

Anzac Bulletin



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LONDON, NOVEMBER 30, 1917.

Price 3d.

Issued to Members of the Australian
Military and Naval Forces in Great
Britain, France, and elsewhere.



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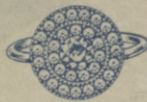


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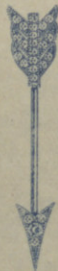
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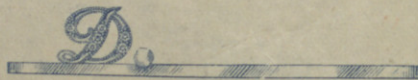
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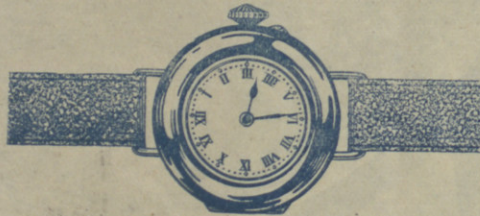
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Edited by H. C. SMART.

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An Australian Battalion resting behind a Redoubt.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Victorian Cabinet Resigns.

Melbourne, 19th November.

The Cabinet of Sir Alexander Peacock has resigned. It is generally anticipated that the task of forming a new Ministry will be entrusted to the Hon. John Bowser, the member for Wangaratta and leader of the Country Party in the Victorian Legislative Assembly.

Victorian Political Situation.

Melbourne, 20th November.

Sir Alexander Peacock's Ministry has resigned. Mr. John Bowser, Leader of the Economy Liberals, has been sent for by the Governor to form an Administration. In the final count Mr. A. F. Cameron has beaten Mr. R. I. Argyle.

The Reinforcements Referendum.

Mr. Hughes at Adelaide.

Adelaide, 21st November.

Mr. Hughes spoke at Adelaide yesterday, in continuation of the referendum campaign.

Arrests for Missionary's Murder.

Melbourne, 21st November.

The police have arrested three aborigines charged with murdering Mr. Hall, a missionary at Mornington Island.

Australian Soldiers and British Brides.

Melbourne, 21st November.

A returned soldier named Losack states that the Overseas Pay Office informed him that 10,000 Australian soldiers had married English girls.

Melbourne, 22nd November.

Senator Pearce denies the statement that 10,000 Australian soldiers have married British brides, and asserts that the number is nearer 1,800.

New Victorian Ministry.

Melbourne, 21st November.

Mr. Bowser has been commissioned to form a new Victorian Ministry, and has called a party meeting for 27th November. The Ministry is not to be formed until after the meeting.

Opening of West Australian Parliament.

Perth, 21st November.

The West Australian Parliament has been opened. The Ministerialists number 35 and the Opposition 15. Mr. Taylor, National Labourite, has been re-elected Speaker unopposed.

Returned Soldiers to their Comrades.

Sydney, 22nd November.

The following message has been sent by the secretary of the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League:

We request that the following resolution be conveyed to all Australian Troops, namely: "In order that their comrades in the firing line may receive the support they have so richly deserved, enabling Australia to keep faith with its fallen members, it is urged that undivided support be given to the Prime Minister's endeavours to obtain necessary reinforcements."

The Citizen Forces of Victoria.

Melbourne, 23rd November.

Approximately 22 per cent. of the Citizen Forces of Victoria are serving with the A.I.F.

The Premiership of Victoria.

Melbourne, 23rd November.

It is regarded as certain in parliamentary circles that Mr. John Bowser will be Premier of Victoria and Mr. J. E. Mackey Speaker.

West Australian Finance.

Perth, 23rd November.

Mr. Gardiner, the West Australian Treasurer, expects the revenue to decrease by £75,011 and the expenditure by £104,844. The year's deficit is expected to be £565,000, or £135,000 less than last year. It is said that it is intended to introduce a measure calling on the fire insurance companies in the State to deposit £5,000 each in the Treasury at 4½ per cent. interest. This is expected to realise £200,000, which would be used for the development of primary and secondary industries on terms securing the co-operation of producers.

Sir G. Reid on the End of War.

Philadelphia (U.S.A.) 23rd November.

Sir George Reid, ex-Premier of Australia, in an address held here to-day, predicted the end of the war in twelve months as the result of a racial and social upheaval in Austria-Hungary.

"Serious as the disaster to Italy is," said Sir George, "it only defers this result. Austria is crumbling. Germany has summoned all her power to hold her ally on her feet, but I ask you to notice that when the Allies advance on the West front they hold what they gain.

The New South Wales Strike Leaders.

Sydney, 23rd November.

The authorities have abandoned the prosecution of the strike leaders Kavanagh, Willis, Buckley and Thompson, who were charged with conspiracy in connection with the recent railway and tramway strikes.

On 13th November it was reported that the jury agreed upon the first two counts of the charge, finding the accused guilty of instigating and inciting the railwaymen to strike, but disagreed on the third count, namely, that of preventing the Railway Commissioners from carrying on the services. As a result of the disagreement of the jury the strike leaders were remanded.

Measures for Repatriation.

Melbourne, 24th November.

The Minister for Repatriation, Mr. Millen, states that he has instituted a system in England for the repatriation of soldiers returning to Australia. A list of names will be forwarded to the Repatriation Department in Australia together with information regarding the profession, trades and callings which the returned men desire to resume in civil life. This will enable the Department to have positions waiting for the men on arrival.

It is also proposed that a Branch of the Commonwealth Bank be established in the Repatriation Offices where returned men will be given facilities to draw their money free from persons of both sexes who may have dogged their footsteps. Officials would advise the men as to the amount of money they should draw, and also exercise an influence which would prevent the men from squandering their money. For men who returned carrying heavy scars of war, Mr. Millen said it was proposed that hostels or little homes should be provided throughout the country.

News of the British victory near Cambrai has evoked the greatest enthusiasm throughout Australia. Patriotic demonstrations have been held in all the States in honour of the event.

Australian Reinforcements Referendum.

Qualification for Voting.

The Act under which the election is being held gives the qualifications for voting as follows:

(1) A member of the Forces serving outside Australia.

(2) Of the full age of 21 years and either enrolled or eligible to be enrolled as an elector of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The clause defining "A member of the Forces" is as follows:

"A person serving outside Australia—

(a) Who is a member of the Commonwealth Naval or Military Forces enlisted or appointed for active service outside Australia or on a ship of war, or

(b) Who is engaged as a munition or other worker under agreement with the Commonwealth Government for service outside Australia, and includes a person who is a member of the Australian Army Nursing Service who is accepted or appointed by the Director-General of Medical Services for service outside Australia."

Thus it will be apparent that eligible Australian electors can vote when they are outside Australia only if they are under some form of agreement with the Commonwealth Government on either Military, Naval, Medical or munition work, etc. An ordinary civilian who is temporarily resident in the United Kingdom cannot vote.

In an election it is necessary to check the eligibility of voters by an Electoral Roll of some kind. In the case of soldiers and sailors this will consist of the Military and Naval rolls—in other cases the agreements entered into will constitute the necessary authority.

