miles west from Inverell. Mr. Eskdale, has applied for a special lease of 120 acres on a travelling stock reserve, Warialda Road, also mining rights over Myall Creek holdings adjoining, totalling 700 acres.

Discovery of Silica Quartzite.

Huge deposits of silica quartzite have been discovered in parts of the sea coast near Ulladulla in the Milton district (N.S.W.). An Illawarra Company and a Sydney Syndicate are interested in the matter, and are preparing to develop the deposits. Considerable areas have been taken up. The material is said to be for the manufacture of a firebrick used in the making of steel. Quantities of the material have been already ordered for the Lithgow works, and also for Newcastle. Analyses showed the stone to be of high grade. From a statement made by Mr. Cambage,

Under-Secretary for Mines, it would seem that this quartzite was first noticed by Surveyor Thomas Florance in 1828.

Soldier's Home Built by Boy Scouts.

Sir William Cullen opened the first Soldiers' home in the Commonwealth built by the Boy Scouts. It is situate at Artarmon (North Sydney) and was built for a soldier's widow on land given by a resident of Mosman.

The Mouse Plague.

By means of a gas (the value of which has not been disclosed) about 20,000 mice were destroyed in one night in a large shed belonging to Messrs. W. C. Thomas and Sons Proprietary, Minyip (Vic.). A few yards away from this shed is a large wheat stack, containing 28,000 bags, in which not a mouse is to be seen. As soon as the stack was completed, an iron fence was erected around it. The stack was roofed with iron, and hessian curtains hung on to the sides and ends. The result is that this stack of wheat is in first-rate condition, whilst the stacks in the railway yard, close by, are very badly infested with mice.

Soldiers' Room at Australia House.

A comfortable reading, writing, and rest room for Australian soldiers has been fitted up in the Cinema Hall in the basement of Australia House. The room was officially opened on September 19th by the Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. W. M. Hughes), who was accompanied by the High Commissioner for Australia (Mr. A. Fisher), Brigadier-General T. Griffiths, the Commandant A.I.F. Administrative Headquarters, Major T. Henley and Major Barry of the Australian Comforts Fund.

The High Commissioner, in introducing Mr. Hughes, said that when Australia House was opened, he had in his mind the provision of a room in the building for the use of Australian soldiers. They would notice that ladies were not admitted. When, therefore, the soldier came into the rest room, it would be a welcome change from what appeared to be a favourite pastime—that of taking ladies around. (Laughter.) Everything possible would be done to make the place comfortable and homelike for the soldiers. (Hear, hear.)

The Prime Minister, in formally declaring the room open, and naming it the A.I.F. Hall, said that within the past few days he had had an opportunity of seeing the Australian troops in France. He was very, very proud of their exploits. Just a little while before he had received a cable message from General Monash stating that the Australians had attacked again that day, and achieved another brilliant success. (Cheers.)

An inquiry bureau has been established in the hall, where information regarding sightseeing, trips, railway tickets, and accommodation will be given by the officers of the A.I.F. Hospitality Department, who are in charge of the room.

Naval Minister at Weymouth.

Sir Joseph Cook, the Australian Minister for the Navy, has just returned from a visit to the Australian military establishments at Weymouth. The hospital and camps at this place are occupied almost exclusively by men who are about to be discharged from service and are awaiting return to Australia. Sir Joseph, during the inspection, paid particular attention to the system of remedial treatment applied in the case of partially-incapacitated men. Some 1,200 men, suffering from loss of muscular or nervous function, are receiving remedial treatment, largely by way of gymnastic exercises specially designed to meet each individual case. The enthusiasm and hope with which the men were engaging in these exercises was a very striking feature. Experience has already shown that this enthusiasm and hope are well founded. Sir Joseph found opportunity to address the men particularly on the subject of provision being made for

An Australian Mobile Artillery Brigade.

Fine Work Finely Recognised.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 6th.

Probably few Australian fighting units have received so many general inspections in a short time as have been recently paid in compliment to a certain Australian Mobile Artillery Brigade. This brigade possesses a fighting record of which any regiment would be proud. They played a great part in helping to hold up the German advance north of Bethune; their efficiency, smartness and discipline at work or on parade makes them, as a British artillery general recently said, equal to any gunners he had ever seen. They are the pride of the Australian colonel commanding them, who has trained and led them.

At the time the German assault broke through the lines held by the Portuguese south of Armentières, this brigade was in action a considerable distance away beyond the scene of the German attack. They were ordered at mid-day instantly out of action and to march to support the famous 51st Division north of Bethune.

They arrived at the end of the second day of battle to find the gallant Scottish Division extended over a very long front, and whose men were described as footsore through walking from flank to flank keeping touch with one another. How they kept the Germans at bay the Australians say was a miracle. On one occasion a party of fifteen Scots, who were steadily fighting a rearguard action with several hundred Germans no more than a few hundred yards away, realised from the nature of the firing that the enemy was growing short of ammunition. The fifteen thereupon turned and chased back all these Germans for a full half a mile. When the Australian gunners arrived on the scene the position they meant to take up was in the hands of the Germans. They were ordered a little farther north, and clattered through the streets of Robecque under enemy fire at a steady trot up the road to the north in perfect order, dropped trails, and settled into action as if at drill.

Some of their officers took command of the British infantry whose officers were all

their repatriation, and found them eager listeners. In all quarters great satisfaction was expressed at the announcement that home leave would be given to men who left Australia in 1914.

casualties: one Australian artillery officer temporarily commanded a battalion of the Black Watch. Brigade Headquarters forward of the batteries escaped capture by a hair's breadth early on the morning of the fourth day. The colonel's horse-holder outside of headquarters fastened two horses' reins to the fence and was seen firing a rifle through a hedge at Germans three hundred yards distant. Then he put down his rifle, saying that if the colonel was staying he had better be captured holding the horses than firing. The colonel and others finally rode off from the yard as the Germans entered at the other side.

Meanwhile, back at the batteries, the gunners kept firing with magnificent coolness. The infantry in front of them did not retreat—they simply fought to a finish, and the only captured were wounded men. Some gunners were sent out with rifles, and, joining with seven men of the Warwickshires, formed a little infantry line of their own immediately in front of the battery, while the guns were limbered up. The artillery drivers in the wagon lines a few hundred yards back brought up their teams in splendid order under machine-gun fire. The time from the starting of the teams to their moving away with the guns was six minutes.

There was a critical little moment at the outgoing. It was necessary, in order to remove the guns from their position, to advance 150 yards towards the enemy. Swamps lay behind the position and the road out lay in front. The batteries made for the road at a gallop under the protection of rifle and Lewis-gun fire. The few gunners and the seven British infantrymen then escaped down the road with the rearguard following. The fire on the road was severe, and a few horses were lost from the teams as they galloped out, but every gun was saved and again came into action farther to the rear. The Corps Artillery Commander, when thanking the Australian brigade for their splendid success, wrote: "I do not say this because you are Australians, but because you are one of the finest brigades I have ever had the honour to command."

Wheat Board's Overdraft.

The Australian Wheat Board's bank overdraft on June 17th was £11,169,000, of which amount £3,221,000 was on account of New South Wales.



Looking along a sunken road on which are scattered enemy dead killed in fighting a few hours before.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Cleaning Out Peronne.

Our Splendid Infantry.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, September 3rd.

Australians will watch the doings of their "diggers" fighting around Peronne with the utmost pride and emotion, for truly tremendous things have been asked of them during the last few days. The brigade which has been fighting in the city of Peronne, for example, has been so involved around awkward corners of the river, and in the streets and moats and old ramparts of the citadel, that news of what was going on at the front could scarcely trickle through even to the immediate leaders. Yet the Australian infantry which forced its way, through all opposition, over the long rolling outskirts, through patches of woods and buildings to the bridge, where it shot down the last party of Germans running towards the crossing (except one man, who managed to cross the bridge and to blow it up after he had crossed), that same infantry yesterday afternoon, after thirty-six hours of continuous fighting in the city, routed out the last pocket of Germans from the old citadel of Peronne and managed to safeguard the posts which had already been established outside the further end of the town. When darkness closed in last night, these same troops were still strengthening their hold on Peronne near St. Denis, where the seething smoke from shell fire continuously rose like a dust-storm against the dark hills beyond the city.

When the attack two mornings ago reached Peronne the infantry found the bridge, which was blown up in their face, still passable. They followed hard on the heels of the running Germans into the city, working through the streets and houses till half-way up the main street a German machine-gun post, sweeping down the straight road, held up the advance.

After dusk the infantry crossed the street and placed the post on the other side of them, and with the dawn of yesterday worked through the city. Only on the old citadel jutting out to the north-east of the city, surrounded by an old moat and without any means of approach, did a nest of German machine-guns remain. There were a great many machine-guns here, with a perfect field of fire around the old ramparts, and especially over the open space northwards between these and Mont St. Quentin. German machine-guns in two other positions also concentrated on this space.

A Field of Death.

As the Queenslanders attacked from Mont St. Quentin yesterday morning, along the ridge towards Aizecourt, they had to pass this tremendous hail of machine-gun bullets, which even at that distance made the advance difficult. For the New South Welsh infantry in and around Peronne the open ground around St. Denis was simply a field of death. Yet, during the afternoon, the citadel was finally taken and the line

definitely settled at St. Denis, after an operation as difficult as the Australians have ever been involved in.

As for the attack from St. Quentin along the high knuckle north of Peronne, though met on right and left by heavy machine-gun fire, the Queenslanders and South Australians pushed on swiftly through the German artillery barrage, which descended on one part of the attack, till on the right they reached exactly the position which they have been ordered to occupy. The Queenslanders attacked their position near Aizecourt.

On the northern flank the British troops who reached Moislains ran into Germans who apparently were preparing to counter-attack, and were driven back slightly.

The South Australians, who met a heavy machine-gun fire in the trench from which they started, and held on through artillery fire also, formed a line between the Queenslanders and the British, precisely as ordered. About 500 Germans were taken prisoner yesterday. The whole attack was most gallantly supported by Australian and British artillery, whose observing officers at several places went over with the firing line, the batteries moving up boldly in close support of the attack. The Australian corps has now captured about 16,000 prisoners and 175 guns.

Wheat Silos.

New South Wales is the only State in which silo construction has been actually commenced. It is anticipated that storage for some seven million bushels of wheat will be available in this State for the next harvest. An advance of £40,000 has been made to the N.S.W. Government, the capital being repayable in nine years.

An Australian Prisoner in Germany—II.

[Mr. Joseph Paul Nykiel, an Australian farmer, residing at Clare, South Australia, was travelling in Germany when war broke out. He was arrested and interned in the prison camp at Zerbst. In the "Anzac Bulletin" September 13, he told of dogs being set on to the prisoners in order to provide "sport" for the Germans.]

German Brutality.

"I have seen the dogs set on to the prisoners on many occasions. The Germans regarded it as fine sport.

One day I saw a young French boy looking through the fence at someone passing by outside, when an "unter-offizier" came along and, without any warning, kicked the boy in the groin. The lad fell unconscious to the ground and had to be taken to the hospital.

On another occasion I was called before the general in charge of the camp. I waited in his office while he dealt with a Russian prisoner who was charged with a paltry offence—of selling something from his own compound into another compound. The Russian admitted having done so. Then a burly German "unter-offizier," about 16 stone weight, struck the man a heavy blow on the side of the head, knocking him down. The general then stepped towards the prostrate Russian, and, pulling out his short sword, waved it over him, cursing and swearing all the time. Not being able to speak German, I do not know what he said. The unter-offizier then told the Russian to get out, and, opening the door, literally kicked the poor fellow through the doorway.

Englishman left to Die.

