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DON, FEBRUARY 7, 1919.

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



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# THE ANZAC BULLETIN

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# 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. 109 (New Issue).

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7, 1919.

Price 4d.



Australian Artillery with their guns and limbers camouflaged with foliage.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3049.)

## CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

### Australian I.W.W. Denounced by Acting Premier.

Brisbane, 13th January (delayed).

The Hon. E. G. Theodore, the Acting Premier, to-day denounced the Independent Workers of the World as "foul-mouthed disturbers of the peace," and declared that Labour should "boot them out."—(Reuter.)

### New State Commandant of Victoria.

Melbourne, 14th January (delayed).

Brigadier-General Brand has been appointed State Commandant of Victoria.—(Reuter.)

### Trades Unions in Australia.

Melbourne (undated).

The Inter-State conference of trades union delegates has adopted the principle of one big union, which will be named the Industrial Workers' Union of Australia. The conference is working out details for submission to the unions.—(Reuter.)

### Australia and the Pacific Islands.

Melbourne (undated).

Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, has cabled to Mr. Hughes emphasising Australia's practically unanimous desire that the ex-German Pacific Islands should henceforth be controlled by Great Britain or Australia.—(Reuter.)

### The "Loongana" Dispute. Crew Provided by Seamen's Union.

Melbourne, 20th January (delayed).

The Federated Seamen's Union has now decided to provide a crew for the "Loongana."—(Reuter.)

[Note.—Early this month it was reported from Melbourne that the firemen of the twin-screw turbine steamer "Loongana," which carries the mails between Melbourne and Launceston (Tasmania) had refused to sign on without an increase in wages. Simultaneously the seamen, although their wages had only recently been increased as the result of an arbitration award, demanded a further increase, and the "Loongana" dispute was regarded as a test case. As a result the Federal Government applied to the Court for the de-registration of the Federated Seamen's Union, and a few days later Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, granted an order nisi asking the Union why it should not be de-registered.—Reuter.]

### Land Settlement Scheme. Australia and Returned Soldiers.

Sydney, 21st January.

Mr. Millen, Minister for Repatriation, is drawing up a scheme for demobilising soldiers in their home towns. Addressing repatriation committees, Mr. Ashford, Minister for Lands, said that New South Wales would assist the Federal Government

in settling soldiers on the land. If the men settled upon the irrigation areas of New South Wales, this State would easily fulfil its promise to settle 5,000 soldiers.—(Reuter.)

### Official Labour against I.W.W. Ballot Box before Bullets.

Melbourne, 25th January.

Mr. Higgs, Deputy Leader of the Official Federal Labour Party, denounced the methods of the I.W.W. He said that the majority of working-class people wanted to live decent lives, but a few cunning extremists, who lacked responsibility, thought to bring about the millenium by force. Mr. Higgs warned them that if they could not get reforms by the ballot-box, they could not get them by bullets, or by the destruction of machinery.

### The Value of Agents-General.

29th January.

Mr. McPherson, Treasurer of Victoria, will, at his own expense, visit London in April to arrange the conversion of a £4,000,000 loan due in October, and to report whether the present system of Agents-General shall be continued.

Sir Peter McBride will be invited to extend his term by six months.—(Exchange Telegraph.)



A Camouflaged Dug-out lately occupied by Australians.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3889.)



The Archbishop's Porch at Ypres.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 2065.)

**Australia and the War Debt.**

Melbourne, 23rd January.

Speaking at the Premiers' Conference here, Mr. Watt, the acting Prime Minister, said that the Federal Government was submitting to the Imperial Government a scheme for the pooling of the war debt of the Empire, under which an Empire Debt Commission would take over all debts, each Government paying to the Commission a fixed annuity equal to the annual interest, expenses and a contribution towards redemption. He estimated that the Commission would pay off the debt in seventy-two years, and he proposed to ask the Federal Government, on the expiration of the present Act in 1920 to diminish per capita payments to the States by half-a-crown yearly until it was reduced to ten shillings per head. He also stated that the Federal Government proposed making a maternity bonus available only when it was financially required.

Melbourne, 25th January.

At the Federal and State Ministers' Conference, Mr. Watt announced that there was apparently no prospect of agreement on his

financial proposals, which include the amalgamation of the Federal and State Savings Banks.—(Reuter.)

**Settlement of Ex-Service Men in Australia.**

Melbourne, 24th January.

Mr. Watt says that the Federal Government has done its utmost to assist the States to secure British ex-service men as settlers.—(Reuter.)

**French Mission in Tasmania.**

Launceston, 24th January.

Representatives of the Government and the Municipality to-day warmly welcomed the French Labour Mission.—(Reuter.)

**Another Gratuity for Australian Soldiers.**

Melbourne, 25th January.

Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, has announced that discharged soldiers will receive a war service leave gratuity. It is understood that a sum of £5,000,000 is involved.—(Reuter.)

**Australia and Irish Home Rule.**

Melbourne, 27th January.

Fifteen hundred Irish citizens attended a demonstration to-day at Mornington. Mr.

Tudor said he was sure that the Federal Parliament was still in favour of Home Rule. The meeting affirmed the sole right of the Irish to determine Ireland's form of Government.—(Reuter.)

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CONTRIBUTORS & CORRESPONDENTS**

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## Repatriation Notes.

### Principles and Policy.

The following information is supplementary to what has already appeared in the "Anzac Bulletin":—

#### Repatriation Precedence.

**ORDER OF REPATRIATION.**—Partly by circumstance of each man, partly by quotas from the Unit.

Every Unit Commander will decide order for every individual man according to fixed principles.

Soldiers required for such duty as Unit cadres or demobilisation, ordnance, embarkation, transport, etc., cannot be released. Men for such duty should be selected from those not entitled to early return.

Soldiers who desire to pursue educational or industrial employment, or for family or other good reasons, may, by consent, forfeit his right of priority.

Precedence is granted in the following order:—

- (a) Length of service in A.I.F.
- (b) Family responsibilities.
- (c) Prospects of immediate employment.

**EXAMPLE.**—Thus, of the 1914 men, the soldier with a wife and several children, and employment waiting for him, will be returned first; and the man with no dependants and no definite prospects of employment, last of that year.

All whose circumstances lie between these extremes are taken in a fair and equitable sequence.

1915 men will then be returned according to the same manner, and so on for 1916-17-18, finishing with the men most recently enlisted.

#### Non-Military Employment.

**KIND OF EMPLOYMENT SUGGESTED:—**

- (a) Experience and training as learner, apprentice or improver in all commerce or industries (including land).
- (b) Employment on full or partial salary or wages in commerce and industry (including land).
- (c) Studentship at schools, Universities, Technical and Agricultural Colleges, etc., in all courses.
- (d) Applicant may apply for two different kinds of employment in order of preference.
- (e) Applicant must be willing to forfeit priority of repatriation.

**FINANCIAL TERMS:—**

- (a) Every man retains earnings and also his military pay.
- (b) If earnings not sufficient, he will receive from pay and additional money sufficient for "minimum subsistence."

### What to Do.

It is to be clearly understood that any man so offending will become liable to:—

- (a) Penalty by C.O. or court-martial.
- (b) The forfeiture, in whole or part, of any or all of the privileges or payments prescribed, both before embarkation, during the voyage, and after disembarkation.
- (c) Lose his priority of return.

A cablegram will be sent to Australia reporting the offence and the name of the offender.

#### Pay, &c., During Return Journey.

Every soldier may draw 30 days' pay upon his Active Pay Account at net drawing rate after completion of 14 days' leave in England.

Prior to his 14 days' leave he may draw 84s., if his pay book shows no debit exceeding £10. He will forego the 30 days' pay unless the amount to his credit, after allowing for this 84s., is sufficient to cover such further payment. Thus the soldier who has insufficient in his pay book to cover both payments, may receive one or the other benefit, but he cannot receive both. Those who have sufficient credit may receive both.

During the voyage, if credit exists, the undermentioned amounts may be drawn:—

- (c) 6s. a day has been fixed for "minimum subsistence" for a private, but Director-General may increase this where he thinks justified.
- (d) Working clothes and necessary tools will be provided free of charge, but they must be returned.
- (e) Scholarships gained remain the property of the student.
- (f) Payment of College and University fees and premiums may be approved in suitable cases.

If men fall out of employment they will receive full subsistence for 14 days. If unable to secure fresh employment they will report to Depot Camp for quarters and rations to resume military training.

#### A.W.L. During Demobilisation.

Cases have occurred of men absenting themselves during the journey from France to England, and during the journey from Depots in United Kingdom to the ship's side, and of men overstaying leave and being therefore absent from embarkation.

Such practices not only very seriously dislocate embarkation procedure, but also involve that the men guilty thereof remain a charge upon the State for longer than necessary.



Bridging the Somme. Aussie Engineers at work.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3875.)

Officers and nurses ... ..	£10
Sergeants & higher ranks...	5
Other ranks ... ..	3

Prior to disembarkation following payments will be made:—

£10 to those who embarked prior to 1917, providing necessary credit exists.

£5 in all other cases, if credit or not.

**SUBSISTENCE IN AUSTRALIA.**—3s. per day for leave granted as above for all ranks with over one year's service, except those who have taken long service furlough abroad.

Field allowance for officers ceases on date of disembarkation.

**DISCHARGE IN AUSTRALIA.**—Soldiers will be discharged from A.I.F. on expiration of leave.

If a soldier enlists in one military district he may disembark and be discharged in another, if his home or relatives are there.

If a soldier's home is some distance from port of disembarkation he will receive free railway warrant to the nearest railway station.

**DEFERRED AND OTHER PAY.**—All pay and 75 per cent. of deferred pay and subsistence allowance is payable four days after disembarkation. Balance of deferred pay is available when pay book finalised.

All the above provisions apply to nurses.

#### **Scheme of Demobilisation.**

Demobilisation of men who enlisted in 1915 will continue as shipping becomes available. This will merge into general demobilisation.

Embarkation will take place from U.K.

If later on it should be decided to embark from Continental ports, the general principles of the scheme will be adhered to.

From time of leaving Unit in France until day of sailing will be about six weeks.

Troops for given transport will assemble twelve days prior to sailing for preparation of boat roll, etc.

Every effort will be made to arrange fourteen days' leave in the United Kingdom, but railway transport difficulties are considerable.

An "embarkation quota" normally comprises 1,000 men. Each Division will in rotation assemble and entrain such a quota. This process will be continued indefinitely.

When the scheme is in full working order one quota will leave France every two days, i.e., 500 per day.