This fact explains the reason why many civilians temporarily in the United Kingdom, who may be keenly anxious to record their vote on this great issue, cannot be granted such privilege.

To Assist Large Families in New South Wales.

Dr. Arthur, M.L.A., moved in the Legislative Assembly that the State should assist large families in the form of an endowment for every child after the second. He said that we had been faced with a falling birth-rate ever since the war broke out, and it would be even more manifest during the next few years. He maintained that if we adhered to the two-child family standard we were going headlong on the road to national suicide, and this country would be filled with others than the white race. The Minister for Education opposed the "spoon-feeding motion," and debate on it was postponed.



General Sir William and Lady Birdwood.

Photo by Vandyk.

Land for Soldiers.

Two properties have recently been purchased in Victoria by the Lands Purchase and Management Board for subdivision for the settlement of discharged soldiers. One is situated about a mile and a half from Romsey railway station, and the other about a mile from Noble Park railway station. The Romsey property has been subdivided into eight allotments, varying from 50 to about 80 acres each. The land is suitable for potato culture, light dairying and pig farming. The Noble Park property is being subdivided

into twelve allotments, varying from 10 to 18 acres, suitable for market gardening and poultry.

Automatic Telephone Exchanges.

The automatic telephone exchange in the Sydney area is to be erected in Hoskings Place, off Castlereagh Street, and will cost between £80,000 and £90,000. There will be two exchanges, Sydney North and Sydney South. The first will carry 20,000 lines, and when full the second will be established.

To Australian Soldiers in France and Britain.

Message from Mr. Hughes.

26th November.

"Soldiers of Australia. The present position in Russia and the Italian reverse have created a situation that makes it imperative that every part of the Empire should do its duty. The Australian Forces must be kept up to their full strength. It is evident that voluntary recruiting alone cannot be relied upon to do this. The number of recruits from January 1st to October 31st show an average of only 4,004 a month. The figures for the last five months ending October 31st are much worse than those for the period from January to the end of May, while for the months of September and October they fell to 2,610 a month, or not much more than one-half of the enlistments for February and March.

Failure of Voluntary Recruiting.

Voluntary recruiting has failed, and pacifism, I.W.W.-ism, Sinn Fein and pro-German influences are responsible for its failure. The same influences that led to the defeat of compulsion on October 28th, 1916, have defeated voluntarism. They are against all recruiting, voluntary or compulsory.

Soldiers, the time has come for plain speaking. While you, exposed to great hardships, to the nerve shattering strain of war, have been heroically fighting for the cause of liberty and Australia, certain sections of those for whose safety you are risking death daily, have been playing upon the credulity and apathy of the citizens of the Commonwealth, insidiously and systematically poisoning their minds by cunning lies. Boloism actively promoted by I.W.W.-ism and Sinn Fein is doing the dirty work of Germany in Australia as in other countries. The recent strike, the most disastrous in the history of Australia, was engineered by these sections for the deliberate purpose of destroying the Government and rendering its war policy abortive.

A Political Strike.

The strike was a revolt against the National Government. Its object was political, not industrial it sought to wrest the reins of Government from the men whose policy you and the electors of Australia generally by an overwhelming majority had endorsed on May 5th, and place it in the hands of reckless extremists, pacifists, I.W.W. men, and Sinn Feiners. Those men prate about liberty, about the rights of labour and of free citizenship and about what Australia has done. But they not only refuse to fight for liberty themselves, but strive by every means in their power to prevent others from doing so.

They presume to speak on behalf of Labour, but they have done nothing for Labour but live on it, they have done nothing for Australia or for Liberty, yet they talk as if they were its guardians. There is only one way by which liberty can be maintained, only one way by which Australia can be kept white and free—by fighting against Germany, the enemy of liberty and Australia.

Soldiers, you have taken that way. But these men will not stand by your side. They will not follow your glorious example. But they must be made to do it. Why should you fight while they shirk doing their bit or deliberately scheme to down the Empire? Why should you rush into the very jaws of death while these men—sheltering behind the barricade of your sacrifice, your heroic valour, your amazing endurance—live at their ease, refusing to reinforce you and to give that much needed rest to which you are so richly entitled.

Why should some families send their brothers and fathers to fight for Australia and the Empire and Liberty, while others do nothing?

Soldiers, you who have fought so gallantly and have endured so much in order that Australia may not lose her liberty, you who know the power of the Hun, who understand what the Italian reverse and the anarchy in Russia mean, who know how imperative, how urgent is your need for reinforcements, to you I appeal to grant the Government the power necessary to reinforce your divisions.

No Middle Course Possible.

This is a War for Liberty, a War against War. It is a fight to a finish. No middle course is possible. Upon decisive victory depends whether we are to be bond or free. To defeat the enemy we must put forth all our strength. The forces arrayed against us are not only great, but are working unceasingly to sap our strength by disseminating cunning lies against the Allies' Armies and peoples. In every country the agents of Germany are insidiously working.

Are you going to allow Sinn Fein, I.W.W.-ism, pacifists and pro-Germans in Australia to render vain your sufferings, your sacrifices?

Every one of the Allied countries has had to resort to compulsion. Every free country save Australia has done so, Britain, France, America, Canada, New Zealand have found that in no other way can victory in this war against military despotism be won.

What other nations have done Australia

must do, or stand dishonoured, the lustre reflected from your glorious valour that now shines upon her name for ever be dimmed. Unless reinforcements are sent, your divisions with their glorious traditions will be broken up, the battalions whose colours you proudly wear, around which are woven imperishable memories of thrilling and deadly encounters, of suffering, hardship, danger, shared in common, will be dispersed, you will find yourselves mingled with other troops, your individuality sunk, your comradeship severed, the inspiration which fighting beneath the banners of Australia gives you, lost.

Soldiers, the National Government has put before you a proposal moderate and equitable which the military situation imperatively demands, and it declares to you, who by your votes so strongly endorsed its policy last May, that without this power it cannot govern Australia and will not attempt to do so.

W. M. Hughes,
Prime Minister."

Notice to Returning Australian Soldiers.

Any returning soldiers who are residents of Victoria and who have had some mechanical or electrical experience, are specially invited to apply Agent-General for Victoria's office, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C., as arrangements have been made by which six soldiers may receive a short course of instruction which will ensure their obtaining remunerative employment in Victoria.

"Let Bygones be Bygones."

With reference to criticism in certain quarters regarding the statement made by the Prime Minister that he hoped both parties to the recent strike would let "bygones be bygones." Mr. Hughes explained that he meant that all partisan utterances and recriminations that had been engendered by the campaign should cease, and that the parties should come together in the spirit which was manifested in the seventh clause of the agreement, viz., that there should be no victimisation on the one side nor resentment on the other. In the agreement the position of the loyalists was recognised by both parties. It was perfectly clear that his remarks were not to be construed to mean that the loyalists should be dismissed. To do that would be to do the very thing which was urged that neither party should do, viz., to victimise men whose only fault was that they had seen what their duty was to the State, and had done it.