The British prisoners also came in for their share of ill-treatment. There was a soldier who had lost an arm. He had been under medical treatment for some time, and one morning he was taken seriously ill. He asked to be sent to the camp hospital, and requested that he might be allowed to see a doctor. He was told that he could not see a doctor until the evening. Before evening the man had died!

Lashed to a Post.

English and Russians were more severely treated than the French. For the slightest offence we would be tied up to a post for two hours, with the toes just touching the ground. Very often prisoners would be tied up in this manner out in the snow on freezing winter days! In tying the men up, the Germans would brace their knees against the post and would pull on the ropes with all their strength until the cords cut right into the flesh. One day I saw a British soldier—a Corpl. Cannon—punished in this way. When lashing him to the post the unter-offizier struck him several times in the face with his fist. The corporal was lashed so tightly to the post that when he was released two hours later, his mates had to assist him back into the barracks. The

English soldiers were compelled to do the dirtiest work in the camp.

One party of English soldiers were sent out from the camp to work on the railway lines. After six weeks they came back with the flesh bruised off their hands, the palms being in a terrible state.

Very many deaths took place at this camp during the winter of 1914. Our barracks were very badly constructed, and the roof leaked abominably. Our bedclothes were wet whenever it rained, and, as there was no way of drying them, we had to sleep in wet clothes.

German Dislike of Australians.

One of the German officers, a little fellow, could speak English fluently, and he seemed to be more civilised than the remainder. I asked him one day to tell me the reason why I was interned before the other colonials. He replied, "You are an Australian, and too much of a democrat! It is all right to be a democrat in Australia, but that won't answer here in Germany. Besides, you went about expressing your opinion of the German Government while you were at the village!"

A Severe Punishment.

For endeavouring to do me a good turn, a "unter-offizier" at Zerbst got into serious trouble. At my request he posted a letter to my friends in Poland, asking them to send some food to me at the camp. The letter was posted and an answer written by my friends. That answer was intercepted in the post by the German censors, and inquiries were made as to the man who had posted the letter. My friend was convicted of the offence, and was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment, with the reduction of his rank to that of private; or, alternatively, three and a half years if he still retained his rank. That was the punishment for merely trying to get a parcel through for me.

Transferred to Ruhleben.

In November, 1915, I was transferred from Zerbst to Ruhleben, where I found the conditions were a trifle better than those at the camp from which I came. At Ruhleben I managed to make arrangements to get parcels through from England. At first they came very irregularly, but later on, after the Central Committee took control, they came much more promptly. I was there until March 23rd, 1918, when I left for Holland. This last year in Ruhleben the spirit of the German soldier seems to be completely crushed. Nowadays one never hears them bawling out "Deutschland uber Alles," as was their custom at the beginning

of the war. They used to say they would soon starve England out! Now the German soldier comes begging to you for a bit of food out of your parcels from England, and daily you can see him going around to the swill-tubs taking out all the scraps of food he can find and eating them. That can be seen every day now at Ruhleben.

The petty German spirit of tyranny was, however, continually irritating us at Ruhleben. On one occasion the rope of the flag which flew over the camp happened to break. It was a worn-out rope and was liable to break at any time, but the Germans must blame the prisoners for the mishap, and we were all confined to barracks for eight days. On another occasion one of the unter-offiziers lost a badge from his cap. He blamed us for taking that, and we were again confined to barracks for several days.

Treatment of German Soldiers.

At the beginning of the war it was noticeable that the German officers treated the soldiers like dogs. But now they are not quite so bad. Lately I have seen something that in the early days of the war would have led to the men being shot. This was a private turning round and arguing the point with a "unter-offizier" in front of all the prisoners! I have spoken to several of the German soldiers in the camp, and from what they told me they do not care how the war ends, so long as it finishes quickly. The soldiers in the camp realise that England cannot be starved, for they see the contents of our parcels, but the pity is that the public outside do not yet realise it.

During my two and a half years at Ruhleben I was on the sick list most of the time, suffering from a nervous breakdown brought about by the bad conditions and ill-treatment during my twelve months at Zerbst. I asked the German doctor one day if he regarded me as being fit for military service. He replied "No." I said, "Then why are you keeping me?" He replied that, being unfit for military service was not enough to get me home, adding, "Your people in England are keeping our men, although they are blind."

A Ruhleben Menu.

There are still a large number of old men being kept at Ruhleben, and their health is breaking up very fast. The food at present is extremely bad, and if it were not for the parcels we could not exist. The daily fare there is as follows:—Breakfast—a drink of substitute coffee and a ration of black bread, merely a few ounces, which

has to last all day. It was less even than we got at Zerst. For dinner we got a ladle full of soup or a few potatoes. (The only food that our men went up to the kitchen for as a rule was potatoes.) For supper at night we got another drink of substitute coffee, which, I need hardly say, is undrinkable.

There was a big percentage of deaths at Ruhleben during the winter I was there, and a number of the prisoners went insane. Germany is hard pressed not only for food, but for clothing. Paper clothes are coming very generally into use. All sacks and rope which come into the camp are made of paper also.

Refined Cruelty.

I was put on the list for Holland in March last, on account of my bad state of health, and on arrival at the Hague was treated very kindly by the Dutch people. There is one trick that the Germans like to play on British prisoners at Ruhleben, and that is to put their names on the list which is posted up in barracks for men to be repatriated, and then at the last moment striking their names off—a refinement of cruelty which only Germans can be capable of. Some of the men have often had their kit bags sent away, and then have been told that they could not go. One Australian, a wireless operator, who was in a very bad state of health, had his name on the list six or seven times before he finally managed to get away.

Australians in Ruhleben.

There were no Australians that I knew of in the prison camp at Zerst, but there were 70 or 80 at Ruhleben. My memory is not too good, but I can recollect some of the names. Among those who were at Ruhleben when I left were Mr. Howard, of Adelaide, son of the Rev. Howard, of that city; two Gordon brothers, sheep farmers, I think, of New South Wales; Mr. Collins, who, I believe, is a bank manager; and Mr. F. O'Hara, of Sydney; and Mr. Jones, of Brisbane, who had been a student in Germany; and a young Mr. Hanson, from Sydney. Most of these were in fairly good health when I left.

Heavy labouring work is now being done by women. I noticed in the train coming through that numbers of young girls were engaged in navvying work along the railway line. Some of these girls did not look more than 15 or 16 years of age. I was at Ruhleben when Captain Fryatt was taken out to be shot. I saw the poor man go away, and the camp was very much upset about the incident.

I arrived back in England on Saturday, August 31st. It is not necessary for me to say that I was glad to get back!

[The End.]



Billjim: "Give us a quid's worth of 'chat' killer!"

Canteen Man: "But, dear me, that quantity would kill all the vermin in creation!"

Billjim: "That's all right, digger, I'VE GOT 'EM!"

Domain Disturbance.

There was a disturbance in the Sydney Domain on June 16th (Sunday), as a result of speeches delivered there. Three men were arrested on a charge of riotous behaviour. In the evening 200 soldiers in uniform marched to the Trades Hall to demonstrate against a speaker who, they

said, had been talking against recruiting. The man they wanted was not there, and, after waiting by the hall for some minutes, the soldiers marched to the railway station on the way to camp. The disturbance was referred to the Legislative Assembly. In the Council, Sir Joseph Carruthers pleaded that the arrested men be not made martyrs of.



Are we downhearted?

WE have our health and we have each other, so—are we downhearted? *No!*

In these words a plucky V.A.D. nurse, writing of her rescue from a torpedoed transport, sums up her own experience and that of her fellow-workers and their rescued charges.

She does more than that. Unconsciously, perhaps, she sums up the whole experience of her sex of what constitutes ideal happiness—health and congenial companionship. What more does any true woman need to make her happy?

Happiness and health are very much matters of habit. What is happiness but habit of mind? What is health but habit of body? Regularity

of habit is the basic principle of regular good health.

Many men and most women need an "aid to nature" in establishing and maintaining that regularity of habit without which health is an impossibility. Kruschen Salts, the home aperient and diuretic tonic, is just such an aid—the most efficient aid that science has to offer in determining natural action of the liver and kidneys, and in toning up the whole eliminative system to the regular performance of its vital functions.

Get the Kruschen Habit—persevere with it! Let Kruschen Salts establish and maintain that regularity of habit which is the basis of habitual good health.

KRUSCHEN SALTS—all-British for 160 years—is sold at 1s. 6d. per bottle by every Chemist in the British Isles, and is also obtainable at all B.E.F. Canteens. All high-class Chemists throughout Australia, New Zealand and the Islands supply Kruschen Salts—but in case of difficulty a post-card to either of the Wholesale Distributing Agents mentioned below will bring the name of the nearest Chemist stocking Kruschen Salts:—

Australia—H. & W. Gear, 287-289 Clarence Street, Sydney

New Zealand—Fairbairn, Wright & Co., Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Auckland

Sole Manufacturers—E. Griffiths Hughes (Kruschen) Ltd., 68 Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, England



Agonised voice from Dug-out: "Hey, Digger, cut that out! Yer pulling down the — Dug-out!"

A Song of Steel Hats.

Smart of step is Tommy Atkins
In his suit of khaki dressed;
On the Strand of Piccadilly
He can "swank" it with the best.
But when out in shell-swept Flanders,
Where the bullets ping and pat,
He is just a fighting Briton
In an old steel hat.

In the days of courtly gallants,
When fair chivalry held sway,
Stately knights, to win fair ladies
Oft would meet in open fray.
But in trench, shell-hole, or dug-out,
Nowadays our men lie flat,
Or rush out to death or glory
In an old steel hat.

"Fighting Mac," arrayed in kilties,
And a tam o' shanter cap,
To the sound of skirling bag-pipes
Once would fight with vim and snap.
But in these sad days of "whiz-bangs,"
"Five-point-nines"—and things like
that,
You will find each Jock or Sandy
Wears an old steel hat.

From the land of wattle-blossom,
Waratah and kangaroo,
Billjim gave a rousing "coo-ee,"
And came sailing o'er the blue.
He is no parade-ground soldier,

And not half a diplomat;
But he looks a "dinkum digger"
In an old steel hat.

"Uncle Sam" has lots of soldiers,
And—gee-whiz, they are some guys;
To the strains of "Yankee Doodle"
They have marched where duty lies.
With "Old Glory" o'er them flying,
Freedom's foe they now combat;
And each Yankee soldier-hero
Wears an old steel hat.

When the Roll is called Up Yonder,
And the soldier says "Good-bye,"
Leaving good old terra-firma
For the mansions in the sky;
When he meets with old St. Peter
(Who is waiting on the mat),
He may say, when asked the password,
"Why, my old steel hat!"

WILL, A. BEVAN.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Mr. Denison Miller, Governor of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, in order to further extend facilities for Australian soldiers' banking arrangements, has opened a branch of the bank at Hurdcott and an agency at Fovant, both on Salisbury Plain; also a branch at Weymouth, adjacent to the last camps in England of invalid soldiers returning to Australia.

Local and Imported Woollens.

Giving evidence before the Interstate Commission, in Sydney, the Sales Manager for a leading firm of importers said that to-day the woollens made in England were better than the all-wool article made in Australia. An Australian all-wool suit was cheaper than an all-wool suit made in England, but the Australian article would not wear so well. The price of imported goods had increased from 250 to 300 per cent.; the cost of Australian-made goods had increased from 90 to 100 per cent. Australian dyes were to-day better than the British. A representative of the Red Cross Society said that weaving wool cost the Society 8s. 9d. a head to-day as against 3s. 5d. a head in 1914. The Australian Woollen Mills had supplied the Red Cross Society with wool at 5s. 6d. a head, but these mills could not supply the Society's requirements, and that was why the Society went to a warehouse to purchase wool for which they were paid 8s. 6d. for what witness understood was made in Australia, while 8s. 11d. was paid for imported wool. Witness was of opinion that the best Australian wool was better than the imported article.

War Honours for the A.I.F.