#### **Soldier Students.**

##### **Bishop Long on Australian Field Classes.**

The Bishop of Bathurst, New South Wales, Director of Education, Australian Forces, read a paper at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, at the Central Hall, recently, on "The Australian Service Man as Citizen."

Describing the work of the Australian Imperial Force Education Service, the Bishop said that the men had shown astonishing eagerness to throw themselves



An Australian officer, twice wounded during the morning, brings in an officer prisoner.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3886.)

into all kinds of classes. Any day now in France there were 20,000 Australian soldiers putting in four to five, or more, hours a day at educational and civil training work of all sorts. There was a complete educational staff at work in every unit, and there were, in addition, brigade, divisional, and corps schools. The classes began at the stage termed "Elementary English" and were carried through to classes of University standing in the study of foreign languages, literature, history, economics, mathematics, accountancy, commercial law, and similar subjects. An infinite variety of trades and crafts were included in the curriculum in each division. At Jeumont, from the salvage of an immense mass of

abandoned German material, a big technical college with 2,000 students had been established. At Rue, under one of their University Professors, a lieutenant in the Forces, some 800 students were grouped for non-technical University work. On the lands pursuits side they had classes at work upon all matters dealing with the growth, care, and classing of wool, and they were now opening an agricultural training depot for 3,000 students. It had been found impossible to procure text-books suitable for the required instruction, so the Education Service had written its own text-books upon many subjects, all written by men serving in the A.I.F., with expert knowledge of their subjects.

## A Soldier's Christmas.

### Bulls-eye Essay of the 1st Division.

At the recent festive season an essay-writing competition was held in the 1st Australian Division. Herewith we publish the prize-winner, composed by two diggers in the 6th Battalion:—

#### How We Spent Christmas.

By "SPINIFEX."

If "to regret one's own experiences is to arrest one's own development," our development has not come to an ignoble end on account of regrets. Not being particularly religious or irreligious, the significance of Jesus Christ being born in Bethlehem some nineteen hundred odd years ago, does not carry the weight and significance that it should. But, to the digger, Christmas is Christmas, and has to be spent as best suits his temperament. If we were temperamentally religious and understood "the importance of being earnest," we would probably have spent it in prayer and meditation; but, being "diggers," we spent it true to the ethics of "diggerdom," in a style peculiarly our own.

We were standing outside the billet, holding up the wall, sucking pipes and blowing smoke rings, wondering if the Creator of man meant him to smoke, and, if so, why he didn't plant a smoke stack in his nut. The orderly sergeant blew along and said, "Stripped belts and bayonets at 09.30." "Pourquoi?" we asked. "Church parade," was the reply. We never turned a hair, but waited till he had gone. Dick looked at me—there's a lot in a look. I smiled.

In the days of the Big War, when in doubt of the enemy's intentions, we slipped into a shell-hole; the Big War has finished now, so we slipped into a "boozer" instead, and waited for the barrage to lift.

Cognac is not a bad drink—it hasn't got the kick of a Murrumbidgee cocktail, but if you can get enough of it, you will be able to float round and get a correct perspective; it takes getting, but once acquired is well worth the getting, for you see everything through the roseate spectacles of sublime optimism. The petty cares and worries of a life of strife fast fade away under its benign influence, and the whole effect is that of youth trying to outlive its youthfulness. Who could not but be happy under such conditions?

Glancing at my watch—a present from Fritz, by the way—the time is 12.30. How the hours have passed away! It is time for dinner. Our hearts gladden as we float round to the mess. That erstwhile dim and

dismal building looks an outpost of Paradise. The smells of roast meats and rum punches pervade the atmosphere, the one-time bare and grimy walls are decked with garlands of green, the tables are laid with a spread that would have tempted the giants of Fingal. Happy faces are to be seen everywhere.

All hands are called to the tables, eyes glisten, and the banquet commences. Huge roasts of meat, carrots, baked spuds, and other things I know not the name of, are heaped on the ends of the table. The carving begins. Bright faces and crisp jests, coupled with pure Australian, make proceedings lively.

A bunch of Staff caps looms on the horizon! It is the Brig. and his offiders. He asks, "Are you enjoying yourselves?" Are we what!—he couldn't well mistake it for a funeral.

We did justice to ourselves and to our cooks. Then the puddings arrived—they found us ready. With the short, sharp rushes that made our name in history, we attacked. It was a glorious go. We struggled manfully, never admitting defeat, till the cooks brought up reinforcements in the pudding line; for the first time we admitted defeat and accepted it gracefully. Then the toasts were drunk, and so our Christmas dinner ended, amid cheers for everything and everybody—a delightful contrast to the last Christmas spent in the line staggering the wily Hun.

#### Song.

Oh, someone plucked wattle high up on the hill,  
And blue sars'parilla by Moonjibah's knee,  
From lilting green uplands where brown thrushes trill,  
Someone brought wattle to me!

Someone brought wattle that sprang by the way,  
Like a mystical flame from a magical tree,  
From a temple of winds where the blown brackens sway,  
Someone brought wattle to me!

Ere Night her shy legions of dream had withdrawn,  
And moon-jewels trembled their soft gramarye,  
From peaks of the peris, all dappled with dawn,  
Someone brought wattle to me!

Oh, someone wove wattle with pink and white thorn,  
(Up, up from the heather a song floated free),  
From paths of the pixies all mantled with morn,  
Someone brought wattle to me!

MARIE E. J. PITT.

Victoria.

(From the "Sydney Bulletin.")

#### A Matter of Enjoyment.

An Anzac who landed in Melbourne last week, a hero with a single leg, was greeted by a cobbler, who cried: "What-o, Stalky, howja like it?" "To tell you the truth, Syd," replied the pessimist, "I didn't enjoy myself as well as I expected to."



The slough of the modern Battlefield.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 2079.)



**What to Do in Paris.****Great Chance for Men on Leave.**

The Overseas French Homes League has been affiliated with the Paris Headquarters of the Australian Y.M.C.A., and has a great backing among Parisians.

The President is a great French lady, and Joint Hon. Secretaries are Madame de Marquette and Mrs. Phillips Fox, widow of the late American artist.

A strong feature of the League's usefulness is the facilities and opportunities it provides, whereby those interested in any special industrial, technical, or commercial system or organisation can be shown over the desired concern and receive a full explanation of its intricacies.

With this end in view the Australian Y.M.C.A. has arranged, through the League that opportunities will be given to Australians on leave in the city for visits to places the men would themselves name.

**HOW IT IS DONE.**

Quite recently two Australians interested in motor production desired to be shown over the famous Bleriot Motor Works, and within half an hour after the request was received at the Hotel Windsor, a car from the works had arrived to convey them. Another man wished to learn something of the underground sanitary system of Paris, and this communication being forwarded on to Madame Marquette, a special official from the City Sanitary Department arrived the very next day and conducted the Australian soldier over the entire scheme, spending two days in the process. Paris is a wonderful city, and its industrial, professional, and art concerns have a foremost place in the world. The great Pasteur Institute and the big hospitals—these institutions are world-famous as places where the very finest demonstrations of bacteriological research and surgery are carried out. Students in either of these professions are gladly shown what there is to be seen. A knowledge of almost every trade or profession can be somewhat enlarged by the man who desires to extend his knowledge. No door is closed to the League, so valued is its connection and so great is its influence. This is a wonderful opportunity for Australians on leave in Paris. Choose the visit you would like to make when on your next leave, and convey your wish to Capt. Wright or Mr. Barwick at the Australian Y.M.C.A., Hotel Windsor, Paris—and, presto! the thing will be done.

**The Oldest Inhabitant.**

Mr. John Butler Wood, the oldest native-born white Australian and the oldest Freemason in Australia, has died at Bathurst. He fought blackfellows, was captured by bushrangers, and served in New South Wales under Governor Macquarie, 1809-1820.

**The Height of Pessimism.**

1st Digger: "Well! We'll soon be home in Aussie now."

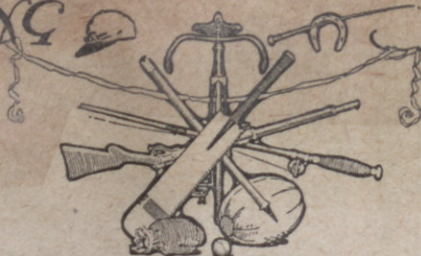
2nd Digger: "Yes, and I suppose a bloke will be sea-sick all the blanky way."

**Albert Hall Military Concert.****Massed Bands of the Guards to play.**

Arrangements have now been completed for the grand military concert to be held at the Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, February 15th, when Australian and other soldiers will be privileged to hear the five massed bands of the Guards in special numbers, with Carrie Tubb, England's leading soprano, and Ada Crossley, the world-famed Australian contralto, in vocal parts. The organisation of the concert has been undertaken by the Australian Y.M.C.A., assisted by Capt. H. C. Smart, of the Australian High Commissioner's Department, and Mr. J. C. Morrison, of Military Concerts Direction. The British, American and New Zealand Y.M.C.A.'s are affiliating with the Australian Association in defraying the cost of the entertainment, and free complimentary tickets will be issued to soldiers of these respective countries who are desirous of attending. On only one previous occasion has a concert similar to the one arranged for February 15th been given, and for that special concert Royalty bought tickets, and remained throughout the entire entertainment.

Among the numbers to be given on February 15th are the Hallelujah Chorus by the massed bands, with full organ accompaniment, and the famous Army Quadrilles. Miss Carrie Tubb will sing "I know that my Redeemer Liveth," and Madame Ada Crossley's first number will be "Land of Hope and Glory." These two vocalists will be heard in an unaccompanied duet, "Ye Banks and Braes." Writing of the previous concert, a prominent London paper says: "No greater enthusiasm among the audience could have been displayed. It was a magnificent programme and worth going a very long way to hear." The concert on February 15th will be the one special opportunity on which Australian soldiers will be able to hear the Massed Bands of the Guards and the two finest vocalists on the English platform. Free complimentary tickets of admission for Australian soldiers can be secured from the Australian Y.M.C.A. at the Aldwych Theatre, the Horseferry Road Canteen, or the High Commissioner's Department, Australia House, any day after February 6th.

# SPORTING NOTES.



## A.I.F. Sport.

The first step in the organisation of sport in the A.I.F. has been taken with the opening of a Sports Section, in charge of Major S. A. Middleton. The section will systematise, arrange and promote all branches of sport in the A.I.F. Opportunity will be given to the numerous athletes in the Forces of competing in various competitions, and contending for Inter-Allied honours. Athletes, organisers and club secretaries in Command Depots, Camps and Units should get in touch with Major S. A. Middleton, Room 19, 130 Horseferry Road.

