

No. 101 (New Issue)

LONDON, DECEMBER 13, 1918.

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



LEIST

1918

THE ANZAC BULLETIN

Published by authority of the High Commissioner of Australia, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.
PRICE FOURPENCE.

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

Telegrams:

"Milraysom,
London."

Telephone:

Avenue 2995
(London).

MILLER, RAYNER, & HAYSOM, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

Manufacturers of
NAVAL & MILITARY UNIFORM, CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT.

GOVERNMENT AND SHIPPING CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

AND AT

SOUTHAMPTON: Oxford Street.
High Street.

LIVERPOOL: Lord Street.
Stanley Road, Bootle.

Capt M.—BEF France writes "Your soles are absolutely OK
Col J B T.—BEF France writes
In every respect they are excellent

Phillips' "Military" SOLES AND HEELS

- Thin rubber plates, with raised studs, to be attached on top of ordinary soles and heels, giving complete protection from wear. The rubber used is six times more durable than leather.
- They impart smoothness to the tread, give grip, and prevent slipping. Feet kept dry in wet weather. Ideal for golf.

FROM ALL BOOTMAKERS.

STOUT (Active Service) .. 5/6 per set
LIGHT (supply temporarily suspended owing to an enormous demand for STOUT) .. 4/- per set
LADIES' (Limited Supply only) .. 3/- per set
With slight extra charge for fixing
Spare Heels—Stout 2/-; Light 1/6; Ladies' 1/- per pair
**PHILLIPS' PATENTS, LTD. (Dept. U),
142-G, Old Street, London, E.C. 1.**



ORDER YOUR **TELEGRAMS**
to Australia and New Zealand

"Via Eastern"

Company's Main Station:

4, Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, LONDON, E.C.
and Branch Offices:

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

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO., LIMITED.

"KIWI"
THE QUALITY BOOT POLISH

Manufactured by THE

KIWI POLISH Co.

Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Australia),

715-719, FULHAM ROAD, I

London, S.W.6.

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

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

TRY "KIWI" BLACK. It gives a beautiful jet black lustre Thoroughly waterproof. Sold everywhere.

Anzac Bulletin

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

Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

No. 101 (New Issue).

LONDON, DECEMBER 13, 1918.

Price 4d.



A German gun which failed to keep the Australians out of the Hindenburg Line.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3411.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Endorsement for Mr. Watt's "Pacific" Motion.

Melbourne, 24th November.

The West Australian Assembly passed a motion similar to that of the Federal Parliament against the restoration of Germany's Pacific island possessions, and urging that Australia be consulted regarding their future control. The South Australian Assembly passed a motion saying, "That, in the opinion of this House, the Dominions must be permitted the fullest constitutional freedom to solve their own economic problems and to secure the same. Australia should be directly represented at the conference called to settle the terms of peace."

Anzacs on Furlough in Melbourne.

Melbourne, 27th November (delayed).

Three hundred and fifty original Anzacs, mostly Victorians, who arrived here to-day on furlough, were driven in beflagged motor-cars from their ship to the Exhibition Building, through gaily decorated streets

and enormous crowds, amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm.

Relatives met the troops at the Exhibition, where they all had luncheon, and then motored to their homes.

The Anzacs will march through the city streets later in the day.—(Reuter.)

Influenza in Samoa. Help from Australia.

Melbourne, 21st November (delayed).

A serious outbreak of influenza has broken out in Samoa. Eighty per cent. of the Samoans are affected, and many deaths have occurred. New Zealand is unable to spare any doctors. Australia is sending out post-haste nine physicians and thirty-five orderlies, with drugs, vaccines, and tent accommodation for fifteen hundred patients.—(Reuter.)

Melbourne, 5th December.

The Government Medical Staff recently dispatched by steamer to Samoa has sent a wireless message to the Government stating that 6,000 deaths have occurred there through the outbreak of influenza.—(Exchange.)

Peace Precautions.

Melbourne, 21st November.

The Federal Ministry has introduced a Bill to extend the War Precautions Act for six months after the war.

Fleet for Australia.

Melbourne, 27th November.

The Government have promised to request the British Government to allow the British Fleet to visit Australia after the peace terms have been settled.—(Reuter.)

The Sport of the People.

Melbourne, 28th November.

The Federal Cabinet has decided to withdraw from December 25th the regulations for the reduction of race meetings.

Australia's War Material.

Melbourne, 28th November.

A return made to the Defence Department shows that 12,523 miles of khaki cloth, flannel, etc., has been issued by the Ordnance Stores during the war for the



Perth's "Welcome Home" to A.I.F. Troops.



A.I.F. Troops at Perth Central Railway Station. Crowds cheered these big, sturdy men from the West.

troops. The number of horses sent abroad for military purposes is 135,000, of which 95,000 were supplied to the Imperial authorities.

The 'Flu in Quarantine.

Melbourne, 28th November.

Pneumonia and influenza patients are still confined inside the quarantine stations, where hundreds of passengers and members of crews and returning soldiers are being treated. The total number of deaths is 25.

The Work of Repatriation.

Melbourne, 29th November.

A summary of the work of the Repatriation Department up to October 31st, shows that, of 78,544 discharged men, the Department was called on to make provision for 68,334. Regarding 52,536 killed or died, the Department dealt with 34,588 applications for assistance from dependants. The policy of the Department was to return fit men to their previous or similar occupations. Applications for positions, but not the number of individual applicants, totalled 25,345; the number placed in positions was

20,970; the number of applications lapsed was 2,653; the number awaiting employment is 1,722, with 1,242 positions offering. Current monthly applications are now being met.

The Transport "Barambah" and the 'Flu.

Melbourne, 29th November.

Mr. Wise, Assistant Minister of Defence, replying to complaints in the House of Representatives regarding the condition of the transport "Barambah," said that the influenza outbreak had caused 17 deaths; the vessel was not overcrowded; and officers who inspected it before departure had reported it very satisfactory.

Home Again.

Melbourne, 26th November.

Scenes of unbounded enthusiasm marked the home-coming of the first draft of returned Anzacs. All the State Capitals were gaily decorated. Tens of thousands of people carried flags during the progress of the Anzacs. The journey through the streets was heralded by a long, deep roll of cheers, and most touching scenes were

witnessed as their relatives greeted the returned men.

New South Wales Revenue Returns.

Sydney, 2nd December.

The net revenue returns of New South Wales for November amounted to £1,719,000, as compared with £1,597,000 for the corresponding month last year, the principal increases being: Stamps £10,000, railways £81,000, tramways £40,000, Sydney Harbour Trust £8,000.

The principal decreases were:—Land revenue £11,000, metropolitan water and sewerage rates £11,000.

The net revenue returns for the past five months were £8,663,000, as compared with £7,065,000 for the corresponding period last year, the principal increases being:—Stamps £53,000, income tax £34,000, totalisation net receipts £36,000, unclassified receipts £24,000, railways £1,049,000, tramways £265,000, Sydney Harbour Trust £55,000, metropolitan water and sewerage rates £55,000.

The principal decrease was country towns water and sewerage interest £6,000.-- (Reuter.)

The Army that Vanished.

Turkey's Tragedy.

Clearing Up.

(By H. S. GULLETT, Official Correspondent).

Palestine.

In less than a fortnight the British Army in Palestine captured 75,000 Turkish and German prisoners. Of the whole enemy force from Damascus south, it is doubtful if more than 5,000 escaped. The troops taken in this phenomenally swift campaign included the great bulk of what was best in the Ottoman army. But the officers and men made prisoner or killed were only the beginning of the enemy's disaster. So rapid was the advance made by General Chauvel's eager horsemen that the Turks lost everything on which his three Palestine armies depended for their capacity as fighters and existence as human beings. On the day before our bombardment there was south of Damascus millions sterling of Turkish arms and munitions and every kind of equipment. Of that vast amount of wide-spread material practically nothing escaped. Nearly every gun and shell, machine-gun and rifle and round of ammunition, hundreds of motor lorries, many motor-cars, great and small, great numbers of animal-drawn vehicles, horses, camels, mules and oxen, numbering several thousand, aeroplanes, complete railway trains, etc., were overtaken and instantly flung out of action by our galloping cavalry. Then there were large supplies of petrol, half-a-dozen aerodromes with all their intricate mechanical workshops, scores of railway stations, many telephones and considerable quantities of signalling apparatus, including wireless stations and many miles of wire, travelling kitchens, supplies of food, surprisingly large quantities of German wines and cigars, many unit headquarters with all their army papers and unbroken stationery—all this and much more. On September 18th it was in perfect working order. A few days later it was out of action and most of it rapidly going out of existence.

The Bedouin Harvest.

It is almost a misuse of words to say that we captured this huge mass of material. We certainly overran it. But the bulk of it was destroyed. War is waste all the way. In a few days enemy property to the tune of millions sterling was absolutely destroyed. This destruction was not wanton it was simply an inevitable part of war. Of all the enemy stuff we overran, not ten per cent., perhaps, is to-day of any value to us. The rest—much the enemy fired at the last moment. A few gallons of petrol and a match flung at a motor lorry, as our horsemen swooped down upon it, left little but the engine and iron for us to capture. Sometimes the cavalry secured great hauls of stuff intact. But their mission was not

the protection or salvage of enemy property, however valuable. And they would not be out of sight before the thieving Bedouins, the camp followers of five thousand years, and the boldest and most brazenly honest looters in the world, would rise from the bare plains as mysteriously as vultures appear from a bright blue sky and begin their gentle trafficking. One has to admire in this campaign the audacity and swift resource of the Bedouin. Looting is a passion with these picturesque folk of Western Palestine. War fulfils the harvest of their dreams. They must not be confused with our fighting Allies on the east of Jordan. Those are the true Arabs, who are to-day very near to what they were a thousand years ago. These fellows along the Mediterranean suffer by comparison. Fighting is not in their line; they are sincere neutrals. They win, whoever wins. Like the true connoisseur, they collect for the joy of possession. But their one condition is cheapness. They will take anything that they can get for nothing—from empty jam tins to the flesh of a dead camel.

Indifferent to Danger.

When our cavalry swarmed over the Esdraelon Plain and in a few hours captured great dumps at Nazareth, Jenin and Afule, the Bedouin revelled in his conception of Armageddon. He came from every camp and village within twenty miles or more, and with him came his women and children, and parents and grandparents, and camels and horses and asses. To his credit it should be said that he was not shy of risks. At Jenin I watched hundreds of these people scrambling around a huge burning dump fired by the Germans. They went boldly on to the edge of the flames, careless of the frequent explosions and

showers of debris as the fire reached shells and bombs. The temptation there was a great supply of German tinned fresh beef, and they laughed and shouted as they ventured their lives for it. They are strangely indifferent to physical suffering. At Nablus they were looting a railway building, when a bomb burst on contact and killed some of them and wounded many others. The multitude momentarily fled, but quickly returned to their happy task, quite unconcerned about their dead and wounded. Every track for many miles round the Esdraelon Plain was for days congested by Bedouins with their heavy burdens. As a rule the men drove the overloaded animals and their women paced alongside with incredible weights poised easily upon their heads. And of all they bore, not one article or fragment out of ten could ever be of the least use to them.