The Military Medal.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal for bravery in the Field to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Men:—

1806 Sgt. A. F. Adams, Inf.; 565 Pte. S. Allkin, Inf.; 5323 Pte. (L-Cpl.) L. A. Anderson, Inf.; 524 Gnr. W. A. Anderson, Aust. F.A.; 2785 Cpl. (L-Sgt.) H. L. Andrews, M.G. Corps; 2102 Pte. A. Angus, Inf.; 1428 Sgt. E. J. Annison, Cav.; 4732 Pte. (L-Cpl.) L. P. Ardill, Inf.; 1507 Pte. W. Atwill, L.T.M. By.; 10011 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) E. J. Auckett, Aust. F.A.; 12242 Pte. (L-Cpl.) H. J. E. Baker, Aust. A.M.C.; 50652 Pte. F. Ballance, I.C.C.; 1079 Sgt. B. Baly, Cav.; 750 Cpl. W. Barker, Inf.; 1383 Sgt. F. P. H. Barrett, Aust. A.M.C.; 644 Pte. L. E. Beale, Aust. A.M.C.; 2872 Pte. (L-Cpl.) R. C. Beavis, Inf.; 3026 Tpr. J. R. Bell, Cav.; 21190 Gnr. A. A. Bennett, Aust. F.A.; 1133 Sgt. J. Berry, Inf.; 102 Pte. R. G. A. Bloxham, I.C.C.; 1783 Cpl. B. C. Bolton, Inf.; 19041 Dvr. H. T. Bott, Aust. F.A.; 1888 Dvr. J. Bourke, Aust. E.; 22323 Bomdr. M. T. Bourke, Aust. F.A.; 1620 Pte. G. H. Brett, Inf.; 3245 Cpl. (T./Sgt.) A. Broadfoot, Inf.; 4070 Cpl. J. Brown, Aust. E.; 6869 Cpl. A. V. Browne, Aust. E.; 6462 Pte. W. M. Burns, Inf.; 6222 Pte. A. E. Burton, Inf.; 3242 Sgt. L. J. Bushell, M.G. Corps; 1796 L-Cpl. K. G. Cameron, Inf.; 16261 Pte. H. A. M. Campbell, Aust. A.M.C.; 15070 Dvr. J. H. Cannell, Aust. E.; 15131 Spr. S. W. Canning, Aust. E.; 7111 Pte. (L-Cpl.) C. H. Carter, Inf.; 392 Spr. E. Cato, Aust. E.; 4004 Sgt. V. de Chaneet, Aust. F.A.; 6476 Pte. J. P. Cleary, Inf.; 430 Sgt. R. H. Cleary, Inf.; 396 Sgt. L. J. Clifton, Inf.; 2181 Pte. S. L. Cofton, Cav.; 29254 Gnr. O. E. M. P. Cohen, Aust. F.A.; 872 Gnr. E. Cook, Aust. F.A.; 2286 Pte. E. W. Cook, Inf.; 2242 Cpl. I. G. Court, A.S.C.; 71 Bomdr. H. Crosby, Aust. F.A.; 796 L-Cpl. J. W. Cruthers, Inf.; 2648 Cpl. W. B. Currie, Inf.; 6245 Pte. A. E. Dabelstein, Inf.; 6499 Pte. J. Dallaway, Inf.; 664 Cpl. J. Danby, T.M. By.; 1608 Tpr. H. W. Davis, Cav.; 17967 Spr. S. Dawson, Aust. E.; 44 Pte. F. J. Dean, Inf.; 1932 Pte. F. Denison, Inf.; 1371 Pte. H. G. Dickinson, I.C.C.; 594 Spr. G. M. Dingwall, Aust. E.; 5357 Cpl. (L-Sgt.) H. H. Dinsdale, Inf.; 2577 Cpl. (Sgt.) R. S. Dinsey, Inf.; 4361a Gnr. H. R. Douglas, Aust. F.A.; 208 Bomdr. (A-Cpl.) J. F. G. Downie, Aust. F.A.; 4519 Pte. R. W. P. Downing, Inf.; 2653 Pte. (L-Cpl.) M. Duffy, L.T.M. By.; 7271 Pte. J. F. Duggan, Inf.; 3892 Pte. A. R. Eastburn, Inf.; 646 Cpl. J. E. R. Emerson, Cav.; 4808 Cpl. A. P. Farmer, Inf.; 6011 Pte. (L-Cpl.) R. Fechner, Inf.; 2017 Dvr. J. Fernandez, Aust. F.A.; 11163 Gnr. N. St. P. Ferrier, Aust. F.A.; 505 Bomdr. R. A. Fordham, Aust. F.A.; 31189 Gnr. J. Forster, Aust. F.A.; 2167 L-Cpl. S. C. Freitag, Inf.; 4777 Pte. J. D. Gale, Inf.; 70 Cpl. R. Gallagher, Inf.; 4124 Pte. H. W. Garland, I.C.C.; 246 Pte. V. Germain, Inf.; 1478 (late 1355) L-Cpl. C. J. Gilchrist, Inf.; 2516 Tpr. J. B. Gilligan, Cav.; 2204 Pte. J. Godwin, Inf.; 2028 Pte. F. J. Green, Inf.; 29281 By. Q.M.-Sgt. H. J. Grime, Aust. F.A.; 1861 Pte. R. V. Gubby, Inf.; 3396 Pte. P. E. Hall, Inf.; 5110 Pte. P. D. Hamilton, Inf.; 513a Pte. O. Hansen, M.G. Corps, 61 Cpl. F. J. W. Harding, Inf.; 3342 Cpl. W. J. Harding, Inf.; 1855 Sgt. J. F. Harrison, Aust. E.; 3474 Cpl. F. W. Hart, Inf.; 237 Sgt. C. L. J. Hayes, Aust. A.M.C.; 1416 Pte. L. Hayes, Inf.; 82 L-Cpl. W. H. Hayes, M.G. Corps; 7255 Cpl. J. Henderson, M.G. Corps; 5173 Sgt. A. Henshall, A.S.C.; 10182 Pte. (L-Cpl.) G. H. Hills, Aust. A.M.C.; 2771 Pte. E. Hynds, Inf.; 7027 Pte. G. V. Jaeschke, Inf.; 6290 Cpl. (L-Sgt.) R. A. Jeffers, Inf.; 3564 Pte. E. Jennings, Inf.; 16229 Pte. H. H. Johns, Aust. A.M.C.; 2661 Pte. E. E. Johnson, Inf.; 2625 Sgt. E. R. J. Johnson, Inf.; 19097 Bomdr. G. A. Johnson, Aust. F.A.; 22477 Bomdr. (T./Cpl.) A. W. Johnston, Aust. F.A.; 3065 Tpr. P. C. Jones, Cav.; 82 Pte. J. Joynes, A.S.C.; 188 Sgt. G. W. Keeler, Inf.; 1776 Pte. J. H. Kellow, I.C.C.; 2194 Gnr. T. W. Kelly, Aust. F.A.; 3161 Gnr. F. E. Kiel, Aust. F.A.; 1107 T./S.S./M. W. S. Kilpatrick, Cav.; 10697 L-Cpl. J. P. King, Aust. E.; 1319 Bomdr. T. T. King, Aust. F.A.; 185 Sgt. O. Kirkby, Aust. A.M.C.; 1680 Pte. W. Kite, Inf.; 32892 Spr. J. M. Lamond, Aust. E.; 8430 Pte. G. Lancaster, Aust. A.S.C.; 510 Sgt. R. Laphorne,

Inf.; 21248 Gnr. K. W. Lavarack, Aust. F.A.; 3819 Pte. H. W. H. Lawry, Inf.; 642 Gnr. (A./Bomdr.) S. G. Lewis, Aust. F.A.; 5713 Pte. (L-Cpl.) J. Lihou, Inf.; 2619 L-Cpl. H. R. Lindemann, Inf.; 1752 L-Cpl. D. S. Lipscomb, M.G. Corps; 16364 Spr. J. R. Lowe, Aust. E.; 2943 Pte. (L-Cpl.) J. Lund, Inf.; 5930 Pte. J. A. Maher, Inf.; 3543 Pte. W. Marriot, Inf.; 3352 Gnr. H. Marshall, Aust. F.A.; 351 Tpr. W. H. Massey, Cav.; 735 Gnr. F. C. Mast, Aust. F.A.; 3139 Pte. (L-Cpl.) A. L. Matthews, Inf.; 14814 Spr. J. S. McBain, Aust. E.; 885 Sgt. P. McCabe, Inf.; 1605 Bomdr. (T./Cpl.) A. J. McGahan, Aust. F.A.; 1800a Pte. (T./Sgt.) M. McGinnity, Inf.; 1333 L-Cpl. A. C. McIndoe, Cav.; 1642 Tpr. A. McInnes, Cav.; 5724 Sgt. R. W. McIntyre, Inf.; 4744 Pte. H. G. McKenzie, Inf.; 3200 Gnr. (A./Bomdr.) H. J. McKnight, Aust. F.A.; 4748 Pte. J. McLeay, Aust. A.M.C.; 2398 Sgt. A. McLeish, Inf.; 5745, Pte. B. McMullen, Inf.; 3185 Dvr. C. R. McNamara, Aust. F.A.; 4847 Gnr. A. Medcalf, Aust. F.A.; 6061 Pte. (L-Cpl.) W. L. Menzies, Inf.; 9740 Pte. C. Middleton, Aust. A.M.C.; 10271 Pte. C. E. S. Mitchell, Aust. A.M.C.; 6576 Pte. T. A. Moffatt, Inf.; 2061 Pte. H. Q. Mohr, I.C.C.; 5156 Spr. G. Monkhouse, Aust. E.; 13963 Pte. R. H. Morcombe, Aust. M.C.; 6305 Pte. H. Morgan, Inf.; 1272 Gnr. (A/Bomdr.) J. Moore, Aust. F.A.; 2526 Pte. T. S. Moore, Inf.; 7280 Pte. V. J. Morris, Inf.; 11840 Dvr. M. G. Moss, Aust. A.S.C.; 2739 Dvr. W. A. Mowatt, Aust. F.A.; 1471 Spr. G. S. Neville, Aust. E.; 1686 Pte. W. Nolan, Inf.; 3109 Pte. F. Noonan, Inf.; 6093 Pte. J. O'Connor, Inf.; 3216 Pte. W. T. O'Donoghue, Inf.; 7055 Pte. P. F. O'Dowd, Inf.; 249 Bomdr. W. O'Meara, Aust. F.A.; 602 Cpl. F. M. O'Neil, Inf.; 3181 Pte. (L-Cpl.) T. O'Sullivan, Inf.; 320 Tpr. D. Owen, Cav.; 1925 Tpr. L. G. Parker, Cav.; 5409a Pte. M. Payne, Inf.; 1720 Pte. W. W. Peel, Inf.; 2143 Pte. T. Pemberthy, Inf.; 7292 Pte. P. Peut, Inf.; 289 Pte. A. J. Phillips, M.G. Corps; 12466 Dvr. F. A. Phillips, Aust. A.S.C.; 3883 Cpl. W. G. Phillips, Inf.; 1608a Dvr. D. H. Pollock, Aust. F.A.; 5188 Pte. F. H. Porter, Inf.; 3454 Cpl. R. D. Porter, Inf.; 2394 Pte. A. B. Povey, Inf.; 19337 Cpl. E. C. Powderly, Aust. F.A.; 4273 Pte. J. Powell, Inf.; 6552 Pte. (L-Cpl.) E. W. Putnam, Inf.; 17459 Spr. W. C. Rachinger, Aust. E.; 17570 Sgt. W. T. Reardon, Aust. A.M.C.; 162 Pte. (L-Cpl.) A. E. Reed, Inf.; 11124 Gnr. H. G. Reimer, Aust. F.A.; 519 Pte. H. J. Rpp, Aust. M.G. Corps, 294 Pte. L. Ricci, Inf.; 3514a Bomdr. F. H. Ritchie, Aust. F.A.; 2724 Pte. A. A. Roberts, Inf.; 2331 Pte. (T./Sgt.) W. H. Roberts, Aust. M.G. Corps; 668 Gnr. L. L. Robertson, Aust. F.A.; 3895 Pte. A. R. Robson, Inf.; 4947 Pte. (L-Cpl.) H. H. Roots, Inf.; 21095 Gnr. J. J. Ronen, Aust. F.A.; 2195 Pte. F. J. Rowe, Inf.; 2635 Pte. (A/Cpl.) W. H. Rutherford, Inf.; 524 Pte. A. E. Ryan, M.G. Corps; 312 Pte. G. M. Ryan, M.G. Corps; 2670 Pte. D. J. Scanlon, Inf.; 6142 L-Cpl. J. Schmidt, Inf.; 7316 Pte. C. H. Scott, Inf.; 51182 Pte. G. Selby, I.C.C.; 3120 Pte. W. G. Sevester, Inf.; 598 Pte. H. Sheehan, Inf.; 2666 Sgt. A. E. Sheppard, Aust. E.; 1267 Tpr. R. A. Shire, Cav.; 9056 Gnr. J. W. Shirreff, Aust. F.A.; 2783 Sgt. G. R. Short, Inf.; 50050 Pte. F. E. Simco, I.C.C.; 3912 Sgt. R. Sinclair, Aust. M.G. Corps; 1365 Gnr. (T./Bomdr.) G. F. Smith, Aust. F.A.; 749 L-Cpl. A. A. Spall, I.C.C.; 1596 Sgt. E. M. Spark, Aust. E.; 4520 Sgt. S. H. Sparks, Inf.; 2431 Pte. C. Steele, I.C.C.; 10799 Pte. (L-Cpl.) J. P. Steele, Aust. E.; 142 Pte. A. L. Stevens, Inf.; 489 Cpl. W. Stewart, Cav.; 307 L-Sgt. R. F. Strachan, Cav.; 2903 Cpl. P. Sweeney, Aust. F.A.; 3127 Cpl. R. Strangman-Taylor, Inf.; 1847 Cpl. (T./Sgt.) E. N. Thomas, Inf.; 50837 Pte. H. Thompson, I.C.C.; 4294 Cpl. (T./Sgt.) H. E. Thorley, Inf.; 503 Sgt. C. B. Timothy, Inf.; 3014 Pte. E. J. Tippett, Inf.; 5127 Pte. W. Thehorne, Inf.; 18872 Pte. A. Volk, A.M.C.; 4337 Pte. R. F. G. Wadson, Inf.; 2640 Pte. C. G. Walker, Inf.; 1266 Dvr. E. R. Walton, Aust. F.A.; 1652 Dvr. B. T. Warman, Aust. F.A.; 7055 Pte. A. A. Watson, Inf.; 14207 Cpl. J. M. Watson, Aust. E.; 1932 Pte. W. G. Watson, Inf.; 5236 Cpl. R. Wearmouth, Inf.; 1235 Pte. M. Weatherall, Inf.; 1812 Pte. G. Webster, Pnr. Bn.; 6854 Spr. R. McD. West, Aust. E.; 2940 Pte. E. C. Wicks, Inf.; 1753 Pte. (L-Cpl.) H. E. Willard, Inf.; 1033 Tpr. E. A. Williams, Cav.; 1516 Dvr. J. G. Wilson, Aust. F.A.; 1669 Pte. B. Winsor, Inf.; 4208a Dvr. J. A. Witham, Aust. F.A.; 3507 Pte. (L-Cpl.) E. N. Woolcock, Inf.; 3511 Pte. R. P. Young, Inf.; 27603 Dvr. A. Zurich, Aust. F.A.