The Australian Trench Rugby Team, which beat a representative French team in Paris this season, is coming over to train at Wendover for the Inter-Allied Competition, which will commence on March 1st. In this competition it is proposed to hold two matches a week. Teams from the British Army and Navy, Royal Air Force, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will compete.

## The Season's First Century.

Bob Barbour ('Varsity), who notched the first century (113) v. Goodna, in Brisbane cricket this season, belongs to a family well known in Australian athletics. A quarter-century ago, G. P. Barbour, now of Toowoomba Grammar staff, piled up big scores for 'Varsity and Burwood in Sydney premiership cricket, and represented the State in Union Rugby. Captain Eric Barbour (in France) was one of the finest of N.S. Wales batsmen; and Bob has a soundness in style which threatens to lift him into representative encounters. Both are high-class tennis players. A few months ago Bob tripped to Sydney and rushed off with the Singles Handicap at the N.S. Wales tournament.

## An Echo of Darcy.

There was a stirring-up of old events the other day in a Sydney Court, when a solicitor proceeded against the Darcy estate for recovery of fees amounting to £82 10s. He got judgment. It transpired that Les Darcy had consulted the solicitor about getting a passport for America; but the main point was that the boxer had insisted upon his willingness to return and enlist. "There is £6,000 staring me in the face over yonder. I can go and get it, come back and join the army. My people, who have always been poor, will then be provided for properly, and it is my duty to do this." There is this to be said, at any rate, that

Darcy was not the only man of his time who looked at the dollars first; and there were few who did it with the same good reason, and for whom more excuses could be made on that particular point. The real trouble with Darcy was that his head had been turned by stories of the wealth to be acquired in U.S., and he became susceptible to influences of the wrong sort. Had he waited and relied on counsel from wiser sources than those which prevailed at the end, the probabilities are that a conditional passport would have been forthcoming, as in the case of other people, and the "get away" would never have been chronicled.

## Some Tall Shooting.

At Sydney, two brothers—C. G. and J. H. S. Barnes, of Queensland—settled a difference of opinion by each attempting to slaughter the greatest number out of 200 pigeons for a stake of £250 a side. Fifty birds escaped the barrage. C. G. headed the massacre (78 to 72), and then heroically handed the stake to the Red Cross. On the same day 29 shooters had a "ten-bird sweep," and 232 head of poultry were killed out of 290 which left the traps. Altogether 382 pigeons fell that day to the guns of those who thirsted for easy gore. Meanwhile—but never mind.

## Camels A'going.

Herewith an entry for the long-distance gallop. A saddle and bridle camel chased the horizon from Bourke to Wanaaring, on the Paroo, for 118 miles. Though he didn't catch the skyline he got over the road in ten hours. The rider was not looking for ointment either.

## Swimming.

### State Championships.

The Victorian Amateur Swimming Association, now that the war has ended, will give consideration at its council meeting, at the Amateur Sports Club, as to the advisability of reviving the State championships, which were abandoned on the outbreak of war. Other matters relating to the policy to be pursued by the association regarding open inter-club competitions, will also be discussed.

## Invitation to Barry.

Leading sporting men in Australia propose to invite Barry to scull against Paddon, of Yarra, Arnst, of Brisbane, and Fulton, for the championship.

## Army Rugby.

At the general meeting of the Army Rugby Union it was decided to play a series of matches between the Mother Country Army team and teams representing each of the Dominion Forces from Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa.

This competition will be played on the League system, and the intention is that the matches should be distributed over the United Kingdom. A sub-committee on which the Dominions are represented was nominated to arrange details.

At the conclusion of the tournament the French Army will be asked to send a team to England to play the winners of the tournament.

## The Probable A.I.F. Eleven.

It is expected that the cricket tour of the Australian team representing the Commonwealth Military Forces will be arranged in detail, and the eleven will probably include some of the following:—

Major G. Campbell, Major R. J. A. Massie, Dr. E. P. Barbour, Lieutenant C. D. Docker, Lieutenant C. Kelloway, Lieutenant E. J. Long, Lieutenant H. H. Massie, Lieutenant R. L. Park, Warrant Officer C. G. Macartney, Sergeant Stirling, Staff-Sergeant Inkster, Corporal Dean, and Private Mathews.

The Australian side are likely to be very strong in batting, and if Major Massie makes a complete recovery from his wounds the bowling will be first class, as he is likely to prove one of the best bowlers Australia has produced.

## SPORTING CABLE.

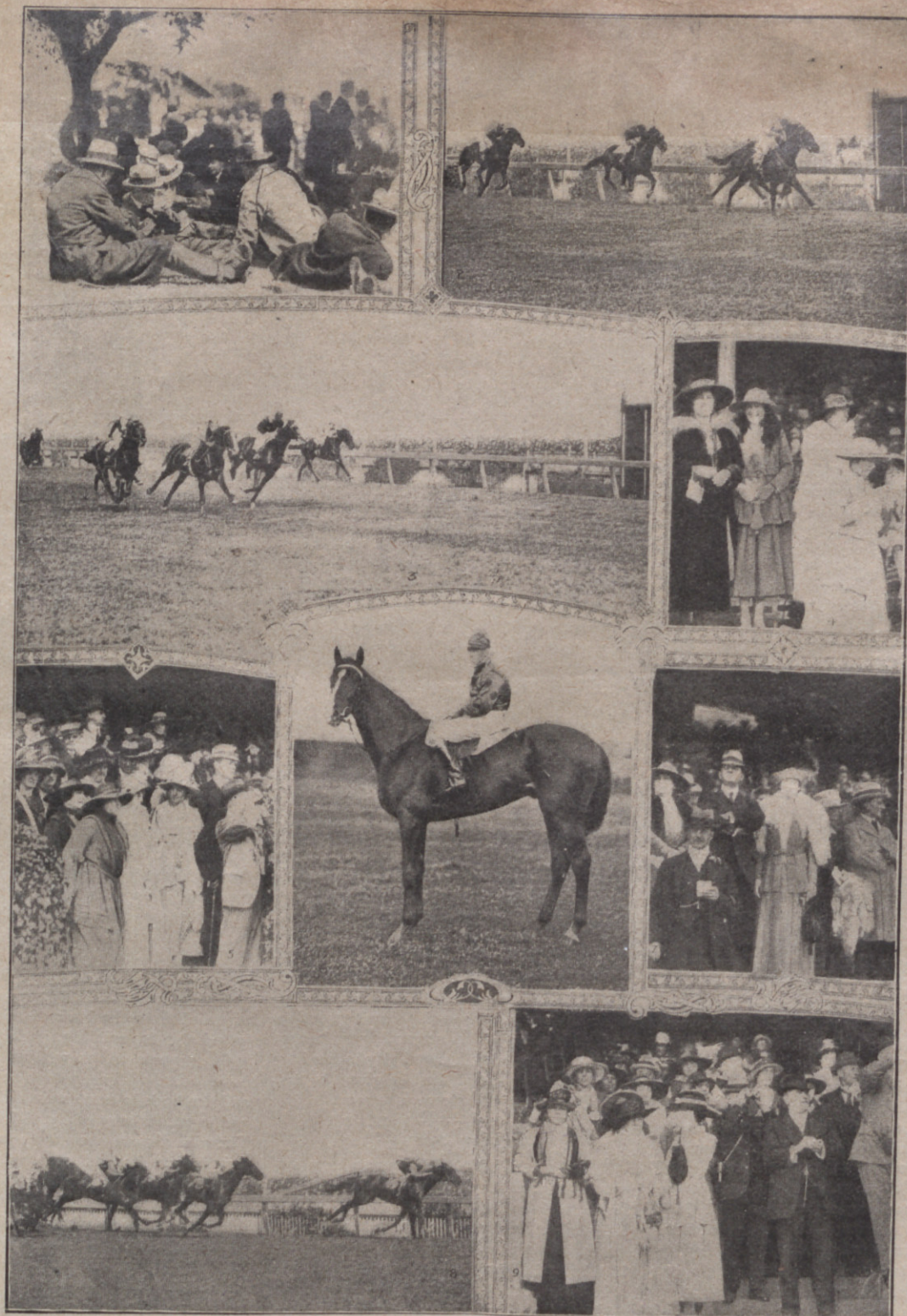
### Cricket in Australia.

Sydney, 29th January.

Some splendid cricket was witnessed in the inter-State match between New South Wales and Victoria. Batting first, Victoria made 125, Ransford being top scorer with 53.

New South Wales replied with 86, MacDonald taking eight wickets for 42 runs. In their second innings Victoria scored 346, Keating making 154 and Ransford 60.

Scoring 387 for four wickets at their second attempt, New South Wales won by six wickets. Bogle made 145 and Andrews 112 not out.—(Reuter.)



Scenes at V.R.C. on Derby Day.

1. An al fresco lunch.
2. Finish of Melbourne Stakes: Magpie defeats Desert Gold, with Woloroi third.
3. The finish of the Derby.
- 4, 5, 7 and 9. Watching the races from the Grand Stand.
6. Eusebius, the Derby winner.
8. Court Jester winning the Hotham Handicap.

# GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

## Australian Repatriation Praised.

The New York "Times," in commending to the belligerent nations the care of their returned veterans after the war, says: "All nations opposing Germany will eventually provide for the welfare of their soldiers after the war, despite the delay in making definite plans. Australia's notable preparations for the care of her veterans are especially interesting to the Americans, because our soldiers and those of the island continent have been like brothers on the battlefields of France." The paper describes the Australian repatriation plans, praises in the highest terms Australian foresight, and points out that other nations should follow her example. The paper also commends the care which the Australian Government has taken of her soldiers in London and elsewhere.

## Officers' Club in Sydney.

The Imperial Officers' Club in Sydney is composed of officers of the Great War. It intends to build a club building next to 10 Castlereagh Street, and as the A.I.F. officers have been noted for being up-to-date, they will, without hesitation, accept this suggestion: that instead of giving the design of the structure to any particular architect, they should give every returned architect officer an opportunity of competing for the design; the carrying out of the work to be given to the successful one.

In this way no jealousy will be caused, the best design will be got without any extra expense and every returned architect officer will get a fair opportunity.