"To What Base Uses —"

The Bedouins were certainly a leading factor in the wonderful cleaning-up which followed our grand flood of conquest. But our own troops were a good second, and were especially deadly on all the wood work. For a fertile region the country which lies between Gaza and Damascus, 240 miles away, is perhaps the barest in the world. You could almost count the trees within sight as you went through in the train. On this campaign, as in all the earlier ones, the soldier's chief anxiety was firewood. Over hundreds, even thousands of square miles, the troopers sought in vain for sticks enough to boil their billies. The importance of tea increases during a long advance. Give a man strong, sweet tea two or three times a day and he will care little about the quality of his hard biscuit and salt bully. But the tea he will have. To-day



"Winged" German 'plane brought down on the Somme by Australian machine-gunners.
(Australian Official Photograph No. 304G.)

you would notice a string of little Turkish waggons on the roadside. To-morrow you would discover there only the heavy timber of the undercarriages and perhaps the wheels. The rest of those waggons would have gone up in smoke while the Light Horse, or the Indians, or Yeomanry boiled their quarts. The destructive powers of the bayonet upon wood work is amazing. What was not burned at the moment you would see attached in small bundles to the saddles of each horseman.

Then in places hundreds of these vehicles were of necessity used for fires to burn up the dead horses and cattle which had drawn them and had fallen in the fight. This happened in the Adana Gorge, near Damascus, where the Light Horse, in destroying an enemy column, which persisted in its endeavour to escape, shot 370 of the enemy dead, and also many hundreds of transport animals. The dead horses and cattle and camels were an immediate menace to the water supply of Damascus. After the fight the road was impassable with vehicles. A couple of days later little heaps of twisted fire-iron were all that remained. No other fuel offered, nor could the carcasses be buried. So the hundreds of waggons and carts were used to burn the fallen animals. At such a time values are relative.

Cars and Chauffeurs Commandeered.

The British Army, of course, took over at once all enemy arms and munitions. There was no destruction and practically no loss of guns or machine-guns or rifles. There was, too, an instant appropriation for active use of every serviceable motor lorry or car. It was wittily remarked that he was a poor man who had not scored an enemy motor-car. The trouble was not to find the car, but to lay hands on a driver. It was forbidden, except under very special circumstances, to employ the captured German chauffeurs, and I saw more than one Hun camouflaged under a big Australian hat, as he cheerfully did odd jobs, chiefly in the way of extra supplies, for a Light Horse Regiment or Brigade. But the majority of enemy motor lorries and cars continued to stand idle because of the mysterious removal of the magneto; and each British driver as he passed helped himself to tit-bits according to his needs or his fancy. Very early the captive would have its petrol tank emptied, then its tool box would be picked over, and it would be lucky if the tea-makers did not get away with its wood work. In passing, one might mention that nearly all of the enemy lorries ran on iron tyres and the motor-cars on hard rubber.

The lightning speed of the advance was shown by the almost negligible amount of demolition wrought by the enemy himself. From Jaffa to Damascus the advanced troops along the direct main route were only once delayed by a broken bridge.



Australian Light Horsemen lunch al fresco by the Sea of Galilee, on the site of Capernaum.
(Australian Official Photograph.)

Occasionally dumps and vehicles were fired, but the mental chaos on the Turkish side was shown by the failure to destroy even his petrol dumps. The joy with which British drivers discovered that pink German petrol!

Captured Turkish Ponies.

Then there were the captured horses, or rather ponies, for very seldom has the Turk a horse which stands above 13 or 14 hands. We picked up these ponies in great numbers—skinny, long-haired little fellows, but like their masters extremely hardy campaigners. All captured horses have to be sent back to the base as soon as pos-

sible after they are taken. But a little grace is given, and for a week or two after an advance you see a fair sprinkling of the best of them in our cavalry lines. The average Light Horseman is loth to part with a neat backsheesh pony, and occasionally you find a beauty in the Turkish cavalry. Those sent back were sometimes used to carry the prisoners, and one evening, at Lejjun, this practice led to one of the most tumultuous incidents in the campaign. There were 4,000 Turks and 500 ponies, and a sympathetic staff officer decided that the prisoners should take it in

(Concluded on page 12).

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



To Abolish Legislative Council.

The Premier of Queensland (Mr. Ryan) gave notice in the Legislative Assembly of his intention to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution Act, to provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council. In the course of a statement to the Press, Mr. Ryan said that the Legislative Council had rejected or mutilated so many of the Legislative proposals that had been specifically approved by the people at the recent general elections that the Government considered it imperative to take steps for the removal of the barrier which stood between the people and the accomplishment of their expressed will.

Crown Coal.

Coal has been discovered on a large area of Crown land in Queensland, on the Styx River, between Rockhampton and Mackay.

Homes for Workers.

Twelve houses in brick, as a beginning of the first section of 150 cottages, are recommended in the report on the housing of the employees of the Commonwealth Small Arms Factory at Lithgow (N.S.W.). The committee advises modern methods of town-planning. It proposes that a rental charge of 8 per cent. be made on the cost of each home, and that the annual loss from water and sewerage be borne by the factory.

Red Tape.

With a view to bringing all Commonwealth Departments under one form of administration, Mr. D. C. McLachlan, formerly public service commissioner, is to inquire and report. Difficulties have arisen in consequence of certain inconsistencies between the Public Service Act and the Arbitration (Public Service) Act.

To Increase Woollen Mill Output.

The Defence Business Board has made arrangements to increase the output of knitting wool in Victoria to 6,000 lb. a week. Of this amount 2,000 lb. will be made by Messrs. Foy & Gibson, and a similar quantity at the Commonwealth Woollen Mills. In New South Wales one factory is manufacturing 2,000 lb. a week, and it is hoped to arrange for the extension of the industry to other States.

Income Tax by Instalments.

It is proposed to bring into operation in New South Wales, but only in restricted form at present, and purely as an experiment, a system whereby people who, on comparatively small salaries, find the payment of income-tax in a lump sum burdensome may meet the tax in instalments by the purchase of special Treasury stamps.

Commonwealth Fleet.

The Minister for Shipping (Mr. Poynton) inspected the motor schooner "Cethana" when in Sydney Harbour. This vessel is the first of the fourteen wooden cargo carriers, each of from 3,000 to 3,300 tons, which were ordered last year from American yards by the Federal Government. When all orders placed by the Government are completed, the Commonwealth will have 64 new ships, in addition to the line of 15 steamers purchased outright by Mr. Hughes in London two years ago. It is expected that six of the American-built vessels will be carrying goods for the Australian Government within three months.

Front Line Pugilists.

The Australian boxers who will take part in the Imperial Services and American Boxing Tournament at Albert Hall, on the 11th and 12th December, have been practically all brought from the forward area in France.

The team is handicapped by lack of training, having only just put by the sword for the padded mitt.

For the last few days the team has been in training at the Pavilion at Norbury. The probable entries in the various weights will be:—

Heavy.—Cpl. Stevenson.

Light-Heavy.—Sergt. A. C. Cripps or Monty Murton.

Middle.—Sergt. C. Godfrey, M.M. and Bar.

Welter.—Red Mitchell or Arthur Tierney.

Light.—Pte. J. Mignot or Sergt. Miller.

Feather.—Pte. C. Peakes.

Bantam.—Digger Evans.

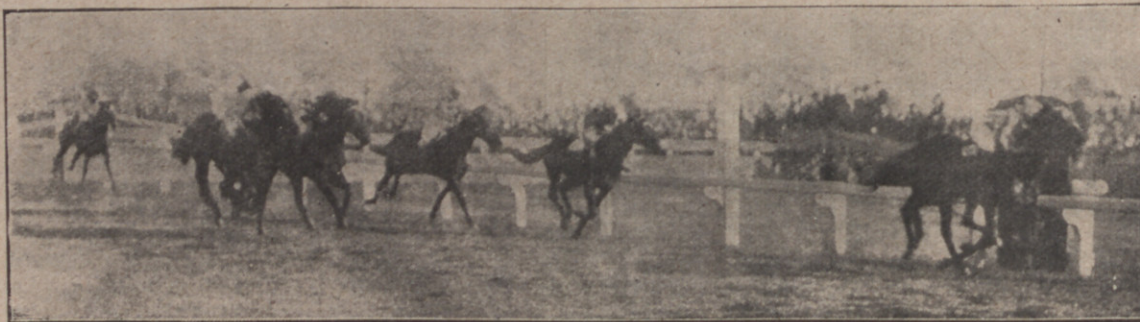
Fly.—Pte. J. Taylor, Pte. F. Ayelett.

Federal Revenue.

The returns for August show an increase of £68,293 in Federal revenue compared with the figures for August of last year. The Custom revenue totalled £1,616,646, being an advance of £313,661.

Industrial Union.

Mr. G. S. Beeby, Minister for Labour and Industry, in a statement at Wagga, said that the effort to reorganise unionism was clearly the result of the big strike last year, and the men who were at the head of the new movement were the men who were responsible for that disastrous experience. Fortunately, the object of the leaders of the new movement was stated in explicit terms. Mr. Garden, Secretary of the Sydney Trades and Labour Council, had stated that his



Grand National Meeting at Victoria Park.

The closest finish of the day. Stage Girl defeating Paratoo (partially obscured) in the Adelaide Guineas.



Planting an Avenue of Honour at Mount Waverley. Crowds of young Billjims applauded the event.

new organisation had no sympathy with any proposal to make workmen contented and happy. They refused to participate in any reform movement that might be introduced to improve industrial standards and create conditions in which strikes would play an unimportant part. Mr. Garden had said that unionism did not want to create conditions of contentment, but should maintain and accentuate discontent until the unionists were sufficiently organised to brush Parliament aside, and by what he called "a peaceful revolution," take over the Government of the Commonwealth. Mr. Beeby added that a large section of the workers of the State fortunately still believe that the country, which affords equal franchise to all, will not tolerate revolutionary doctrines. So long as the Labour party allows itself to be associated with men who openly preach revolution, there is not much danger of it being entrusted with the power of government.

When the Boys Come Back.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Knox, C.M.G., speaking at Ballarat, said that after the boys came back from the war there would be a Federal Parliament consisting largely of returned soldiers. So also with regard to State Parliaments, every candidate for which would be opposed by a returned soldier.