The Strike in Australia.

New South Wales Loses £1,600,000 in Wages.

Sydney, 17th October.

The settlement of the shipping dispute is not yet complete. The seamen are waiting for the wharf labourers to resume, while the latter are determined not to return on other than pre-strike conditions. Apart from this important section of the workers, conditions are now fairly normal and the whole of the mines of the State are now working.

On the railways and tramways a great many men were unable to secure re-employment, as no loyalist was dismissed to make room for a striker; all payments made by ex-railway and tramway men into the Superannuation Fund are to be refunded. It is understood that the sums to be refunded will be less the expenses allowed for under the Act. The aftermath of the strike is an appalling amount of distress, and 2,300 persons have been receiving relief at the Town Hall from the Mayor's Relief Fund during the past few weeks, to which the City Council has voted £1,000.

The New South Wales Government has allocated £20,000 for the relief of those distressed through the strike, and a public relief campaign has been launched, with Friday, 19th October, set apart for street collecting and for general contributions.

Official returns are to the effect that during August 174,400 workpeople suffered an aggregate loss of 1,308,000 working days, and during the whole period of the strike 3,000,000 working days were mulcted and over £1,600,000 in wages. During the two strike months there was a reduction of £452,000 in the railway, tramway and Harbour Trust receipts, and the clearings of the banks have shown a curtailment to the extent of £3,000,000 since the second week in August.



Strike Scenes in Sydney.

1. Motor-lobby does good business at a shilling a head.
2. In Elizabeth Street: all kinds of vehicles are well patronised.
3. To Bondi Junction: three bags of chaff and nine passengers.
4. Strikers marching to the Domain through College Street.
5. A meeting in the Domain.
6. Trams carry more than their full share.

Victoria Crosses for the A.I.F.

Brave Attacks on Pill Boxes.

The King has been pleased to approve of the award of the Victoria Cross to the following non-commissioned officers, and men:—

No. 2060 Sgt. John James Dwyer, Aus. M.G. Corps, Aus. Imp. Force.

For most conspicuous bravery when in attack. Sgt. Dwyer, in charge of Vickers machine-gun, went forward with the first wave of the brigade.

On reaching the final objective this non-commissioned officer rushed his gun forward in advance of the captured position in order to obtain a commanding spot. Whilst advancing he noticed an enemy machine-gun firing on the troops on our right flank and causing casualties. Unhesitatingly he rushed his gun forward to within 30 yards of the enemy gun and fired point blank at it, putting it out of action and killing the gun crew. He then seized the gun, and totally ignoring the snipers from the rear of the enemy position, carried it back across the shell-swept ground to our front line and established both it and his Vickers gun on the right flank of our brigade.

Sgt. Dwyer commanded these guns with great coolness and when the enemy counter-attacked our positions he rendered great assistance in repulsing them.

On the following day when the position was heavily shelled, this non-commissioned officer took up successive positions. On one occasion his Vickers gun was blown up by shell fire, but he conducted his gun team back to Headquarters through the enemy barrage, secured one of the reserve

guns, and rushed it back to our position in the shortest possible time.

During the whole of the attack his contempt of danger, cheerfulness and courage raised the spirits of all who were in his sector of the line.

No. 456 Sgt. Lewis McGee, late Aus. Imp. Force.

For most conspicuous gallantry. When in the advance to the final objective, Sgt. McGee led his platoon with great dash and bravery, though strongly opposed, and under heavy shell fire.

His platoon was suffering severely and the advance of the company was stopped by machine-gun fire from a "pill-box" post. Single-handed, Sgt. McGee rushed the post armed only with a revolver. He shot some of the crew and captured the rest, and thus enabled the advance to proceed. He reorganised the remnants of his platoon and was foremost in the remainder of the advance, and during consolidation of the position he did splendid work.

This non-commissioned officer's coolness and bravery were conspicuous and contributed largely to the success of the company's operations.

Sgt. McGee was subsequently killed in action.

No. 114 L.Cpl. Walter Peeler, Aus. Imp. Force.

For most conspicuous bravery when, with a Lewis gun accompanying the first wave of the assault, he encountered an enemy party sniping the advancing troops from a shell-hole.

L.-Cpl. Peeler immediately rushed the position and accounted for nine of the

enemy, and cleared the way for the advance. On two subsequent occasions, he performed similar acts of valour, and each time accounted for a number of the enemy.

During operations he was directed to a position from which an enemy machine-gun was being fired on our troops. He located and killed the gunner, and the remainder of the enemy party ran into a dug-out close by. From this shelter they were dislodged by a bomb, and ten of the enemy ran out. These he disposed of.

This non-commissioned officer actually accounted for over thirty of the enemy.

He displayed an absolute fearlessness in making his way ahead of the first wave of the assault, and the fine example which he set ensured the success of the attack against most determined opposition.

No. 3774 Pte. Patrick Bugden, late Aus. Imp. Force.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when on two occasions our advance was temporarily held up by strongly-defended "pill-boxes." Pte. Bugden, in the face of devastating fire from machine guns, gallantly led small parties to attack these strong points and, successfully silencing the machine guns with bombs, captured the garrison at the point of the bayonet.

On another occasion, when a corporal, who had become detached from his company, had been captured and was being taken to the rear by the enemy, Pte. Bugden, single-handed, rushed to the rescue of his comrade, shot one enemy and bayoneted the remaining two, thus releasing the corporal.

Continued on page 16.



A line of strafed G.S. wagons along the corduroy track account for the rations being late.
(Australian Official Photograph.)

To Tip or not to Tip.