## A Domestic Tangle.

A well-known Melbourne South suburban family gave an evening to celebrate the return of the major portion of their son and heir a few days back. There was dancing, likewise eating, and other popular pastimes. The front gardens were gorgeously illuminated, and ice-cream and congenial refreshments were spattered about the arcadian outfittings for the convenience of guests. A brace of the latter, exhausted by a protracted two-step, wandered out of bounds, and discovering at the rear of the premises a seeming settee in a cool, dark nook of the all-round-the-house verandah, plumped down simultaneously, with a gusty sigh of gratitude to Providence. The moan of a distracted fellow creature in its agony brought them to their feet again with one shrill scream and one unpremeditated word. The fact is that the settee was not a settee. The pair had drifted into the out-door dormitory of the host's feeble grandmother, and the host's feeble grandmother was

asleep. The condition of the host's old grandmother is a proof that at no time of life can one rely upon being safe in one's bed in these large cities. But the chief trouble arises from the fact that the young married man who sat on somebody's grandmother did so in company and co-operation with the wrong wife. Things haven't straightened out yet.

## Acquittal of Manslaughter.

A verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury in the Melbourne Court of General Sessions in the case in which a young man named Herbert A. Wallis was charged before Judge Woinarski with the manslaughter of Charles Skinner, at Burwood Road, Glenferrie, on August 24th. The Crown case was that accused struck Skinner a wanton blow, which felled him. Skinner died several days afterwards, from concussion of the brain, the result of the fall. The defence was that Skinner came at accused in a fighting mood, and that accused acted in self-defence.

## Pretty Bird.

One of the beauties of the salt-bush country in northern S.A. is the company flights of that lovely, rose-breasted cockatoo, the galah. They evidently do not share that inherent fear of man which is characteristic of most fliers, and it is no uncommon thing for a bushman to ride in amongst a settled flock without scaring them into flight. At sundown they come in hundreds, sometimes thousands, to the waterholes for a drink. When all have had their fill they appear to rise simultaneously, and with unmelodious screeching make for home. There is such unanimity in leaving that a starting signal must be given, but as far as I know it's unknown to man.

## A Tale from Tassy.

A Hobart business man was so busy the other day that he remained in the city for lunch, and patronised a restaurant where the staff of waiters was somewhat inadequate. As often happens, the man who was in a hurry is kept waiting longest, and this was the experience of the business man. Seeing a bell in the room he seized it, and rang it with vigour. Suddenly a sleepy-eyed waiter appeared and asked if the man had rung the bell. "No," was the response, "I tolled it, as I thought you were all dead."

## A Wise Cat.

The wisest cat I ever met was the mother of five who shared our billet in a badly-battered French village. Every morning puss would come and sit at the door. After a few moments' deep study she would go in and bring her family out into the yard for a little airing. Fritz was in the habit of dropping a salvo or two during the day, and on the first sound of a shell coming our way puss would grab No. 1 kitten and streak for cover. She lost no time doing the five trips. We came to the conclusion that when she was sitting at the door she was taking mental notes of enemy artillery fire, and her judgment wasn't bad. There were no casualties to report up to the time of our marching out.

## Use for Tanks.

I've been reading an article on the heavy-weight British tanks and their earth-levelling, barb-wire and concrete-smashing powers, and I wondered what was going to be done with all the ironmongery after the war. I would like to make a bid for some of those tanks, if they are for sale, and get busy on the prickly-pear with them. As pear-and scrub-land reclaimers they should be absolutely it. A couple of heavies as squadron-leaders of a fleet of whippets with rake attachments on their tails going through some of the pear lands out west and up north would be a cheering sight.

## Indigenous Fibrous Plants of Victoria.

There are many plants in the Victorian flora admirably adapted for the manufacture of fibres. Experiments carried out show the economic uses to which some of our plants could be put. The best fibre-yielding barks are those of the eucalypts, the most important of which is *Eucalyptus obliqua* (messmate stringybark). Paper prepared from the bark of this tree would be suitable for printing, packing, and even writing purposes, as well as for mill and paste boards. The pulp bleaches readily, and the bark is extremely thick and bulky, and separates very easily. The area within Victoria almost exclusively wooded with stringybark forests extends over many thousands of square miles. The bark of other eucalypts may likewise be converted into paper. The whole of the thick stratum of the bark can be used, which, owing to its loose nature yields readily to mechanical application, and is easily acted on by caustic soda for conversion into pulp. In view of the shortage of paper caused by the war it should be possible to manufacture part, if not the whole, of the paper required for Australian consumption in the Commonwealth.

**An Australian Air Force.**

The creation of an extensive air service has been arranged in Australia. It is intended that eventually all the machines, the engines and the materials for their construction shall be produced within the Commonwealth. An aeroplane construction committee was appointed some time ago to investigate the possibilities of Australia being self-supporting in this direction, and this committee has submitted most favourable reports. But as some time must elapse before machines can be turned out with rapidity in Australia, arrangements have been made to import a number of fast and up-to-date flying machines from Great Britain.

In the estimates which were presented to Parliament recently a sum of £370,315 is earmarked for aviation purposes. Of this amount £282,700 is set aside for expenditure on new equipment, including aeroplanes, motor vehicles, engines and tools, and £50,000 is put down to meet the cost of constructing an aerodrome, workshops and buildings. This money is to be provided out of war loan. In addition, a sum of £25,465 is set aside for the upkeep of the aviation instructional staff at the central flying school, and £12,150 for contingencies.

In the Navy Estimates, £4,000 is set aside towards the cost of the establishment of the Royal Australian Naval Air Service, which includes payment of £3 a day to an officer acting as air service adviser and pay to a flight lieutenant.

**"Birdie" and "The Boys."**

**Distribution of the 1914-15 Ribbon.**

Last week General Birdwood distributed the 1914-15 ribbon to 600 Anzacs attached to Headquarters Staff.

"Birdie" received each man with his famous smile, inquired about the recipient's battalion, and said he hoped he would live long to wear the decoration, or words to that effect. In their gratification, some of the "diggers" forgot to salute. Among those who didn't, the variety of salutes was a joy to see, and it would be hard to choose the type of art they represented, "futurist" or "jazz."

**Stringy-Bark by Other Names.**

The furniture salesman was showing a prospective buyer round the showroom of a large Melbourne store. They came to a beautiful bedroom suite priced at a high figure. "That's a nice suite," said the customer. "What's it made of?" "Tasmanian oak," replied the salesman, without a blush. The customer took a closer view. "Look here," he said, "I'm willing to bet you £10 to nothing that that's not oak—Tasmanian or any other sort. It's just plain stringy-bark." The salesman smiled wearily. "You're quite right," he said; "but the trade calls it Tasmanian oak, and that settles all arguments as far as we're concerned, sir."



**An Act of Courtesy.**  
An orchardist on the Hawkesbury river presenting a bunch of oranges to General Pau on the occasion of the French Mission's trip.

**AUSTRALIAN DEMOBILISATION—FEBRUARY SAILINGS.**

Ship, Port, and Date.	Nurses & Officers.	Sgts. and W.O.s.	Other Ranks.
"Nevasa" (Devonport, 2nd) ... ..	50	60	1,400
"Eastern" (London, 4th or later) ... ..	—	3	174
"Kenilworth Castle" (Liverpool, 10th or later) ... ..	10	2	460
"Ascanius" (Devonport, 9th or later) ... ..	60	70	1,030
"Plassy" (London, Mid-Feb.) ... ..	50	50	1,000
"Derbyshire" (Glasgow, 12th or later) ... ..	60	50	900
"Benalla" (London, 14th or later) ... ..	20	10	355
"St. Albans" (London, Mid-Feb.) ... ..	—	1	305
"Armagh" (Devonport, 20th or later) ... ..	40	100	1,700
"Euripides" (Devonport, 20th or later) ... ..	60	100	1,300
"Balmoral Castle" (Liverpool, 20th or later) ... ..	20	30	568
"City of Karachi" (London, end Feb.) ... ..	—	2	405
"Cluny Castle" (Devonport, end Feb.) ... ..	30	50	500
"Port Macquarie" (London, end Feb.) ... ..	2	4	910
"Karoa" (Devonport, end Feb.) ... ..	60	100	1,250
"Suffolk" (Devonport, end Feb.) ... ..	20	80	800
"Khyber" (Devonport, 24th Feb.) ... ..	60	100	1,250
"Warwickshire" (Liverpool, end Feb.) ... ..	100	100	1,200
"Anchises" (Devonport, end Feb.) ... ..	60	100	1,000
"Port Denison" (Devonport, end Feb.) ... ..	20	80	850
	722	1,082	16,457

Grand Total (February), 18,261.

## Premier's Pooling Proposals.

### Saving the Empire's Millions.

Melbourne, 24th January.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has brought before the Conference of Australian Premiers now sitting in Melbourne, a proposal for the appointment of an Empire War-Debts Commission, to take over the war debts of the Empire.

Mr. Watt said that the war had established our close relationship with our kin overseas. He believed that a pooling of the financial effort was now practicable and desirable. One might say it was the duty of the several parts of the Empire to carry together the financial load of the war, as they had united in the actual war.

#### It is Moved—

The proposed combination would be powerful beyond anything that had previously existed in the financial world, and would save millions to the Empire. The details of the proposal were as follows:—

- (a) That an Empire War-Debts Commission be created.
- (b) That this Commission take over the war debts of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa and other portions of the Empire.
- (c) That each Government should have representation on the Commission on an assigned basis, either of the amount of war debt per capita, or of population,

or of something agreeable to all parties.

- (d) That all debts at the 31st December, 1919, be taken over, and all sinking funds and redemption funds then existing be vested in the Commission.
- (e) That interest and principal moneys falling due after the date named be paid by the Commission.
- (f) That the debts be converted into one large stock as and when they mature; the Commission to have discretion to establish more than one common stock, and to convert loans before maturity.
- (g) All terms and conditions of issues of common stock or stocks to be determined by the Commission.

#### Concentrated Capital.

- (h) Each Government to pay to the Commission a fixed annuity equal to the yearly amount payable by the Government at the 31st December, 1919, in respect of interest; also, the expenses of paying interest and contributions towards redemption of the debt. That the annuity be paid in such instalments as may be desired by the Commission, and shall run on until the debts handed over, including debts converted into common stock, have been repaid to the public creditors.
- (i) If at any time the annuity should not be sufficient to cover five shillings on

every £100 of debt taken over, in addition to the interest and expenses then actually payable on such debt, including the debt converted into common stock, the Government concerned to make good the deficiency by a payment to the Commission in addition to the annuity.