Shipbuilding in Australia.

The first of the keels, three of them, of the Isherwood standard steamers to be built at Walsh Island for the Federal Government were laid by the Governor, the State Minister for Works, and the Acting Minister for the Navy. Two hundred and fifty citizens travelled by special train from Sydney to attend the ceremonies. The first of the vessels is to be launched in twelve months.

Soldiers' Insurance.

Considerable numbers of enlisted men, with dependants, continue to make application for insurance, and the Public Trust reports that all demands for "victory policies" are being met. The scheme is working quite satisfactorily.

Care of Children.

At the annual meeting of the Sydney Day Nursing Association, Mr. S. R. Innes-Noad, M.L.C., said that institutions which cared for infant life were to be put on a more satisfactory basis. All branches of child and mother life were to be taken in hand by the National Government immediately. The Government scheme would co-ordinate with the work now being done, and give that financial aid that was necessary. Mr. A. Green, of the State Children Relief Department, expressed a hope that the homes

would be extended throughout the city areas.

New South Wales Parliament.

In the Legislative Assembly progress was made with the departmental estimates of expenditure. Notice was given of a motion affirming that school teachers should be allowed to come under the Arbitration Act.

The Premier announced that sons of two members of the House—Mr. Hunt and Mr. Thompson—had been killed in action.

Mr. Holman tabled a report from the Standing Orders Committee aiming to expedite the business of Parliament. One proposal is to place a time limit on members' speeches.

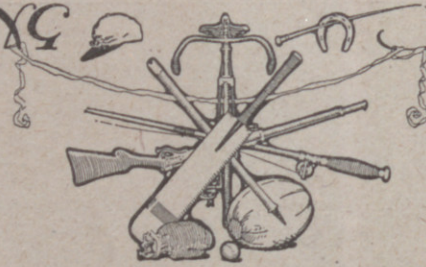
A proposal by Mr. Davies, in Committee, to have removed from the State Salaries (Commonwealth Taxation) Bill the exemption of the State Governor's salary, was defeated by 30 votes to 22.

A Bill to empower the Woolahra Municipal Council to borrow £16,000 for road construction and drainage was passed without amendment.

The Premier stated that he would suggest to the Federal Government that volunteers for a coal-mining battalion be invited from the mining districts to go to Great Britain at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Holman moved the second reading of the Sedition Bill. The debate was adjourned.

SPORTING NOTES.



Will Scull Barry.

An Australian soldier, Alf Fenton, who before the war was champion sculler of the Northern Rivers District, New South Wales, has expressed himself as willing to scull E. Barry for the championship. He has been in England some time, and is endeavouring to secure his discharge or a long leave in order to get into training.

Army Athletics.

Under the direction of the recently formed Army Sports Control Board, every man in the Army will be given the chance to become a first-class athlete. Participation in the games will be voluntary, and they will take place when the men are off parade. Rugby and Soccer football, boxing, cricket, running, jumping, swimming, and hockey are some of the pastimes that will be encouraged, and competitions between units, British and overseas, will be arranged.

Long Odds.

A record totalisator dividend—for New South Wales—was paid at the Victoria Park pony meeting, when the only two investors on Larinat, winner of the second division of the Encourage Stakes, each received £105 13s. 9d. for 10s. Roughly this is 210 to 1. It will be a long time before the D.O.D. record—£836 for £1—is beaten.

The Jockey's Bit.

At the annual meeting of the Australian Jockey Club in Sydney the chairman (Mr. Adrian Knox) announced that £32,746—all of the profits made by the club during the year, except £14,000, which had been carried to the surplus fund, had been invested in patriotic funds.

Al. Riders.

Bobby Lewis is one of the best jockeys we have had on the turf. With 2-year-olds he stands alone, his good hands, quiet patience, and general demeanour in the saddle rendering him a master of a young horse. Frank Dempsey is a good rider, and they have quite a lot of them over in Sydney, W. McLachlan especially; Tom Corrigan is considered the best man that ever took a fence; while some of the best on the flat were Tom Hales, Mick O'Brien, and Donald Nicholson.

Young Australia.

24th Annual Sports Meeting of Great Public Schools, at Sydney.

The twenty-fourth annual sports meeting of the Great Public Schools was held recently at the Sydney Cricket Ground. The honours on this occasion were more evenly divided than on previous meetings.

Following is a partial list of winners:—

100 Yards Championship (open).—N. S. Langdon (S.G.S.).

Broad Jump Championship (under 16).—Burge (Scots).

120 Yards Hurdles Championship (open).—H. S. Hawkins (S.G.S.).

220 Yards.—P. V. Heath (S.C.E.G.).

High Jump.—E. R. Ziotkowski (S.G.S.).

Putting the Shot.—F. G. Ryan (St. Joseph's).

When is a Horse a "Blood"?

The question of what constitutes a "blood" horse has cropped up over a decision given at the Lockyer Show (Q.), where the judge gave first prize to a short pedigree colt (out of a full sister to Newhaven) in preference to a half-brother to Parsee, whose ancestors go back to the English stud-book, Vol. I., without a flaw. As the best-looking horse (from the judge's point of view) got the award, it seems pretty clear that to have given the prize to the other moke would have meant taking more notice of his pedigree than his "points," a thing no sane man ought to be guilty of. Another way of looking at the matter is: Was the prize-winner's only fault the fact that his dam was a sister to one of the great racehorses of modern times, a champion in England as well as Australia? There are limits to the value of a pedigree where the progeny of several mares in this country are concerned, as the excellence of their offspring leaves little doubt that the mares were of pure origin though short-pedigreed owing to carelessness or neglect in keeping the records. Whether there is much sense in giving show prizes for blood horses is another matter. There probably is not. At the best, it boils down to the prize for the animal which conforms to the ideas of a single individual.

The Heathen Chinese.

Pigtail came to the farm with his bamboo and two baskets. He bought a porker from the cocky and killed it. It weighed about 115lb., and John was much concerned as to carrying it home. He did not cut it down, but after some hard thinking he got three big stones and put them in one basket, then put the pig's carcass in the other. "Welly goo' balance now," he explained.

Price of a Gun no Criterion of Quality.

Edging into the argument about the relative qualities of cheap and expensive shot-guns, I want to say that in boring barrels the gunsmith strikes that element of luck which determines the utility and durability of manufactured articles in general. No two engines of similar make have just the same power and intensity. A cheap gun is often found immeasurably superior in range and pattern to one more highly priced, and, probably, quite equal in withstanding wear and tear. When breech-loaders first came into common use on Monaro (N.S.W.) a sport of my acquaintance purchased a pin-fire gun for £5. With it he could make pretty sure of game up to 60 yards. Then he invested his savings in a 30-guinea centre-fire, calculating that with it he ought to do slaughter at about 300 yards. Later on I saw him sell the 30-guinea weapon for a tenner, and heard him refuse £15 for the old pin-fire.

Borrowing to Pay Debts.

"Dugout" mentions a letter addressed in semaphore signals being delivered without delay. Nothing to marvel at in that in these days of military trainees, a considerable percentage of whom receive a course of signalling. Letters addressed in shorthand are common enough, and pass through without trouble. Once saw a letter addressed in a musical code which a musical letter-lumper easily deciphered. Have also seen them addressed in verse. Saw another addressed in puzzle symbols. The town was represented by a girl skipping, followed by a ton-weight—"Skipton" (Vic.) first pop. The number of letters posted without any address whatever and with totally insufficient addresses, such as a name and nothing further, runs into thousands annually. As "Dugout" correctly surmises, the freak address puts Webster's Own on their mettle, and they will deliver such a letter even if a thousand of ordinary ones have to sweat while they are doing it.

Now in Clover.

Passed out recently at Ashford, Kent (Eng.), Thomas Nottidge, M.A., J.P., the man who brought clover into Maoriland. In order to make it grow there it was necessary to introduce a peculiar species of bee for fertilising the flowers, and this involved not only their collection in England, but their maintenance alive during the long voyage and their final dispersion amongst the farm lands of the Shivery Isles. Nottidge was called to the Bar and practised in M.L. for some years, but subsequently he returned to England and took up banking with an Ashford firm, of which he became a partner.



"ON THE DUNES"
(With the Second Tunnellers).

(From a sketch by Lieut. W. Dyson.)

Broken Hill Profits.

The net profit of the North Broken Hill Company for the June half-year was £167,000. The surplus of liquid assets has been increased by £41,000 to £599,000. The principal assets are:—Deposits, £321,000, investment in Commonwealth War Loan £190,000.

Holiday Resort for Soldiers' Relatives.

The A.I.F. Wives' and Children's Holiday Association is appealing for £1,000 for the erection of "Furlough House" at Narrabeen. The house is intended as a holiday resort for wives, widows and children of fighting men.

Living Wage Rises.

The N.S.W. Board of Trade has fixed the minimum living wage at £3 a week. It was previously £2 15s. 6d. The Labour Council is dissatisfied. The Minister for Labour and Industry states that all award wages for adult labour will automatically go up.

Australia's War Trophies.

Now on View at Australia House, Strand.

"I saw him brought down," remarked a "Digger" in the crowd of visitors who were looking at a German "Albatross" scouting aeroplane, at the Exhibition of War Trophies captured by Australians on the various fronts. This machine is the first brought down intact in France by an Australian Squadron. There is an interesting history attached to it.

On December 17th, 1917, a machine of the 3rd Squadron, A.F.C. (Lieut. J. L. Sandy, pilot, Sergt Hughes, observer), was co-operating with a heavy battery in carrying out an artillery shoot, when it was attacked by six enemy machines of this type. The pilot refused to dive away, and engaged the hostile aircraft, driving down this one with a damaged engine and wounded pilot. Meanwhile the fight against odds continued, and another machine of the same squadron came to the rescue, and after a short, but hot action, the remaining machines were driven off over their own lines. The second Australian machine then returned to its aerodrome for more ammunition, the first one at that time

being apparently all right. It did not return to its aerodrome that day, however, and nothing was heard of it until the following night, when it was found in a field fifty air-line miles from the scene of the combat, with both pilot and observer dead in their seats. It was proved conclusively that both men had been killed instantaneously by a bullet, and that the machine had flown itself in wide circles, drifting with the wind for some hours, until the petrol ran out, when it came down in a steep glide, and landed without completely wrecking itself, as might have been expected.

The following is a short description of some of the more interesting exhibits of war trophies captured by the Australian Army during the present war:—

German Guns and Trench Mortars.—Some German guns, machine-guns and trench mortars are also included in the exhibition. One of them is an old howitzer which the Australians captured in the cove at Pozières, and is one of the first guns captured by them in this war. With some

other trophies it was shipped to Australia, but the transport was torpedoed. The trophies were fortunately salvaged.