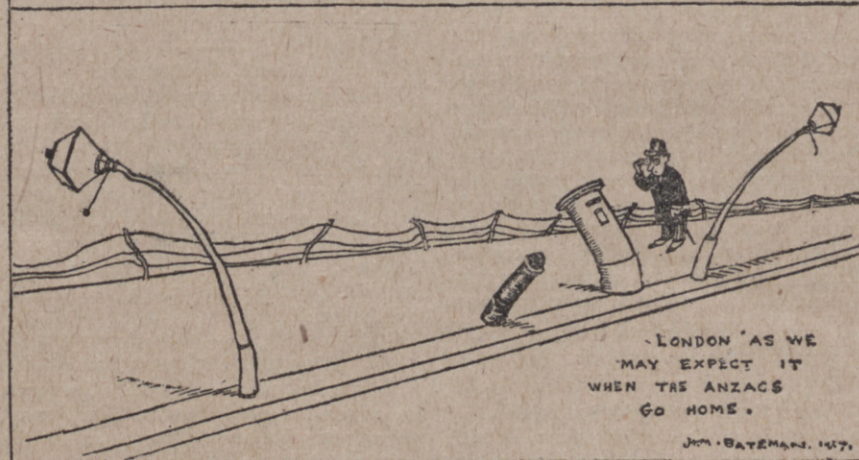
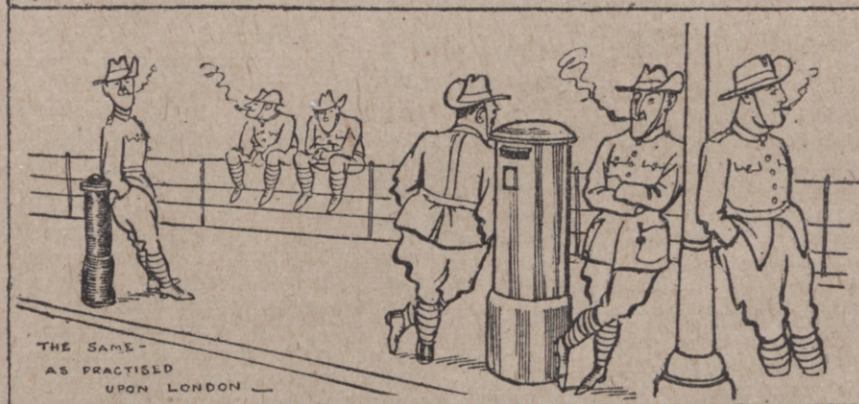
While the Federal Railways Bill was going through the Senate repeated efforts were made to introduce a provision for the prevention of tipping. They all failed, mainly because members despaired of any law being able to put the practice down. That reason would be equally sound against laws for the suppression of stealing or any other sort of crime to which human nature is prone. A railway servant should be paid a sufficient wage for his services, and those services should be at the disposal of all passengers alike who are charged in their ticket money a sufficient amount to cover the whole expense to which they put the department. When a passenger buys some extra consideration from a railway servant he therefore buys what the seller has no right to sell. It is a dishonest transaction, and one upon which the dignity of labour should frown. At the same time tipping will go on as long as good nature remains an elemental human quality. And when that is eliminated, while selfishness and flashiness remain, the practice will still continue.

The "Shouting" Problem.

A novelty in liquor reform has been proposed in Victoria. Mr. Snowball, a member of the Legislative Assembly, obtained leave to bring in a bill providing as a compromise to the anti-shouting movement that a person may "shout," or may receive, one drink free of penalty. If the recipient of the favour "shouts" a second drink in response, both he and the publican are to be penalised for an infringement of the law. Liquor legislation is becoming very complicated, and if Mr. Snowball's bill should become law it will be unwise to enter any place where liquor is sold without first obtaining counsel's opinion as to the exact legal significance of the statement of Scotland's poet that

"Surely you'll be your pint-stoup
And surely I'll be mine."

Judging by the provision of the proposed bill it may be surmised that the mover is in favour of what is called in the United States "a bone-dry state." Long-established custom prescribes that one "shout" leads to another, and if the law should prescribe that one shout shall not lead to another then there is ground for supposing that in many instances the initial "shout" will not be tendered. Whatever other effect may be produced by the proposed compromise, it will not, at any rate, tend to reciprocity in taking a social glass. And the unilateral social glass is not likely to make any more progress than a pigeon with one wing.



The Australian Sitting on the Fence Habit.

From "London Opinion."

Victorian Soldiers' Settlement Bill.

Members of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, during the discussion on the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Bill, have found fault with the provision which limits the advance to soldier settlers to a maximum of £500. They suggested that there should be more elasticity in the arrangements, so that men who took up large areas of land for wheat growing could secure an advance beyond £500, which sum was considered inadequate. While extending the advance in some cases it

was not desired that the average advance should exceed £500. The Minister of Lands, who has charge of the bill, in company with the Premier, waited on the Minister of Repatriation, Senator Millen, this week and placed the views of members before him. The Premier has been notified that the Federal Cabinet would not entertain the proposal, as it meant showing an unduly special consideration to returned soldiers who desired to take up land against those who wished to set up businesses.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



Australian Shipbuilding.

The Commonwealth Government has arrived at an agreement with the labour organisations for carrying on shipbuilding uninterruptedly. An early commencement of work is expected.

Bookmakers to Pay Super-tax.

New South Wales Government has imposed a super-tax of 3d. in the £, and doubled the tax levied in connection with bookmakers' registration and on betting tickets. The increased tax is estimated to yield an additional £45,000.

Australian V.C. Killed.

Lieut. Col. L. C. Maygar, V.C., D.S.O., Australian Light Horse, has died of wounds. He won the Victoria Cross in the South African War for giving up his horse to enable a comrade to gallop to safety under heavy fire, while he himself walked.

Soldiers' Christmas Parcels.

The Postmaster-General states that he is endeavouring to effect a clearance of the vast amount of parcel mail awaiting shipment overseas. At present there is an accumulation of 900 tons of parcels, the great bulk of which consist of packages addressed to Australian soldiers in Egypt, France and Great Britain. While letter mails for England and France are carried via America, it is found impossible to forward parcels by the same route. Mr. Webster, however, is hopeful that he will be able to secure sufficient shipping space to clear all overseas mails. Persons desirous of ensuring that their soldier relatives shall receive Christmas parcels are advised to forward money by letter to the Australian Comforts Fund in London.

Five Years for Robbing a Soldier.

At Sydney Quarter Sessions Patrick Donovan was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for having assaulted and robbed a returned soldier, and to seven years' penal servitude on a charge of robbery in company. John James Williams, found guilty of robbery in company, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

New South Wales' War Contributions.

The sum of £3,243,069 has been subscribed to patriotic funds in New South Wales up to 31st August, and £2,369,355 has been disbursed. The number of men contributed to the war is 300,000; of this number 30,000 have lost their lives.

Enemy Mines in the Pacific.

Considerable consternation was caused by the news on 10th October of the discovery of a submarine mine of enemy origin off Gabo Island. The mine was exploded by mine-sweepers sent from Sydney. The spot where the mine was discovered is off Cape Howe, which is on the direct route between Melbourne and Sydney, and is obviously the work of someone with a good knowledge of the Australian coast. The capture of the armed raider containing latest charts of the Pacific is another sensation that brings the war closer to Australia than hitherto. Mr. Cook, Minister of the Navy, gave assurance to a somewhat panic-stricken community that the naval authorities were giving their undivided attention to the presence of enemy raiders in the Pacific. Mr. Cook said that there was no need for undue anxiety; a matter of greater concern was the occurrence among local shipping of explosions, fires and such like incendiary agencies.

National War Museum.

The Federal Government has decided to follow the example of the British Government in establishing a National War Museum, and arrangements have been made for war trophies and pictures available to be shown at the Exhibition Building pending their transfer to a permanent building. Trophies and records in which Australia is interested are to be collected by the public.

Recruiting in Australia.

In the last nine months 39,222 recruits have enlisted in Australia. Last week there were 604, seven less than in the previous week.

A probation camp has been established on the Murrumbidgee Area, where returned soldiers are being trained in the initial work of preparing the land.

