

Anzac Bulletin



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LONDON, JULY 5, 1918.

Price 3d.

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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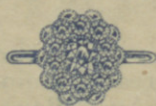
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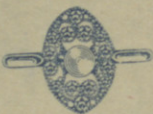
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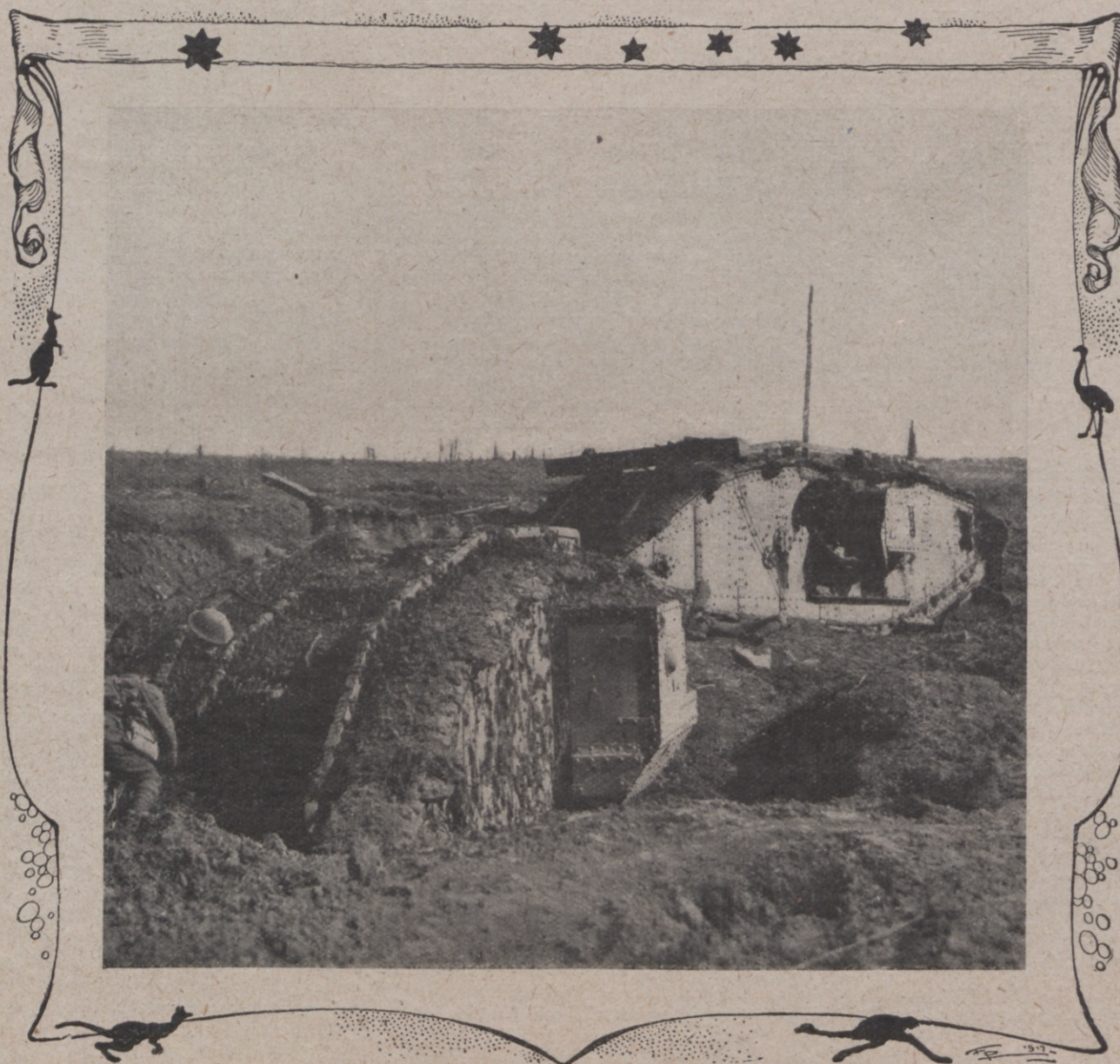
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Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

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Tanks among the Shell Craters.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA



Return of Soldiers.

Melbourne, 14th June.

Yesterday 321 New South Wales, 283 Victorian, 153 Queensland, 74 South Australian, 4 West Australian, and 37 Tasmanian returned soldiers arrived. Welcomes grow in fervour with each shipload.

"Labour" in N.S.W. not Anti-Recruiting.

Sydney, 15th June.

Mr. Storey, Leader of the Labour Opposition in New South Wales in the Assembly, repudiated the idea that Labour was opposed to recruiting. His party declined to accept responsibility for the action of a section of the Sydney Trades and Labour Council. Was the whole party to be condemned because some held strong views? Mr. Holman replied that the National Party never said the whole of the Labour Party was disloyal.

Leader of Victorian Labour Party.

Melbourne, 19th June.

Mr. Prendergast has been elected leader of the Victorian Parliamentary Labour Party.

Anti-Recruiting Speeches to be Checked.

Melbourne, 19th June.

Mr. Watt, acting Prime Minister, has issued a statement setting out that since the Governor-General's Recruiting Conference the Commonwealth Government has deliberately pursued a policy of conciliation in an earnest effort to bridge the gulf that had grown out of the two Referendum fights, but recently certain pacifists appeared to have unduly presumed upon this disposition of the Government, and had made speeches distinctly harmful to recruiting. One case is so flagrant that the Government has ordered a prosecution. Mr. Watt asserted emphatically that discouragement of recruiting, particularly at this grave crisis, will not be permitted. Australia having decided to continue the voluntary system, the Government will see that that system is given a fair chance.

Sixteen Millions for Sugar.

Brisbane, 23rd June.

Mr. Watt, when announcing the purchase of the Queensland sugar crop for this and the next season, said that the amount involved was £16,000,000. The retail price of 3½d. lb. for capital cities would continue.

Seditious Speakers.

Sydney, 19th June.

Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, announced in the State Parliament concerning recent utterances in the Domain, that the Government intended to introduce legislation at an early date to provide that any person found guilty of seditious utterances should be disfranchised for from four to ten years, and be incapable of holding any public office, and also be prohibited for six months from speaking in certain public places. The regulations would not check legitimate freedom of speech, but would discourage the mock heroics so rampant to-day.

Journalists to Visit Europe.

Melbourne, 20th June.

Mr. Watt announced that the following gentlemen have accepted an invitation to visit centres of war activities:—Mr. J. O. Fairfax, part proprietor of the "Sydney Morning Herald"; Mr. S. H. Prior, editor of "Sydney Bulletin"; Mr. H. Campbell Jones, managing editor of the "Sydney Sun"; Mr. G. Syme, part proprietor and managing editor of the "Melbourne Age"; Mr. J. C. Mackintosh, editor of the "Australasian," and relieving editor of the "Melbourne Argus"; Mr. Frank Anstey, M.P. ("Labour Call"); Mr. J. J. Knight, editor of "Brisbane Courier"; Sir William Sowden, editor of the "Adelaide Register"; Mr. A. Carson, editor of the "Western Mail," and associate editor of the "West Australian"; and Mr. W. H. Simmonds, editor of the "Hobart Mercury."

Primary Producers and Fixed Prices.

Melbourne, 23rd June.

A monster deputation consisting of nearly 3,000 primary producers from all parts of Victoria waited on Messrs. Watt & Greene at Parliament House, and protested against the fixing of meat prices. Mr. Watt, replying, said that the Ministry had shown the tenderest consideration for the wishes of the producers of Australia, and instanced the sales of wheat, wool and other products. Speaking personally he said that price-fixing in normal times was futile, but was necessary in war time. Continuing, he said he saw no reason why producers should not be compelled to sell to the Australian people at the same relative price at which they had voluntarily sold to the British people. No argument had been produced to justify him in believing that the price of meat should not or could not be fixed.

Mr. Watt to Address N.S.W. Parliament.

Sydney, 24th June.

Mr. Watt has accepted a unanimous invitation from the New South Wales Parliament to attend the State Parliament next week and address the members on the war, from the table inside the Bar of the House.

Doctors and Lodges: Recommendations.

Melbourne, 24th June.

Judge Wasley, acting as a Royal Commission appointed by Victoria to inquire into the doctors' and lodges' dispute, reports that doctors should be paid 20/- per member annually in large centres, and 25/- in country districts, but until the war ends 17/- and 22/- per annum respectively. He also suggests an annual income limit for members entitled to attendance as lodge patients, viz., £260 for single men and widowers, £312 for those with one dependent, or a married man with no dependent except his wife, and £26 allowance for each additional dependent.

Fatal Fire in Sydney.

Sydney, 24th June.

A sensational fire occurred in Sussex Street, Sydney, early yesterday morning. A shop and dwelling occupied by Charles Himmelferb was destroyed, and four children aged from 21 years to 7 years were burned to death. The mother jumped from a window and fractured her collarbone. She was admitted to hospital; the injury is not serious. The mother discovered the fire and awoke the husband. Later on he got the family to a place of safety and went to raise an alarm. It is presumed that in his absence the family returned to save hoarded money. When the first floor collapsed showers of gold, silver and copper fell on the firemen, £2,000 of which has been recovered.

Returned Soldiers on War Funds.

Perth, 24th June.

The Perth Branch of the Returned Soldiers' Association has decided not to support the Y.M.C.A. appeal, holding that while it did good work at the base and the training camps, better results were obtainable from money administered by War Patriotic, Red Cross and Trench Comforts Funds, respectively.



Making a reinforced concrete shelter under camouflage.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Death of Miss Ellison Macartney.

Perth, 25th June.

Miss Ellison Macartney, daughter of the Governor of Western Australia, fell from a bolting horse at Claremont on Thursday, and received injuries to the head from which she died on Saturday.

Press Delegation to Great Britain.

Melbourne, 25th June.

The Press Delegation has been completed by the Government having selected Mr. T. W. Heney, editor of the "Sydney Morning Herald" to represent journalism generally, and Major W. A. Whitehead, editor of the "Stawell Times," to represent the provincial journalism of Australia; these with Mr. Anstey in London make twelve delegates.

Acting Prime Minister's Illness.

Melbourne, 29th June.

Mr. Watt is still confined to his bed and his doctor has ordered complete rest. His visit to New South Wales is postponed indefinitely.

Alleged Seditious in Australia.

Prompt Action by Mr. Watt.

Melbourne, 20th June.

Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, last night made the following statement:— "It has recently come to the knowledge of the Government that a division of the organisation known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood has been formed in Australia. This body is being secretly and systematically organised, and its object is the establishment of an Irish Republic independent of Great Britain. During the war an emissary inaugurated the movement in Australia, and then withdrew to another country, from which his efforts have since been directed. Part of the plan of the organisation was to enrol volunteers, who were to be despatched from Australia to America and thence to Ireland to aid in an armed revolt. The organisation in America was in touch with Germany, and money for hostile purposes was remitted from Australia. The members of this Brotherhood, in certain cases, have been active forces in the Irish

National Association. Whilst the declared objects of this latter Association are quite consistent with loyalty and the employment of constitutional principles and methods, it is clear from some branch reports that sinister attempts have been made by the Republican extremists to pervert these objects. These extremists have been using the Irish National Association as a cloak, apparently without the knowledge of the bulk of the members of that association. The facts having been ascertained and carefully considered, the Government determined to take prompt and decisive measures. Accordingly this week it simultaneously arrested seven of the ringleaders in this conspiracy and interned them. For the fuller information of the people and in the interests of justice, a public inquiry, as prescribed by the War Precautions Regulations, and presided over by a judge, will be held. While the Government feels that it should inform people of its action and the reasons for the precautionary steps taken, it wishes to assure them that there is no occasion for alarm.

(Cables continued on page 14.)

[NOTE.—This article is the last of the series, the Battalions of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania and Queensland having been dealt with in previous articles.]

The Australian Army : Its Famous Infantry.

Western Australian Battalions.

By C. E. W. BEAN, Official Correspondent with the A.I.F.

Western Australia placed two Battalions ashore at Anzac on the day of the landing. The first was the 11th Battalion, which landed at dawn with the rest of the 3rd Brigade; the second was the 16th, which included also South Australians, and which was thrown at dusk into the head of the valley near what afterwards became known by the name of its Colonel as Pope's Hill. The 12th Battalion also contained Western and South Australians but was mainly Tasmanian. The 11th Battalion was a good deal split up in the rush across the hills. Part of it eventually found itself fighting on the 400 plateau. Another part was thrown in further north where it was reinforced by portions of half the units in the 1st Division. Perhaps more than any other Battalion at Anzac the 11th Battalion was engaged in fights which were peculiarly its own—and heavy struggles everyone of them. The first after the landing was the audacious attack upon Gaba Tepe on May 4th when a 100 men of the 11th Battalion were thrown ashore and held on to the fringe of that fortress and finally managed to withdraw before midday in spite of heavy losses and were taken off by the destroyers which accompanied them. None of those who were in that landing will forget the support which those destroyers and the seaman in the smaller boats gave to them, while the sailors still speak with warmth of the men who undertook this desperate venture. In the two sorties which were made by our troops in June to help the British at Helles by tying the Turks down to Anzac the 11th Battalion took a leading part and suffered heavily—these small fights being some of the most trying to the troops engaged in them. Just before the great attack on Lone Pine the 11th Battalion seized a Turkish trench which would have made the greater operation impossible, and in a heavy fight held on there and dug in. The trench was named after the officer who led this assault and the one of Gaba Tepe—Leane's Trench. Five days later on the actual eve of Lone Pine the Turks attempted to retake that trench—and reached a part of it. A second heavy fight followed in which they were completely thrown out again by the 11th Battalion.

The Sixteenth.

In the meantime the 16th Battalion had also been involved in heavy fighting at the

head of Monash Valley, where on May 2nd it was engaged in the attempt to advance past Quinn's Post to a line on the hill known as Baby 700. After a terrible fight our troops were forced out of the positions which they had won, and it was long before the 16th Battalion was able to make good the numbers which it lost that day. After a term in that awkward corner at the head of Monash Valley, where fighting was incessant from the day of the landing onwards, the 16th was withdrawn with the rest of its Brigade into the so-called "Rest" Gully.

On August 6th the 16th was amongst the Battalions which marched out through the night and fought their way to the furthest point on the left reached by Anzac troops. In the dawn of August 8th they took part in the attack upon the Abdel Rahman Ridge, where after pushing for a mile or so through the scrub our troops suddenly came under the most withering fire from a number of German machine guns beneath which the head of the column swerved and was shattered. The Battalion however still took part in the attacks made later in the month across the Kaiajik Dere near Hill 60.

New Western Australians.

It was shortly after this that a third unit arrived from Western Australia—the 28th Battalion which was almost at once placed in the advanced position at the apex of Rhododendron Spur high up on the Sari Bair Ridge, and at a later period moved to the still more critical position near the Nek.

When these Battalions returned to Egypt at the end of the Gallipoli campaign there was formed out of the old 11th Battalion the 51st Battalion, which therefore carries the colours and the traditions of the old unit. But the 1st Western Australians who went into action in France were the 32nd Battalion in the heavy fighting at Fromelles. The 32nd Battalion is now recognised as a South Australian Regiment and its fine fighting upon this occasion has been mentioned in the previous article upon the South Australian Infantry.

Pozières.

The great fight of the Western Australians was, I suppose, Pozières. In the first attack upon that village the 11th Battalion played a very fine part, and it was from its Head-

quarters that nearly all the accurate reports of the fighting on the right first reached its Brigade. It was the 28th Battalion from Western Australia also which, if any troops can be said to have borne the brunt of that fighting more than others, came in for the most terrible task in the attacks made by the 2nd Division which followed. In the first attack upon the "O.G." lines the 28th Battalion undoubtedly reached the German wire and found it so little cut that only a few brave men after tearing at it with their hands and searching for openings under one of the most terrible storms of machine gun fire that Australians ever met, managed to find a way through. None of those brave men who got through the wire came back. Owing to its exceptionally heavy fighting upon this occasion the 28th Battalion was kept out of the next attack.

In the second stage of the Pozières battle when the fighting had reached Mouquet Farm it was the 16th Battalion which met the most serious German counter attack that was made from the farm and the quarry; and for once in their lives Australian troops had the opportunity of shattering a German assault in the same way as they dealt with the Turkish attack on the Peninsula. The 16th Battalion in its second tour at Mouquet Farm was one of those which actually reached the farm. But the heroic struggle of the 51st Battalion when it dug itself in beyond the farm, and when two Companies launched into space fought and fought until there were barely any left for the Germans to capture, was probably the hardest of the many heavy fights which waged around those unrecognisable ruins.

At the time of Pozières the 48th Battalion was also preponderatingly a Western Australian Battalion. The way in which the 48th withstood the crushing bombardment laid down by the Germans upon the old German lines, and at the end of this terrible experience still retained in it the spirit to defeat the German counter attack has already been told in dealing with the South Australian Battalions amongst which the 48th Battalion is now classified.

Five Western Australian Battalions were present during the Somme winter if the 48th and the 32nd be reckoned amongst them: and one of them, the 28th, was engaged in the fighting in the Somme mud of November.

After the Somme Winter.

When the Germans retired from the Somme the 11th Battalion was amongst those which pushed them to Le Barque and Thillois. It was the 28th Battalion which in the dawn of the attack upon Malt Trench, after trying one avenue of approach and finding it blocked entirely by wire, went round another way and successfully stormed the German strong post on the left. Later on, on the day when Lagnicourt was taken, the 28th Battalion, which was thrown in to reinforce immediately after the village was taken, played a leading part in repelling what at one time looked to be a most dangerous counter attack. The 51st Battalion was the one which aided on the exposed flank of the Australians in the long enveloping attack upon Noreuil and which carried out its difficult task to the letter; while at the same time the 11th Battalion was engaged in the equally difficult fighting in front of Louveral, where the Germans' attention was deliberately attracted in order to draw his opposition away from the awkward task of the Force which was simultaneously attacking Hermies.

West Australians at Bullecourt.

Perhaps the battle in which Western Australians have played a more distinguished part than in any other was the difficult adventure which next followed—the first attack upon the Hindenburg line and its unbroken wire near Bullecourt. In this the 16th Battalion led on the right of the line and the 48th Battalion on the left. Both Battalions played a magnificent part. Later in the day the troops were driven out of this line, but what it was possible for men to do the Western Australians and those with them accomplished.

When the Germans four days later attacked our salient from Noreuil to Hermies in what is known as the German attack upon Lagnicourt, the posts of the 11th Battalion were responsible for a defence which will live in the history of our country. It was on this occasion that one small post, after fighting till its ammunition was all expended, was seen, by those who were looking on, to jump up on the parapet of its trench and charge straight into the thick of the Germans who were swarming towards it. In the first day of the second attack by which the line near Bullecourt was taken and held, the 28th Battalion was thrown in and was fighting heavily with bombs in the trenches for a great part of the day. At a later stage one of the heaviest of the German counter attacks fell fair upon the 11th Battalion, but the Germans were driven out again at the only points at which they had got in.

A New Battalion.

Into the next great fight—the battle of

Messines—there was thrown a new Western Battalion altogether. This was the 44th. It entered that fight in the second stage of the struggle, with another Western Australian Battalion, the 48th, upon its flank. The two of them were fighting in what was perhaps the most awkward portion of the line—the point known as Huns Walk where the 3rd and 4th Australian Divisions joined. Early in the morning both Battalions had reached and were occupying the trenches against which they were sent. A little later the 51st Battalion was thrown into the fight to fill up the gap which existed further north. The 16th Battalion was also engaged in the later phases of this battle. The 44th Battalion was shortly afterwards involved in one of the most trying periods ever experienced by Australian troops—the nineteen days during which the line beyond Messines was for the first time really being dug in, well under the eyes of the Germans and beneath a constant and nerve racking shell fire. It is hard to realise, but the Battalion which held this part of the line during the midsummer months, when the skies opened and drenched this low country in water and mud, had to withstand trials in some ways approaching those of the Somme winter of 1916—and the 44th was one of these.

Glencorse Wood.

In the great attack made by the Australians beyond Ypres on September 20th, the 11th Battalion was that which led off the advance on the right through Glencorse Wood, while the 28th was involved further north. On October 4th the 28th Battalion was again engaged in the most successful battle which Australians have ever fought; and it was thrown in for the third time in the terrible struggle in the mud which marked the first attempt to advance upon Passchendaele on October 9th—perhaps as long a period of active participation in battle as any Australian unit has ever undergone since leaving Anzac. In the meanwhile the 16th Battalion had been engaged in the fighting before Ypres; and on October 4th the 44th Battalion, after lying out under the German bombardment across the Zonnebeke, took part in that day's completely successful advance upon its objective. The 51st and 32nd Battalions as well as the 48th were involved at various times in the third battle of Ypres; the 48th Battalion having to make a difficult advance along the railway to Decline Copse.