- (j) The amount of payments made by a Government to the Commission in excess of what is paid by the Commission for interest and expenses on the debts taken over from that Government, including debts converted into common stock, to be treated as payments towards the redemption of the principal.
- (k) That the Commission should keep account of the obligations of each Government, charging and discharging it both in respect of principal and interest. For this purpose the Commission should have power to decide how much of the common stock is chargeable to each Government, and how much of the earnings of general investments should be credited to each.
- (l) That any additional loans necessary in consequence of the war should be raised by the Commission.

#### Benefits All Round.

Proceeding, Mr. Watt said that the full control of all war debts and of their conversion into a common stock would be undertaken by the Commission, which, out of the monies paid by the several Governments, would in time fully pay off the debts. The scheme contemplates a sinking



Australian Artillery moving up after the advance on the Somme.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 385.)



Breaking the Hindenburg Line. Men of the 45th Bn. firing at retreating Germans near Ascension Farm. Sept. 18, 1918.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3260.)

fund of at least one quarter per cent. to pay off the whole debt in 72 years at the latest. In some cases the sinking fund would be more than 5s. for each £100.

The considerable reduction of interest which would probably be effected by the Commission would also go towards the repayment of the principal, so that the extinction of the debt would occur long before the expiration of the 72 years.

The Commission would have a discretion to raise loans in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and the Dominions. In this way the field for borrowing would be enlarged, and money would be being obtained always in the cheapest market. The Mother Country herself would gain by joining in this great Empire effort. The appropriation of revenue for monies to be paid to the Commission would be passed by each Government. As an additional safeguard, the laws of several of the Dominions might be fortified by enactments of the British Parliament.

The Commonwealth Government proposes to take an early opportunity of making the necessary representations to the Governments concerned.—(Commonwealth Cable.)

#### The Big Thrust. Australia's Part in It.

The accompanying photograph of an actual Australian battle scene is one of 170 official war photographs which have been published in book form by the A.I.F. Publications Section, Australia House, Strand, London. The collection was made by Captain Wilkins, Official Photographer, from over 4,000 negatives which were taken during the war. The photograph in question shows men of the 45th Battalion near Ascension Farm, making matters warm for the retreating Germans during the process of breaking the famous Hindenburg Line.

The value of this picture alone is great, as it presents a real—though infinitesimal—sidelight of the big final thrust of the Allies, which crushed the Hun ambition of world supremacy, and destroyed for ever the possibility of its achievement. What is here portrayed in the limited viewscape of the camera was proceeding simultaneously on many miles of the front line, and represents one of the most gigantic operations in the world's history of wars. That Australia was there, right to the finish, and took no mean share in the job, this book of photographs will show.

There are scores of other equally interesting and historic pictures in the book, which should be a treasured possession of every Australian.

#### Federal Arsenal Railway.

Approval has been given by the Federal Parliamentary Committee on Public Works to the proposal of the Ministry to construct a railway from the Goulburn to Nimity-belle line, at a point five miles south of Queanbeyan, to link up the New South Wales railway system with the site of the proposed Federal arsenal at Tuggeranong.

#### Commonwealth Ships.

In a return regarding the Australian Commonwealth shipping line, the Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) points out that the overdraft of £2,000,000 has now been wiped out, and a credit of £15,000 now stands at the bank. This, he says, amply vindicates the policy of purchasing the vessels, though their earning period is only 18 months. The Government's policy has provided Australia with tonnage otherwise unobtainable, and the enterprise has lightened the burden of Australia's taxation by £1,000,000 annually.

## French Honours for "Aussies."

### General Monash Heads the List.

The following are among the Decorations and Medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign:—

His Majesty the King has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and Medals in question.

### Decorations conferred by the President of the French Republic.

LEGION D'HONNEUR.  
*Grand Officier.*

Major-General (temporary Lieut.-General)  
Sir John Monash, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Commanding Australian Corps.

*Croix d'Officier.*

Major-General John Gellibrand, C.B.,  
D.S.O., Commanding 3rd Australian  
Division.

Major-General Thomas William Glasgow,  
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 1st  
Australian Division.

Major-General Charles Rosenthal, K.C.B.,  
C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 2nd Aus-  
tralian Division.

*Croix de Chevalier.*

Lieut.-Colonel James Montague Christian  
Corlette, D.S.O., 2nd Australian Divi-  
sional Engineers.

Lieut.-Col. Edwin Theyer Dean, D.S.O.,  
1st Australian Field Artillery Brigade.

Major (temporary Lieut.-Colonel) Austin  
Claude Selwyn Holland, 56th Battalion,  
Australian Imperial Force.

Lieut.-Col. Leslie James Morshead, D.S.O.,  
33rd Batt., Australian Imperial Force.

*Croix de Guerre.*

Lieut. John Arnold Archibald, late 11th  
Battalion, Australian Imperial Force.

Captain Alfred George Brown, M.C., 6th  
Australian Infantry Brigade.

Captain Noel Millar Cuthbert, 2nd Batt.,  
Australian Imperial Force, attached 5th  
Army Headquarters.

Major-General Sir Joseph John Talbot  
Hobbs, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding  
5th Australian Division.

362 Sergeant Hugh Elliott, M.M., 2nd Aus-  
tralian Pioneer Battalion.

3770 Private John George Grierson, 6th  
Battalion, Australian Imperial Force.

891 Gunner Hector Leslie, 46th Battery,  
12th Australian Field Artillery Brigade.

4847 Private Harry Luke, 38th Battalion,  
Australian Imperial Force.

1963 Corporal Frederick Mullaly, 44th Bat-  
talion, Australian Imperial Force.

*Medaille Militaire.*

75 Battery Sergeant-Major Alfred Thomas  
Bowen, D.C.M., 50th Battery, 13th Aus-  
tralian Field Artillery Brigade.

778 Regimental Sergeant-Major George  
Gould, M.M., 1st Battalion, Australian  
Imperial Force.

19592 Regimental Sergeant-Major Robert  
MacLeod, Headquarters, 8th Australian  
Field Artillery Brigade.



The Value of your Souvenir.

1777 Private (Lance-Corporal) James Albert  
Wilson, 58th Battalion, Australian Im-  
perial Force.

734 Private William Yeates, 19th (now  
18th) Battalion, Australian Imperial Force.

*Medaille d'Honneur avec Glaives  
(en Vermeil).*

126 Regimental Sgt.-Major John Frederick  
Kelsall, 9th Battalion, Australian Im-  
perial Force.

796 Company Sergeant-Major (temporary  
Regimental Sergeant-Major) William  
Ramm, 25th Battalion, Australian Im-  
perial Force.

*Medaille d'Honneur avec Glaives  
(en Argent).*

2588 Sergeant Howard Crossland, M.M.,  
114th Howitzer Battery, 14th Australian  
Field Artillery Brigade.

27 Sergeant Ernest Arthur Evans, 9th  
Machine Gun Company, 3rd Australian  
Machine Gun Battalion.

8085 Warrant Officer, Class I, Charles  
Mowbray Gales, Australian Army Or-  
dnance Corps, attached 6th Australian  
Field Artillery Brigade.

*Medaille d'Honneur avec Glaives  
(en Bronze).*

4563a Private Phillip Allen, 3rd Australian  
Pioneer Battalion.

6237 Private (Lance-Corporal) John Behan,  
4th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force.

3077 Sapper William Henry Bridge, 5th  
Field Company, Australian Engineers.

2249 Driver Peter Joseph Frawley, Head-  
quarters, 3rd Divisional Engineers, Aus-  
tralian Engineers.

53 Driver Nicholas Garaty, 30th Battalion,  
Australian Imperial Force.

1564 Private Charles Kennedy, 57th Batta-  
lion, Australian Imperial Force.

7438 Driver John Sinclair, 14th Battery,  
5th Brigade, Australian Field Artillery.



### Red Cross and other Hospitality.

Our Red Cross representative writes:—

Repatriated prisoners of war who have taken advantage of the arrangements made by the Hospitality Section of the Australian Red Cross Society speak in glowing terms of the warmth of their reception in English homes. Nor is it the guests only who appreciate these visits. Letters received by the Society from their hostesses show that the visitors have by no means worn out their welcome.

"I am just sending a line" writes one hostess—and her letter is typical of many that might be quoted—"to let you know how very much we have enjoyed having Gunner ——— and ——— here; they are charming men and I think both they and we were genuinely sorry that the visit was such a short one.

"We are now hoping to be able to help make some of your prisoners happy and comfortable, when you have any to send us."

#### THEATRICAL KINDNESS.

In months gone by the offers of hospitality have almost invariably exceeded the applications for entertainment in English homes, but the number to be catered for increased enormously with the arrival of prisoners from Germany in December, and in that month every offer of hospitality was accepted. In almost every case the men have written to thank the Society for being the means of introducing them to homes where generosity and kindness conspired to make them forget their hardships in Germany.

In connection with the entertainment of our invalids and prisoners, it is worthy of note that despite the fact that a record theatre season is in full swing, seats are still being placed at the disposal of our men by London managers. Thus last month the Alhambra, Ambassadors, Court, Criterton, Drury Lane, Garrick, Globe, Haymarket, His Majesty's, Kennington, Lyceum, Scala and Vaudeville Theatres and nearly all the leading Cinema Halls received parties of our men.

#### To Bananalanders.

Brisbane has an Australian Comrades of War League with a Social and Educational Club as part of its attraction. The



Jim: "I say, Bill, Were you really an Anzac?"

Bill: "Certainly, I spent a week-end there like the majority of 'em."

Club rooms are situated in "Truth" Buildings, opposite the G.P.O.

Ex-Gunner Taylour (8th M.G.C.) is one of the founders.

#### An Echo of the Past.

Here in the forward area I just had a visit from our pay-sergeant. He asked me for my pay-book and said: "I have a debit to enter up, also a credit or two." "What is the debit?" I asked, and he shell-shocked me by replying: "Cab fare one shilling, October, 1915." I was on Gallipoli from September 4th until the last day of evacuating, and I can bring witnesses to prove that all the time I was there I did not go for one joy-ride in a cab or even see a barmaid. My conscience is quite clear on these points.

### The OVERSEAS BUYING AGENCY

MANAGER - Harry R. Hart  
(late 'Daily Mail' Overseas Buying Agency)

NOTE ADDRESS - - 64, HAYMARKET, LONDON.