Charges Against an M.L.A.

Judge Hamilton, who acted as Royal Commissioner in connection with certain charges made by Mr. Price, M.L.A., has furnished his report to the Lieutenant-Governor. His findings and paper clearly establish that the charge made by Mr. Price against Mr. Ashford were made wantonly and recklessly and without any foundation whatever.

Australian Politicians in Canada.

The invitation extended to Mr. B. R. Hall, Attorney General for New South Wales, and Mr. Crawford Vaughan, ex-Premier of South Australia at Mr. Holman's request from the Committee of National Safety, U.S.A., to visit Canada to help in the Conscription fight, has been accepted and the two Australian politicians will probably proceed to Canada in December.

The State expenditure on works and services from loans for the quarter ended September was £1,060,794 less than for the same period last year.

Burrinjuck Hydro-Electric Scheme. Scheme to Cost £100,000.

A Conference of representatives of a large number of towns within a radius of 80 miles of Burrinjuck urged the Government to carry out the Burrinjuck hydro-electric scheme as soon as possible after the war. The scheme is to cost £100,000, and the towns proposed to be served are Goulburn, Yass, Gunning, Harden, Bowning, Binalong, Junee, Cootamundra, Wagga, Tumut, Gundagai, and Canberra.

The engineer has estimated that 10,000 kilowatts could be generated there, and the supply would be continuous, no matter what the season.

High Prices in Australia.

The Inter-State Commission, in its report on the price of bread, stated that a lower price than 4s. 9d. per bushel f.o.b. for wheat would not be just to the producer, who in the previous harvest lost almost all his crops. The Commissioner found that the fixing of prices has had the effect of killing out gambling with this necessity of life. The causes in the increase in the price of meat were found to be (1) the heavy losses of stock during the drought of 1914-15 and the consequent shortage of cattle and sheep; (2) the operation of the Queensland embargo; (3) the increased cost of graziers and farmers in production.

Soldiers and Land.

Twenty-five Per Cent. Seek Rural Life.

Over 28,000 cards have been received by the Victorian War Council from soldiers intimating what business they desire to engage in upon their return. The cards have now been classified. A great many of the men have not stated what they would like to do, but 7,100, or 25 per cent., have intimated that they would like to go on the land, and many of them are well-equipped for the undertaking. Those who have their positions kept open for them number

7,000. Of the land seekers 849 experienced men have capital of over £100. Those inexperienced, and with less than £100, number 3,639, and there are 686 of this class whose capital is doubtful. The inexperienced with capital of over £100 number 84, and 506 have no experience and capital of less than £100, while 179 inexperienced men are doubtful as to their means. Replies were received from 3,459 farm workers who do not state their intentions. Farmers and farm workers who can make their own arrangements number 1,167. Other replies were received from 1,770 employees in shops, warehouses, etc., 1,194 from iron workers and those engaged in engineering trades, 1210 from men formerly engaged in building trades, 1,076 from clerical workers, including students and teachers, 2,201 from unskilled workers, 2,801 from labourers in trades, mines, etc., and 155 from miscellaneous workers.

Military Policemen Sentenced.

Harold Lavers and Charles Robertson, military policemen, have both been found guilty of the charges preferred against them before a district court-martial held in Melbourne. Evidence was given at the trial that the two accused had failed to arrest a soldier who was absent without leave, and had accepted a bribe of 5s. each to enable the man to evade arrest. The court found accused guilty of neglect of duty and of "an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." They have each been sentenced to 30 days' hard labour.

How to Cross the Street.

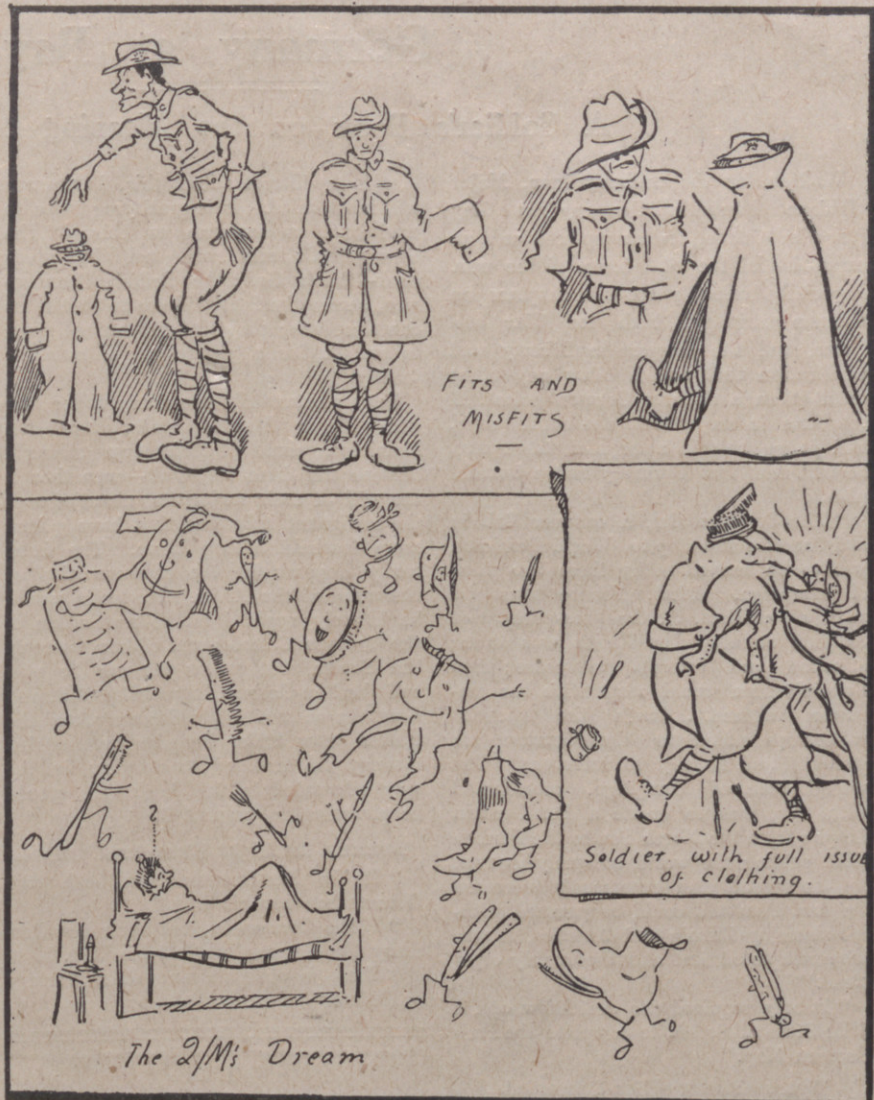
The Melbourne City Council adopted a recommendation "affirming the principle" that pedestrians should not be permitted to cross street intersections diagonally. Subsequently a by-law embodying the proposal will be submitted for approval. Sir Arthur Snowden opposed the proposal, but members of the Council generally endorsed it, although several of them doubted whether it could be enforced. Cr. Shillabeer supported the recommendation on the ground that it was desirable to "educate the people to walk at right angles."