No State in Australia has more reason to be proud of the record of its fighting Battalions than Western Australia.

The internment of 5,973 enemy aliens in Australia since the war outbreak has cost £787,659.

The Attacks at Morlancourt.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 12th.

Australians yesterday consolidated a new line between Morlancourt and Saille Laurette. After our attack the Germans apparently delivered two counter attacks, not three as reported; the first was at about 1 o'clock with two companies strong, from Morlancourt, which was shattered by infantry fire; the second, at about 6 o'clock, came from the south-east, and apparently split into two, half the force attacking half-heartedly near the top of the ridge, half was engaged in a short bombing fight on our right flank. This attack was not serious, the Germans preferred to dig in rather than assault; while the Australian advance was proceeding a considerable number of Germans were found lying hidden in the growing crops, and many of these were taken prisoners. The Germans fought most on the right of the advance, but not much even here, principally a few groups of machine gunners posted in shell-holes. The South Australians here also had some bombing and bayonet work on the German main trench line.

A gallant story is told of an officer of the Queenslanders in the centre who, with a sergeant, seeing a German machine gun untouched by our artillery fire playing a stream of bullets on our advance, charged through our own barage to the gun and killed the crew.

Among the West Australians on the left was a one-armed officer who lost his arm earlier in the war and persisted on returning to his battalion; he went into this fight in the coolest manner and led a company throughout without receiving a scratch.

After daybreak from their new position the Australians inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in the open sniping with rifles and machine guns. The number of targets and the excellent outlook upon them cheered the hard-worked men greatly. They were able to fire at 800 yards on a German field gun belonging to the nearest enemy battery which was drilled with bullet holes through its shield all day. The enemy artillery heavily bombarded the captured ground yesterday but ventured on no further counter attack last night.

One Big Union.

The Sydney Labour Council propose to replace the 206 trade unions in New South Wales by 40 "divisions," grouped in six "departments." These latter are based on the great necessary industries, centring around agriculture, building, manufacture, mining, transport and public service respectively.

SPORTING NOTES.

A Constant Starter.

Several likely handicap winners at the late V.R.C. meeting were beaten by Interference. In a crowded field he is a good friend to the books, especially as regards the favourite. On the last day of the meeting two favourites—Pah King in the first race and Red Pennant in the third—owed their defeats to him. Nowadays racing reporters seem to accept the triumphs of this ugly competitor as a matter of course. He starts in every event, apparently. And he usually makes his strongest efforts at the back of the course or coming round the turn for home.

"£1,000 to Nothing."

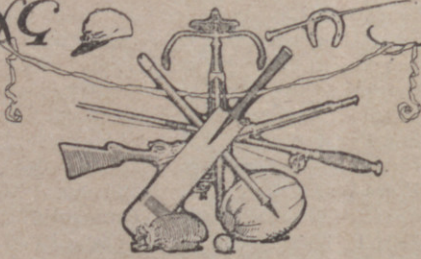
After years of profound consideration Tatt.'s has at last decided that in future the drawer of a starter in its sweeps shall be given the sole privilege, hitherto shared by the lottery office, of advising the nag's owner that the cheerful event has happened. Now that a certain class of prad-proprietor has reached the dizzy limit in his demands, which are sometimes as high as "fifty-fifty," backed by the customary threat of scratching, the belated decision should be of some value to Tatt.'s in increased subscriptions, not to mention the pleasant effect it must have on the concern's conscience.

Betting Swindle.

The deadliest betting swindle was worked on a book in a Western N.S. Wales town. Ike is open to bet on all races, and always pays on the report in next day's metropolitan papers. The punter made a bet on a horse allegedly running at a small Out-back meeting. Then he sent a report to the city of a fictitious meeting showing that the imaginary horse had won. The report was published and he drew his money. Ike on taking a tumble tried to bluff the cheat into returning the money, but the punter threatened to put the police wise to the gambling room. The result was a draw, with the punter attached to the cash.

The Wrong Horse.

The owner of Rayon d'Or and Cuffs must have watched the finish for the Brush Steeplechase, at Mentone, on May 4th, with mixed feelings. He backed Rayon d'Or, and most of his friends followed his example, but Cuffs was thought to have no chance of beating Rayon d'Or, and was allowed to run loose. As usual, Rayon d'Or was out in front from the start. The brush fences present no difficulties to him, and he had most of his opponents scratching over the greater part of the journey. He did not jump the last fence cleanly, and



lost a bit of ground there, but up to that point the race looked like a certainty for him. As soon as the jumping was over Cuffs ranged alongside him, and, speedily getting him in trouble, came on and won comfortably. Cuffs is rather well bred for a steeplechaser. He was sired in England by Collar (son of St. Simon) from Murcia (imp.), by Martagon from Santa Regale, by Royal Hampton (son of Hampton) from Santa Maria, by Minting. Collar was a half-brother to Sceptre. Murcia is now in Mr. S. Hordern's stud in New South Wales. Milkabah found the pace set by Rayon d'Or not at all to his liking. He did not like another fellow playing his own game. He was getting very tired, when he failed to rise at the fence at the back of the course. He hit it with his chest, and, in consequence, lost a large patch of skin.

Church v. Australians.

At the Lords Cricket Ground, to-morrow (July 6th), a cricket match will be played between the Church and the Australians for the benefit of the Church Army Huts Fund. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught hopes to be present, and during the match selections will be played by the Royal Artillery Band. The teams will be as follow:—

Church.—The Revs. A. M. Batty, B. S. Batty, F. H. Gillingham, C. J. M. Godfrey, K. H. Clarke, A. W. Armitstead, C. Spencer, H. F. Ward, C. G. Littlehales, G. R. Seville-Davies, A. V. D. Pratt, H. R. L. Sheppard, and John Burrough.

Australians.—Major H. Willcocks, Lieut. E. J. Long, Lieut. C. Spittal, S./Sgt. W. J. Munday, S./Sgt. W. S. Stirling, Sgt. A. P. Douglas, Copt. L. W. Gywnne, Corpl. N. Deane, Corpl. H. H. Smith, Corpl. H. Teague, Cadet S. Gregory.

Up-country battler Lucky Bean, second in the last Kyneton Cup (Vic.), has a remarkable record in that race. He won it in 1914, was second in 1915 and won it again the following year. Last year, when again fancied, he declined to start when the tapes flew up, and might have repeated the performance on the recent anniversary had not a hurdle been placed behind him at the start to prevent him backing away from the barrier. He went off with the others this time and beat all but one.

A Light Pull.

The owner, one of the suddenly rich, had only recently come into possession of the good horse Doughie—so called, apparently because he was a confirmed loafer—and he cherished great expectations regarding the neddie, esteeming him a coming Cup winner, so that he was greatly perturbed when his horse was donkey-licked in a field of five for an unimportant prize at an outer Melbourne meeting, and attacked the Jockey with a rich and vehement flow of libels before the whole world. "You pulled him!" he cried. "You rascal, you pulled my horse!" the little jockey sneered horribly. "Pulled 'im!" he said. "Pulled Doughie! Struth, if a mosquiter got a pull on that 'orse he'd heel over backwards!"

Life-Saving Championship.

While there are dozens of junior swimming clubs whose members splash regularly for trophies and baubles, only a few clubs troubled to toe the platform at Coogee (Sydney) for the N. S. Wales junior life-saving championship in connection with the Hendry Challenge Cup. The event turned out to be a good thing for North Wollongong (H. Peterson, F. Thomas, L. Hallenan and W. Lance). They travelled 50 miles and defeated the city lads by scoring 87.16 points. Burwood Boy Scouts were next on the list with 79.82. North Wollongong won the championship last year. The event, which was for lads under 16, deserves more attention from the enthusiasts whose job it is to see that Young Australia understands the practical side of paddling.

Schools' Regatta.

At the Great Public Schools Regatta, the Sydney Grammar School won the championship Eights, beating the St. Joseph's College crew by half a length.

SPORTING CABLES.

Football Results.

Melbourne, 27th June.

Victoria League.—Carlton beat Fitzroy 85 points to 51; St. Kilda beat Geelong 103—39; South beat Richmond 80—34; Collingwood beat Essendon 88—33.

Victoria Association. North Melbourne beat Port Melbourne 92—45; Brunswick beat Prahran 118—71; Northcote beat Footscray 72—65.

New South Wales Rugby.—Western Suburbs beat Balmain 8—6; Glebe beat Annandale 29—0.

Association Game.—Annandale beat Balmian-Ferneigh 1 goal to nil; Balmian-Kia Ora beat Canterbury 3—1; Pyrmont beat Y.M.C.A. 4—0; Navy beat Northern Suburbs 3—1.

Australian Prisoners of War.

Our Red Cross correspondent writes:—

Rarely a month passes nowadays but what the Prisoners of War Department of the Australian Red Cross Society is in a position to report the arrival in a neutral country of one or more Australian prisoners who have escaped from Germany. A record, however, has been established in this direction by Quarter-Master Sergeant Edwards, who, as is stated in the report of the English Commissioner for May, was the first Australian to effect his escape by making his way across the German-Swiss frontier. He was interned at Lechfeld and in that camp he held the position of President of the British Help Committee, in which capacity he did excellent work for the amelioration of the lot of his fellow prisoners. He has now arrived in London and has placed some useful information at the service of the Society.