Decrease in Live Stock.

Mr. Niall, Chairman of Goldsborough, Mort & Co. Ltd., stated that owing to the last drought there was still a deficiency of 7,100,000 sheep and 828,000 cattle in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, compared with the statistics for 1913.

Soldiers and Drink.

The Minister for Defence has received a letter from the Social Questions Committee of the Methodist Conference, N.S.W., urging that the stringent regulations in use in England against persons treating any soldier to strong drink to be put in force in the Commonwealth.

Seamen's Compensation.

Two methods by which claims for compensation under the Commonwealth Seamen's Compensation Act may be decided are provided by the regulations recently issued. The first is arbitration between the claimants and the shipowners; the other, adjudication by a judge in Chambers. In cases where minors are affected, or where there are two or more claims in respect of one family or dependents, the amount of compensation and the method of distribution must be determined by a tribunal.

No Preference.

The request for preference of employment made by the Waterside Worker's Federation in its case against the Steamship Owners' Federation was refused by Mr. Justice Higgins. First preference, however, was granted to members of the Grain and Flour Workers' Union who were members at the time of the strike, but not to members who joined the union since the strike. His Honor said the members of the federation were now facing the bitter results of their participation in the strike of August last. Shipowners had been assured by the Prime Minister that, if preference were given the federation, there would be an ample supply of labour and no stoppage. A trial had been given, and the federation had failed to make good this assurance.

War Trophies.

A National Museum is to be established at Canberra, the Federal Capital, and it is intended that it will in time accommodate the most valuable war trophies that are now being collected by Australian soldiers at the Front. These trophies will be temporarily housed in the Exhibition Building at Melbourne.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

LIST 267, DATED JUNE 22, 1918—(continued).

WOUNDED.—INFANTRY (continued).

Fountain, 3059, H.; Frost, 2804, J. F.; Fuller, 5579, H. T.; Gall, 3981, S. W.; Galloway, 180, E. G.; Gambetta, 92, A. L.; Gane, 3809, B.; Gardiner, 1926, A. L.; Gardiner, 281, J.; Garner, 6175, H.; Garstone, 3379, C. R.; Gebhardt, 3342a, A. J.; Geise, 2079, F.; Gemmill, 537, W.; Geuc, 2081, W.; Gibson, 3307, C.; Gilbert, 1912, C.; Gill, 326, T. J.; Gillespie, 3356, H. W. G.; Gordon, 6404a, B. L.; Gove, 1084, D.; Graham, 4116, F. W.; Graham (M.M.), 4792, J. H.; Graham, 2932, S. G.; Grambower, 352, G. R.; Gray, 58a, F.; Gray (M.M.), 1518, W. C.; Green, 772, E. J.; Greenshields, 2400, E. G.; Greentree, 6523, C. A.; Gregory, 3999, T.; Griffiths, 7516, J. P.; Groves, 3033, E. E.; Hackett, 2145, J. C.; Hall, 2374, E. H.; Hall, 2392, R.; Hallam (M.M.), 1518a, F.; Hally, 2376, J.; Hamilton, 3060, H. J.; Hampson, 3311, T. J. P.; Hanger, 5385, J. R.; Hanley, 1357, W. J.; Hansen, 8878, C. F.; Hansen, 807, P.; Hargreave, 6311, H. E.; Harmer, 549, F. H.; Harper, 6129, B. W.; Harris, 4803, C. Harris, 3074, F. E.; Harris, 6747, I. E. U.; Harrison, 3074, H. J.; Harrison, 3951, W. L.; Hart, 3311, T.; Hartnett, 4302, R. W.; Harvey, 5840, E.; Harvey, 3067, J.; Harvey, 2329, J. M.; Hawkins, 801, A.; Haynes, 826, K. A.; Hazelwood, 7585, H. F.; Heaslip, 2097, J. G.; Heeps, 1416, C.; Helliwell, 585a, R.; Henderson, 2346, B.; Henderson, 7333, J.; Hendry, 1850, W.; Henschke, 7498, J. R.; Heslop, 2331, A. D.; Hilder, 1939, W. J.; Hill, 532, A. G.; Hills, 719, F. E.; Hitchcock, 6815, A.; Holden, 3624, R. J.; Holgate, 6326, J. E.; Hollow, 3351, H. H.; Holt, 1649, L.; Honeyman, 5610, W. M.; Honeywell, 3314, W.; Hooker, 2919a, E. C.; Hope, 5017, A. Y.; Hopkins, 570, A. C.; House, 4537, G. W.; Hows, 239a, R. E.; Hudson, 3056, T.; Huitfeldt, 7444, A. C.; Hulme, 6743, A. A.; Hungerford, 1085, S. G.; Hunt, 3648, F. J.; Hutson, 5890, W. H.; Jackson (M.M.), 251, A.; Jackson, 215, G.; Jacobs, 1933a, C.; James, 3164, F.; Jamieson, 7349, L. C. M.; Jeffreys, 4676, R. C.; Jennings, 2378, A. T.; Johnson, 499, C.; Johnson, 1957, L. O.; Johnson, 6295, W. J.; Johnson, 2333, P.; Jones, 5045, R. H.; Jones, 393, S. J.; Jones, 3322, T.; Jordan, 1716, W. C.; Jorgensen, 7268, F. C.; Jorgensen, 395, J. H.; Jorgensen, 1240, J. P.; Jerome, 3319, N. J.; Julian, 1659, A. A.; Kehoe, 6271, P. J.; Kelly, 2282, R. J. H.; Kenwood, 5611, F. H.; Kenyon, 6799, J. S.; Kernick, 1959, H.; Kettleton, 6461, J.; Keyburn, 2197, L. A.; Keys, 3326, F. W.; Kidman, 2186, C. S.; Kilmartin, 505, F. J.; King, 3411, A. E.; Kingsbott, 6346, W. S.; Kingston, 2433, F. H.; Kirkman, 31, H. G.; Knight, 2840, H.; Laing, 5664, T. R.; Lakin, 3313, S. K.; Lally, 3676, T. J.; Lambert, 2545, F. J.; Lane, 6887, W.; Langham, 6769, F. J.; Larkin, 836a, W. A.; Laurencson, 1863, R.; Lawrence, 4473, R. B.; Leishman, 3431, E.; Lemessurier, 5592, R. C.; Lewis, 488, J. W.; Lillie, 4833, A. G.; Lock, 2843, E. P.; Lofthouse, 3337, J.; Longley, 6340, W. H.; Loudon, 2412, J.; Love, 1131, F.; Luttrell, 3587, T. G.; Lynch, 2960a, J. E.; McAskill, 3206, T.; McCarthy, 3367, C. J.; McClory, 2678, E. J.; McCormack, 3451, P. L.; McCulloch, 6374, C.; McDonald, 7048, A. L.; MacDonald, 2632, A. W.; McDonald, 4198, C. D.; McDonald, 2853, J. P.; McEwan, 6858, J.; McGahan, 3140a, T. B.; McGeachie, 507, R. I.; McGinnity, 2105, W. J.; McGoldrick, 2703a, J.; McIntosh, 2258, S. R.; McIntyre, 4819, D. W.; McKenzie, 2851, D.; McLachlan, 2618, A. H.; McLachlan, 3343, C. D.; McLaughlin (M.M.), 2425, S. J.; McLean, 568, W. D.; McLeod, 2457, A. C.; McMillan, 1956, T.; McNae, 172, S.; McNamara, 633, J. J.; McNamara, 3754, J. J.; McNamara, 5642, J. J.; McNeil, 107, A. B.; McNeil, 7378, R. T.; McNiff, 670, H. L.; McPhee, 137, C. C.; Madden, 1798, F.; Marshall, 2870, F. L.; Marshall, 6608, J. A.; Martin, 4547, W. J.; Martin, 4759, W. L.; Mason, 1889, A. E.; Matterson, 2722, C. R.; Matthews, 7286, W.; Mayer, 2850, L. H.; Maxwell, 5372, N. H.; Menson, 2356, H.; Merrifield, 4188, N.; Meskell, 421, E. E.; Messenger, 1871, R. G.; Miels, 5730, D. A.; Miles, 1966, A. E.; Miles (M.M.), 428, G. C.; Mills, 2491, J. C.; Mills, 1972, J. J.; Milton, 6540, W. E.; Minott, 2187, A. W.; Mitchell, 3815, H.; Mizon, 1873, A.;