German Substitutes.—There are also some interesting German exhibits, which illustrate the straits to which the Germans were reduced by our blockade. The substitutes range from paper sandbags and shrouds for the dead to a specimen of the German army bicycles with a frame made of very poor quality metal, with wooden pedals, paper seat, and with steel band and springs instead of the ordinary pneumatic tyres.

Gas Warfare.—Gas warfare is well represented by different varieties of alarms, respirators, helmets, etc. Not only are specimens of those used by both Allied and enemy troops shown, but those for animals as well as for men.

Arms and Equipment.—The specimens of equipment and arms are also widely representative. A pleasing effect has been obtained by arranging the bayonets in the form of the rising sun, the badge of the A.I.F.



A panoramic view behind an Australian sector on a battle day.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3498.)

In a collection of rifles of many different types is a Turkish rifle captured by the 11th Australian Battalion, which formed part of the force which covered the landing of the Australian troops on Gallipoli. It is therefore one of the first trophies captured by the Australians. The first German rifle the Australians captured in France is also being shown.

German Despatch-rider's Motor Cycle.—(Zedel engine) damaged by shell-fire. Found in vicinity of Pont Rouge, near Ploegsteert Wood.

German Cement from Holland.—From Vanheule Farm, on the Wieltse—St. Julien Road. Some of this cement was used by the enemy to build pill-boxes, one of which, after one of our advances during the Third Battle of Ypres, was struck by a German shell. This disclosed a piece of an English label, and inquiries revealed that the Germans were getting English cement from Holland.

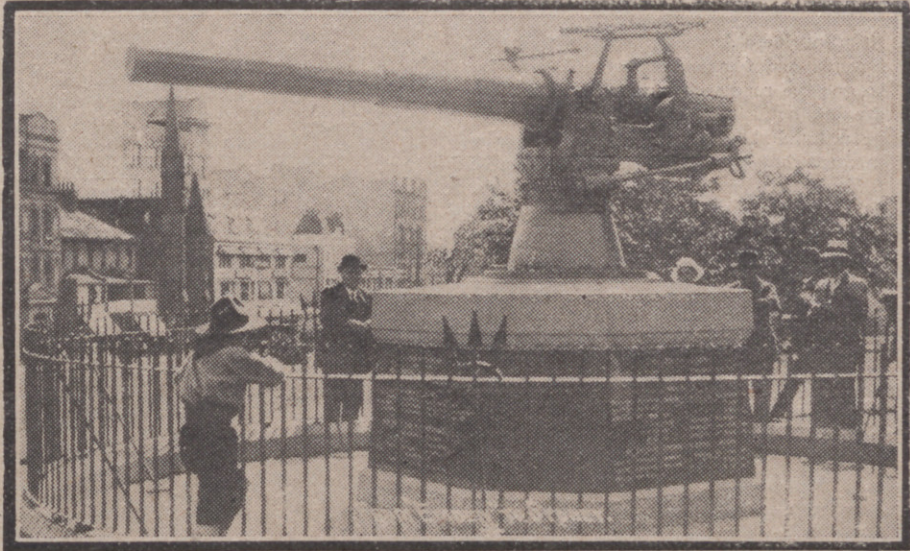
German Balloon.—For distributing papers, leaflets, etc. This one was released on 15th March, 1918, near Wulverghem, and passed over our lines, where it dropped copies of "The Continental Times." It was shot down by our airmen. It will be noted that the balloon is made of paper, and was inflated with hot air.

German Aeroplane Bomb.—This bomb was the only dud from an issue of six, and fell about eight yards from a billet, where it was discovered in the morning by Lieuts. Taylor and Saunders and Gnr. Fulton, who attempted to dig it out. The fuse came away in the shovel, and they beat a hurried retreat. As nothing happened they returned with a piece of rope about 100 feet long and tied it to exposed part of bomb. Then, proceeding round a corner of the building, they commenced to heave, and eventually got it out without accident.

Map of Mouquet Farm.—Used in front line during the battle of September, 1916. This British map was recaptured by Sergt. McQuaid from a German soldier during this attack, and was used by Lieut. Maxwell in finding the position of the 52nd Battalion. Until then, no accurate map had been available, and the position had been exceedingly difficult to locate. The pencilling at bottom was made by the Australian officer (unknown) from whom it had been taken when he was captured in the fighting in the third week in August. The pencilling in the middle was made during the fighting of September 2nd and 3rd. The marks in Mouquet Farm were probably made by the German, and represent the cellars, which at that period were unknown by our side.

Piece of 16in. High Velocity German Shell, which destroyed the tower of Bailleul Town Hall. Tower was built by the Spaniards in 1525.

Fragment of German Shell, on which are the figures "16." It landed at the door of



A gun from the raider "Emden," Hyde Park, Sydney.

the building which was being used by the 16th Battalion as an orderly room. The Battalion thinks it was intended for it.

Two shells taken from the first German tank to be used in action. The tank was used against the Australians near Villers-Bretonneux and was captured by them.

Map of Australia.—Made out of a German water-bottle, with a letter written upon it, by an unknown soldier of 5th Infantry Brigade, A.I.F., to his sister.

A Model Donkey Engine.—Made by Pte. Hellyer from the following material:—Boiler, shell case; piston, flywheel, crankshaft, etc., pieces collected from the remains of a crashed plane; chimney, rifle oil bottle.

Small Russian Flag.—Carried by the Germans as a trophy, and found by Lieut. Green between Villers-Bretonneux and Cacy.

Steamer Whistle off "River Clyde," which was beached off Cape Helles, and from which the British troops landed at Gallipoli in the early morning of April 25th, 1915.

9th Battalion Medal.—A medal specially struck by the 9th Battalion, A.I.F., and awarded to each member of the Battalion who put in six months' continuous service in the Gallipoli Peninsula. This is probably the only special medal issued on Gallipoli.

Drawing by Will Dyson.—The well-known black and white artist, Mr. Dyson, has since the end of 1916 been serving with the A.I.F. as official artist. He spent one winter's afternoon in 1917 in making this drawing on the wall of the mess of which he was a member. During

the late German offensive the building came well within range of the German guns, but fortunately it was possible to remove this before it was destroyed by shell-fire.

The Original Sign of "Ploegsteert Hall."—Salved from ruins of the Hall, which is one of the famous points of the British line in France. Bruce Bairnsfather had his company headquarters there, and it is probably where he did some of his well-known work. Ploegsteert Hall was a hut built out of logs in the Canadian style.

The exhibition has been arranged by the A.I.F. War Records Section, and is open daily (including Sundays) to the general public.

War and Peace Pictures.

The exhibition by Colonial artists of War and Peace pictures, at the Royal Academy, continues to draw large and interested crowds. A notable feature of the Australian school, which merely by accident forms the larger portion of the exhibition, is the vigour and strength of colour and composition, which seems so much in keeping with the characteristics of the Australian soldier. This note is most pronounced, perhaps, by the selection of subjects, in the work of Mr. A. M. Streeton, Mr. H. S. Power, Mr. W. Crozier and Mr. J. F. Scott.

The work of Mr. E. W. Lambert and Mr. J. Quinn is brilliant, but tends more to the picturesque and romantic, as does that of Fred Leist, C. J. D. Bryant, A. H. Fullwood, W. F. Longstaff and others.

Will Dyson sustains a high standard in his cartoons, which, though true, have an atmosphere of allegory.

(Continued from page 5).

turn to ride. Already the men were exhausted and footsore. They still had far to go; the road was rough and dusty, the evening hot. They were under the escort of a handful of Light Horsemen. The moment they learned the ponies were to be ridden, they made a wild mob dash. Turkish ponies are not easily alarmed, but this was too much for them, and they bolted. For half-an-hour ponies galloped, and Turks ran and fought. As each pony was caught, he was stormed by twenty riders, and as each man mounted he was dragged down and trampled upon. The Light Horsemen had much hard riding and bluff rifle shooting before the column was restored.

The Ruins of Empire.

Since then most of the Turkish ponies have been sold at auction in a keen local market; the guns have been collected by ordnance; the Turkish trains are running on the restored railways; life is almost normal over the wide captured territory and in the villages and towns. Drive over the 20,000 or 30,000 square miles of territory acquired in the campaign, and you cannot believe that here less than a month ago was a great modern enemy army 100,000 strong. Scarcely a trace of the fighting Turk remains, and, what is still more extraordinary, there is very little to tell that for many hundreds of years the Ottoman Government held and ruled the land. The evidence of the long Turkish oppression is negative. One of the richest lands in the world lies relatively undeveloped. A region which once carried many millions of rich settlers and was beautiful with its wide orchards and groves and priceless forests of timber and its wide domains of intensive cultivation, to-day lies treeless, neglected and poor.

The King with the "Diggers."

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, 1st December.

The King passed through a body of Australian troops at Avesnes to-day. The roads through the town and outskirts were lined by Australians, behind whom the scanty inhabitants of this newly-liberated district looked on.

They had twice seen the German Emperor pass through Avesnes. Their doors then were closed by the police, and they were ordered under the usual penalties to stay inside.

This time the King passed without any escort, except one huge aeroplane which patrolled the sky. At the present moment the King and the Prince of Wales and General Rawlinson are lunching at the house of a local French official a hundred yards from where this is being written. The gate is wide open, and there is not even



Crossing the Channel.

(Drawn for the "Anzac Bulletin" by Will Hope, A.I.F.)

one sentry in evidence. In the same house a short white back Hindenburg lived with all the pomp of the German Army.

The Sufferings of Prisoners. Unfortunates Thin as Broomsticks.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, 30th November.

Many of the British prisoners who were captured by the Germans and are now returning through our lines are pitiable spectacles. There are a few in the Australian General Hospital at Abbeville who are nothing but living skeletons. Their arms are as thin as broomsticks, and they are unable to speak a sentence of more than a few words. One of them faints when he sits up in bed.

Australians marching through villages south of Le Cateau picked up a number of men of the 47th Battalion, captured in the Battle of Dernancourt on the 5th of April last. They had just arrived with a considerable number of other British prisoners, who were all released from confinement in Germany about a fortnight ago. They marched for days towards the Allied lines with very little food. During the last few days they subsisted entirely on roots found in the fields along the road. When given good food again, their stomachs were unable to hold it, but they drank tea once more with great relish. They said the Huns made a special set against all British prisoners. Most of what food was going was given to other prisoners.

National Council of Women.

At a meeting of this Council, presided over by Lady McMillan, a report was read by Miss Sutherland on the evidence given in Australian capitals before the Select Senate Committee as to the effects of intoxicating liquor on the Australian soldier, and the best methods of dealing with them. The Rev. R. B. S. Hammond addressed the gathering on the effects of prohibition in the American States, and Miss Rose Scott read a report on the recent deputation of women to the Attorney-General on the question of full citizen rights for women.