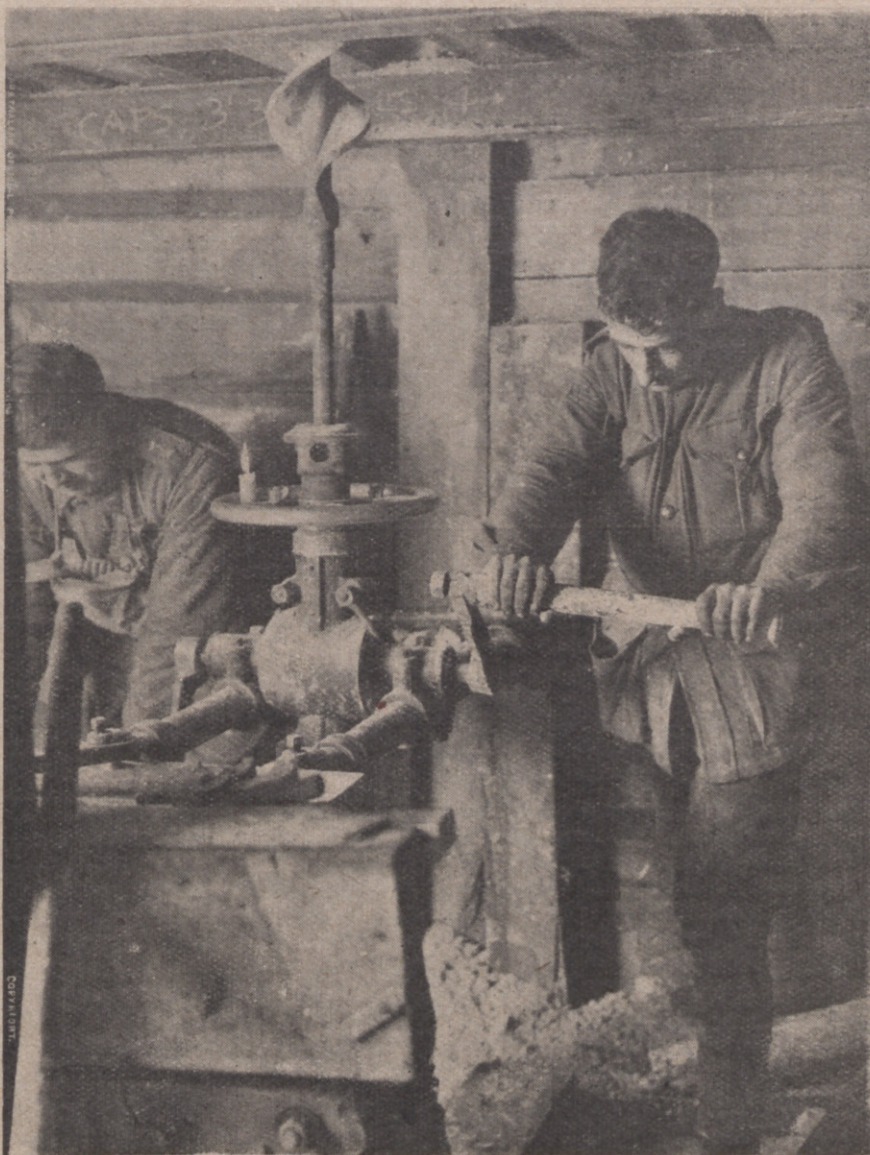
During the month eight Australian prisoners arrived in England from Germany, two officers and sixteen men reached Holland, and one was sent to Switzerland.

Complaints from Holland, the report states, continue to come to hand regarding the inadequacy of the food supplied to the men in internment camps there. Only two meals are provided daily and the Red Cross regrets that it is not allowed to supplement these rations. It is feared that to men in indifferent health, and still suffering from the effects of wounds, the food does not give them a fair chance of recovery.

The lot of prisoners in Turkey continues to cause much anxiety, but it is hoped that there will be a considerable improvement in the near future. This has largely been made possible as a consequence of the representations of Capt. Keeling, who with two other officers escaped from Kastamuni. The new arrangement whereby the Authorities will allow a parcel of food weighing 15 lbs. to be sent forward to each prisoner every fortnight will shortly come into operation and will be taken full advantage of by the Australian Red Cross. When the parcel post re-opens smaller parcels will be allowed to go forward by this means.

Some indication of the conditions prevailing in Turkey and Asia Minor may be gathered from the fact that it costs from £25 to £30 a month to keep a prisoner. The position of officers is even worse than that of men, for in the former case no rations are supplied, and frequently the families of officers are impoverished owing to the bulk of the pay finding its way to their relatives in enemy hands.

The number of Australians in Germany at present is 3,044, and 136 are known to be in Turkey. They are distributed over 72 camps in the former country and 14 in the latter.



Boring a hole to ventilate a dug-out.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Repatriation.

Already 860 cottages have been secured in New South Wales for the dependents of soldiers; educational facilities are being granted returned men desirous of learning crafts and skilled trades; school buildings are being placed at the disposal of the Repatriation Department; and 1,000 blocks of land on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area have been set aside for allotment to returned soldiers. Of the land made available for ordinary settlement (394,177 acres) in the March quarter, 41,428 acres are to provide thirteen holdings for soldiers.

Portion of the Albury town common is being set apart for returned soldiers in

blocks ranging from ten acres. A conference of local patriotic bodies resolved to urge that Crown lands be disposed of to only returned men.

The Minister has decided to appoint three business men, including the Melbourne manager of the Commonwealth Bank, to inquire into the business methods which have been introduced into the Department of Repatriation.

Hostels for Soldiers.

The Department of Repatriation is inquiring for properties suitable for conversion into hostels for totally disabled soldiers under the new Commonwealth scheme.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



State Accounts.

Expenditure by the New South Wales Government from revenue during the past nine months totalled £15,375,461, a decrease of £362,513 compared with the preceding nine months' accounts. The expenditure out of loans has decreased by £2,193,562.

Embargo on Leather.

As a result of the prohibition of export of the leather issued some twelve months ago, 3,000 tons of leather, valued at £600,000 have accumulated. Usually some 25 per cent. of the production was exported. A deputation asked the Minister to remove the prohibition when the demand for space for food shipment should permit. The difficulty just now, the Minister said, was that preference had to be given to food shipments.

The gold yield of New South Wales is decreasing. The Minister states that consideration will be given to a proposal to increase the prospecting vote.

Bank Officers at the Front.

The Union Bank released 464 of its officers for active service, of whom 55 are dead, 75 wounded and 5 prisoners. Eleven honours were won, these including the Military Cross in two instances and the Military Medal in three.

Cornsacks.

The Federal Government has purchased cornsacks for the 1918-19 season's requirements—60,000,000 bags it is said. The price is stated to be about 8s. 10d. per doz. c.i.f.

Food Prices.

The Government Statistician states that in Sydney during February the prices of meat were 79.9 per cent. higher than in July, 1914; other food and groceries were 22.9 per cent. higher; and the prices for the two combined were 37.6 per cent. higher.

Royal Agricultural Show.

The Easter Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales was attended by 448,900 persons. The receipts totalled £19,549—£500 more than the total revenue last year. The tramways carried nearly half a million people to and from the Show. The three days' Patriotic Carnival held in connection with the Show yielded £1,516. This will be distributed to the War Chest, Red Cross and Lord Mayor's Funds.

Wheat Production.

The New South Wales Minister for Agriculture urges attention to the statements made by authoritative visitors from England and America as to the need for foodstuffs, and advises every farmer to grow wheat to his utmost acreage. If a man could not afford to do so, it would be the duty of the Government to finance him. Not one man should be allowed to stop wheat growing. It is expected that the whole of the country silos now being built under the provisions of the Wheat Storage Act will be completed before the end of the year. The Commonwealth holds 2,144,000 tons of wheat, which cannot be exported owing to lack of freight.

Shipbuilding.

The Federal Government has settled with the New South Wales Government the main terms of an agreement for the building of six ships at the Walsh Island yard. They will cost between £160,000 and £170,000 each. The attention of the Chambers of Commerce Conference was directed to the abundant supplies and valuable opportunity along the North Coast of New South Wales for the building of wooden ships. As boats up to 750 tons' burthen had been built on the coast, it was submitted that hulls of wooden ships up to 1,000 tons also should be built.

After the War.

It is estimated that the public debt of Australia after the war will be between £700,000,000 and £800,000,000. The interest payable would be about £30,000,000 per year. Sir Joseph Carruthers says that the only way we could pay our way was out of surplus production. If the people did not produce sufficient, it would be faced with the necessity of saving the last penny by privation. It would be years, the ex-Premier added, before the world's foodstuffs were abundant again. In those years we would have markets for all we could produce.

Unprecedented Prices.

At Sydney Show 347 dairy cattle sold for £11,736 13s. and 248 of beef breeds realised £53,353 11s. 6d. The figures are unprecedented in Australia.

Commonwealth Bank.

Accounts open in the savings department of the Commonwealth Bank on 1st April, numbered 400,646 and depositors' balance stood at £14,214,849, compared with £11,181,302 a year ago.

Industrial Activity.

The Lithgow Iron Works are very busy, and are now employing the largest number of men ever engaged there in the history of the industry. The activity is especially noticeable at the steel furnaces and the rolling mills, which are providing requirements for the wheat silo contract.

Battle Flag.

A returned soldier exhibited at a Sydney Recruiting Meeting the green and white colours of the 4th Battalion that had been carried in the Gallipoli campaign and subsequently at the head of a procession into Bapaume when that town was captured by the Australians. Cheers were given as the war-stained colours were unfurled.

Holmes Memorial.

A bandstand has been erected at Balmain by the Water and Sewerage Board to perpetuate the memory of the late Major-General W. Holmes, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

Hospital Rate.

The New South Wales Minister for Public Health, states that a proposal will shortly be submitted to Cabinet for securing the proper maintenance of the hospitals by municipal rating.

Wool Storage.

The Local Chamber of Commerce is urging Newcastle's claims to be made a centre for the appraisal of wool, or at least for the storage and temporary handling of wool before it is sent on to Sydney, and for which there is room at the Newcastle waterfront for 40,000 bales.

Postal Receipts.

The Federal postal revenue for nine months ended March was £4,234,796, or £163,000 more than the total for the first nine months of the preceding financial year.

Gold Discovery.

The discovery of a rich vein of gold fifteen miles from Nimitybelle, Monaro district, is reported.



The Grand Parade at the Sydney Royal Agricultural Society's Show.

It is officially stated that 650 returned soldiers are already settled on the land in New South Wales.

Last year current accounts in the banks of the Commonwealth increased by £6,725,000, while fixed deposits increased by £4,683,000.

The War Loan.

The canvass for the Australian War Loan has been prosecuted throughout New South Wales with remarkable vigour. Four minute speeches in the Sydney theatres and clubs, and from the Tank in Moore Street, have been responsible for collections hitherto unimagined by the most optimistic canvasser in this country. £400,000 was taken in seven nights at one of the theatres, and the Tank in one day picked up £209,000.

Red Cross Day.

The campaign for the Red Cross Society is also being conducted with extraordinary vigour, and the "Drive" is proving successful everywhere. Lady Davidson has issued an appeal. Collections so far total £42,604.

Alleged Compulsion.

It was alleged in the House of Representatives that compulsion was being used at the Melbourne University to secure enlistments. The Medical Students' Society, it was explained, refuse membership to those unable to give a satisfactory reason for not enlisting.

Lord Forrest.

The opinion has been expressed in Ministerial circles that, should Sir Arthur Stanley (Governor of Victoria), on the expiration of his term in February next, finally retire, two of the State Governors may be transferred, one going to Victoria, and that Lord Forrest would be offered the Governorship of Western Australia.

Sydney Tramway Revenue.

During the first fortnight in April the New South Wales Tramway department has collected more than £100,000 in revenue, establishing a record in the history of the service. During that time nearly 11,500,000 passengers were carried.