Moher, 5638, T. P.; Moir, 2426, J.; Monks, 2846, T. S.; Mooney, 2760a, T. W.; Moore, 3435, A. C.; Moore, 5371, A. W.; Moore, 731a, H. J.; Moore, 1010, M. E.; Moran, 497, W. G.; Morgan, 6127, J. S.; Morrison, 2191, J. C.; Mott, 6430, J. A.; Munro, 2650, A. V.; Murray, 2360, N. S.; Murton, 849, A. S.; Myers, 334, S. S.; Neil, 3125a, G. E.; Neil, 2817, H. A.; Neil, 5057, J.; Newman, 7512, R.; Nichol, 2059, J. B.; Norris, 6860a, G. T.; North, 3211, J. H.; Northey, 859, J. M.; Nurse, 3205, A. H.; Nuttall, 2627, F. F.; O'Brien, 2444, J. D.; O'Connor, 2640, J. P.; O'Donnell, 2429, R.; O'Hara, 3351, A. H.; O'Sullivan, 190a, T.; Owens, 294, J.; Page, 2239, A.; Palmer, 1894, J. W.; Pannell, 3456, C. A.; Parker, 3109, H. L.; Parker, 3410, R. H.; Parsons, 4495, H.; Patchett, 6921a, G.; Patterson, 517, L.; Pearson, 2765, J. A.; Peebles, 3688, D.; Pender, 1791, J.; Pepper, 3102, H. C.; Perkins, 5943, F. P. J.; Petersen, 7575, H.; Phillips, 623, M.; Philp, 5442, S. T.; Pike, 1032, H. J.; Pilkington, 2864, A.; Pilon, 6094, W.; Pomroy, 1392, P. H.; Poole, 7379, C.; Potts, 3110a, N. S.; Powell, 3084, T. W.; Powter, 5388, R. J.; Pratt, 6092, A. W.; Pratt, 2374, G. E.; Pratt, 5180, H. S.; Preston, 4834, H. E.; Prissall, 3556, W. J.; Pullbrook, 2622, J. A.; Pullbrook, 272, L. J.; Purton, 267a, A. H.; Pykett, 6353, F.; Quill, 2382, J. T.; Quilter, 3106, J. V.; Ramsay, 4842, J. R.; Randell, 6211, A. C.; Rankine, 6081, W. McN.; Rathgeber, 213, F.; Reed, 7296, E. L.; Reeves, 6874a, G. L.; Reeves, 7446, T. J.; Rehm, 4286, E. F.; Reid, 1896, C. A.; Renner, 3457, L. J.; Reordan, 3595, T. L.; Reynolds, 2773, R. H.; Richards, 1898a, T.; Richards, 725, W.; Richards, 3892, W. K.; Riche, 6889a, G. W.; Riddoch, 913, J. A.; Rippin, 2395, D. J.; Roach, 2156, T.; Robson, 1722a, W.; Rodgers, 4886a, G.; Rolfe, 698a, G.; Rolfe, 1237, S. E.; Roney, 561, W. W.; Rose, 4848, V. D.; Ross, 5204, M. B.; Rosser, 4841, G. H.; Rowe, 2248, J. L.; Rowland, 3898, E.; Rudd, 1962, R. J.; Rush, 721, R. E.; Russell, 6125, C. C.; Ryan, 4882, J. F.; Ryan, 728a, J. J.; Ryan, 6840a, M. D.; Saies, 3717, J. C.; Saltzer, 1951, L. E.; Sanders, 6412, A. F.; Sanders, 3372, E. H.; Sands, 1994, F. S.; Saunders, 679, F. J.; Saunders, 1915, W. A.; Savell, 1317, E. J.; Sawyer, 206, E. R.; Scholz, 4887, T. S.; Scollay, 7130, M. J.; Scott, 670, T.; Seabrook, 6380, H.; Searle, 2136, A. L.; Seaby, 5429, R. G.; Secretan, 3433, F. N.; Sharman, 1908, J. H.; Sharp, 6146, S. T.; Sharpe, 2011, A. H.; Sharpley, 47, C. A.; Shaw, 1929, L. L.; Shelton, 2473, L.; Sherwood, 4790, E. R.; Shoemith, 6148, W.; Shorten, 7563, J. G.; Shreave (M.M.), 6527, H.; Sillick, 6565, G. H.; Sinclair, 4518, W. A. G.; Simpson, 6879, H.; Simpson, 5919, T.; Simson, 7559, E. G.; Skeggs, 928, W. O.; Skidmore, 772a, W. W. R.; Skinner, 304, A. J.; Slater, 3606b, L. W.; Slynay, 7126, L. L.; Smith, 5651, A. D.; Smith, 1721, E. H.; Smith, 1550, G. A.; Smith, 6903, G. S.; Smith, 2400, J.; Smith, 1230, J. J.; Smith, 6349, L. J.; Smith, 2259, R. G.; Smith, 3489, T. H.; Smith, 3603, W. F.; Smith, 6696, W. H.; Smyth, 4228, W.; Southard, 2858, A.; Splatt, 4542, V. E.; Spokes, 3183, F. W.; Stabb, 3314, A. E.; Stacey, 1158, A. W.; Stanley (M.M.), 922, R.; Starr, 2730, H. A.; St. Clair, 3912, H. M.; Sterling, 7103, W. L.; Stevens, 7320, E. V.; Stevens, 4771, H. V.; Stoops, 201, W. H.; Swanton, 5433, L. M.; Sweeney, 1906, T. J.; Swift, 2064, G. D.; Sylvester, 1242, J. T.; Tapscott, 4765, W. R.; Taylor, 5954, A. A.; Taylor, 2222, S. A.; Taylor, 2402, T.; Thomas (M.M.), 2581, J. H.; Thomas, 2490, W. J.; Thompson, 2204, J. S.; Thompson, 5671, R.; Thorley, 4294, H. E.; Thorne, 5413, A. H.; Thorpe, 4267, D.; Thwaites, 3224, L. F.; Tipping, 2002, W.; Toivonen, 1101, E. E.; Toogood, 3112, T. W.; Toohy, 675, E. E.; Torkson, 3724, R.; Townson, 3437a, R. H.; Tranter, 1088, A. M. E.; Tribe, 2644, W. J.; Tribotlet, 2655, J. W.; Turner, 6392, L. B.; Turner, 6907a, J. T.; Turvey, 5082, P. R.; Vesty, 5893, S.; Vincent, 413, W. C.; Virieux, 6359, A. E.; Virtue, 2045, D. J.; Wait, 4867, H.; Waldon, 2413, T. J.; Walker, 522, E.; Walker, 3193, J. W.; Walker, 2182, W.; Walker, 3298, W.; Waller, 3388, H. E.; Walter, 5895a, W. H.; Walton, 3392, E.; Warburton, 1314, F.; Ward, 2503, E. S.; Watkins, 2989a, C. C.; Watson, 4942, R. A. E.; Watson, 2686, S. E.; Webber, 1735, W. A.; Weir, 6917a, C. D.; Weldon, 2413, W. H.; Welfare, 4785, A. G.; West, 2440, T. F.;

Weston, 3738, J. B.; Whiddon, 2043, B.; White, 3478, J. R.; White, 6949, L.; White, 2187, R. C.; Whitefield, 2018, R. A.; Whitfield, 2646, D. E.; Whitrod, 756, S. R.; Wilkie, 2930, J. C.; Wilkinson, 6635, A. R.; Williams, 7567, G. B.; Williams, 8041, H.; Williams, 6878, J.; Williams, 741, T. R.; Willis, 4289, T. W.; Wilson, 2265, G.; Wilson, 1091, J. B.; Windross, 1296a, B.; Winter, 938, G. H. W.; Wood, 2899, R. W.; Wood, 222, S. A.; Woods, 2831, F. O.; Woolard, 4868, H.; Worby, 2166a, P. J.; Wray, 2517, G. H.; Wright, 2677, C. W.; Wynyard, 607, R.; Yesburg, 2095, P.; Young, 2924, J. E.; Zeller, 693a, R.

PIONEERS.—Bickerton, 27, J. J.; Burdon, 1649, W. E.; Chilcott, 5673, F. W.; Clarke, 167, A. G.; Cooney, 1679, W. T.; Davey, 3222, W. L.; Donworth, 4477, J.; Downing, 2542, A. J.; Dwight, 1374, R.; Gibb, 3351, J. U.; Hamilton, 2566, J.; Haugstad, 1179, P.; Lacey, 4540, G. A.; Marjoram, 4145b, T.; Mealey, 3625, T. J.; Moscrop, 2395, S.; Nippe, 285, M. G.; Page, 1229, S. C.; Rimes, 735, H. C.; Russell, 3109, A. F.; Scott, 533, P.; Sheridan, 1430a, P. L.; Wilson, 347, A.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Anderson, 265, A. A.; Barlow, 2152, G. S.; Bayliss, 1795, C. A.; Beaumont, 288, W. M.; Bentley, 3038, J.; Blamey, 455a, W. J.; Boyden, 594a, C. E.; Brissett, 1137, N. B.; Britton, 2939, C. N.; Brooks, 15a, R. C.; Burden, 544, J.; Connors, 804, D. J.; Darcy, 181, A.; Donald, 368, A.; Donaldson, 3088, M.; Elsegood, 1927, E. R.; Evans, 671, H.; Feldman, 599, N. F.; Fowler, 6559, F. J.; Gleson, 549a, H.; Gow, 4393, J. D.; Glanville, 588, S. L.; Green-slade, 758, J. W.; Griffiths, 335, C.; Henry, 7482, G. C.; Hilder, 443, W.; Kelly, 3490, D. R.; Kennedy, 1182, G.; Kerr, 4792, B. R.; Kippin, 2932, G. E.; Knight, 2179, A. W.; Little, 641, W. G.; McDougall, 7012, R. C.; Miller, 693, G. F. C.; Moore, 331a, I.; Neaylon, 2208, M. F.; O'Reilly, 243, W.; Parry, 601, W.; Pearson, 602, R. H.; Peck, 6332, C. L.; Rhodes, 614, G.; Richmond, 6144, J. S.; Robinson, 3903, G.; Ryan, 558, W. J.; Scare, 331, H. G.; Smith, 4401, A. D.; Smith, 841, N. F.; Tait, 417, A. S.; Taylor, 2219, S. F.; Trebilcock, 1190, H. L.; Wallace, 602b, C.; Williams, 7331, C. H.; Wilson, 335a, H.; Woodhall, 474a, G.; Woodhead, 598, L. A.; Wright, 459, W. J.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Amea, 7416, H. L.; McInerney, 1859, J.; Mather, 2403a, A. C.; Niccol, 102, N. J.; Roberts, 5759, H. E.; Sharples, 1914, J. A.; Saunders, 1777, W.; Sherrah, 1251, D. T.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Bremell, 23a, A.; Cannon, 249, J. H.; Clough, 15799, H. L.; Cook, 13603, G. G.; Dawson, 12277, W.; Dunlop, 10444, W. L.; Groundwater, 15745, R. T.; Pitman, 1718y, A. K.; Waterson, 14429, W. R.; Wright, 5350, C.

Wounded whilst in hospital—result of enemy aircraft.

INFANTRY.—Bayliss, 814, E.; Kerr, 4792, B.; Long, 806, C. J.; Silk, 2976, J. R.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Feldman, 599, N. F.; Smith, 102, N.

Previously incorrectly reported kill-d, now reported wounded.