Artificial Limb Factory.

Twenty-nine returned soldiers are employed at the Commonwealth artificial limb factory at Victoria Barracks, which is admirably equipped. Mr. W. F. Doe, who lost a leg at Pozières, is manager of the factory, at which artificial legs only are at present being made, the output being at the rate of 35 limbs per month. It is intended to manufacture also arms and hands very shortly. The Australian-made limbs are entirely of basket or pith-willow, the lightest and most durable timber obtainable for the purpose.

Building Trade Workers.

One big union for the building trade was considered at a conference at Broken Hill, representing every State excepting Queensland and West Australia. The preamble adopted at the preliminary conference in Sydney was agreed to. The Secretary of the Building Trade Employees, Victoria, said he believed that if any revolution was going to come about for the working classes, one of the first steps would be the abolition of the present political atmosphere. Mr. Kilburn (N.S.W.) believed there must be a political vanguard in clearing the way for the march of industrially-organised workers. Another delegate said he couldn't see any difference between the above-stated preamble and that of the I.W.W.

New South Wales Income Tax.

The Assistant Treasurer has under consideration a stamp-purchasing scheme in connection with income-tax payment, the idea being to enable taxpayers to purchase stamps from time to time and forward them to the Taxation Commissioner in lieu of cash, which would be more convenient to many people than having to find the money in a lump sum.

Norton-Griffiths Contract.

A report by Mr. Davis (Director-General of Public Works) on the winding-up of the affairs of Messrs. Norton Griffiths & Co., consequent upon the cancellation of the original Norton-Griffiths agreement, was tabled in the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly. The report shows that, in an expenditure of £1,936,288, out of work which will probably cost £20,000,000, a loss has been sustained, after allowing for the increase in wages, of £374,328, or 23.96 per cent. Assuming that this loss had continued, and applying it to the balance of the work to be performed at the date of the cancellation of the contract, the probable difference between the cost of the work and the estimate would have been in the region of £3,866,450.

Electrification of Melbourne Railways.

With the arrival of vessels from America, carrying 300 tons of material for the electrification of the suburban railways of Melbourne, it is anticipated that these supplies will enable the first few lines of the new system to be operated. No approximate date has been fixed for the inauguration of the new system.



The Somme Valley, from an Observation Post, during an Australian attack on Hamel, on July 4th, 1918.
(From a painting by A. Fullwood.)

Hospitals on Short Time. But Red Cross Still in Demand.

Our Red Cross correspondent writes:—

The work of Red Cross visitors and distributors in the eight or nine hundred hospitals in England in which Australian sick and wounded soldiers are accommodated showed a slight increase last month, and, as hostilities have now ceased and new cases are practically confined to those suffering from influenza and other ailments, it may be taken for granted that the decline will be steadily maintained from month to month until this splendid work in the wards is finished.

Notification was received during November of the closing of eight hospitals, and several others are likely in the near future to follow a similar course. On the other hand, every month brings its changes as to the number of hospitals at which our boys are to be found. During last month fifteen were added to the list of hospitals for which the Australian Red Cross makes it its duty to provide visitors. Similarly, changes of personnel of Red Cross visitors are constantly occurring, and fourteen new appointments were recorded during the month, while three resignations were received.

But, despite all changes, the Society is almost uniformly fortunate in the ladies it secures to attend to the needs of the patients, and the latter are constantly singing the praises of their cheery visitors who wait on them from day to day.

Appreciation.

This unanimous tribute to the work of these ladies was emphasised last month, when the Society's Commissioners made a tour of various hospitals in the metropolitan area, while the Assistant Commissioner had similar experiences during five days spent on a similar mission in the provinces. In almost every case the men seemed not only well satisfied, but gratified by the work done by the Society on their behalf. Letters received during the month from men in hospital give additional proof of this appreciation. It is not possible within the limits of this brief notice to quote from the large number of these communications which come to hand from week to week, but the tenour of them may be gleaned from the following typical extracts:—

"The parcel containing cigarettes, choocs., etc., arrived safely to-day, and, on behalf of Pte. ——— and myself, I desire to thank you very sincerely. At times in France things were very rough, but, thanks to the Red Cross Society, our troubles were always very considerably lightened."

"I am writing a few lines to thank you for the comforts, papers, etc., which you forwarded us. These welcome comforts, which arrived in good condition, were very much appreciated, and, on

account of our isolation, filled a big gap in the monotony of this place. I may say the Tommies here envied us our luck, and have asked that they may be included in joining us to thank the Society responsible."

The present month is going to be an exceptionally busy one for hospital visitors, owing to the Christmas celebrations, and it may be of interest to note that the arrangements made include the payment of a grant by the Society to officers commanding hospitals at the rate of 2s. 6d. a head for all Australians under their charge. This sum will be devoted to supplement the fare of Australians at the festive season.

"Inquire Within."

Photographs of Graves.

The intervening months from June last to the present time have been busy months for the Inquiry Department of the Australian Y.M.C.A. This Department is now

well known amongst "the boys," and hundreds of inquiries are received from the lads in the various camps. The requests are many and varied, but in the main the men want to know the whereabouts of their "cobbers." This is always willingly responded to, and many are the letters of appreciation for services rendered that find their way to the Y.M. Headquarters. During the period referred to above the Inquiry Department has dealt with 5,989 inquiries, 5,637 of which have been satisfactorily completed. During the five months also the Department has arranged for the photographing of 296 graves. Of this number, 114 were in England, and these have been taken by the Association and sent direct to Australia. These photographs are always highly valued by the bereaved relatives. Visiting men in detention is another work of this department, and one which earns the deepest gratitude of parents and friends in Australia.



You have a grand record

WHAT record have you for your relatives and friends?

The best record you can have is a series of the Official Photographs taken of you in actual Battle, and the places where you made history and your country famous.

No other such records are obtainable.

These photographs, size 8 in. x 6 in., may be purchased at 1/- each at the

A.I.F. PUBLICATIONS SECTION.
AUSTRALIA HOUSE (Sixth Floor),
STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.

or through your Pay Sergeant, who will give full particulars as to method of application, payment, etc., if you cannot call personally to inspect the photograph albums.

The photographs will be sent to any address post free.



M.O.: "What is your complaint?"
 The Digger: "The roof of my mouth is sunburnt, sir."
 M.O.: "The what?"
 The Digger: "You see, sir, I've been watching aeroplanes."

(Drawn by W. Farrow, A.I.F.)

Trans-Australian Railroad Justified.

The Minister for Works and Railways considers that the Trans-Australian Railway has justified its construction. It has proved to be a war necessity, and has enabled the Federal Government to release for war and other purposes steamers that had been running between the eastern States and Western Australia. Passengers now travelling between the eastern and western States largely utilise the line, and to accommodate the traffic three passenger trains east-bound and three west-bound are run each week. The trains have facilitated business arrangements very much. A business journey, which would have previously occupied three weeks, can now be accomplished in six days.

Note Issue.

The Australian note issue at the end of August was £54,552,794; the Treasury's gold reserve £18,462,089.

State Revenue.

The New South Wales revenue returns for August (£1,687,348) show an increase of £434,119 over those of August last year. There are indications that the current financial year will show figures well ahead of last year, even possibly a record. The buoyant state of the revenue is due to the largely-increased returns from the railway and tramway services. The total net increase for the two months now gone of this financial year is £704,226, the figures

for July and August of last year being £2,611,047. In Victoria the revenue for July shrank by £64,331.

Coal Export.

During August 187,500 tons of coals were shipped from Newcastle to other States, Victoria taking 103,479 tons.

Shipbuilding in New South Wales.

The Wallace Power Boat Co. has laid one keel at Woolwich, Parramatta River; two others are nearly ready for laying, and another two are in preparation. Seventeen mills in the State are cutting timber for this plant. Hughes, Martin & Washington have erected a jetty and substantial workshops at their yards, Mortlake, and laid one keel. At Kidman & Mayoh's yards at Sully Point six shipways are being prepared. When the vessels now contracted for are completed, the Commonwealth will control 91 ships. The present contracts will involve an expenditure of £6,000,000. An agreement has been signed for the building of six wooden vessels in Western Australia.

Bureau of Science.

The Bill shortly to be introduced in the Federal Parliament for the establishment of the Bureau of Science and Industry upon a permanent basis will probably be subjected to severe criticism from members, amounting, as it does, to the creation of a new Federal Department. It is probable that £50,000 will be set down in the Estimates for the maintenance of the Institute, as it is understood that the Government has agreed to provide £150,000 to be spread over two or three years for the erection of laboratories for research and other work.

Wheat Board's Overdraft.

Of a bank overdraft of £14,081,000 due by the Australian Wheat Board on September 2nd, New South Wales was responsible for £3,995,000, Victoria £4,636,000, and South Australia £4,560,000. The quantity of wheat stacked and stored in the Commonwealth on account of the three pools is 186,000,000.

A Soldiers' Sporting Event is being arranged to be held at the Royal Albert Hall on the afternoon of Boxing Day.

Among the items will be a **TUG-OF-WAR COMPETITION** between teams representing British, American and Dominion troops.

A novel feature will be a game of **PUSHBALL** between Australian and American players.

The programme will be enterprising and attractive and Australian soldiers desiring tickets should write to—

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C. 2.

"A Song that goes straight to the heart of the Digger."

"IN AUSTRALIA,"

Written and Composed by Capt. G. CHRISTIAN NEECH, A.I.F.

The price is 2/- net, of all Music Dealers, or send p.o., and we will post it direct to your home in Australia.

SWAN & CO., WATSON & WILCOCK, Limited, 312, Regent Street, LONDON, W.1.

Our Poets' Corner.

The Blues.

(For the "Anzac Bulletin.")

When they ship me here to Blighty and
they dump me on a bed,
With a label fastened on me, and my
carcase full of lead,
I get thinking of the days when I'll be a
blushing guy,
With my Christy Minstrel coat on and my
big red tie.

It may seem absurd and stupid, and my
weakness I deplore,
But I cannot help my feelings, for I've had
'em on before;
And I'll tell you now the reason why I feel
so scared and shy,
With my Christy Minstrel coat on and my
big red tie.

I must own to being married, with a little
nest of three—
And a stern and model father, as all fathers
ought to be;
But I can't help feeling skittish—yes, no
matter how I try—
With my Christy Minstrel coat on and my
big red tie.

P'raps I'm dusting down the wardroom,
or I'm serving round the drinks,
When the nurses and the sisters toss me
many saucy winks;
Then I blush both long and deeply, and
my eyes turn to the sky,
With my Christy Minstrel coat on and my
big red tie.