The Brightest Page.

At a National rally at Randwick, Mr. Fuller, deputy leader of the New South Wales Government, said that what the women of Australia had done would stand out as the brightest page in the history of the war when it was written.

Life Assurance.

Figures just to hand from the Government Statistician show that Australians are becoming a more assured people. In 1907 there were in existence 161 policies (ordinary and industrial) among each 1,000 of the population, and the amount assured per head of the population was £22 6s. 9d. In 1916 the policies per 1,000 of the population had risen to 224, and the amount assured to £27 9s. 8d. per head. The amount of ordinary insurance stands at £45,460,338, and of industrial insurance £5,599,819.

Shipwrecked Crew.

The captain and crew of the schooner "James H. Bruce," wrecked at Tonga on March 27th, were brought to Sydney by the barquentine "E. R. Stirling," which arrived on April 17th. In addition to Captain Olsen, those on the "James H. Bruce" were John Petersen (first mate), Samuel Anderson (second mate), Andrew Ommundsen (cook), and Charles Hoberson, Simon Simonsen, Axel Olsen, all Norwegians, and John Williams, a Russian (able seaman). The Consulate is arranging for the return of the crew to the United States.

A second sale of Sydney properties in the estate of the late Samuel Hordern (father of the present big commercial man of that name) realised £62,525.

Sydney Mint.

In the March quarter the Mint received 29,267 ozs. gold, value £124,319—an increase of 1,600 ozs. on last year. One hundred thousand sovereigns were issued, as well as gold bullion value £20,336.

Increased Freight Rates.

Private advices state that freights for general cargo by tramp steamers trading between Japan and Australia have been increased from 180s. to 250s. per ton.

Obituary.

Thomas Magney, thirty years an alderman and twelve years Mayor of Woollahra. A prominent figure in the public life of the eastern suburbs.

John Lawler, 78, well-known Sydney business man, and pioneer of the wire-mattress and kapok industry in New South Wales.

A. A. C. Batain, town clerk of Willoughby for twenty years.

James Samuel Bray, 70, a well-known naturalist, native of Sydney.

James Graham, formerly manager in London of the Mutual Life and Citizens' Association. He had recently been appointed to the Victorian State Repatriation Board.

Captain J. V. Bentley, 76, many years Commander of the s.s. "Pateena" in the Melbourne-Launceston trade, and latterly Shipping Master at Hobart.

Is Britain Prepared for Peace?

Mr. Hughes's Warning.

Speaking before the members of the London Chamber of Commerce on June 27th, the Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. W. M. Hughes) delivered a telling speech upon the economic question. He said:—

Since I last had the honour of addressing the Chambers of Commerce of Britain on some of the economic aspects of the war, the rushing tide of circumstances has poured and still pours tumultuously through the bridges of our national life. We have lived through dark and troublous days. Russia, that mighty power, upon whose tenacity of purpose, prowess, and resources we confidently relied, has collapsed so completely that she seems to have vanished utterly from amongst the nations of the earth.

We should be fools indeed to underestimate the immediate danger that threatens us; on the other hand, it is clear from the facts of the military situation on the Western and Italian fronts, as well as from the tone of the inspired German Press, and from the utterances of her rulers, that the enemy is becoming increasingly anxious. The recent speech of Baron Von Kuhlmann—the candour of which aroused the Pan-Germans to violent outbursts of anger, compelling the unfortunate Baron to make attempts at a revised version more acceptable to them—is a clear admission that the recent vaunted offensives have been but barren gains; that military success is, if not impossible, farther off than ever; that, unless victory is to be gained by political means, the German people must prepare for a long war. The reason for this change in the tone of Germany's statesmen is that America's effort, sneered at as was that of French's glorious "Contemptibles," has at once surprised and dismayed the Germans. They know that America has already a very considerable army in the line, that in a very little while she will have in France at least a million men of splendid physique, full of supreme confidence in their superiority over the enemy; and that she will send as many more millions as may be necessary to ensure victory. They know that the armies of the Empire and of France, so far from being dismayed, are resolutely awaiting the next onslaught of the enemy, confident in their ability to meet it. They see that the much-vaunted Austrian offensive has spent itself, and that any day may see the Austro-Hungarian armies in headlong route, and the civil population in open rebellion. They have completely lost the command of the air, the failure of the U-boat campaign is increasingly obvious, the mastery of the sea by Britain more firmly established than ever

before. The military situation, then, though grave, is, if we but meet it in a spirit worthy of our race and of the valour and sacrifice of our brave soldiers and sailors, such as to ensure ultimate victory for the Allies.

Let us now briefly consider broadly the economic side of this war. When I was last in Britain I spoke very strongly on the need for organisation—economic, financial, general. I pointed out the means by which Germany's national and economic progress had been achieved, and emphasised as strongly as I could the folly of Britain's reversion to those fiscal and economic methods upon which she had fatuously relied for so long.

Is Britain Prepared for Peace?

We long for peace, but is Britain any better prepared for peace than she was for war? That is the question which for a few moments I propose to ask you to consider. That this country was not prepared for war we know to our cost. That we have escaped utter and disastrous defeat only by the narrowest margin, everyone recognises perfectly well. That but for this war, Germany, her ambition inflated by the success of her policy of peaceful penetration, would have almost completely destroyed our trade, and reduced us, as well as most of our Allies, to a state of economic vassalage, is not less true, though some few amongst us, for one reason or another, deny it.

I need not remind you of the condition of our industry and commerce which the war revealed to us. It is literally true to say that we found the edifice of our industrial and commercial greatness honeycombed by German influence, German control, and German money.

Britain is a great manufacturing country. She is also the citadel of a great Empire. Now, success as a manufacturing nation depends upon many things, but clearly, without a sufficient supply of raw materials, and, of course, control over the sources from which these raw materials come, and command or at least advantage in the home markets, no nation can hope to maintain her position against foreign competition. And it is perfectly clear that no Empire, no nation, can stand that does not make adequate preparation to defend herself against aggression; and, of course, the national and economic welfare, safety and development of a country must rest upon organisation, national—though not necessarily what is termed socialistic in character—stretching web-like into every part of the national and economic spheres. Germany had such a policy, and under it her progress, national and economic, was phenomenal.

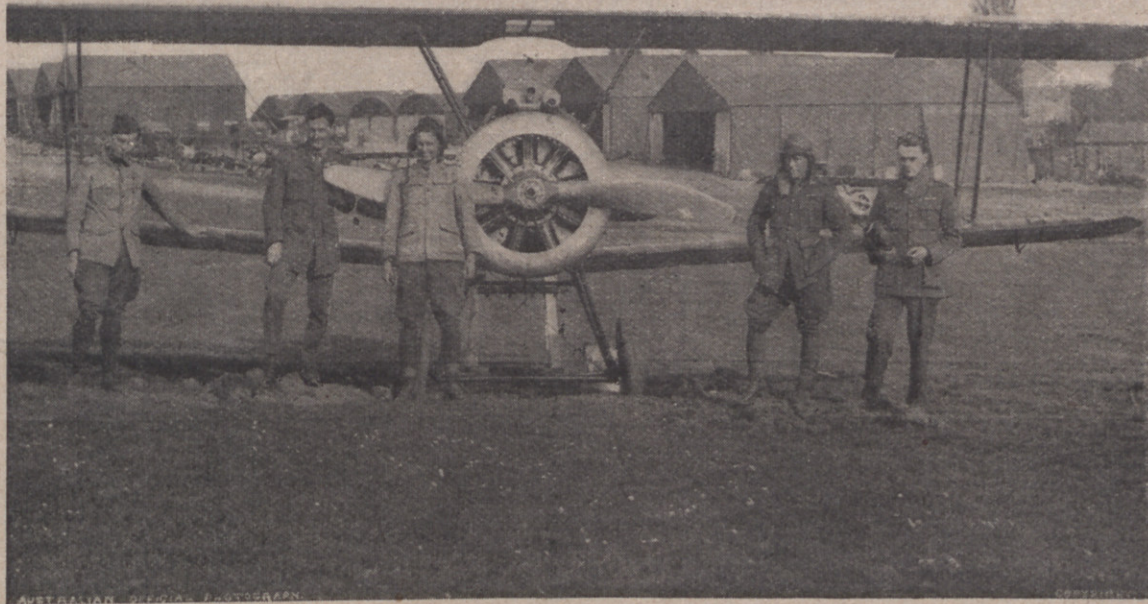
She has such a policy to-day, and is preparing for peace as she did for war. It is to that policy she owed her amazing industrial, commercial and financial development during the last twenty-five years. It is to that policy that she owes her military position to-day. She was, and is, easily the best organised nation. She had regard not merely to her economic, but also to her national welfare. Britain had regard for neither. Britain's policy, except so far as naval defence was concerned, was vague and formless—a policy of negation, a *laissez faire*. And notwithstanding that we were Germany's superior in initiative and resource and that we had a long start, we know well what happened. Now, Britain has done wonderful things during this war, and she has done them through organisation. Britain is organised for war, but is she organised for peace? Have we learned the lesson yet; have we done those things we ought to do? That is the great question, unless we are content to sink into a third-rate nation after the war. For most assuredly that will be our fate, even though we be victorious, unless we mend our ways, set our house in order, and prove ourselves not unworthy of the glorious valour of those brave men who have died for their country and for the cause of liberty. (Hear, hear.)

Sir, the British are indeed a long-suffering, a generous, and a credulous people. In the face of the Brest-Litovsk and Roumanian treaties, which have reduced Russia and Roumania to economic vassalage; in the face of the German economic domination existing in this and almost every other of the Allied and neutral countries before the war, there are still people in this country who advocate the policy of the "open door," and see, or pretend to see, in any departure from it national disaster. They are ready to hand over to Germany the keys of the citadel of their own country.

Britain's Commercial Policy.

It is refreshing to turn from the sickening folly of these doctrinaires, visionaries, agents of Germany—call them by what name you will—to the robust truth of the German, Emil Zimmermann. He shows that the shortsightedness of Britain was responsible for the rise of Germany; that the economic position arising from that policy was directly responsible for the war.