Sandbag Murder.

Detectives arrested two Australian infantrymen at a soldiers' club in Westminster, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Pte. Oliver Imlay, aged 24, a Canadian, who died in hospital a fortnight ago after having been attacked and robbed in a turning off Waterloo-road.

Both Australians denied all knowledge of the matter.

At the inquest, which stands adjourned, Pte. John McKinley, another Canadian, related how he and Imlay left the Y.M.C.A. Hut in Waterloo-road and met two soldiers and a civilian. In a dark street Imlay was struck from behind. At the same time McKinley got a heavy blow



Another busy day at the Quartermaster's Clothing Store.

Drawn by Pte. J. M. Patterson, A.I.F.

on the back of the head and lost consciousness. Both men lost all their money. According to Dr. Trevor, Imlay was sandbagged.

Returning Soldiers and Licensed Premises.

Considerable interest was created in South Australia by the announcement of the State Military Commandant that during the stay of transports at the Outer Harbour with returned soldiers on board, all hotels within a ten mile radius of Adelaide must be closed. The action was taken as a military precaution under the powers recently conferred upon those in charge of the military affairs in each State. The restriction, which establishes a precedent in South Australia, will apply not only to hotels, but to all places purveying liquor. Consequently clubs and other licensed premises will have to suspend the sale of drink during the stay of the boat at the seaport.

A special note draws attention to the fact that if the holder of a licence, or in the case of premises not licensed, the occupier or other person having control of the sale of liquor, fails to comply with the order, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both.

Alderman Striker. No Idea Why He Did It.

Speaking at a meeting of the Municipal Council, Alderman Boa, one of the Lismore railway men called out by the Sydney Strike Executive, admitted that not one of the Lismore men had any idea of the card system when they obeyed the order to strike. The men were like some plastic substance in the hands of their unions. He had regretted his action and made up his mind to go back to work.

Germany at Bay.

A Soldier's Book on the Meaning of the War.

Written for the ordinary man, Major Haldane Macfall's *Germany at Bay* (Cassells, 6s. net) is unsurpassed as an exposition of the vital issues of the war. Especially valuable are its chapters on German strategy, both for War and Peace, and the dangers to Liberty and Civilisation that would follow any other result than a decisive German defeat. If the Man in the Street, the author says, will judge facts in a dispassionate spirit, he will find that Germany had a twofold plan.

"The Supreme aim, to conquer Britain and America and step to World Dominion was to be arrived at by these two plans of campaign. First, France must be swiftly crushed. . . the sea-ports of Belgium seized, when Russia was to be attacked and brought to peace; then Britain's turn would come with her sea-power reduced. . . with the French battleships added to the German sea strength and no ally to intervene. The second Plan of Campaign, coordinated with this, was to create a Pan-German Empire from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, cutting the world obliquely in two. As the second plan enormously increased the first Plan and could be pursued without alarming Britain and America, it was to be completed first and thoroughly organized."

"It only required the overthrow of the little State of Serbia to complete the Pan-German Map."

Where Germany Has Succeeded.

Major Macfall shows that though German strategy has largely failed in his first plan it has succeeded beyond his hopes in the second, and that the Pan-German Map is actually in being. It is true that since the book was published our operations in the Turkish Empire are reducing the Pan-German map (of which a chart is given) but this does not rid the situation of the fatal danger of Germany's present Strategy for Peace.

Germany's One Hope.

Germany has one hope of winning her war even yet, and that hope is a Peace which will leave her her Pan-German Map. "Upon the making or un-making of the Map depends the whole of Civilisation." Her colonies are not colonies but a tyranny organized for the creation of vast black armies for the German war towards world-dominion. She intends to create a Central African Empire right across Africa. Left with the Pan-German Map she could do it. If the democrat, the

Man-in-the-Street allows this, Democracy will have failed. It is gratifying to us to read such a sentence as this:—"The German Colonies will not be given back—thank God; the British Commonwealth across the Seas will see to that if no one else does; they at least are not given to suicide for a phrase or a mawkish fatuity."

But unfortunately one does not see, nor does Major Macfall state, how the Dominions could of their own strength achieve this desirable result—even though the will of their majorities prevailed over the malignant influences that have gained some foothold among them. The issue really depends on the consummation of the aims of the Allies. Australia would be bitterly opposed to the restoration of the German Colonies and of her power in the Pacific, but unless the war be won and the Pan-German Map obliterated, and Germans be confined to Germany, and the Nations now under Prussian or Austrian tyranny be restored to freedom in the way advocated in this book, she would be powerless to prevent it.

Germany the Right Place for Germans.

"If the Pan-German Map hold, the German has won his War."

"If the German be sent back into Germany the German has lost his War."

"There is absolutely no other Victory or Defeat."

The one thing that the German dreads at the Peace table is the making of the peoples on the Pan-German Map free."

That is the one thing that can unmake that Map. No defeats elsewhere, no other strategy can undo it. A supreme Austria, a treacherous Bulgaria, with a traitorous Turkey and a disloyal King of Greece, by betraying their peoples and putting them under the Prussian's heel made it. Serbia alone stood in the gate and with reckless courage tried to save the world.

Serbia has fallen. But she must be restored to the Serbians and Belgium to the Belgians. Poland and Bohemia must be set free; Roumania also, and Armenia; Palestine and Arabia must be relieved, as Egypt has been relieved from Turkish rule which now is only another name for the Prussian yoke.

Thus, and thus only can the Prussian sword be broken in pieces and flung to rust. There is no other way to Peace.

Can It Be Done?

Yes. Things have happened since the recent publication of this book which, in spite of the misfortune in Italy, add to the prospect of the complete success there foreshadowed provided the peoples of the Allies support and press the war to its conclusion, and are not cajoled by their designing and unscrupulous foe into a German Peace. They need not be re-captulated.

Germany stands at bay a besieged country with diminishing resources of material and still more of men. She cannot save her Map, which means everything to the fell purpose with which she began this war, unless by an insensate surrender to her insolent offer of a Peace that would be merely an Armistice we permit her to do so.

The issue is vital and our course clear. Major Macfall thinks that the Man in the Street, that is, the citizen of the democracies and free peoples now in alliance against the power that relies on Frightfulness and Ruthless Valour, has but to know to make him set his face against any conclusion of the whole matter except the extirpation of Frightfulness and the institution of a system of International Law that will involve punishment for its breach. May he do so!

At this moment, with the question of our own Reinforcements pressing, one could wish this book to be in the hands of every Australian voter on the Referendum. He could have no better enlightenment.

E. B. GARNSEY.

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The Sunken Road.

Crackle and whistle across the field,
Down the road—where the elms sigh,
The vicious bullets fall.
One moment; a figure pauses there,
Last of a group on night fatigue,
Gasps and clutches at misty air,
Falls at the corner of Dead Man's Hall.