When buying Articles from England, put all your orders in one letter to us. We buy everything as your Agents, save you money and make no charge for our Services and 20 years experience. For explanation write at once for free Booklet. **Our Service is absolutely free to Anzacs.**

The O.B.A. (W. H. Gore & Co.), 64, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W. London City & Midland Bank

## Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

### The Dear Old Donk.

Take it from me, all mules are not the brainless things that they try to make 'em-selves out to be. The old moke that I used to call William Morris had a steady job carrying 6-inch shells to the —th Battery during those bad old days of the Zonnebeke-Ypres stunts of 1917. Hell-fire Corner was well known, but William Morris didn't worry till one busy morning when a fair proportion of Menin Road was being blown skywards with Fritz's 9.2 stuff. Hell-fire was getting its share, and, just as we were passing, a piece of H.E. shell found one of William's funny-bones. With head down and the bit between his teeth he started off at a Cup gallop down Menin Road, knocking down Military Police, whizzing by weary Billjims just coming out of the line, tearing past motor-lorries, gun-limbers and tractors, jumping shell-holes and scaring everybody. I managed to stick W.M. and guide him on to the plank road that led to our battery, which I reached in record time. Coming home everything was "pi" until Hell-fire loomed up again. Instantly William Morris remembered that he had an important engagement the other side of Ypres. Off he went again, full tilt, and, sticking to him like a mustard-plaster, we reached the stables. Every day after that he bolted, so that in the end, Military Police for miles around were looking for my blood, to say nothing of my name and number, for committing the serious military offence of "galloping along main thoroughfares." They never caught me, and William Morris escaped them by getting caught by a 4.2 at Kemmell. I like to picture him mopping up acres of green feed and oats in the paddocks of Peter.

\* \* \*

### Military Malingerers.

Heartily endorse "Dingo's" remarks *re* military tourists. At least 30 per cent. of the men on the boat in which I was returned had not seen any dinkum service; but most of them had seen all the sights in England and Scotland. The detail camps are full of these "Salisbury Plain Anzacs," who sport battalion colours and often two or three wounded stripes. A favourite lark with them to get home when they are tired of joy-riding is to parade sick at Horseferry Road. The M.O. there, used to men breaking down while on leave from France, sends them to Southall for a spell, where synovitis, or a similar complaint, purposely aggravated, does the rest. Even then they are not finished with. Recently in the Reps. a member complained that these men were not being fairly treated, and Acting-Prime Minister Watt promised to look into it. I hope he meant it.

### Would You Believe It?

During one recent period in the line Fritz made things very unpleasant for the ration-carriers, wiping out party after party. This yarn was tried on me while we were waiting for our rations that didn't arrive. A front-line post had been cut off for two days by almost incessant fire. As usual, not all the men had brought iron rations, so the i.r.'s were pooled and split up amongst the crowd. We had been reduced to the desperate expedient of drinking shell-hole water, and were suffering badly. At last one of the squad, a religious man, decided to pray; he had hardly ceased before Fritz's desultory fire became intense. The party got down as low as possible in the trench to dodge the flying pieces of shell that came whizzing over the top and struck the upper sides now and then. There were cries of "Look out!" as what seemed to be extra heavy pieces came lobbing right in. But—they were not shell fragments at all, but tins of bully beef; and they were followed by a perfect cloud of bacon, broken bread, biscuits, etc. It transpired, afterwards, that one of the carriers, bringing up the dry rations in the usual sand-bag, had been killed not far away; and a shell, having landed on the remote side of the sand-bag, had scattered its contents into and about the trench.

\* \* \*

### Put it Out, Anyhow.

One of the boys, who claims, for himself, that he is utterly unable to be untruthful, sends this, and says he is willing to present proof. After lights out was sounded, the sergeant noticed a glimmer coming through one of the tents. "Lights out!" he belted. "That's the moon, sergeant," called one of the soldiers. "Don't care what it is," roared the sarge, "Put it out."

\* \* \*

### Imagination.

The newly-arrived Billjim has now to go through an equitation course, the first spasm being instruction on wooden steeds. You can imagine how our lads go off when they are led to the merry-go-round to be "taught" how to saddle and unsaddle and learn the art of grooming. The other morning one of the boys was going through the farce ("gawk-act," they call it) and almost dropped dead when told to imagine the thing in front of him to be the live goods and to carry on and treat it as such. "Wot in th' h— yer mean?" he gasped and glared at the master of wooden horse. "Come along, man," blustered the instructor. "Use your nut! Imagine you've had your ride, dismounted and unsaddled. Now carry on, rub him down and pat his neck to show you're pleased with him." "'Strooth!" whispered the Australian horseman, and carried on grimly, but the instructor's eyes stood out like a crab's—when he saw his pupil put the boot into his horse for all he was worth. "Ere what d'you do *that* for?" he roared. "Why, the cow tried to bite me!" sneered Bill.

### Some Plain Language.

Brig.-General Ryrie's method of putting down swearing in the regiment reminds me. A N.S. Wales coastal steamer was tied up in one of the Northern rivers. The captain was on the bridge making himself amiable to some lady visitors, and the crew were having dinner on deck for'ard. Suddenly some hot soup was spilt on the bos'n, and he blisteringly protested. The indignant skipper leaned over the rail, and using his hurricane voice, he thus admonished the blasphemer: "That's enough of that—language down there! If you want to—well swear, go down in the — hold."

\* \* \*

### Hunting.

It was a scorching day, but it was further brightened for the deadbeats on the verandah of the Emus' Retreat shanty as the bush missionary dwindled up on his moke. "Hey, mate," said the hardest case, "the hounds have gone the other way."

\* \* \*

### Home Again.

Victor Daley used to tell of an old-time Melbourne writer who knocked the poet up late one night and pleaded for a shake-down. The applicant was in a pitiable state of whisky. The house Daley then lived in had formerly been a dairy, and there was a curious little stone building that had been used as a cooling-room. The caller was assisted into this and given a hastily-devised bunk. He slept late, and eventually Daley went to call his guest. The good soul sat up on the floor, blinked at the four stone walls, and said: "Great Scott, warder! How many days?"

\* \* \*

### Australians and Others.

The Aussies have won much kudos wherever the followers of Ananias foregather, but sometimes we have to dip our lids. Here's the yarn spun us the other evening by a half-caste Lahore Div. artilleryman from Delhi—a professional soldier since the age of 14:—

"It was in the hill country, where the Pathans were giving trouble. I went out one night with our adjutant, the orderly-sergeant and a Gurka, to go round the sentries. The Gurka, he stop suddenly, listen, and then, quick as lightning, throw his kukri. Turning to the adjutant, he say, 'Come quick, I show you,' and we follow and find the hillman dead with the kukri half through his head!"

Followed a moment's silence, and then the usual "mug" bit. "Can the Gurkas see in the dark?" he asked. "Oh, no," said our friend from Delhi; "the Gurka, he cannot see in the dark, especially when the hillman over 100 yards away. The Gurka he smell the cheetah fat the hillman grease himself with and he throw his kukri at the smell."

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

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following awards to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men for gallantry and Distinguished Service in the field:—

### The Distinguished Conduct Medal.

**964 Sgt. H. T. Stagg, M.G.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. His coolness, courage and self-sacrificing devotion to duty have been a distinguished example. He voluntarily remained four days and nights with his gun, with only the shelter afforded by a shell hole, in order to allow his men to get rest in turn, in a place in which there was only room for two at a time. When the adjoining gun position was blown in by a shell and the two gunners killed, while the N.C.O. in charge was severely shaken, he recovered the gun and rebuilt the position under heavy fire, and remained in charge of this gun also for three days.

**2766 Sgt. G. Stewart, Fd. Arty.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst the battery was in action it was heavily bombarded by the enemy with gas shells, and Sgt. Stewart was badly gassed, but he declined to leave his post as the strength of the battery had been much reduced by casualties. At a later date of the engagement, when a whole gun detachment had become casualties from the explosion of a hostile shell, he went, without hesitation, on his own initiative, to the gun and kept it in action till another detachment arrived. The fine example of this capable and fearless N.C.O. was worthy of the highest praise.

**1653 Sgt. R. A. H. Taggart, Light Horse Regt.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the period under review this N.C.O. has distinguished himself in action by his courage and coolness, and the fine example he has set his men has been worthy of high praise. In carrying ammunition to the front line during severe engagements he has rendered valuable services.

**1701 C.S.M. H. Todd, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has taken part in all the numerous actions in which his unit has been engaged, distinguishing himself by his coolness under fire, and his disregard of danger in the performance of his responsible duties. His valuable influence over the N.C.O.'s and men of his company has been due as much to his personal example of cheerfulness and determination in the face of difficulty and danger, as to the good discipline which he has easily maintained.

**261 Gnr. (L./Bdr.) J. R. Tulloch, Fd. Arty.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devo-

tion to duty. As linesman and telephonist he has on several occasions during his two years' service as such in the field shown himself thoroughly reliable under the most trying circumstances, maintaining communication with the battery from the O.P. under shell fire of unusual intensity. On one occasion during the retirement of the guns of his battery his coolness under heavy fire was an example to all his party.

**368 C.S.M. D. Walker, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the period under review his devoted courage and gallant leadership have been conspicuous on many occasions, and his coolness under fire and cheerfulness in the face of difficulties have sustained the spirits of his men during severe fighting. Regardless of personal danger, he has frequently assisted to dig out men who have been buried, and thus saved many lives.

**1010 Sgt. G. E. Watkins, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. has for a long period rendered valuable service as sergeant in charge of the scouts of the battalion. As leader of numerous patrols he has been the means of securing valuable information in No-man's Land, and at all times he has set a very fine example of coolness and complete fearlessness.

**349 Sgt. H. Welshman, Engrs.**—For conspicuous gallantry and continuous fine work, both in and out of action, for a period of over six months. He invariably displayed great coolness and courage under fire, and his splendid example did much to encourage all ranks with him.

**284 Pte. D. White, M.G.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On one occasion he and the No. 2 gunner were buried by a shell explosion. Having extricated himself, he dug his companion out, and carried him through heavy shell fire to medical aid. Although severely injured and shaken, he returned to his gun and carried on with most resolute determination, until relieved some hours later. On another occasion, when wounded in the head and face and almost blinded, he stuck to his gun, and only left his post in obedience to orders. His gallantry and endurance have been very conspicuous on many occasions.

**1115 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) W. M. Wilkin, Imp. Camel Bde.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On all occasions he has never failed, both in and out of action, to show conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, and particularly in severe fighting, lasting two days, when his courage, coolness and energy were of the highest order and his services to his C.O. invaluable.

**22228 Sgt. J. Williams, Fd. Arty.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the period under review this N.C.O. has rendered good service, and has set a very high example to all around him of courage under fire and cheerful devotion to duty under all circumstances. On one occasion, when both wounded and gassed, he continued to fight his gun with determined gallantry and self-sacrifice.