INFANTRY.—Downie, 7591, H. J.

Previously reported died of wounds, now reported wounded.

INFANTRY.—Maisey, 6355a, G. F.; Pike, 801, J. H.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Black, 5303, J. T.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.

INFANTRY.—Bannister, 1657, A. G.; Beatty, 2729, W. J.; Cook, 3277, A. G.; Hammersley, 3453, E. J.; Maxwell, 1944, W. P.; Hennessy, 2619, J. H.; Nelson, 3843, W. J.; Stier, 1241, F. H.

MISSING.

ARTILLERY.—Hopkins, 3825, J.

INFANTRY.—Gardner, 1822, J. E. R.; Smith, 6657, S. G.

Roll of Honour—continued.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Pearce, 3237, W. H.

Previously reported missing, now reported wounded and prisoner of war in German hands. MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Mackie, 553, D. F.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Adam, 631, M. K.; Pithers, 647, T.

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

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Young, 970, J. G. INFANTRY.—Hayes, 1934, P.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Lawton, 1756, H. A.; Watkins, 650, P. J.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

ENGINEERS.—James, 1040, V. H.; Perkins, 2037, F.

INFANTRY.—Bumpstead, 715, H. R.; Eggleston, 4414, R.; King, 2641, H.; Matthews, 5662, S. R.; Parnell, 633, J. R.; Russell, 6788, R. W.; Travers, 7539, A.

LIST 268, DATED JUNE 25, 1918.

OFFICERS—KILLED.

INFANTRY.—Blacket, J. A., Lieut.; Blythe, P., Lieut.; Cobbold, W. F., Lieut.; Goullee, F. C., Lieut.; Holland, W. P., Lieut.; Lennon, J., Lieut.; Winterford, A. E., Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Purvis, W. G., 2nd Lieut.

OFFICER—DIED OF WOUNDS.

INFANTRY.—Meysey-Hammond (M.C., M.M.), G., Capt.

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

INFANTRY.—Baxter (M.C.), D., Capt.

OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

INFANTRY.—Adams, W. P., Capt.; Browne, R. M., 2nd Lieut.; Collins (D.C.M.), H., Lieut.; Kennedy, W. N., Lieut.; Pyc, J. B., Lieut.; Stapleton (M.C.), C. A., Lieut.; Taylor (M.M.), P., Lieut.; Titchener, J. W., Lieut.; Willington, N. F., Capt.; Worn (M.M.), D. C., Lieut.

PIONEERS.—Ward, S. B., Lieut.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Lindsay, C. B., Lieut.; Wright, C. L., Lieut.

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

INFANTRY.—Doig (M.C.), A. T., Lieut.

KILLED.

ENGINEERS.—Ambler, 2085, L.

INFANTRY.—Bird, 7444, A. J.; Blackman, 6365, W.; Blackwell, 3242, G. B.; Bridson, 2126, O. E.; Brien, 7454, A. J.; Catterall, 7716, A. V.; Davis, 755, J.; Davis, 3365, W. C.; Durham, 6799a, W. J.; Estick, 6743, S. W.; Farrell, 6993, J. W. H.; Finch, 3296, F. T.; Foster, 6012, A. J.; Fowler, 793, R. I.; Giles, 7438, R. S.; Gill, 5366, L. I. M.; Green, 6741, H. F.; Hill, 6814a, C. H.; Hogan, 5400, F.; Horsman, 6516, W.; Inglis, 6286, F. J.; Keeling, 2672, E. C.; Keogh, 2897, K. A.; Larkin, 1499, T.; Little, 3254, A.; McIntosh, 7519, J. F.; McKay, 2611, D. L.; McLean, 5859, S. G.; Maes, 2652, W. A.; Maloney, 713, W. J.; Muir, 2127a, G. F.; Nippe, 6863, G.; North, 7530, C. J. R.; O'Neill, 3888, P.; Packer, 4837, J. H.; Pade, 4549a, C. V.; Pearce, 3856, G. S. B.; Pedersen, R.1964, N. C.; Price, 5254, W. H.; Privett, 7597, F.; Quinlan, 6839, T. C.; Riordan, 5464, G.; Rofe, 6318, R. J.; Romeo, 7073, M.; Smith, 3931, C. C.; Smith, 5068, J. C.; Traill, 2231a, A. C.; Turnbull, 4619, W. F. C.; Tyrrell, 4413, R. J.; Wicks, 3651, G.; Wilkinson, 6840, F. S.; Williams, 2258, J. H.; Williamson, 3518, A.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—O'Donnell, 6594, R. D.

Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Black, 6358, W. M.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Edmonds, 6575, A. C.; Elliott, 6311, J. H.; Francisco, 3042, S. R.; Hanks, 3058, C. J.; Lancaster, 2913, H. E.; Perry, 2379, G. F.; Reynolds, 6395, A. F.; Rouse, 364, O.; Symonds, 570, R. R.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Macintosh, 291, C. R.; Young, 4614, W. S.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Atkinson, 2186, F. H.; Barry (alias, Parr, U.), 10531, W.; Blake, 4137, E.; Bowen, 3272, A. G.; Brown, 3180, A. E. L.; Cahill, 1804, A.; Cramp, 3031, C.; Cranwell, 2293, A. A.; Forrest, 3044, R. L.; Glasscock, 4675, E. J.; Grundy, 2575, J. J.; Hercus, 2323, G.; Husband, 2166a, J.; McBean, 848, G. R.; McGowen, R.965, J.; Neilsen, 855, C. H.; Packer, 2859, L. A.; Plain, 1215, R.; Robertson, 169, K.; Royde, 2148, J. H.; Shaw, 2395, F. E.; Smith, 3162, A. A.; Stinson, 3117, W. E.; Thomson, 206, J. J.; Thomson, 207, W. L.; Thiburn, 904, K. W.; Wallace, 2684, S.; Wilson, 576, J. C.; Wood, 2879, R. E.; Wright, 3123, J. L.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Bembrick, 408, H. T.; Holdsworth, 601, P. E.; Kyle, 57, A. B.; Swansbra, 565, E. H.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Delora, 1805, H. W.; Neilson, 27766, N.; Oerman, 2002, R.; Williams, 9426, W. INFANTRY.—Brooks, 7449, A. E.; Canny, 7465, J. F. J.; Cowling, 4042a, J. R.; Crossan, 6932, P.; Cunningham, 394, T.; Davis, 4460, A. R.; Ellis, 2400, R.; Garnish, 3496, W. J.; Gatley, 2825, R. H.; Handson, 6033, J. F.; Hill, 7024, R. B.; Hughes, 6991, W. J.; Hunt, 3648, F. J.; Koehna, 7509, O. H.; Lockyer, 5036, E. V.; McCann, 1524, F.; Mills, 2491, J. C.; Moller, 5642, L. G.; Needham, 5172, V. J.; Perkins (M.M.), 2222, H. G.; Pluck, 3595, G.; Prentice, 3933, G. H.; Price, 1971, S.; Roughley, 6339, C. W.; Whitman, 4929, T.; Wilby, 474, G.; Williams, 3965, G.

PIONEERS.—McAdam, 2431, J.; Warren, 923, J.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Marshall, 1320, J.

Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

INFANTRY.—Aspinall, 5660, P.; Ormston, 3990, G. W.; Woods, 2831, F. O.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported died of wounds.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Strong, 10185, H. J.

DIED.

INFANTRY.—Clarke, 144, N.; Nixon, 2417, H.

ARTILLERY.—Camp, 18848, H.

WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Bourne, 1594, R. F.; Briggs, 5854, H. H.; Bryce, 1988, J. W.; Campion, 1671a, J.; De Pousey, 1278, J. E.; Dorney, 28955, C. J.; Dugan, 3707, S. J.; Eades, 4872, F. R.; Elder, 30586, D. T.; Gaudry (M.M.), 11329, W.; Geary, 221, M. T.; Hines, 31822, E. J.; Hurst, 28780, H.; Kelly, 2616, B.; Lee, 18890, C. R.; Lindsay, 3338, A.; Macdonald, 3007, A. D.; Nicholls, 1686, J. W.; Oerman, 2002, R.; Perkins, 31840, E. W.; Simson, 10381, H. A.; Sinclair, 3778, S. S.; Skelton, 21412, P. F.; Slade, 3711, H.; Tonkin, 10786, W. R.; Wearden, 3509, R.; Young, 1903, A.

ENGINEERS.—Bowerman, 4046, H. S.; Brooksby, 18793, L. M.; Brown, 3816, R.; Cameron, 2995, J. A.; Chadd, 10594, B. T.; Cooper, 15777, F. H.; Dodd, 506, H. W.; Doyle, 814, C. P.; Elliott, 17368, C. A.; Francis, 17829, T. W.; Chiggioli, 5987, E. C.; Golding, 5214, S.; Gordon, 13980, L. F.; Harris, 10616, A. D.; Herbert, 4763, D. A.; Hibberd, 18944, W. N.; House, 10627, A. D.; Julian, 19538, F. C.; Markwell, 7954, J. R.; Martin, 8200, G. C.; Norton, 16222, J. S.; Pitt, 3709, S. J.; Richmond, 17857, J. J.; Stafford, 7861, E. H.; Treeby, 14086, A. J.; Walters, 236, W.; Ward, 726, A. A.

INFANTRY.—Abbott, 3056, S. F.; Adams, 5437, G.; Alderton, 4354, G.; Alexander, 2416, R. B.; Alford, 2612, F. W.; Allan, 4129, W. F.; Allen, 3320a, J. W.; Anderson, 6720, A.; Andstrom, 7683, V. E.; Armfield, 7939, G. W.; Armstrong, 117, A. E.; Arnold, 5173, B.; Arthur, 257, G. W.; Attenborough, 7441, R.; Badger, 5050, B. K.; Bailey, 5330, L.; Baker, 458, R.; Bakewell, 1661, R.; Balmer, 2682, H. A.; Barry, 7033, B. J.; Barton, 4737, H. G.; Bastian, 6956, R. J.; Bell, 755, C.; Bellingham, 1717, G. K.; Berry, 4666, J.; Berry, 7161, T.; Bird, 703, C. H.; Blackburn, 7207, W.; Blake, 3724, A.