I may need a little sunshine when I seek
secluded tracks,
But I'm followed by old ladies and the
flappers and the Waacs;
When they ask most awkward questions,
and I try in vain to fly,
With my Christy Minstrel coat on and my
big red tie.

Oft I see a damaged "Digger" sitting by
the sighing sea,
With some buns and fruit and choc'lates
and a flapper on his knee;
And they look so sweet and heavenly, that
I've half a mind to try,
With my Christy Minstrel coat on and my
big red tie.

So this war must finish quickly, for I fear
that I shall slip,
And the wedding vows that hold me soon,
I'm sure, will lose their grip:
Then I'll stand in a divorce court, 'neath
the Judge's snaky eye,
With my Christy Minstrel coat on and my
big red tie.

"Chinstrap," 3rd Batt., A.I.F.

Glory.

He dreamed of glory through his boyhood
years:
Thousands of lancers in the morning
light,
Charging behind him with tumultuous
might—
A thundering cataract of cavaliers.

He dreamed of glory. Silver swords and
spears;
Banners of gold and purple, and the
bright
Meadows of waving hats to left and
right;
His tall plumes tossing in a gale of cheers.

He dreamed of glory; but he dreams no
more—
Glory has made him her ambassador,
And there, erect among the rotten-ripe
Corpses that snuggle in their beds of blood,
He stands unconquerable, knee-deep in mud,
And fumbles for a match to light his pipe.

Maoriland.

BARTLETT ADAMSON.
(From "Sydney Bulletin.")

Villers Bretonneux.

The dawn is here, behold her tender
weeping;
Her face is pale, her eyes are ashen
grey;
And night gives o'er its silent vigil keeping
To Dawn, whose breast is red and bared
to-day.

R. J. GODFREY,
7th Field Ambulance.

Team Horse Number Nine.

They got him from a station,
And his number it was Nine—
All the drivers knew him
As the best horse in the line.

I once saw our waggon
Get bogged in a decline:
No horse there could shift it,
Till they brought up Number Nine.

We hooked him to the limber
(To see him work was fine);
He pulled it out with honours—
Nothing new for Number Nine.

One day when Fritz was shelling
(He did kick up a shine)—
Of all the team left standing
Was our team horse Number Nine.

We had to get more horses
(Always a blanky sign)—
While Fritz kept up his shelling,
And one burst near Number Nine.

We saw that he was done for,
With some shrapnel in his spine,
And bent our heads in sorrow—
'Twas the last of Number Nine.

At Fritz we hurled our curses—
With many a dark design—
To make him pay with interest
For the loss of Number Nine.
Pte. R. L. JONES, A.I.F.
France, 1918.



An Australian Divisional Commander inspecting his men behind the lines in France.
(Australian Official Photograph No. 3640.)

War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the undermentioned reward on the following officers:—

Awarded the Military Cross.

Lieut. Roy Keith Kidman, A.L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in command of an outpost, which was attacked by a strong hostile force. He held the enemy in check and inflicted severe casualties at close range, compelling them to deploy in the hills in front of the post. He maintained his position until daylight, and by telephonic communication was able to give accurate information as to the enemy's strength and position. His coolness and tenacity were most commendable.

Lieut. Robert Cecil King, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He reconnoitred the whole of a two-mile front over country affording little or no cover from the continual and heavy machine gun and rifle fire, thus greatly assisting in the organisation of the defence. During the five hours he spent on this reconnaissance he displayed excellent judgment and the greatest courage.

2nd Lieut. Henry Kitching, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In face of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire he led his platoon forward with great dash, getting the enemy on the run and continuing his advance in spite of casualties. He consolidated a strong point, and though both his flanks were exposed, he remained firm till other troops came up. He was wounded in the neck during the advance, but refused to be evacuated until relieved. Throughout he displayed the greatest determination, excellent leadership, and splendid courage.

Lieut. Herbert Norman Knowles, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion in action in charge of his platoon, when several platoon posts were established in front of a line. The work of consolidation was greatly hampered by the fire of a hostile machine-gun. With the greatest courage and determination, he crawled forward alone, bombed the gun post, and disposed of the occupants, and, although subjected to harassing fire, he brought the machine-gun back with him. His courageous action undoubtedly prevented casualties in his platoon, and allowed the work of consolidation to proceed without hindrance.

Lieut. Frederick Neville Lipscomb, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He had only four men with him. He joined another officer with six men, and they attacked a party of some eighty of the enemy with machine-guns. He killed eight of the enemy, and between them his party

captured a machine-gun, three officers and fifty men, and killed the remainder. It was a splendid performance.

Lt. James Robert Beattie Love, D.C.M., I.C.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the skilful handling of his gun teams and successfully repelling two enemy counter-attacks, which was vigorously launched, whilst our new line was in process of consolidation. It was due to his prompt action and coolness that the position was maintained at a very critical time.

Lieut. Thomas Ernest Lowe, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer was in command of a party who were charged with the duty of clearing enemy details from a village. It was mainly due to his gallantry and admirable control that the operation was a complete success, the co-operation and systematic working of the parties detailed for different sectors being excellent. He himself was wounded, but remained in the fighting till the end. He set a fine example of courage and fine leadership, which were of the utmost value in the operation.

Capt. George Frederick Lowther, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When responsible for the forming up of attacking troops a shell burst near him, severely wounding him. He would not allow his casualty to be reported, although much shaken and in great pain, but carried on at a very critical period. He remained at his post over five hours after being wounded, only withdrawing when ordered to do so.

Lieut. Arthur Arundel Mackenzie, I.C.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty whilst in command of a post during a hostile attack. Under cover of a very heavy barrage, the enemy, in strength, approached to within bombing distance of the post. Owing to casualties there were only twenty men at his disposal, but by a vigorous and determined resistance he succeeded in driving the enemy back.

Lieut. Norman John Madden, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack this officer, who was in charge of a fighting patrol, attacked single-handed a machine-gun that was checking our advance, and put the gun out of action, capturing the whole of the detachment. He then advanced with another man on a second gun, successfully bombing it and killing two of the enemy. Our advance was then resumed. In this encounter he was wounded, but remained at his duty until the position was consolidated and he was ordered to leave. He set a fine example of courage and resolution to the men of his platoon.

Lieut. Neil Scott Maddox, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion in

attack, when he led a party of three men in broad daylight against a hostile post consisting of about fifteen of the enemy, and succeeded in partly surrounding them. When within twenty yards of the post he rushed it, and his party succeeded in killing seven of the garrison, the remainder of whom made their escape. Later his party was counter-attacked by about thirty of the enemy, but he successfully withdrew, and reached his trench with only one man a casualty. His courage and resource have at all times been most marked.

Capt. David Stacey Amherst Martin, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in command of a machine-gun company. This officer carried out a careful reconnaissance under fire, getting his guns well placed to meet the enemy attack, the result being that the fire of his guns was most effective, and achieved with very small casualties to his own men.

Lt. Maxwell Barton Tweedie McDowall, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon through to the objective with great skill. Finding both flanks in the air, and that the rest of the company had not come up, he made a personal reconnaissance and cleaned up a machine-gun position. During the counter-attack he gradually withdrew, causing the enemy severe loss with his Lewis guns. He showed a fine example of coolness under intense fire and against heavy odds.

Capt. Robert Alexander McKillop, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When our troops were being subjected to sniping, he pushed his company forward, brushing aside all opposition, and established a line well ahead. He also commanded a successful night raid, capturing ten prisoners and inflicting many casualties.

Lieut. Hector Reginald McLeod, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After heavy enemy bombardment had cut his lines in thirty-eight places he succeeded in keeping up communication between battalion headquarters and an advanced report centre, and when signallers at the latter had been wounded, he worked the lines himself. He showed great courage and determination, and sent back most useful information.

Lieut. Frederick James Stanley Mead, D.C.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in operations when he was responsible for the moving of bombs to a captured objective. His skilful handling of the carrying parties and his courage and untiring energy in leading them forward through the hostile artillery and machine-gun fire enabled new dumps to be established, and thus greatly helped with

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

the consolidation of the new position. Throughout the operations his coolness and splendid example enabled the supply of material to the troops in the forward positions to be kept up.

Lieut. William Alfred Money, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Throughout four days' operations this officer showed coolness and initiative. The first night, under a very heavy enemy bombardment, he kept his men well together. In the morning he assisted in the selection of a line under machine-gun fire and sniping. Later, when touch with the left was lost, he went out and regained communication. On the same morning he and three men captured one officer and fifty men outside a village.

Lieut. Vivian Mulroney, Aust. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion in charge of his section in action. A premature explosion occurred, and two men working at the gun were seriously wounded and fire was set to a dump of ammunition, which was in danger of being blown up at any moment. He immediately rushed forward to the gun position, over ground in full view of the enemy and continually swept by machine-gun fire, and with the assistance of a N.C.O., attended to the wounded men, and carried them back to a point whence they could be removed to a dressing station. He then returned and succeeded in saving a dump of ammunition from destruction. He showed fine courage and contempt for danger throughout.

Lieut. Arthur John Chilbers Muriel, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went with a party under cover of darkness to take possession of a farm, held by enemy, when a fire broke out and lit up the surroundings, and the party came under heavy machine-gun fire. He then went forward alone, located a machine-gun and brought back information, which was the means of saving valuable lives.

2nd Lieut. Dalton Thomas Walker Neville, D.C.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While in charge of a patrol, reconnoitring the enemy's side of No-man's Land, this officer located two enemy posts. Attacking with dash and skill—the enemy being taken quite unawares—two being killed and three brought over for identification. The withdrawal was made under machine-gun fire, and in face of a counter-attack, but he piloted his men back without casualties.

Capt. Stanley James Nichol, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an advance this officer was in charge of a portion of the front line. His duties were performed with judgment and intelligence, and the information which he sent back was of great value. The follow-

ing night he personally reconnoitred, and allotted objectives to commanders of front line companies. The whole operation was under his direct control, and, although wounded, he carried on until the front line had been consolidated. On his return to battalion headquarters he gave clear information as to the dispositions.

Lieut. Thomas Brown Norman, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He held his platoon successfully to his objective with great dash and courage, and when the enemy later gained a footing in the trench, he drove them out and re-established the position. He set a fine example to his men.

Lieut. Percy Edward Nuttall, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer led his platoon in a night attack on a nest of machine-guns in the edge of a wood, five being captured. When the objective was reached he was the only officer left with the company. He took charge and reorganised it; his example, under heavy fire, cheering and inspiring the men. The next day he discovered a party of the enemy, with a machine-gun, forming up in some low ground. Getting a Lewis gun, he fired it himself, causing 30 casualties, and scattering them. Later, he inflicted a further 15 casualties on the same party crossing a ridge. He was eventually wounded himself. He did splendid service.