Comrades pass with their burdens, there
See the face with the boyish smile,
Curly locks in the raven hair,
And the red of his life-blood run
Over the breast, by the full moon's glare.

Cold and biting the winter wind,
Pale the moon in the misty sky;
The sombre elms with mournful sigh
Whisper a tale to the moon—
Whisper a secret she'll know too soon,
The mother away in his own home-land,
Who breathes a prayer that an Unseen
Hand
May guard her boyish son.

But down the road where the elms sigh,
Past the corner of Dead Man's Hall,
The wintry wind goes whispering by
Of him who has answered the Lord's last
call.

—J. O'D., A.I.F.

An Unlucky Wind Up.

C. Barden headed the winning jockeys' list in N. S. Wales last season with 29 wins. F. Foley was second with 28 and A. Wood next. However Barden's good luck received a bad shaking on the last racing day of the season, as he was badly hurt in the smash (reported in our cable columns recently) at Canterbury Park, when 9 horses fell. Barden was unconscious for 12 days, and although gradually improving he will not be seen in the saddle for several months.

Returned Soldiers and the Referendum.

The Hon. J. D. Connolly, Agent-General for Western Australia, has received a cable message from his Government to the effect that a mass meeting of the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, numbering 2,000, carried a resolution urging their comrades in the field to vote "Yes" in the forthcoming Conscription Referendum.

Site for Medical School.

A deputation representing the medical profession, the British Medical Association, the metropolitan hospitals, and the Melbourne University Council was recently introduced to the Premier (Sir Alexander Peacock), and urged the Government to acquire a block in the vicinity of the Melbourne and St. Vincent's Hospitals for the erection of a medical school. The Premier promised to inspect the blocks from which a school site might be chosen, and to give his answer within a month.



Gibraltar.



A machine-gun emplacement, though solidly built with slabs of concrete, supported by heavy timbers, was effectively strafed by our heavy guns.
(Australian Official Photograph.)

Mr. Hughes and the Strikers. Promise to Loyalists.

Melbourne, 5th September.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes), in the course of a statement to-night on the strike situation, said:—"For over a month the Commonwealth has suffered the ills of an industrial conflict. It is reported that 65,000 men have ceased work voluntarily or involuntarily in New South Wales. Many thousands are out of employment in Victoria, and other States, though in lesser degree, are seriously affected. As to the cause of this unhappy and menacing condition of affairs I do not propose to say more than the cause alleged is on the face of it mere pretext. The real cause is an organised attempt by extremists who now control the unionist movement to render constitutional government impossible. In plain words this is a revolt, and not a strike. Its motive is not industrial, but political. I earnestly appeal to all sensible and loyal men and women to repudiate those responsible for this so-called strike—this great crime against Australia in an hour when she is fighting for her life. I appeal to them to do their duty by their country, and to do that work upon which the safety and welfare of all depend. Having said so much, let me add one or two very necessary words by way of warning to those who are endeavouring to paralyse industry, foment civil disorder, and hamper the Commonwealth in its war policy. The Government will not permit their disloyal, reckless, and tyrannical methods to overawe the law abiding citizens in our midst. The Government intend to use every effort to carry on the work of the country. The Government will protect all those who enrol through the National Service Bureau. It will protect them while the strike lasts and when the strike is over. Those men who come to the aid of their country now by doing work which the strikers refuse to do have a claim on their country, and the Government will see that their right to future employment is fully protected. If any man thinks he can desert his post of duty at this critical hour and return when he thinks fit, supplanting the man who has taken up his duty, he will find himself grievously mistaken. There will be no victimization of loyal workers, and those who defy and injure the country must pay the penalty of their actions. As for the boycott, whether practised on shopkeepers or on fellow-workmen, the Government will use every means at its disposal to punish those who resort to it, and protect those upon whom it is inflicted.

Soldiers' Conscription Vote. Alleged Publication of Wrong Figures.

In the Senate on Sept. 7th the Vice-President (Senator Millen) referred to allegations made some weeks ago by Sena-

The Cost of Repatriation.

Statement by the Senator Millen.

We are asked by the Minister for Repatriation to publish the following letter which he has addressed to "The Times": The Editor, "The Times," London.

Sir,—In your issue of 17th August last appears a cable dated from Sydney, and reading as follows:

"Australian Repatriation is estimated to cost 60 millions, and its fruition entirely depends upon the provision by the British Government of the necessary loan. Unless the Treasury gives this assurance, the Commonwealth will probably be very severely crippled."

The statement is quite inaccurate. No authoritative estimate has been made placing the cost at 60 millions, or any other sum.

Your correspondent has evidently misconstrued a statement made by me when presenting the Repatriation Bill to the Federal Parliament. On that occasion I stated that, if 40,000 (the estimated number) returned soldiers desired to settle upon the land, and, if present forms of settlement were adhered to, a sum of 60 millions would be represented in land and the necessary cash advances to the settlers. But these figures were used as an argument for the adoption of new methods of

settlement. Apart from this important qualification, however, the sum mentioned referred only to land settlement which, though highly important, is after all only one of many activities covered by the Government's Repatriation proposals.

But the latter portion of your correspondent's cable is even more seriously inaccurate. It is not the case that the Australian Repatriation proposals are dependent upon the Imperial Government providing the necessary moneys by way of loan. The generous co-operation of the British Government will undoubtedly be of incalculable value in connection with future Australian financial requirements, but it is misleading to affirm, as your correspondent does, that there is an element of doubt and uncertainty in the assurances which Australia is now giving to its soldiers through the provisions of the Repatriation Act. These provisions are not contingent, they are absolute; and the men to whom they are made can rely with confidence upon their full redemption.—Yours truly,

E. D. MILLEN.

Minister for Repatriation.

Melbourne, 15th October, 1917.

tor Ferricks (Q), that the soldiers' vote at the conscription referendum had been manipulated. Senator Millen said he had an official minute from Mr. Oldham, Chief Electoral Officer, showing that the votes by the soldiers in favor of conscription were 72,399 in favor, and 58,894 against. These were the figures given by the chief officer, and supported by the State officers. The Dublin "Freeman's Journal" had given the figures as 40,000 "Yes" votes and 106,000 "No" votes, and these were copied by a Glasgow paper. A telegram from Sale, signed "Overend" and addressed to "The Age," to which official notice was called, stated that after 11 o'clock mass at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sale, on 29th October, Dr. Phelan, having removed his vestments, announced that the soldiers' vote was 106,000 "No" and 43,000 "Yes." Mr. Overend was apparently the correspondent of "The Age." This was the first evidence he (Senator Millen) had been able to obtain of utilisation of these figures. The telegram to "The Age" was not published, being obviously inaccurate. It was not until 1st November, three days after the announcement at Sale, that the Chief Electoral Officer received a progress report from London, showing that less than half

of the soldiers' votes had then been counted. On 5th January the "Freeman's Journal" published the false figures, which appeared to have been sent to Dublin by mail, saying, "We are now in a position to state the Anzac vote." The figures were an infamous misrepresentation.