E.; Boldiston, 1706, O. J.; Boothey, 2780a, V. R.; Boothroyd, 3763, W. F.; Boots, 3782, J. R.; Brancher, 6729, G. T. R.; Broadfoot, 18, W.; Brown, 7217, C.; Brown, 1133, C. B.; Brown, 7444, G. H.; Brown, 6005, J. J.; Bryce, 3364, A.; Burke, 1916, E.; Burney, 7690, W. R.; Burt, 2262, T. H.; Butler, 6766, E.; Callow, 6479, R. A.; Cameron, 1797, D. H.; Candy, 3050, H. J.; Carr, 1312, P. A.; Carter, 7467, G. E.; Charles, 4085, W. H.; Chinnery, 6492, T. H.; Christenson, 5990, A. E.; Clayton, 2285, J.; Comerford, 1812, J. M.; Connor, 6025, R. W.; Contengin, 2127, E. A.; Cornish, 9, F.; Costello, 3997, H. W.; Cox, 475, F. G.; Cox, 7802a, L. S.; Croft, 2120, G.; Cronin, 80, J.; Curwen, 739, H. T.; Davidson, 1819, J.; Davis, 2774, H. H.; Dawes, 6992, S. C.; Day, 4784, J. E.; Dean, 1537, L. D.; Devine, 3313, W. F.; Dinsdale, 6748, H. H.; Doherty, 1919, W. J.; Doudle, 714a, W. J.; Drummond, 3136, J. H.; Duggan, 1900, J. B.; Dunlop, 5924, H.; Dyson, 7481, N. D.; Ealey, 726, J. H.; Edwards, 3496, N. J.; Eiford, 7713, T.; Emmerson, 1647a, W. G.; Evans, 6702, A. P.; Faddy (M.M.), 3844, G. E.; Faggotter, 1083, H. O.; Faulkner, 2673a, W. H.; Fenton, 5799, F.; Ferrer, 2935, W.; Fox, 7487, J. M.; Fraser, 714, C. C.; French (D.C.M., M.M.), 6022, T. H.; Galloway, 2669, J.; Gardiner, 4430, A.; Gates, 5302, F. G.; George, 87, J. E.; Gernyn (M.M.), 215, J.; Gibson, 5024, P. J.; Gill, 4755, L. G.; Goodall, 7473, P.; Goodwin, 6202, L. R.; Gordon, 200b, F.; Gordon, 7178, S.; Gould, 5017, A. W.; Griffin, 7249, A. de M.; Gronbeck, 4539, W. A.; Guest, 3041, J. J.; Gunellas, 3037a, M.; Hain, 7341, J. W.; Hall, 7476, T. H.; Halligan, 7488, W. L.; Halloran, 1943, T. J.; Harman, 5108, W. J.; Harper, 2375a, W. J.; Harrison, 5109, G. W.; Haydon, 7495, A. G.; Hayes, 7751, W. E.; Hearle, 7485, H. J.; Henriksen, 7728, J.; Henry, 7265, F. A.; Heuzenroeder, 3566, C. T.; Hewett, 3820a, E. R.; Hill, 5370, H. G.; Hill, 2564, J. W.; Hills, 6273, H. F.; Hinson, 6654, A. A.; Hoddy, 2582, S. W.; Hodge, 7340, A.; Hodges, 1624, G. C.; Hodgson, 2661, H. L.; Hogan, 763b, M. D.; Holland, 503, E. A.; Holmes, 4304, M.; Hope, 7254, I. M.; Houfe, 6625, N. R.; Hunter, 463, J.; Innes, 2336, E. W.; Jacobs, 324, L. G.; Jones, 2102, A. E.; Jones, 409a, J. W.; Jones, 3878, W.; Keary, 7493, P. E.; Keith, 7079, E. C.; Kelly, 5125, C. A.; Knapping, 6767, H.; Knight, 238, C.; Konza, 6109, E.; Kosch, 6298, P. B.; Last, 3245, J. A.; Lawson, 3069a, R. J.; Leaver, 5425, C.; Legrand, 3895, F.; Leis, 3418, N. H.; Lewis, 6906, A.; Lewis, 6291, A. F.; Lewis, 2207, J. A.; Lindsay, 829, J.; Little, 5138, W. I.; Lucas, 121, W. R.; MacArtney, 4852, W. G.; McCavana, 4558, E.; McCulloch, 136, J.; McCulloch, 5439, W.; McDiarmid, 7762, W. A.; McInerney, 6622, W. J.; McIntosh, 6867, C. J.; McIntyre, 2600, D.; McIntyre, 2426, T.; McKay, 3388, T. A.; McKelvie, 3125, A. H.; McKenna, 7522, J. J.; McManus, 6547, J. J.; McMaster (M.M.), 1169a, D. R. E.; McNiff, 212, A. J.; McPherson, 2947, J. W.; McWhirter, 4206, K. L.; Maher, 5070, J. P.; Mahony, 2434, J.; Malone, 3098, F. T. M.; Malone, 2934, W. J.; Marchant, 6919, A. H.; Marich, 7505, N.; Marlor, 7593, P.; Marlow, 6792, P. E.; Marshall, 126, E.; Martin, 5749, T. S.; Mascord, 2603, P. J.; Mason, 2749, L. V.; Mathieson, 7502, J. L.; Matthews, 6528, J. H.; Meagher, 7013, D. J. J.; Melehan, 2946, P.; Milde, 4828, A. J.; Mill, 3346, G. C.; Miller, 2357, L.; Mills, 3080a, H.; Mills, 462, J. E.; Miner, 7098, R.; Mitchell, 764a, T. J.; Monahan, 3175, P. J.; Morcombe, 2114, W.; Morris, 3087, F. A.; Morris (M.M.), 7280, V. J.; Morton, 6361, W. J.; Mullins, 5163, E. J.; Mullins, 2365, W. R.; Murray, 3339, S. A.; Nagle, 3342, A. T.; Nagle, 712, W. J.; Neave, 6308, A. W.; Needham, 3092a, A. T.; Ness, 109, D. G.; Newell, 4309, W. A.; Nolan, 2663, H. W.; Norman, 764, R.; Nottage, 3845, L. B.; O'Connor, 5764, F. M.; Offerman, 633, R. W.; O'Grady, 3100, D. F.; O'Loughlin, 7290, T.; O'Mara, 1882, C. B. W.; O'Neill, 7616, V. L.; O'Neill, 1558, W. H.; Ormston, 3890, G. W.; Paterson, 4057, W.; Patterson, 4265, D. L.; Patterson, 4574, J.; Pearce, 2434, J.; Peate, 7534, H. R.; Pepper (M.M.), 5748, C. H.; Peppernall, 541, W. H.; Phillips, 7160, A. J.; Phillips, 5178, G.; Pigott, 7049, A. J.; Pitts, 1171, H. E.; Porter (D.C.M.), 5448, W. A.; Powell, 5391, W. H.; Pratt, 559, J. M.; Prosser, 7113, W. T.; Pyle, 5186, W. D.; Rabbott, 976, D.; Ralston, 6396, J. H.; Rawson, 3339, A. E.; Reading, 2279c, E. A.; Reardon, 3079, J. B.; Renham, 1985, J. H.; Reynolds, 5395, E. P.; Rhook, 3884, A. A.; Richardson, 1953, T.; Richardson, 6148, W.; Riley, 1795, A. B.; Roberts, 5398, A. S.; Rodden, 6589, D.; Rodereda, 2626, L.; Rowe, 558, A.; Rowe, 4920, A. R.; Russell, 587, W. F.; Ryan, 6884, J. P. T.; Savage,

Roll of Honour—continued.

2928, A.; Schofield, 2981, A. P.; Scolari, 3371, P. K.; Sears, 5337, R.; Seebohm, 3903, A. J.; Sharp, 977, E. A.; Sheehy, 3904, J.; Sheehy, 3452, T. F.; Shields, 1914, E. J.; Shurman, 5495, V. E.; Slattery, 3278, J.; Slorach, 4935, N. H.; Smith, 7371, F.; Smith, 7085, F. W.; Smith, 1178, J.; Smith, 2630, J.; Smith, 4727, W. J.; Souther, 3260, R. E.; Stanley, 1736, J. E.; Stevens, 497, E. A.; Stevens, 2405, J. C.; Stevens, 4309, J. S.; Stewart, 899, S. H.; Stock, 4030, C. J.; Stone (M.M.), 14601, W. A.; Sumister, 5193, F.; Symers, 2218, S. L.; Syppott, 3398, J.; Tacey, 678, A. E.; Taylor, 2023, J.; Teague, 3618b, F. B.; Tebbutt, 1426, F. G.; Teede, 3478, D. V.; Thorne, 5412, B. E.; Thorpe, 5891, W.; Tillotson, 6344, T. H.; Tippett, 3158, C.; Tolhurst, 4733, F. V.; Tomlinson, 4912, T.; Tracey, 5406, J. G.; Trimmer, 6827, R. M.; Tunkin, 723, W.; Turnbull, 6400, G. D.; Turunen, 1909a, E.; Tyers, 3480, C. W.; Vine, 2683, J. A.; Wakefield, 7170, L. K.; Wall, 6340, C. A.; Wallis, 2833, C. F.; Wallis, 2258, H. E.; Walsh, 7317, A. R.; Walsh, 13678, E. J.; Walsh, 6845, M. J.; Warren, 6121, A. W.; Warwick, 5225a, H. H.; Watson, 3412, W. H.; Webb, 2406, F. C.; Weight, 4311, A. H.; Wells, 2236, J.; Westmore, 1749, C. F.; Wetenhall, 4932, R.; White, 7581, C. S.; White, 1271, J.; White, 5422, J. P.; White, 2660, R.; White, 3745, R. J.; White, 2283, R. W.; Whitefield, 2194, F. T.; Whitfield, 115, T. G.; Wild, 1887a, R. V.; Williams, 3441a, A. T.; Williams, 7152, E.; Williams, 2906, J. J.; Williams, 1656, J. N.; Williams, 6353, T. E.; Williamson, 1433, W. W.; Willis, 7568, J.; Wilson, 7563, A.; Wilson, 3132, E. R.; Wilson, 3964, T. A.; Winter, 7497, J. A.; Wolstenholme, 4566, A. L.; Wood, 6370, H. J.; Woodall, 3445a, T. L.; Woodland, 7083, J. H.; Woods, 119, S. S.; Woodridge, 5232, W.; Zanetti, 6965, O. L.

PIONEERS.—Brown, 4036, V.; Doyle, 2795, T. C.; Gatens, 198, G. T.; Grace, 2859a, V. G.; Griffiths, 3043, J. O.; Hinds, 2873, R. T.; Ingle-dew, 1877, J. A.; Kemp, 4008, R. W.; McFarlane, 2601, D.; Riddell, 3119a, A. J.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Anderson, 634, S. G.; Bratton, 441, W.; Davis, 9515, N. E.; Dawson, 1252, N. J.; Gormley, 399, S.; Hanns, 2206, J. T.; Kearley, 245, A. M.; O'Donnell, 6131, R.; Plant, 2904, R. E.; Reeves, 2739, D. F.; Revell, 258, R. L.; Scott, 640a, W. A.; Stephens, 5089, V.; Wilson, 707a, C.; Wright, 3402a, J.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Gorman, 1949, J. J.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Ashton, 12340, J. H.; Broadbent, 12600, R.; Campbell, 11922, J. S.; Maddox, 6116, J. O.; Morris, 17911, T.; Parker, 14857, J. C.; Payne, 12658, A. R.; Peake, 17419, L.; Stranks, 17921, C. E.; Thomas, 3348, A. J.

WOUNDED WHILST IN HOSPITAL—RESULT OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

INFANTRY.—Lindsay, 3584, G. E.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Lewis, 83, A. R.
Previously incorrectly reported killed—now reported wounded.

INFANTRY.—Graham, 7497, A.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Rees, 1974, F. S. W.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.

INFANTRY.—Beatty, 3338, T. G.; Brown, 3111, H. J.; Dunkley, 4147, W. A.; Fraser, 1775a, A. F.; Groves, 6758, A.; Jones, 2164, A. E.; Matthews, 599, T.; O'Doherty, 3211, L. K.; Pinkerton, 5165, R.; Sheppard, 1733, E. C.; Welsh 3202, V.

MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Hancock 4720, F.; Reymont, 6885, E. J.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

INFANTRY.—Jessop, 6085, G. M.

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

INFANTRY.—Lawrence, 6841, E.

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

INFANTRY.—Blackie, 3264, C. J.; Cottell, 3602, W. H.; Halliday, 778, H. G.; Harford, 8855, G. S.; Murray, 3593a, W.; Myles, 2875, J. K.; Pickering, 5234, H.; Quinn, 3897, J. J.; Rose, 310, A. M.; Russell, 3208, W. J.

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

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Lawton, 1756, H. A.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

INFANTRY.—Bercovitch (M.M.), 5387, M.; Bragg, 3787, H. L.

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

INFANTRY.—O'Malley, 6863, M. C.