Lieut. George Victor O'Connor, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as liaison officer, when he was most helpful along the line, in spite of very heavy enemy fire. He was then severely wounded and crawled out to a neighbouring telephone and gave full particulars of the situation to battalion headquarters, refusing to be evacuated until he had dictated a report and made a sketch map, which proved of great value.

Lieut. Ernest Ellerman Paterson, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his company commander was wounded early in the attack this officer took command, and under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire re-organised the company and advanced on the objective. He was suddenly confronted with a hostile machine-gun detachment, who were bringing their guns into action. He immediately attacked and captured the gun, making prisoners of the men. His company suffered heavy losses both in officers and men, but he maintained their spirit and endurance by his cool handling of the situation and his courage and composure under heavy fire.

Lieut. Joseph Pearce, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in

digging trenches under heavy shell fire, keeping the men at work by his example. He remained on duty forty-eight hours, digging in the trenches, dressing the wounded, and re-organising the posts which were knocked out.

Lieut. Charles Eliel Pizzey, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer rendered valuable service throughout three days' operations. The information furnished by his reconnaissance was invaluable, and helped greatly to the success of two advances. He showed marked ability in adapting captured machine-guns for use against the enemy, instructing the gunners and helping them in every way. He led a storming party and cleared out a trench, and his energy and coolness throughout was a great asset to the morale of the men.

Capt. Victor Bernard Portman, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company with great success and took his objective. Though wounded he then changed his position for a less exposed one, which he dug in. All his officers were wounded. He showed fine courage and good leadership.

Lieut. Clarence Gordon Prescott, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a heavy attack on his position the enemy gained a footing in a farm on high ground and were causing casualties by enfilade fire. He at once rallied his platoon and led a brilliant charge on the house, driving the enemy out and killing forty. He showed fine courage and by his prompt action he saved a very critical situation.

Lieut. James Adam Purcell, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He showed fine courage and leadership in leading his platoon against an enemy strong point, gaining his objective and capturing thirty-five prisoners, two light trench mortars and a machine-gun.

Lieut. John McIntyre Rae, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. As battalion intelligence officer his work with a party of scouts was of the greatest service, both in attack and defence, his information being both accurate and comprehensive.

Lieut. Thomas Ridley, D.C.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer was in charge of a platoon of the support company during an attack by the enemy. He led his platoon against a strong party, capturing forty-five prisoners and two machine-guns. He then retook the part of our trenches which the enemy had penetrated. These two successful counter-attacks were the outcome of his initiative and determination.

Roll of Honour—continued.

637, S.; Prowse, 2035, J. W.; Richardson, 478, W.; Rodwell, 123, G. H.; Rosentreter, 2464, E. R.; Schaper, 3923, L. N.; Shoblom, 2427, J. G.; Shoo, 4341a, J.; Simmons, 2085, A. W.; Starrs, 813, F. L.; Strang, 4110, D.; Thompson, 4539, J.; Thompson, 772, J. A.; Vinall, 357, C. R.; Ward, 144, L. L.; Wood, 4334, W. R.; Wooley, 4637, H. E.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Basedow, 2730, H. O.; Larsen, 14251, W. H.; Wall, 11425, C. J.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Brown, 8398, H. J.; Burgess, 12254, H. J.; Carey, 1557, A. W.; Cathro, 4715, H.; Challenor, 331, S. F.; Cody, 12261, W. G.; Douglas, 4721, H. N.; Martin, 4396, W. D.; Rodgers, 6167, E.; Stuart, 3537, H. C.; Wilson, 18238, C. C.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

INFANTRY.—Clancy, 5930, E. F.

LIST 288, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1918.

Officer—Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Martin, C. H., Lieut.

OFFICERS—DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Snape, H. J., 2nd Lieut.
INFANTRY.—Hall, E. A., Lieut.; Smedley, F. J., Lieut.; Stockham, S. C., Lieut.; Weir, M., Lieut.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Wallace, T. A., 2nd Lieut.; Wood, J. R., Lieut.

OFFICER—ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Grove, R. H., 2nd Lieut.

OFFICER—ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Grove, R. H., 2nd Lieut.

OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Howard, S., 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.—Clark, L. J., Lieut.; Ferguson, L. D., Capt.; Kenealy, F. J., Lieut.; Williams, A. M., 2nd Lieut.

OFFICER—MISSING.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—McCleery, E. P. E., Lieut.

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

INFANTRY.—Morrison, H. C., Lieut.

CORRECTION.

Officer—Killed.

INFANTRY.—Piercy (M.C.), J. E., Lieut., should read:

Officer—Wounded.

INFANTRY.—Piercy (M.C.), J. E., Lieut.

KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Bates, 34692, R.; Bottom, 1344, J. C.; Dixon, 20934, N.; Eden-Little, 30295, H.; Foss, 30756, V. E.; Harrington, 2396, T. E.; Mills, 29552, J. A.; Moore, 1896, W. J.; Murray, 34782, J. P.; Phillips, 10082, R. I.; Poke, 1552a, F. J.; Prime, 3227, P. H.; Ramsay, 2057a, J. E.; Ritchie, 1814, J.

ENGINEERS.—O'Donnell, 16674, T. A.; Tester, 2595, O. R.

INFANTRY.—Allen, 2103, A. F.; Anderson, 7438, D. R.; Arthur, 4745, H. R.; Aspery, 2271, M. W. H.; Aundrick (M.M.), 797, W. H.; Bailey, 6722, R. P.; Baldwin, 1869, C. D.; Barrett, 6769, G. E.; Barrow, 6716, J.; Bauer, 3020, W. A.; Beadle, 440, H.; Bearham, 1887, S.; Beatham, 2742, R. M.; Beaver, 5653, T. S. B.; Bevis, 6652, T. F.; Bickersteth, 3349, R.; Birch (M.M.), 369, T. I.; Bird, 4151, E. J.; Blayney, 1791, W.; Branley, 824, A. A.; Brewer, 315, A.; Brice, 1638, E. C.; Brooks, 5147, G. W.; Brown, 3014, A. C.; Brown, 2275, H.; Borwick, 208, J. W.; Buck, 3761, N.; Buttall (M.M.), 2198, C. M. R.; Campbell, 5828, G. A.; Carroll, 159a, L. V.; Carter, 7041, E. H.; Carter, 6472a, E. V.; Chandler, 2040, E. J.; Chapman, 3618, B.; Chapman, 6858, R.; Charles, 3015, W.; Christiansen, 2638, H.; Christie, 7464, S. R.; Clark, 3266, A.; Clarke, 5672, J. J.; Cleland, 249b, W.; Clery, 3056, W.; Clotz, 7464, F. W.; Collings, 5058a, M. W. G.; Cook, 7007, J. D.; Cook, 6981, R.; Cook, 3618, S.; Cooper, 1055, W. H.; Corrigan, 2040, W. H.;

Coulon, 6404, A. J.; Croft (M.M.), 7210, E. W. T.; Crouch, 2631, W. J.; Cunningham, 2501, J. W.; Curley, 2140, E. G.; Curnow, 3135, T.; Daley, 2020, M. J.; Daniel (M.M.), 5760, H.; Daniel, 6786a, J. L.; Davis, 309, H.; Dixon, 4705, D. W.; Donald, 6952, T. A.; Dowd, 3319, T.; Doyle, 5366, C.; Dredge, 7618, J. J.; Drew, 4395, G.; Dryden, 1756, H. T.; Duggan, 2073, P. M.; Dures, 4788, T. A.; Dyson, 96, R. P.; Eishold, 7475, O.; Edwards, 3506, P. A.; Emsley, 6812, H.; English, 7079, W. A.; Farrands, 2407, A. V.; Fisher, 2168a, A. R.; Fitzpatrick, 2164a, P. J.; Floate, 5088, J. H.; Ford, 2068, W.; Fraser, 3636, J.; French, 6047, E. G.; Fyfe, 43, W. B.; Gardner, 5091, A. M.; Gardner, 6817, W. A.; Gault, 6989, H. A.; Gibson, 3306, G. F.; Gibson, 2669a, W.; Gluth, 7500, L. L.; Gosling, 4119, F.; Gow, 2325, N. R.; Gray, 6016, V. R.; Green, 3309, O. J.; Hagar (M.M.), 6840, R.; Halcroft, 2904b, J. A. S.; Hall, 1731a, J. A.; Hampson, 6202, N. S. K.; Hanley, 2137a, A.; Hanson, 6820, H.; Harkness, 3426, R. E.; Harrigan, 3006b, H. E.; Haslem, 2585, R.; Hayes, 2865, H.; Hennessy, 7505, E. T.; Herman, 4370, M. P.; Herricks, 6038, P.; Hewett, 6537, W. S.; Hill, 6398, F.; Hodge, 190, J.; Horgan, 152, J. W. G.; Horton, 3165, A.; Hughes, 131, E. M.; Hyland, R. 1764, G.; Jacobsen, 1256, L. N.; Jennings, 5123, J. E.; Johncock (M.M.), 4327, G. E.; Jones, 7526, E. R.; Jones, 7029, O.; Jones, 905, W.; Joyce, 7077, A. J.; Kenihan, 1216, J. C.; Kentish, 2189, R. S.; King, 3411, A. E.; Kinnane, 2103, J.; Kinnon, 5699a, R. R.; Klaus, 7130, J. H.; Knight, 7528, W.; Laurie, 599, G.; Lawless, 737, R. K.; Lazer, 7531, L.; Leverett, 6555, G. E.; Lewis, 2357, R. N.; Lightbody, 6371, B. R.; Lincoln (M.M.), 716, H. C.; Lodge, 7081, T. S.; Lord, 5011, J. D.; Lucas, 7508, R. C.; Lundie, 1613, A. P.; McAfee, 5421, G. F.; McCague, 7624, J. T.; McCallum, 156, C. W.; McCarrow, 4197a, W. J.; McCormick, 7809a, D.; McCoy, 2449, A. E.; McCulloch, 6374, C.; McIntosh, 900, D. S.; McKenzie, 7347, C. C.; McLean, 4869, T. A.; McManus, 7578, J.; McPaul, 383, H. D. B.; McPhee, 3741, S. C.; Mackins, 690a, F.; Martin, 2429b, T.; Mason, 4169, C. W.; Maybury, 2936, S. G.; Maynard, 1242, L.; Merchant, 3530, J.; Millar, 854, E. A.; Miller,