**1608 Cpl. G. Wilson, L.T.M. Bty.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of a Stokes mortar he displayed great courage and coolness in handling his gun during an enemy counter-attack. In spite of very heavy hostile shelling he maintained a continuous fire from his mortar, doing much execution among the enemy. His gallantry and daring have been conspicuous on many occasions, and he has set a fine example to his men.

### Bar to Distinguished Conduct Medal.

**1855 C.S.M. H. J. Fowles, D.C.M., M.M., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. He accompanied the company commander and went over with the first wave. On reaching the first objective he located an enemy machine-gun which was holding up the advance to the second objective. He immediately rushed forward single-handed, killed one man, and captured the gun and remainder of the crew. Later, while in charge of a mopping-up party, he brought in fifty prisoners. He set a magnificent example of gallantry and initiative. (D.C.M. gazetted 16th August, 1917.)

**131 Sgt. J. Maguire, D.C.M., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and dash in an operation against an enemy position. When his platoon was subjected to heavy machine-gun fire from a flank, he organised a small party, and attacked the post with bombs, capturing the gun and two prisoners. Later he led a patrol forward, and with rifle fire and bombs dispersed an enemy party which was forming up to attack. Throughout the action he displayed brilliant courage and leadership. (D.C.M. gazetted 18th June, 1917.)

**1480 Sgt. W. Vickers, D.C.M., M.M., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He led his section against an enemy machine-gun which was coming into action, killed the crew, and captured the gun. During consolidation, after the capture of the final objective, he went out alone and brought in fifteen prisoners who were in shell holes in front of the line. Throughout the operations he set a splendid example of courage and leadership. (D.C.M. gazetted 3rd September, 1918.)

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

### The Distinguished Conduct Medal.

**34 S.S.M. H. G. Ayres, M.M., Mtd. Regt.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack, when a Hotchkiss gun was put out of action through casualties to the team, he left his position with the lead horses, galloped out to the gun under heavy fire, and remained there working it until another team could be organised to relieve it. Throughout the operations his courage, resourcefulness and devotion to duty were most marked.

**2871 Pte. E. E. Baulich, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was a company runner and was wounded early in the attack, but remained on duty. When the final objective was reached he was again wounded, but continued to carry despatches. When on his way to battalion battle post with a particularly important message a gas shell burst at his feet and he was blinded. Nevertheless he groped his way on along a trench and was finally met by the commanding officer himself, to whom he delivered the despatch, which contained information urgently required. His courage, endurance and devotion to duty were magnificent.

**97 Sig. Cpl. R. H. L. Bligh, L.H. Regt.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the field. When the telephone wires were found to be disconnected by shell fire he immediately ran to deliver a message over ground swept by shell and machine-gun fire, and delivered it successfully. Later he took two led horses forward under heavy fire and got away two men of the field ambulance, getting wounded in doing so.

**3761 Pte. P. Bolger, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He rushed a machine-gun post single-handed and despatched five of the team with the bayonet. When the remaining man endeavoured to train the machine-gun on him he slewed it round, though his hand was shattered in doing so, and grappled with the enemy, whom he killed. He then dismounted the gun, which he carried with him to the R.A.P. where he was ordered to proceed. His gallant and determined action at a critical moment enabled our advance to proceed with few casualties.

**266 Pte. F. Boothey, M.G. Corps.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while acting as runner during an attack. He gave great assistance in mounting some light enemy machine-guns and showing a machine-gun officer, under heavy fire, where he had seen guns undermanned. His initiative and disregard of personal danger were of great assistance in thus increasing fire against an enemy counter-attack.

**1290 Dvr. A. Boylan, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack he rushed an enemy

machine-gun and captured it, killing two of the crew and making prisoners of the others. Our advance, which was nearly held up, proceeded without a check. His gallantry and dash were witnessed by the whole platoon, who were greatly encouraged by his brilliant example.

**3774 Sgt. C. Brooker, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry during an attack on the enemy trenches. Although early wounded he rallied his platoon and led them on to the objective, himself being the first into the enemy trench and killing three of the enemy before falling down unconscious from loss of blood. He showed a splendid example of courage and devotion to duty to his men.

**2257 Pte. G. Cargill, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and initiative during an attack on enemy trenches. When his platoon was held up by a strong machine-gun post, he rushed forward and placed his Lewis gun on the enemy trench slightly to a flank and swept it with his fire, effectually silencing the machine-guns. His act of courage and promptitude enabled the advance to continue.

**785 Sgt. H. C. Clucas, M.M., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He commanded a platoon in the attack and captured a trench system, when many of the enemy were killed and several prisoners taken. He led his men with great skill and determination, himself killing several of the enemy with the bayonet. An enemy counter-attack was annihilated by fire of a Lewis gun which he had placed in a most effective position. By his personal gallantry and dash he set a splendid example to his men.

**1886a Pte. T. S. Cullen, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was company runner, and while carrying a message he came across an enemy machine-gun post carefully hidden. He rushed the post single-handed, killing the whole crew and capturing the gun. His gallant and dashing exploit saved many casualties.

**4695 Pte. P. Debono, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when the enemy raided and had entered the trenches at places. He was then carrying a message overland to the front line. On reaching the trench he was faced by six of the enemy; he immediately bayoneted one, and his determined attack so cowed the others that they at once surrendered. Thanks to his prompt and gallant action six of the enemy were accounted for.

**3734 Cpl. A. J. Duncan, M.M., Infy.**—For conspicuous skill and courage during a daylight operation, when he advanced with his platoon and captured an enemy post. To cover consolidation he pushed his Lewis gun forward under heavy fire. In spite of losing the whole crew, he kept the

gun in action, silencing one enemy machine-gun and keeping down the fire of two others, thus enabling his platoon to consolidate in time to resist a heavy counter-attack.

**3089 Sgt. H. Duncan, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in a raid. He attacked an enemy machine-gun, killed some of the crew, and captured two. During the clearing of the enemy trench he displayed fine courage, and throughout the operation set a striking example to his men.

**837 Pte. A. J. Dunn, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He formed part of the attacking wave, and when the advance was held up by an enemy machine-gun post he rushed towards it. Several men followed, and the gun was captured. Throughout the day he made several journeys with wounded through heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and, although wounded, continued this work for some hours before he was sent to the dressing station.

**3550 Pte. M. J. Fitzgerald, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took command of his section when the commander was severely wounded early in the attack, and led it with conspicuous success. He was on the outer flank of his unit, and kept touch with the outer battalions while clearing the resistance offered by enemy posts. On reaching the objective he captured an enemy machine-gun, which he set up and used against the enemy. He was wounded during the consolidation, but carried on till the end of the day, when he was ordered back to the R.A.P. His initiative and powers of leadership were remarkable, and he displayed fine courage under fire and great endurance.

**101 Sgt. G. W. French, L.H. Regt.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in defence of a hill. Acting as troop-leader on the exposed corner of the hill, he twice led bayonet charges to clear away enemy bombers who had reached to within twenty yards of his position. Although one-third of his troop of sixteen became casualties, he hung on to his exposed position and set a splendid example of coolness and determination to his men.

**2657 Pte. J. Gallagher, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He was No. 1 of a Lewis-gun team, and his section encountered an enemy strong point with two machine-guns and thirty men. All the section except him were killed. He got his gun into action, firing from the hip, and after using up two magazines, he, with two men from another section, rushed the post and captured the two guns and seven prisoners, the only ones left alive. His prompt action and conspicuous gallantry enabled the rest of the platoon to advance.

# ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

LIST 293, DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 1918—  
(continued).