He says:—"Our rise depended essentially on the English policy of the 'open door.' We were sojourners in England's house, paying guests of the Anglo-Saxons. The secret of our success lies, apart from our organisation and the training of our working classes, in the fact that England and



Australian aviators and one of their machines.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

the countries which are the great producers of raw materials granted us an open door, allowed us to draw on their vast reservoirs of raw materials. *If this permission is withdrawn we shall be at one stroke once more the Germany of 1880.*"

He points out what every Briton now knows—that the raw materials supplied freely by the British Empire were the basis of German industry; that German agriculture was quite incapable of producing wool and fibre necessary to the great textile and clothing industries; that without the cotton and wool of the Anglo-Saxons Germany would never have risen to commercial eminence. Without the copper of the Anglo-Saxons, the electrical and other industries of Germany would vanish. To use his own words, he says:—"Our dependence on the Anglo-Saxons was so great that it is no exaggeration to say that our system of Protection was only possible because the Anglo-Saxons put at our disposal their fields of cheap products across the sea." "But," says Zimmermann, "they did more. They gave admission to our merchants, trade-agents, commercial establishments everywhere in their broad domains, looked kindly on them, as long as they were modest, and thereby they assisted materially to open markets for our industrial products."

And yet these so-called Britons who warn us not to abandon the policy of the open door. Who are they? Well, for the most part, they are the very men whose counsels brought Britain and the Empire to the brink of national destruction in 1914. They would not see the menace of Germany to our national existence. They will not see the menace of Germany to our economic existence. Gentlemen, we must fight to live. That is the plain truth of the matter. We owe it to our country, to the millions of brave men who are fighting for us and for liberty—that we shall create such conditions as will ensure them plentiful employment and good wages under decent conditions. Common sense points out that we should develop the resources of the Empire; that the various parts of the Empire should deal with one another in preference to dealing with our enemies.

Gentlemen, we who are gathered here today represent in a measure the industry and commerce of Britain. Upon you the future of the Empire rests. You would prefer, I take it, rather to see the economic and national salvation of Britain than the attainment of your own ends. But there are men in this country whose consideration for their own interests blinds them to any sense of duty and places them, whether they desire it or not, alongside those agents of

Germany who deliberately plot for our destruction. Against these men you must wage incessant war. Against these doctrines you must bring to bear all the energy at your command. They are strongly entrenched, and we must not underrate their strength. Only by the concerted efforts of those who see the path that Britain must take, and, rising above all selfish considerations, are prepared to take it, can this our Empire be saved. What is wanted is a clear, definite economic policy, adequate to all our circumstances. Effective action by the Dominions awaits, and must necessarily await, the formulation of such policy by Britain. There is not one reason why it should not be declared; there are a thousand reasons why it should be declared without delay. (Applause.)

The Future of Australia.

Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Robert, C.M.G., who has returned to Sydney after three years' war service, said that most of the returned men were simply disgusted to find so many eligible men still in Australia. The future of Australia as a free country was absolutely bound up with the fate of the British Empire on the battlefields of France and Belgium. The great cry was, "More men, to save civilisation."

Raids on Villers-Bretonneux.

By F. M. CUTLACK.
War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 15th.

The Germans have apparently not given up hopes of taking Villers-Bretonneux. They have pushed up strong posts close to the Australian line on the eastern side of the town. Their post about the main St. Quentin Road centres around old aerodrome hangars just beyond the town. Here Australian patrols are skirmishing almost nightly.

On Thursday night a small party under an officer prepared a cutting out expedition against one of these hangars. A diversion party on the south road made a noise to attract a large enemy post which opened fire. The patrol on the north road then rushed in and surprised a garrison considerably larger than was expected. It is estimated that about eighty men were in position in the trench, with eight deep dug-outs flanked by a machine gun at each end. The patrol engaged in a hot hand-to-hand fight and threw down bombs into each dug-out. They finally retired when it was hopeless to overcome the enemy numbers.

Last night Australians again entered an outpost position just north-east of this place and defeated the enemy garrison after a short fight and brought out two prisoners.

Two other small Australian raids last night near Ville-sur-Ancre were also successful, one on a post between Ville-sur-Ancre and Morlancourt, on the edge of a gully, led to no fighting, as the garrison was found to be all killed by shell fire beside their machine gun which the attackers brought back.

The other, on a small post among the marshes fought down the enemy opposition and captured four prisoners and two machine guns.

Three Raids by Australian Troops.

By F. M. CUTLACK.
War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, 16th June.

Of the three raids reported yesterday one which cut out a post to the north-east of Villers-Bretonneux, was performed by a party from a New South Wales battalion which, unassisted by artillery, defeated the garrison and brought out two prisoners. The whole operation was over in six minutes.

Two raids near Ville-sur-Ancre were performed by parties from two Victorian battalions. The garrison in the southern end of the two posts attacked at the entrance to the Morlancourt Gully deserted their machine gun and fled into our barrage, being fired on also by a Lewis gun. Six only stayed to fight, and all were killed as they refused to surrender.

In the northern enterprise against a position consisting of three posts, the raid was divided into three parties, one against each post. The right and centre parties killed nine Germans and chased the remainder into the artillery curtain fire which inflicted heavy losses. It is estimated that probably thirty were cut down by this means. The party on the left met with considerable opposition and was forced to kill thirteen before the remaining four surrendered. About twenty other enemy dead were seen on the ground, killed by artillery fire. The Australian casualties were very small.

Revealed by Flares.

Last night again the German lines were raided in two places between Villers-Bretonneux and the village of Hamel north-east thereof. The northern raiding party, from a West Australian Battalion, met a large German garrison in a strong pear-shaped trench-redoubt to the west of Hamel Village. Their advance party for firing explosives in the German wire was discovered by the enemy's flares and this obliged them not to wait. They fired the explosives immediately, and passed the signal for the infantry assaulters lying up behind. The raid thus began half a minute before the arranged time. The raiders divided into two parties and bombed up their way along the forking trenches while the artillery shattered the farther end of the defence work. The raiders killed about fifty of the enemy and brought in five prisoners and three machine guns.

"Kamerad! Kamerad!"

The southern raid on trenches at the South end of Vaire Wood was carried out by a party from a Victorian battalion attacking at three points. The garrison at the centre hurriedly fled, but the enemy flanks stayed to fight and suffered heavily. The right Victorian party dashed in upon the enemy on the exact second that the artillery fire was lifted off them. The enemy had no time to man positions and were unable to offer much opposition. Twelve were killed and nine prisoners were taken here. The centre party found that the garrison which had fled was located in a large dug-out into which they flung down a bomb which is the usual fashion of announcing their arrival. The Boches' answer at this stage is to shout back "Kamerad," and then come out with their hands up. On this occasion, in the words of the officer narrating, "Unfortunately the premonitory bomb set the dug-out on fire, so steps had to be taken to dispose of any inhabitants." The attacking party on the left met with a lively rifle and bomb fire from the advanced position before the enemy wire. These positions were promptly rushed and the defenders killed except two who

were taken prisoners, and the machine gun was captured. The raid was called off while this party was proceeding to hack its way through the wire into the enemy main trench. The enemy casualties in the two raids were heavy, and sixteen prisoners and four machine guns were taken. The prisoners include men of all three regiments of the German division. One German battalion has been unfortunate in its experience. It came up yesterday afternoon to relieve the line battalion: our aircraft spotted it marching up when far behind the lines and called down the heavy artillery upon it. As the column after frequent scattering got nearer to the ground observers invoked our field artillery which also pummelled it. Finally it had hardly taken its positions in the line last night when the Australians raided it and cut two companies about severely.

Australian Officer's Invention Adopted by War Office.

One of a few inventions which have successfully passed the severe tests of the British War Office, is that of an Australian motorist, Capt. Cecil M. Dyer, who came to England in the early part of 1917 with the 2nd Divisional Supply Column (M.T.) Captain Dyer brought with him a petrol atomiser which he offered to the British Air Force authorities. After sixteen months exhaustive testing, it has proved eminently successful, the records of over 200 tests under the supervision of the R.F.C. and 20 tests under the Assistant Senior Inspector of Mechanical Transport, Ministry of Munitions, showing an average increase in mileage of 27.79 per cent. The tests ranged over eight types of army vehicles, the increased mileage per gallon, ranging from 38.16 per cent. to 14.23 per cent.

This purely Australian invention is the only carburating device which has passed all the exacting standards for War Office requirements. An automatic air valve invented by Driver-Mechanic E. H. Parker of the 5th Divisional Supply Column, A.I.F., has also passed the War Office tests, and is now incorporated in the Dyer Atomiser. The R.A.F. has, for some months past been manufacturing these atomisers on a large scale, an up-to-date plant having been installed for the purpose of manufacture. Captain Dyer has lately transferred from the A.I.F. to the Royal Air Force, and is now in charge of the carburating and experimental section of the R.A.F.M.T.

The estimated total cost of new buildings in Sydney and suburbs last year is £3,150,000, and of alterations and additions £341,000, representing in each case a substantial decrease.



An Unexpected Meeting with the Bluegum Family.

(From "Sydney Bulletin.")

"We were riding through a small village near Jaffa, gazing at the inhabitants who thronged the doorways of the Jewish quarter, when what looked like the oldest inhabitant asked one of us if he didn't come from Brisbane. 'Lived there once,' said the horseman, and was begged to call when he had a few minutes' spell. Billjim had a yarn with the family later on. The ancient Jew had been in business in Brisbane in the 'eighties, it seemed, but, attracted by a colonisation scheme, he had returned to the land of his forefathers. The old chap put in a good word for Billjim with the rest of the village population, and 'backsheesh' fruit was plentiful."—Extract from the letter of an Australian Light Horseman.

Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

An Infuriated Swordfish.

A swordfish as big as a young whale gave three men a willing go a month or two ago off Cape Brett (M.L.). When it found itself hooked it, charged the motor-boat at 900 knots a minute and rammed its beak through the planking and nine inches beyond. In the subsequent shake-up the sword broke off and the fish did right-about turn and headed for Honolulu, taking the launch with him per medium of the line. At last the deep-sea citizen broke clear and vanished, and the boat put back to Russell hurriedly, in case he changed his mind.

* * *

The Family of Augustus.

The East Lynne Dramatic Co. was filling a date in the course of its triumphant progress through the smalls of Western District (Vic.). The only available accommodation within the limits of the finances of Hannibal Nasturtium, the gifted actor-manager, was in the home of Augustus Dunn, mixed farmer. Dunn farmed honey, butter, eggs, fruit, spuds and maize, and the greatest of these was eggs. Hens were all over everyone, and right into everything. Mr. H. Nasturtium, in the hope of securing a rebate on the board bill, gallantly presented Mrs. Augustus Dunn with a "stiff" for "self and family," assuming that the family was all

in sight at the time of writing. Judge the managerial amazement on surveying the house that night to find eleven Dunns occupying the front seats. The Augustus Dunns had raked up all their near and remote relations, and ushered them in on the strength of that "self and family" clause, and in Mrs. Dunn's lap purred the domestic cat, and next to Augustus Dunn was perched his collie dog Spot. Cold with fury and regardless of consequences, Hannibal stepped out before the curtain. A commanding hand stilled the orchestra at the small, portable piano, and then in his frostiest tones the actor-manager addressed the Dunns. "I am afraid, Mr. Dunn," he said, "you have misunderstood me. When I gave you that pass I imposed no limitations. For God's sake go and bring the chickens."