6887, D. M.; Moloney, 3180, J.; Monaghan, 7039, J.; Morgan (M.M.), 1776, A.; Morland, 7547, T. C.; Morrison, 228, L. J.; Moseley, 8007, E. O.; Moulson, 7028, A.; Mullan, 2612, J. S.; Murray, 3192, J. B.; Naylor, 6573, R. J.; Newton, 4259, M.; Nicholas, 5435, F.; Nelson (D.C.M.), 6707, W. A.; Oberg, 641, E. E.; Olive, 5390, S. L.; Olver, 3362, A. T.; O'Neill, 2219, P.; Orr, 894, C. D.; Osboldstone, 97, J. R.; Ost, 3347, A. M. L.; Page, 7794, W. F.; Park, 4873, J. J.; Parker, 8014, J.; Parsissons, 97, J. S. J.; Pattison, 901, A.; Pellas, 6065, I. O. T.; Pepper, 2744b, H. H.; Pomroy, 6823, E.; Prater, 1888, W.; Pryse, 753, D.; Quinn, 7058, E. J.; Rae, 4765, W. L.; Ralls, 673, W. J.; Ralph, 7577, R. A.; Redding, 7636, J.; Reed, 2472, A. A.; Risk, 3233, J. T.; Rickard, 3247, J.; Riseley, 3594, E. W.; Roach, 238a, J. S.; Roberts (M.M.), 1265, D.; Robertson, 6165, P. J. C.; Robinson (M.M.), 6085, J.; Roeszler, 2827, A. W.; Rumble, 7316, H.; Sadler, 2256, C. F.; Sales, 3890, W. H.; Salter, 2795, J. E.; Saunderson, 6909, A. R.; Scott, 3468, T. G.; Seeley 412, A. H.; Shaw, 2655, A. M.; Shearer, 4348, G. F.; Sheather, 1899, A. H.; Sheppard, 598, W. H.; Shields, 7105, A. H.; Sims, 998, R. E.; Singleton, 1172, J.; Skelton, 3286a, H. G.; Smith, 3886, A. J.; Smith, 4531, W. E.; Soawyer, 5208, R. J.; Spiller, 5886, F.; Staff, 404, V. N.; Stafford, 679b, G. S.; Steel, 2783, A. L.; Steele, 6867, A. J.; Stewart, 232, A. E.; Stewart, 3718, D. J.; Stuchbery, 2214, A. T.; Styles, 262, L.; Sutton, 1559, W. H.; Swain (M.M.), 3470, A. V.; Sykes, 7142, F. S.; Sykes, 6641a, R. L.; Sykes, 5452, R. R.; Tang (M.M.), 2153, E. O.; Taylor, 6589, A. E.; Teague, 1856, J. W.; Thomas, 4916, C.; Thompson, 3512, L. C.; Thomson, 4864, J.; Thresher, 7786a, W. C.; Tidmarsh, 2254, C. E.; Tisdell, 4617, L. S.; Toohey, 7331a, C.; Toole, 3948, A. C.; Turner, 7550, A.; Turner, 5471, C. F.; Tynan, 596, A. E.; Uglow, 2918, A. H.; Ward, 4399, J. H.; Ward, 6842, W. F.; White, 7611, T. B.; Wickens, 1624, A.; Wiles, 5903, E. D.; Williams, 7089, A. R.; Willis, 6161, S. D.; Willis, 7099, J. M. J.; Wood, 7063, A. G.; Woodbridge, 7585, C. W.; Wooley, 4322, S. C.; Woolf, 3964, V. L. N.; Wyeth, 2844, W. G.; Young, 4364, A. G.; Young, 6918, E.

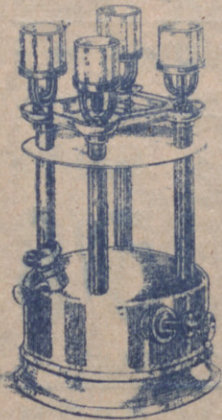


Where Australian heroes sleep. The graves of men who fell on the Somme early in August, 1918.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3659.)

GAMAGES "SERVICE" STORES.

GENUINE SWEDISH WICKLESS OIL STOVES.



No. 2. Fitted with Four Burners.

Capacity of Tank, about 2½ pints.

Price, £5 5 0

No. 3. Fitted with Six Burners.

Capacity of Tank, about 5½ pints.

Price, £6 17 6

No. 4. Fitted with Eight Burners.

Capacity of Tank, about 5½ pints.

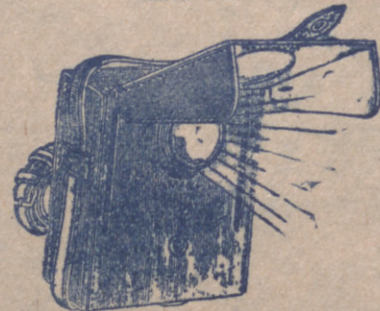
Price, £7 7 0

Indispensable for Field Hospitals, Camps &c.
Burns Paraffin with a blue flame.
More Powerful than Gas.
Will Burn in a Gale.

"NULITE" MILITARY LAMP (Regd. No. 694766).

VERY compact and light. Fitted with screen to enable officers to read maps, etc., without any rays being visible to the enemy. This lamp will be found excellent for Night Marching, as the rays can be directed on the ground without being visible from a distance.

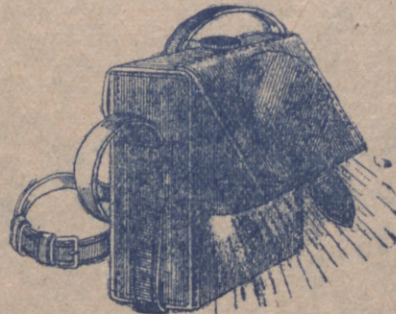
As ordinary lamp, casting the rays direct ahead.



For Trench Walking it is also very applicable. Leather case with British made battery. Will give nine hours' light. Weight 22 oz. Size 4½ x 4½ x 1½ in. With sling for shoulder and loop to fit on Sam Browne Belt.

Price, 21/- extra.

Military List post free.



As ordinary lamp, with screen throwing rays downwards.

HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.1.

FOR THE TRENCHES.

'KAMPITE'

(Patent applied for)

SAFETY TRENCH COOKER



NO SPIRIT NO LIQUID

CHEAP, CLEAN AND RELIABLE

9D

Complete with Collapsible stand and Six Fuel Blocks.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Three boxes sent direct to the Trenches for 3/3 post paid.

BRYANT & MAY, Ltd. (Dept. K18), BOW, LONDON, E.



Australian and New Zealand Hats, good quality, 10/6 each, with Puggaree.

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

SPECIAL.

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

Boots, tan calf, highest grade 35/-

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

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

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

TERMS CASH.

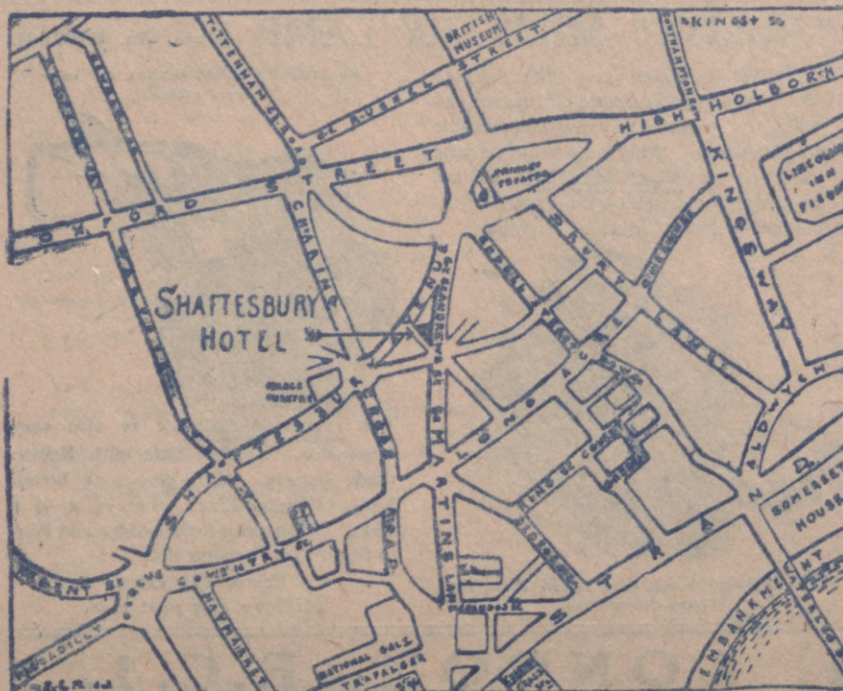
SIMPSON & EDWARDS, 98 Southampton Row, LONDON, W.C.1.

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

Business—8.15 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 8.15 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL

(TOP OF ST. MARTIN'S LANE)



**IN THE CENTRE
OF 50 THEATRES**

300 BEDROOMS
with H. and C. Water in each.

ONE PRICE ONLY:
BEDROOM
BREAKFAST } **5/6**
BATH, Etc.

NO TIPS OR EXTRAS.

BILLIARD ROOM
:: NINE TABLES ::

Telephone : 2831 Regent. Telegrams : "Unafraid, London."

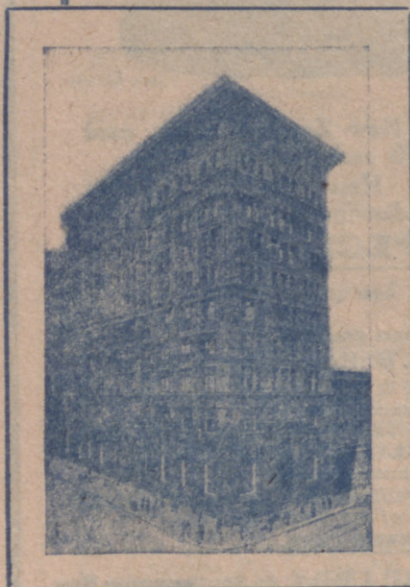
T. Gordon (London), Ltd., Proprietors.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

JAMES KELL,
Deputy Governor.

Guaranteed by
Australian Commonwealth Government.

DENISON MILLER,
Governor.



BRANCHES

IN

The Principal Cities and Towns of Australia.

AND AT

36-41 New Broad Street, E.C. } **LONDON.**
Australia House, Strand, W.C.
Warminster, Wilts, Hurdcott, Wilts, with an Agency at Fovant ;
Weymouth, Dorset, and Tidworth Barracks, Hants.

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

BANKERS TO

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

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Branches in the Chief Centres and
2,758 Agencies at Post Offices throughout Australia.

On 30th June, 1918.

419,720 Savings Bank depositors had balances	...	...	...	£15,227,534
General Bank Balances	...	...	...	51,939,581
Other Items	...	...	...	2,995,405
				<u>£70,162,520</u>

Head Office:
Sydney, New South Wales.

LONDON BRANCH: 36-41 NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

C. A. B. CAMPION, London Manager.