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

INFANTRY.—Anderson, 7192, J. G.; Barsley, 710, E.; Brennan, 2037, N.; Burgess, 1946, B.; Butler, 2371, J. E.; Cameron, 727, E. A.; Cashman, 3272, W. A.; Colquhoun, 733, T. M.; Court, 2292, J. F.; Cousins, 4043, I. R.; Dalzell, 3290, H.; Davies, 2049, W.; Duminski, 3278, O. E.; Durbridge, 72, W. V.; Edmonds, 2560, C. R.; Evans, 2063, J. A.; Fisk, 2421, A. E.; Gardiner (M.M.), 2075, A.; Gulyas, 3308, L. S.; Gray, 1821, T.; Hancock, 1843, L. M.; Henry, 1918, A.; Higgs, 3322, C. P.; Holton, 101, A. E.; Johns, 7561, W. E.; Johnstone, 2338, W. A.; Jones, 3326, L. J.; Julius, 1701b, T. C.; Kramer, 2345, H. M.; Lane, 1934, S.; Lynch, 1911a, H.; McCusker, 1673, C. C.; McGarry, 3414, A. P.; McLean, 2027, D.; McLeod, 3185, J. A.; Mills, 6843, E. A.; Morris, 2362, O. O.; Mountfort, 1871, R. O.; Opie, 7532, J.; O'Reilly, 21, O. M.; Packer, 1885, J. W.; Pardoe, 3365, H. A.; Pulford, 5437, F.; Robinson, 1987, A.; Rogers, 3359, C.; Smith, 7529, A. A.; Smith, 2262, F. J.; Southwell, 3903, C. A.; Swilks, 1501, J. F.; Turner, 7566, F. T.; Watson, 3404, J.; Wilkey, 3467, C. A.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Hyde, 585a, F. W.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Cosgrove, 2576, B. R.

Previously reported wounded—now reported not wounded.

INFANTRY.—Bennett, 6959, R.; Brooks, 3029, E.; Fulton, 3827, T.; MacLean, 2380, H. K.; Radford, 3153, A.; Sutherland, 7823, J.; Vapp, 797, G. A.

PIONEERS.—Addison, 3312, A. E.; Ahang, 1822, W. C.; Bishop, 3303, E. J.; Davis, 1853, W. A.; Elson, 2359, H. H.; Lambert, 1320, B. L.

LIST 269, DATED JUNE 27, 1918.

OFFICERS—KILLED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Jones, S., 2nd Lieut.; Loram, S. A., 2nd Lieut.; Martin, W. S., 2nd Lieut.

ARTILLERY.—Spence, F. S., Lieut.
INFANTRY.—Britt, W., Lieut.; Taylor, L., Lieut.; Thomson, F. J., Lieut.

OFFICER—DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Fenton (M.M.), J. W., Lieut.

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

INFANTRY.—McFarlane, P., Lieut.

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

INFANTRY.—Wood, A. F., Lieut.

OFFICER—ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Turner, F. C., 2nd Lieut.

OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Ebeling, C. R., 2nd Lieut.

ARTILLERY.—Willott, E. S., Lieut.

ENGINEERS.—Tooth, E. M., Lieut.

INFANTRY.—Beddome, J. W., Capt.; Beddor, G., Lieut.; Bertram, C. S., Lieut.; Bradley, E. M., Capt.; Butler, A. W., Lieut.; Buttner, A. R., Capt.; Cadell, L. B., Lieut.; Cromie, G. L., Lieut.; Engoose, P. L., Lieut.; Farquharson, E. N., 2nd Lieut.; Ferguson, R. N., Lieut.; From, F. C., Lieut.; Gibson, J. B., Lieut.; Griffiths, F., Lieut.; Hamilton, R. C., Lieut.; Harlow, A., Lieut.; Hoskins, T. T., Lieut.; MacDonald, B. M., Lieut.; Newman, P., Lieut.; Pollard, R. T., Lieut.; Roddick, W., Lieut.; Skevington, F. W., Lieut.; Smith, E. N., Lieut.; Smith, P. J., 2nd Lieut.; Stewart, A., 2nd Lieut.; Stewart, C., 2nd Lieut.; Taylor (M.C.), R. E., Lieut.; Timbry, N. F., 2nd Lieut.; Wood, A. F., Lieut.

PIONEERS.—Ballard, P. A., Lieut.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Murray, J., Lieut.; Wood (D.C.M.), J. R., Lieut.

OFFICER—MISSING.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Hammond, T. J., Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported killed, now reported wounded and prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Boase (M.C.), L. C., Lieut.

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

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Rintoul, A., 2nd Lieut.

CORRECTION.

Wounded.

ENGINEERS.—Sladdin, A., Lieut., should read Sladdin, R. S., 2nd Lieut.

KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Coombes, 21057, W. D.; Hammand, 3325, C. E.

ENGINEERS.—Shortridge (M.M.), 169, I.

INFANTRY.—Anderson, 3257, A. E.; Andrews, 6087, H. G.; Ball, 2522, R. W.; Barry, 3266, G.; Bird, 6670, J. S.; Blake, 3763, S.; Booth, 2683, H.; Boyes, 6404, C. E.; Boyns, 3469a, J. A.; Brown, 3265, P.; Brown, 1515, W.; Clucas, 6486, J. R.; Constable, 6054, T. F.; Davies, 2804, H. T.; Davison, 297, H. K.; Duffield, 549, A. L.; Dundas, 3499, A.; Eakins, 6042, W. J.; Ellis, 1164, W.; Farr, 3341, J. A.; Foreman, 6437a, F. E.; Foss, 5969, E. C.; Gardiner, 6585, C. N.; Gibb, 6733, H. J.; Giblett, 4509, S. T.; Goode, 5020, G.; Gulliksen, 6734, R.; Halliday, 6818, A. L.; Harper, 3396a, D. S.; Hart, 3082, W. M.; Hart, 2418b, W. T.; Howell, 116, V. J.; Johnston, 7510, R.; Jonas, 6932, E. J.; Katerns, 1983, J. J. L.; Kressen, 2047, W.; DeLahoy, 6009, H. J.; MacKenzie, 4317, J.; Maher, 7182, T.; Maslin, 1952, J. H.; Matheson, 2113, R. L.; Matthews, 4473, V. H.; Matthews, 2718, W.; Moore, 394, E. G.; Nottage, 7364, E. E.; O'Neill, 1331, C.; Oxer, 1618, H. V.; Pearce, 3862, H.; Pennington, 2435, A. H.; Pepper, 6372, M. S.; Pollard, 5456, C. E.; Pond, 7571, C.; Poulson, 1695a, T. A.; Rance, 6807, A.; Ricks, 6151, C. B. G.; Sage, 6324, J. S.; Salt, 3602, J.; Sawyer, 206, E. R.; Simpson, 6836, F.; Smith, 5195, J. W.; Strange, 2325, J.; Strudwick, 6133, A. J.; Thomas, 3470, A.; Thomas, 7353, G. F.; Thompson, 2934, C. F.; Vincent, 342, E.; Wakely, 7554, A. C.; Walker, 2452, E. C.; Waters, 7815, S. R.; Welch, 3524, R. J.; Williams, 6336, W. J.; Wilkin, 2773a, F.; Wilson, 2905a, A. W.; Windsor, 5668, L. A.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Copland, 40, T.; Cuddihy, 3053, J. D.; Dickman, 5672, A. E.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Collins, 4170, J. J.; Cosgrove, 6285, T.; Crawley, 5319, A. M.; Dodd, 5894, W.; Hehir, 5835, W.; Neilson, 6831, J.; Pinchin, 3273, J. M.; Robinson, 6845, J.; Thompson, 6376, G. W.; Watson, 6846, R. J.; Wilkinson, 6118, R. R.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Crowe, 4188, A.; Doubleday, 5801, E. A.; Flett, 6501, H. M.; Fosdick, 5817, E.; Green, 6311, E. R.; Meller, 5449, W. R.; O'Neill, 4499, E. J.; Pearson, 5392, T. H.; Power, 5074, T.; Yeo, 4574, H. J.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Allan (M.M.), 1466, W. F. A.; Harmon, 36168, W.; Law, 3563, J. P.; Salmon, 21012, H. A.

ENGINEERS.—Roscoe, 11, L.

INFANTRY.—Anderson, 6402, A. A.; Andresen, 3108, A. E.; Baldwin, 4076, H.; Black, 2119, J. C.; Brown, 1496, W. J.; Chitty, 4993, G.; Cowles, 1825, H. P.; Dalco, 2276, C. S.; Dallas, 4258, G. H.; Davies, 779, W.; Donovan, 3797, J.; Elliott, 5824, J. H.; Evans, 3638, T. H.; Fargher, 4188, P.; George, 3440, R. L.; Graham, 5943, J.; Green, 2286, R.; Greenlaw, 15240, R. M.; Holmes, 4059, A. L.; Intognoli, 6342a, J.; Johnson, 4147, W. A.; Ledwidge, 1778, V. R.; Leverton, 7499, R.; McCarthy, 6838, M.; McInnes, 2850, A. A.; MacArthur, 6841, R.; Mott, 607, F. J.; Munro, 3873, N. C.; Neville, 7101, J.; Permakoff, 7286, N.; Poad, 6219, J. H.; Robinson, 6877a, S.; Sackley, 3224, W. J. A.; Scott, 860, S. S.; Simpson, 126a, B.; Spencer, 7579, E. G.; Steele, 382, B. R. D.; Tough, 6161, R.; Turner, 6907a, J.; Turner, 3005, J. L.; Watt, 3755b, R. B.; Witten, 568, S. A.; Wyett, 776, K. L.

PIONEERS.—Fawcett, 4330, M. H.
MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Wilmot, 569, H.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported died of wounds.

INFANTRY.—Coade, 2552a, F. P.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

INFANTRY.—Quinn, 5429a, J. P.

Roll of Honour—continued.

DIED.

INFANTRY.—Priestley, 2244, E.; Quinae, 2225, J.; Simpson, 1618, A. M.
PROVOST CORPS.—Poole, 1018, E.

WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Anderson, 23108, A. J.; Byrne, 36594, J. E.; Chapman, 21060, P. J.; Clark, 37701, J. A.; Cleave, 19620, A. B.; Cliff, 33855, F. H.; Edger, 21215, G. W.; Finch, 27346, E. D.; Hare (M.M.), 8686, S. S.; Hartcher, 38342, B.; Hazelwood (M.M.), 1165, J.; Henry, 207, J. L.; Heywood, 1398, A. J.; Hill (M.M.), 702, G.; Hodges, 1078, E.; Hume, 30228, F. R.; Jungfer, 30708, H. O.; Lamb, 30269, E. E.; Lee, 33859, L. G.; MacPherson, 34164, C.; Martin, 19638, E. C.; Mathieson, 22039, J.; Miller, 8946, A. W.; Mitchell, 2901, E. H.; Moore, 33883, G.; Moulton, 26730, H. O.; Ness, 586, W. E.; Phillips, 7864, C. F.; Rea, 30199, C. F.; Risby, 6243, J.; Ryeen, 1919, J. H.; Schemalleck, 67, L.; Smith, 32549, G. R.; Smith, 37457, H. D.; Smith, 8648, M. C.; South, 4188, J. N.; Thomas, 1414, W.; Trim, 744, W.; Wilson, 20102, H.; Winter, 1199, F. B.; Witts, 809, E. L.; Wright, 4409, M. J.

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ENGINEERS.—Selby, 6683, A. A.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.

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MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Barr, 1617, D.; Parsons, 1889a, G. H.

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

INFANTRY.—Purvis, 2728, E.

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

INFANTRY.—Hayes, 1934, P.; Stack, 6810, J.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Biggs, 427b, J. W.; Dawson, 4822, G.; Egan, 3409, L. C.; Hinds, 368, H. J.; McPhee, 422a, C. C.

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

INFANTRY.—Gardner, 1822, J. E.

PIONEERS.—Lane, 3390, E. J.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

ARTILLERY.—Deboar, 2321, W. G.

ENGINEERS.—Landrigan, 3323, J. T.

INFANTRY.—Exelby, 4707, J. C.; Ryder, 16161, E.; West, 2440, T. F.

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