* * *

The Bush J.P.

A noted Westralian goldfields man, Bob Alderson was killed in France lately. Private Alderson was a few years ago the principal owner of the rich Neta mine, at Edjudina, and carried out in his spare time a multitude of public duties, being, among other things, the dentist of the wayback camp. The dentist's chair was a sturdy mulga, in the fork of which the victims rested their necks, a bolt being fixed across to prevent withdrawal while Bob went to work with instruments made on the anvil of the mine smithy. Later, he acquired a modern kit and put many a job through with the finish of an expert. Ultimately, he was made a J.P., and the

first offender dealt with was an old mate. The conviction was summary, for the evidence of the prosecuting constable—a black eye and sundry other disruptions—was beyond explaining away. "I'll fine you a quid," said his Worship, sternly. "Blime, Bob, ain't you a bit strong?" the culprit wailed. "Hang it all, Billy," exclaimed the presiding Solon, "you don't think the blanky dough is for me; it for the Guv'ment." Bob, in the soothing atmosphere of the adjacent pub, afterwards refunded the quid and there was harmony again. A great-hearted man was Bob Alderson.

* * *

Getting Rid of Empty Jam Tins.

Let Melbourne not forget that the late Brassey was the first person with a large voice to suggest the improvement of the Yarra bank on the south side of Princes Bridge. In Brassey's time that portion of our world was a collection of marine store bric-a-brac affording a natural Forum for Comrade Fleming and other Bolsheviks, and Brassey used to pass it often with eyes and nose closed to its peculiar charms. At a Mayoral spread he proposed the conversion of the offence into a garden, whereon the "Age" took it up and hammered away at the idea whenever a few inches could be made available. "Bill" Admans, now of Federal Hansard, was the staff-man ordered by David Syme to shout for the reform of the landscape, and as Admans was a gardening enthusiast there was a punch in every paragraph.

CABLE NEWS from AUSTRALIA*(Continued from page 3).***Returned Soldier Killed by Blacks.**

Melbourne, 25th June.

Aborigines fatally speared Alexander MacDonald, a returned soldier, while he was repairing stockyards alone at Dick's Creek, eight miles from Auvargne Station in the Northern Territory. The police subsequently cornered the Blacks in Razorback Mountain and shot seven. The magistrate at the inquest said the attack on MacDonald was unprovoked, and the shooting of the Blacks was justifiable.

Sportsmen to Form a Liberty League.

Melbourne, 27th June.

Representatives of the sporting fraternity and others affected by recent legislation held a crowded meeting in Melbourne Town Hall and decided to form a Liberty League to oppose intemperate, oppressive and extreme legislation.

Free Passes for "Anzacs."

Melbourne, 27th June.

"Anzacs" on furlough in Australia are given free passes on trains and trams.

V.C. Winners and Furlough.

Melbourne, 27th June.

Senator Pearce is arranging for a cable to General Birdwood requesting, if consistent with war requirements, that Australian Victoria Cross winners should be allowed to return to Australia on furlough to stimulate recruiting. Senator Pearce considers it probable that Captain Albert Jacka will be included in the first batch.

Mr. Watt Postpones Visit to Sydney.

Melbourne, 28th June.

Mr. Watt, being unwell, has postponed his visit to Sydney to speak on the war position in the State Assembly.

Appointments to Defence Contract Supply Board.

Melbourne, 28th June.

Senator Pearce has approved the appointment of Mr. S. Hutchinson, President of the Victorian Storekeepers' Association, and Mr. Ivor Evans, Managing Director of Briscoe and Company, as members of the Central Defence Contract Supply Board.

Military Officers Retired.

Melbourne, 28th June.

Senator Pearce has announced that it is intended to terminate the appointments of Colonel J. Stanley, Quartermaster-General, Colonel E. T. Wallack, Hon. Colonel W. H. A. Lee, Colonel A. S. Lyster, Honorary Lieut.-Colonel M. Boan, all being above the retiring age.

Australian Affairs Reviewed.**Statement by Acting Prime Minister.**

Melbourne, 27th June.

Mr. Watt, speaking at a meeting of the Prahran Branch of the Australian Women's National League, said that Parliament had sat all night in order to beat down obstruction by the Opposition and finish business. This habit of obstruction was growing in the Australian Parliament. It began when Charles Stuart Parnell determined to see what a small group of men could do to hold up the British Parliament until the "wrongs of Ireland" were attended to. Mr. Watt proposed, if the Ministry approved, to introduce methods of reform by which Parliament during war time might work in a more businesslike manner.

Referring to recruiting, Mr. Watt said that careful attention had been given to every demand made by Labour. At the Governor-General's Conference the Ministry had gone more than half-way to meet objections, but Opposition members had not reciprocated in the spirit of conciliation which animated the Ministry. It was not too late then to do so, and he hoped, in view of the unsatisfactory war position, that they would yet see where their duty lay.

Dealing with finance, Mr. Watt said the Commonwealth was bearing the whole of the ordinary services of Government out of revenue. War pensions and interest on war loans were increasing, while Customs Revenue was decreasing, one cause being the restriction on luxuries, and another the shortage of shipping. We were passing to posterity a huge load of debt, but we must be prepared to finance present requirements from taxation. That would necessitate the imposition of fresh, heavy, direct taxation. The incidence of the present taxation would be carefully reviewed, and the resources of the people considered to ensure equitable measures between classes and individuals.

The system of government was becoming unduly burdensome. Several States were entering upon fresh taxation. In these circumstances he had called a conference of State Treasurers to consider how to obviate the duplication of taxation. When Parliament reassembled, it would sit almost until the end of the year.

"Labour" solidly behind Mr. Hughes.

Perth, 27th June.

The Perth Branch of the National Labour Party has decided to cable to the leader of the British Labour Party, stating that it is solidly behind Mr. Hughes, and also to cable to Mr. Gompers, President of the American Labour Federation, congratulating him on the splendid loyalty of American workers in the cause of freedom.

Electoral reform would be one important subject. Since the departure of the Imperial delegation he had received many protests from individual branches of Labour organisations protesting against Messrs. Hughes and Cook representing Australia in London. His answer was to ask who were better qualified to speak for Australia. (Applause.) They were the heads of two great political parties, joined to make a consolidated National party to pursue Australia's war aims. In addition to general Empire questions, it was felt that Australia had special reasons for having her own representatives at the Imperial Conference. It would be idle to believe that the statesmen of Great Britain, with the heavy responsibilities of the Empire, had been able to study Australian questions and geographical conditions as well as we. It was felt with regard to these peculiarities which made Australia the most isolated force in all the world, that our two leading thinkers should be present to voice our views and our requirements. If this war were to finish well, Australia's interests in the southern seas were safe. If it were to finish badly, and territories won from Germany were handed back, a very dreary prospect faced us. In regard to what those possessions meant for the safety of Australia, we should speak with no uncertain voice. He believed there would come after this war, if we were a far-sighted people, a new league between Australia, New Zealand, and the islands north of both these countries—a league which might not be called federation, but which would be a defensive alliance, for our mutual protection, because we were the farthest off of all the white outposts of the world. We could not have open seas while any places like Samoa and New Guinea, where there were magnificent harbours, which had all the features of naval bases and which were within a few days' sail of our coasts, were in the hands of Germans. If these two representatives of Australia did nothing better than paint that picture in all its rugged reality, so that statesmen of the Empire might apprehend and understand, then their mission would have been in the highest interests of the entire safety of this country. (Applause.)

Melbourne, 20th June.

The Victorian Cabinet has agreed to subsidise a syndicate to the extent of £10,000 for the further development of the Bendigo Goldfields. The syndicate itself is spending £25,000.

Obituary.

Melbourne, 19th June.

The death is announced of Alderman Sir Arthur Snowden, of Melbourne.

War Honours for the A.I.F.

With reference to the awards conferred, as announced in the London Gazette dated 18th January, 1918, the following are the statements of service for which the decorations are conferred. Ranks shown are those held when the awards were made:—

The Military Cross.

Capt. Albert David Reid, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer led a squadron at the gallop under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire over the first and second line trenches in order to reinforce the leading squadron, thus enabling the regiment to push forward and capture all the remaining lines of enemy entrenchments.

Capt. Julian Walter Richards, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a machine-gun group during three days' operations. When his communications were cut, and a counter-attack was anticipated, he twice went out under heavy fire to visit each gun.

Lieut. Rodney Keith Robey, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In the final assault on the objective he was largely responsible, by his determination, courage, and resource, for the capture of several hundred prisoners.

Capt. Clive Frederic Robinson, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On hearing while with another battery that two batteries 500 yards away were being heavily shelled with gas, shrapnel and high explosive shells, and many casualties were occurring, he at once went there, and in spite of the intensity of the shelling remained for an hour and a half attending to the wounded.

Capt. Walter John Rose, Pnrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of artillery roads and mule tracks, supervising and encouraging the men under heavy shell fire and attacks by aeroplane. His ingenuity in the employment of whatever material came handy, and his determination to complete the work enabled the roads to be kept open for traffic at all hours.

Lieut. William Richard Staton, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as transport officer. In spite of heavy casualties amongst his animals, he was able to keep the battalion supplied for five nights without a break and to get his dumps within a few hundred yards of the line.

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. Stephen Upton Timewell, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in leading a ration convoy through a very heavy barrage to the front line with very few losses.

Lieut. Robert Gordon Walduck, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while on patrol. Meeting a patrol of another battalion, he induced them to join in an attack on an enemy post. The post

was captured, seven of the enemy being killed and one taken prisoner. Both patrols returned without casualty.

Capt. and Flight Comdr. Stanhope Irving Winter-Irving, F.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When acting as escort during a reconnaissance, he repeatedly attacked and drove off single-handed a formation of three enemy aeroplanes, thereby enabling a most valuable reconnaissance to be made.

2nd Lieut. John Frederick Wood, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He volunteered to take out a patrol, and penetrating some distance into enemy territory, examined dug-outs and pill-boxes. On the following evening he again took a patrol some 300 yards beyond our front, although enemy snipers had already caused several casualties.