**WOUNDED.—INFANTRY** (continued).  
Deane, 7814, T.; Dedman, 3105, C.; Deller, 7481, H. J.; Deller, 3283, W. E.; Denham, 1384, W. T.; Dent, 746, F.; Dent, 7702a, S. G.; Derham, 4197, F.; Devine, 3828, H.; Devis, 6972, L.; Dicken, 3546, W. M.; Dickinson, 1843, A. G.; Dickinson, 2807, J. C.; Dickinson, 3055, R. S.; Dickson, 6990, A.; Dickson, 6756, O.; Dillon, 6487, W.; Dingwell, 637, H. A.; Dinse, 855, M. W.; Dixon, 7628, J. H.; Dodd, 870, J.; Dodemaide, 6735, W.; Donnelly, 2633, T.; Dougherty, 2530, M. H.; Doughty, 1137a, J. J.; Douglas, 4040, T.; Douglas, 6252, W. G.; Downer, 2504, J.; Downey, 3818, J.; Draper, 4482, W. J.; Duggan, 6899, J.; Duggan, 3534, K. E.; Dunn, 3730, G. A.; Dunn, 5332, W. H.; Dunn, 5368, J.; Dunn, 2324b, W.; Durbin, 4026, T. L.; Durbin, 6779, A.; Duthie, 4772, C.; Dux, 6158, B.; Dwyer, 3025, D.; Dwyer, 1644, J. J.; Dwyer, 2793, M. T.; Eaglesham, 1526, T.; Eaton, 4681, W.; Eaves, 1247, J.; Eaves, 7625, J.; Eddy, 4799, R.; Eddy, 2311, T.; Edgar, 7839, S. J.; Edwards, 43, D. A.; Edwards, 5336, E. A.; Edwards, 5078, P.; Edwards, 6739, R.; Edwards, 1014, W.; Egan, 3076, T.; Eggar, 5790, E. L.; Eggleton, 3135, A.; Eichstadt, 2984, J. D.; Eldridge, 4478, F. G.; Eley, 4680, F.; Elliott, 1448, H.; Ellis, 6407, P.; Emerson, 2815, A.; Erfuth, 3288, C. C.; Evenson, 2085, C.; Exton, 1874, T. F.; Fanning, 3258, H.; Fegan, 4541, S.; Ferguson, 3579, J. S.; Ferri (M.M.), 3097, B.; Fewster, 172, W.; Fields, 7990, T.; Finlayson, 4801, J. D.; Finnus, 6063, E. F.; Fitzgibbons, 201, J.; Fitzmaurice, 391, C.; Fivash, 1047, A.; Fleet, 2652, F. J.; Fleming, 6264, A. V.; Fletcher, 1739, J. L.; Fletcher, 6992, P.; Flynn, 6113, L.; Foley, 3490b, J. J.; Folwell, 398, W.; Ford, 6510, C.; Forrest, 7709a, A.; Forth, 1958, H. A.; Foster, 3718a, A. G.; Foster, 2803, W.; Francis, 6507, W.; Franklin, 5013, T.; Fraser, 866, A.; Fraser, 2814, J.; Fraser, 4406, J.; Freeman, 2658, G.; Fritsch, 4149, M. T.; Fuller, 7082, A.; Fuller, 2898, R.; Furlong, 3297, E. L.; Gaborit, 1578, J. L.; Gallagher, 2065, S. T.; Gard, 2074, J.; Gardiner, 7486, A.; Gardiner, 3300, C. A.; Gardiner, 1774, J.; Gay, 3901, S. A.; Geddes, 7586, C. G.; Gens, 2134, M.; Gibbins, 7994, E. E.; Gibbins, 3943, T.; Gibbins, 3389a, W. R.; Gibbins, 6501, A.; Gibbins, 2417, J. J.; Gibbs, 1950, A.; Giblett, 3759a, A. R.; Gibson (M.S.M.), 2593, A. G.; Gibson, 1827, J. C.; Gilbert, 2581, E.; Gillam (M.M.), 5979, S.; Gillett, 2292, W. R.; Gilmore, 7512, S. W.; Girdwood, 3317, W.; Glasson, 7492, S.; Gledhill, 5386, D.; Glover, 1916a, A. S.; Glover, 3581, C.; Goesch, 460, A. H.; Goldsworthy, 7496, C. T.; Gonsal, 6271, P.; Goodwin, 3501, G.; Goss, 202, H. H.; Gould, 3189, S. G.; Gowans, 7494, J.; Goyno, 3525, C. H.; Grace, 3087, W. G.; Gracie, 6899, A.; Graham, 7715a, C. H.; Graham, 7001, G. S.; Graham, 5688, J. G.; Grahame, 1194, W. E.; Graves, 7487, G.; Gray, 787, A.; Gray, 4795, C.; Gray, 7493, J. E.; Gray, 6272, W. A.; Grayson, 3210a, G.; Gregory, 7581, H. H.; Griffiths, 2093, J. E.; Gright, 3283, A. J.; Grono, 6807, W. H.; Gross, 2326, G. F.; Guppy, 122, W. J.; Guthrie, 782, J. B.; Guy, 2827, E.; Haddow, 109, J.; Hagger, 2764, H. E.; Haines, 118, H.; Haley, 761, J.; Hall, 6018, R.; Hall, 7484, W. E.; Halley, 2834, A. N.; Hamann, 3396, G.; Hambridge, 2391, P.; Hamilton, 1749, A.; Hammett, 38, J.; Hand, 6036, H.; Hannan, 7997, J. K.; Hanney, 444, J.; Hannigan, 2829, A. W.; Hansen, 718a, E. O.; Hardiment, 1473, C. H.; Harris, 7590, D. L.; Harris, 3642, F.; Harrison, 2573, R. L.; Harrod, 3544, H. C.; Hart, 3114, F. W.; Hartwick, 6534, J. F.; Haslam, 2068, W.; Hateley, 6285, A. C.; Hawken, 2870, A. V.; Hawkins, 6748, E.; Hawkins, 2077, L.; Haydon, 2820, J. P.; Hayman, 1849, A.; Hay, 3397, C.; Hay, 3564, J.; Heaford, 799, W.; Healey, 2172, L. C.; Heap, 5598, L. B.; Heatley, 4726, E. O.; Heaysman, 205R, H.; Hector, 489, S. A.; Hedger, 7483, J. S.; Heirdsfield, 7723a, C. F.; Henderson, 6400, A.; Henderson, 2572, C.; Henty, 3342, A.; Henley, 1708, G.; Henshall, 2540, W.; Heron, 7632, E. J.; Heslin, 3252, P.; Hewland, 177a, C.; Higgins, 6030, T.; Hill, 3691, A. G.; Hill, 7246, P.; Hill, 6283, R.; Hill, 3321, S.; Hinch, 3335, E.; Hinchmore, 1614, A.; Hobbs, 6339, W.; Hobden, 6037, P.; Hodges, 7013, A.; Hodgetts, 469, L. F.; Hodgkins, 3806, J. Y.; Hodgkinson, 6993, W. T.; Hoffman, 1744, H. E.; Hogan, 2925, F. H.; Hogan, 2494, F. J.; Hogg, 1823, J.; Holien, 2576, J.; Hollindale, 6990, D. J.; Hollins, 7501, A. H.; Hollingsworth, 3844, C.; Hoyt, 7143, C. V.; Hoyt, 7021, J.; Honey, 7743, G.; Hood, 5706, J.; Hooley, 307, R.; Hooper, 6863, F. W.; Hooper, 7007, T.; Hope, 1849, A.; Hore, 3853, W.; Horsley, 4136, S. J.; Hodwill, 7519, A. L.; Hoskins, 6976, W. T.; Hossack, 2648, J. G.; Hough (M.M.), 2657, J.; Houston, 3310, C.; Howard, 3321, A.; Howell, 3395, E. C.; Howse, 3803, E. W.; Hubbard, 4805, F.; Hudson, 793, A. D.; Hughes, 3314, A.; Hughes, 7727, A. R.; Hughes, 3828, F. C.; Hulm, 5110, H.; Humphrey, 3686, C.; Hurst, 7083, F. H.; Hutchison, 4175, C.; Hutchison, 2689, R. C.; Hutson, 5110, F.; Ibbotson, 2720, T. E.; Jamieson, 2466, A.; Jamieson, 3239, F. B.; James, 5778, A. W.; James, 2100, E.; James, 4521, S.; Jameson, 5954, A. V.; Jarratt, 7318, W.; Jarret, 6822, H.; Jarrett, 820, J.; Jeffery, 3555, A.; Jeffery, 6822, H.; Jenkins, 7020, H. C.; Jenkins, 1330, W. C.; Jenkinson, 2695, A.; Johnson (M.M.), 2925, E. R.; Johnson, 4451, G.; Johnson, 3528, H. A.; Johnson, 389, N. H.; Johnston, 5115, E. P.; Johnston, 3327, J.; Johnston, 3329, P. H.; Johnstone, 2191, J.; Johnstone, 15241, J. C.; Johnstone, 1165, J. T.; Jonas, 2837b, G. M.; Jones (M.M.), 190, A.; Jones, 2853, A.; Jones, 3511, E. J.; Jones, 2352, F. R.; Jones, 808, H. E.; Jones, 5389, J. H.; Jones, 7710, M.; Jones, 1318, R.; Jones, 3169, R. L.; Jones, 3878, W.; Jordan, 3151, S.; Joynst, 7251, W.; Judge, 456, F. H.; Kane, 1855, F. B.; Keane, 401, M.; Keane, 7370, T.; Keen, 2612, C.; Keene, 2092, E. J.; Kelley, 7818, W. E.; Kelly, 2400, A.; Kelly, 7551, F. J.; Kelly, 6938, N. C.; Kelly, 3327, S.; Kelly, 7513, W. J.; Kemp, 2829a, F.; Kemp, 6783, S. W.; Kennedy, 1291, C.; Kennedy, 7504, J. F.; Kennedy, 6547, T. H.; Kent, 3714, G. G.; Keogh, 6046, M. J.; Keogh, 1463, W. P.; Kerr, 5706, A. J.; Kerr, 1155, R. J.; Kerr, 5851, J. T.; Kerrigan, 2625, T. M.; Keynes, 363, A. S.; Kibby, 1480, H. R.; King, 1660, C. A.; King, 3061, J. R.; King, 2701, J. W.; King, 5747, R. H.; Kinnear, 5613, H.; Kinniburgh, 4538, L.; Kinsey, 7529, C.; Kirby, 5423, H.; 6057, H.; Kirkham, 802, G. T.; Kirkland, 320, E. E.; Kirkland, 1940, O. H.; Knapp, 4228, E. J.; Knight, 2929, H. McQ.; Knight, 6045, J. T.; Knight, 5390, S.; Knopp, 4815, W. A.; Knuckey, 7511, S. K.; Krantz (M.M.), 2281, S. H.; Lacey, 1985, F.; Laing, 4193, T. K.; Laird, 2379, F. A.; Lamb, 934, H.; Lamont, 3838, H. T.; Lamplough, 1281, S.; Langhorn, 613, J. L.; Larsen, 780, O. S.; Lauchland, 6862, A. V.; Lawrence, 5147, J. G.; Lay, 529, F. H.; Leake, 2708, J. T.; Leaman, 4833, F.; Lebner, 1639, C. G.; Leggriffin, 3819, E. 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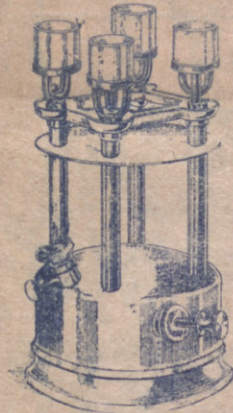


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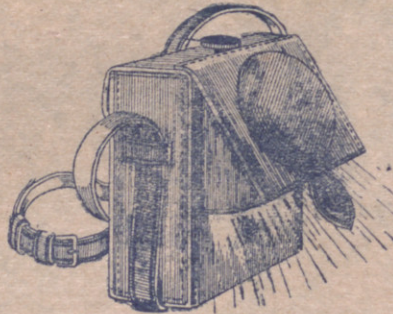
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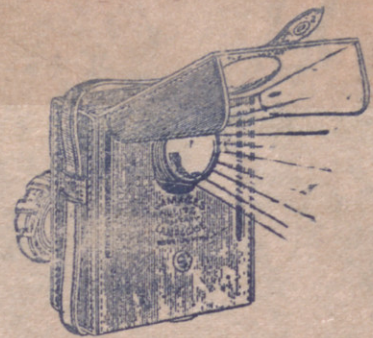
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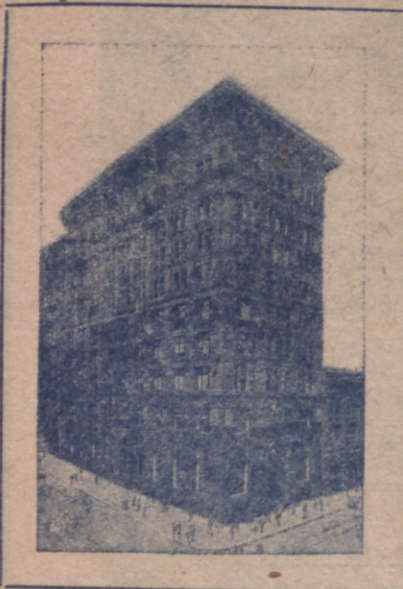
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