2142 C.S.M. John James Palmer, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. When the officer in charge of the attacking platoon was killed and a large number of casualties occurred, he took charge, reorganised the remainder of the platoon and the supporting platoon, and led them forward in the face of heavy shell and machine-gun fire.

Lieut. Kenneth Darnton Watson, Fld. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as forward observation officer in the operations leading up to the capture of an enemy position. He pushed forward through an extremely heavy barrage, and while doing so was wounded, but was able to make a very useful reconnaissance and secure valuable enemy documents. He continued to move forward until prevented by his wound, and then returned to his battery to report.

Lieut. Laurence Stovell Watts, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of his platoon during an advance. The skilful manner in which he dealt with different situations as they arose enabled his company to gain their objective with a minimum of casualties.

Capt. David Adie Whitehead, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He personally led his battery of eight machine-guns from his barrage position to a forward barrage position about 1,000 yards away under heavy fire. He inspired great confidence in his company, which was in action for the first time.

219 S./M. Edward Frank Vining, A.S.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of pack transport. When the road was completely blocked, owing to G.S. limbers and animals being hit, he was directly responsible for having it cleared and enabling traffic to be resumed. Though his animals were continually being hit and getting bogged, he succeeded after some hours in delivering his stores to their destination.

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

The following are the acts of gallantry for which this decoration has been conferred:—

1441 Cpl. C. J. Watson, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a bombing party during an attack. He met with strong opposition, but got his men on to the parapet, engaged the enemy with bombs, and after a severe struggle succeeded in forcing them back. He showed magnificent courage and determination.

3005 L.-Sgt. F. A. Wheaton, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While he was out on patrol with an officer and a small party they were attacked by the enemy, and the officer and five men were wounded. He at once took charge and engaged the enemy with great initiative and determination. He eventually got all the wounded back to our lines.

4340 Cpl. E. H. Wiber, T.M. Bty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. His gun was very heavily bombarded by the enemy while in action, but he completed his allotted task with the greatest determination, and succeeded in destroying the enemy's wire before the attack. He set a splendid example of courage and devotion to duty.

12687 Pte. J. D. Wilks, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After his right arm had been badly burnt, and himself affected by a gas shell, he courageously assisted to carry three stretcher cases under fire to an advanced dressing station.

502 C.S.M. S. Wilson, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He organised working and carrying parties with great skill and coolness under fire. He commanded a platoon when his officer became a casualty, and on many occasions showed splendid courage and determination.

1517 Sgt. E. A. Bourke, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In preparation for a raid he carried out valuable reconnaissance work and obtained important information as to the enemy's defences, which contributed very largely to the success of the operation. He showed splendid initiative and skill.

353 S./S./M. A. H. Currington, I.H. Regt.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy first rushed the position, he gallantly rushed to the front and gave great assistance in beating off the initial attack. He then went along the line and rendered the most valuable aid in reorganising the whole position, taking ammunition along the whole line to every place where it was required. His soldierly bearing and fine fighting spirit were most conspicuous.

War Honours for the A.I.F.—*continued.*

1010 Tpr. H. W. Keable, L.H. Regt.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On the enemy attacking his position with bombs, he kept up continuous fire until a bomb destroyed his gun and wounded him in the shoulder. The line being then ordered to fall back, he carried back his damaged gun to the position in rear, where he got possession of another spare gun, and there hung on until the hostile advance was definitely checked. His determination and endurance were of the highest order.

3380 Sgt. H. G. McLaughlan, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a strong point which the enemy attempted to raid under cover of an intense bombardment. The enemy attacked from a flank, and owing to the darkness were close to his position before they were observed. He at once opened Lewis-gun fire and organised a counter-attack with bombs, and when the Lewis gun jammed he remedied the defect with great coolness and got the gun into action again. He showed splendid determination and resource, and encouraged by his example his men offered such a spirited resistance that the enemy were driven off, having suffered several casualties and leaving a prisoner, a machine-gun and four bags of grenades in his hands.

2406 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) B. Quintal, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a Lewis gun in a strong point which the enemy attempted to raid under cover of an intense bombardment. He at once opened Lewis-gun fire, and when the gun jammed he attacked the enemy with bombs and assisted in driving them off with considerable losses. His coolness and initiative were an inspiration to his comrades.

28977 T./Sgt. P. Sheehan, T.M. By.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He assisted in keeping his trench mortars in action in support of a raid under very heavy fire. At the end of the operation one of the gun positions was destroyed by shell fire, and an officer and the crew were buried. With the help of one man he succeeded in digging them out in spite of continuous and heavy fire. By his courageous and determined action he saved three lives.

815 Sgt. J. Watson, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of the left flank party of a reconnoitring patrol he rushed towards a ruined building, in which the enemy had been observed, and succeeded in capturing one of the enemy. Whilst returning to our lines with his prisoner a second party of the enemy was encountered, which was successfully attacked, and, thanks to his coolness, gallantry and resource in the

handling of his party, no casualties were suffered, and the object of the patrol was accomplished, that of securing an identification.

3204 Cpt. A. T. Winter, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in a raid on the enemy's trenches. He was responsible for keeping direction on the flank during the advance, and guided his men with splendid judgment and skill under the most difficult conditions. The party met with strong resistance from the enemy, and he showed great determination in the hand-to-hand struggle which ensued, personally accounting for two of the enemy.

With reference to the award of the D.C.M. conferred, as announced in the London Gazette dated 11th April, 1918, the following are the statements of service for which the decoration was conferred:—

377 Sgt. J. M. Bargh, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a patrol when the enemy launched an attack. Seeing the enemy advancing in strength he galloped his troop forward and occupied a cutting in advance of the infantry firing line. He opened fire on the advancing enemy, and by his bold simulation of strength checked their advance and compelled them to dig in. He showed splendid courage and initiative.

390 Tpr. (T./C.S.M.) W. V. Dawson, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He showed great initiative and skill during the operations and set a splendid example to his men.

491 Sgt. H. W. Farmer, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He made a reconnaissance of a well 150 feet deep, and found that it contained over 500 slabs of explosives, which had been placed in by the enemy. The explosives were connected with two fuses, which were ready to be fired instantaneously. He succeeded in disconnecting the fuses and in removing all the explosives. He showed great ability and contempt of danger.

588 Cpl. J. Frazer, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a detached post was driven back from a position which was connected by telephone with the brigade on the right, he went out at great personal risk and cut the telephone wire. He carried out his duties as despatch rider during the operations with great skill and courage under the most difficult conditions, and never failed to deliver his despatches.

767 L.-Cpl. J. E. Hamilton, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He crawled about sixty yards forward towards the advancing enemy under heavy fire, got his machine-gun into action, and held up the enemy's advance, inflicting heavy casualties on them. He remained

at his post for six hours regardless of the enemy's fire, showing magnificent courage and determination.

1955a Tpr. E. T. Johns, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as stretcher-bearer. Whilst galloping into action, he dismounted under heavy machine-gun fire to attend to three wounded men and got them under cover. He showed utter disregard of danger.

663 Tpr. C. H. Livingstone, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of a machine-gun in an advanced post amidst rough and difficult country, he, together with two other men, were isolated and kept under fire for over two hours by enemy snipers, during which period his two comrades became casualties. He nevertheless continued to fire his gun and engaged the enemy at close range. His determined action assisted materially in the occupation of the line, which formed the objective, and in driving out a group of enemy snipers. His conduct was beyond all praise.

16/314 Tpr. R. Maxwell, Imp. Camel Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He advanced for 500 yards to an advanced post under heavy shell, machine-gun and rifle fire to rescue a wounded comrade. Although he had to cross a very exposed piece of ground, he succeeded in bringing the wounded man back to our lines, displaying magnificent coolness and courage.

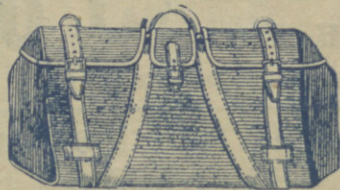
1574 Cpl. (T./C.S.M.) D. T. Richmond, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During recent operations covering a period of three months he has performed consistent good work, and has rendered valuable and efficient service. He has displayed the most commendable devotion to duty.

137 Sgt. F. C. P. Salmund, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When acting as troop leader in an important reconnaissance, his troop was heavily attacked by a strong enemy force. Realising that it was essential to hold his ground, he took up a position of great tactical advantage, and, though subjected to heavy shell, machine-gun and rifle fire, held his ground for five hours until the remainder of his squadron returned. He displayed marked gallantry, initiative, and determination.

840 Sgt. L. Simpson, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a period of three months he has performed consistent good work, and has rendered valuable service, especially in connection with the development of water supply, a task which was successfully accomplished, thanks to his energy and resource.



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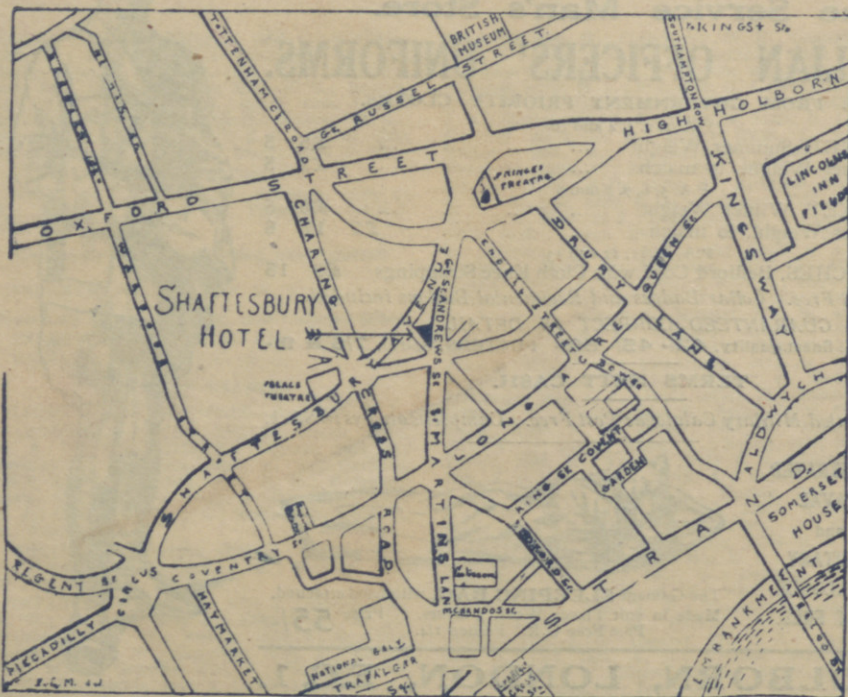
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