Senator Pratten (N.S.W.): A deliberate lie.

The Vice-President: There was no other word for it. He did not know who originated it. Possibly Bishop Phelan had been used for the purpose of giving publicity to the figures. The scrutiny and counting of the soldiers' vote had taken place under the supervision of Brigadier-General Anderson, was certified to by Australian civilians who happened to be in London, and was signed by the scrutineers, one of whom was Sergeant M'Grath.

Population of New South Wales.

The estimated population of New South Wales on June 30th was 1,867,456 persons, comprising 921,566 males and 945,890 females. The population on March 31st was 1,861,752, comprising 921,964 males and 939,788 females. Included in this population are 2,012 Aborigines of full blood, of whom 1,152 are males and 860 females.

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Rescued from Flood.

The Rev. Father Vaughan and Mr. Matthew Ryan had an exciting experience and a narrow escape from drowning at Upper Woorndoo, in the Western District of Victoria.

They were driving a horse attached to a hooded buggy to Mortlake, and when crossing a stone ford the flood waters carried the horse and buggy down the stream. Father Vaughan swam the river, divested himself of his clothes, and made three unsuccessful attempts to rescue Ryan, who was perched on the buggy hood and waist deep in the water.

Father Vaughan, who was feeling severely the effects of the cold, decided to go for help, about half a mile distant, but had to again swim the stream. This he succeeded in doing with extreme difficulty. He was just able to communicate the plight of Ryan to a farmer when he collapsed. Ryan was rescued by means of ropes, after having been two hours in the water. The horse was drowned.

Posed as a Doctor.

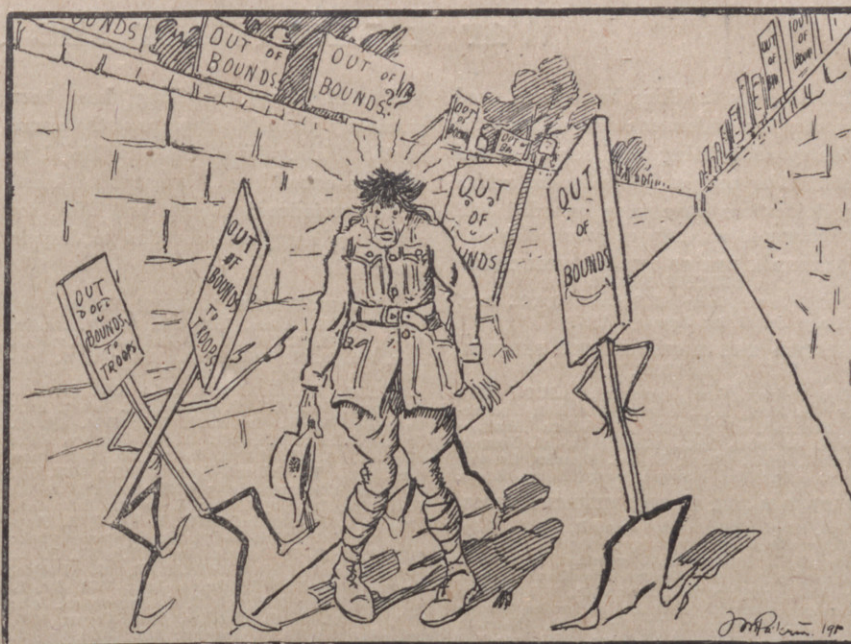
Harold Ryan, alias Stevens, 18 years of age, appeared in military uniform and pleaded guilty, at the West Maitland Police Court, to a charge of having been unlawfully in possession of a military pass-book, and to a second charge of having illegally used the title of medical practitioner.

Ryan had been wearing the uniform of a captain of the A.I.F. He had represented that he was Dr. Ryan, of the Queensland Military Force, and was here on sick leave. He said that he was a doctor, and had been practising in Queensland, also that he had attended a woman at a local boarding-house. In accused's luggage a military pass-book was found, which accused said he had received from a sergeant in Queensland. The constable stated that accused did not belong to the military.

On the first charge Ryan was fined £10, in default two months' gaol, and on the second £20, with the option of four months.

Artificial Limb Factory.

It is the intention of the military authorities to establish a workshop for the manufacture of artificial limbs alongside the base hospital at Caulfield, Victoria. As already mentioned, an expert has been brought from America to supervise the undertaking in its preliminary stages, and arrangements are now being made for the provision of the necessary accommodation and plant. Soldiers from the hospital will be afforded an opportunity during their convalescence to enter the workshop for training, and in time, it is hoped, to establish a factory for the manufacture of artificial limbs for soldiers, which will be run entirely by men who have been on active service.



That "Out of Bounds" Feeling.

Private Jones's Nightmare.

Australian Red Cross in Palestine.

Our Australian Red Cross Correspondent writes:

The occupation of Jaffa brought the Anzacs once more into the picture, and the renewal of serious fighting in that theatre increases the interest with which the latest report of the Assistant Commissioner in Egypt will be read.

That the fighting that has developed there has not found the A.R.C.S. unprepared is clearly indicated in the September report, which states at the outset that "all medical units and our own Red Cross stores have stocked up heavily."

The Australians on the Palestine front are thoroughly appreciative of the work of the society, and the point is emphasized by Mr. Mandeville, who, in mentioning that 573 men entered the Marakeb Rest Camp in September, says that "it is a source of inward pleasure to the men that Australia, through the society in Cairo, has reached out over some three hundred miles of desert to greet them, and express in practical manner the sympathy she has with her sons in their strenuous lives."

They are not lacking in entertainment on the Palestine front. During the month three first-class concert parties visited the camp, and there were, of course, frequent camp sing-songs which always provide good entertainment.

The portable libraries that have recently been introduced are an interesting feature. They are three shelves deep, and are capable of holding fifty books. They have been made by native carpenters from packing cases, and are fitted with a hinged side on the inside face of which is pasted a catalogue of its contents. These are convenient for removal at short notice, and, by enabling those responsible to keep a closer check, should prevent to some extent the loss and destruction of the books.

An Australian stationary hospital with accommodation for between 200 and 300 patients in its general section is now situated in the desert some 85 miles from Cairo, near the Moascar Siding. It is receiving only Australian patients, and is staffed by orderlies owing to the impracticability of sending the society's lady representatives there.

Some interesting and welcome improvements have been made at the 14th Australian General Hospital. The two billiard tables have been moved into one room and are now available all day for the patients. The grounds, too, are being ornamented under the direction of a British N.C.O. who is a practical gardener. The labour is supplied by Bulgarian prisoners of war, who are each paid one halfpenny a day.

During September 679 convalescents in Egypt were taken on excursions; 240 by motor-launch to Ma'adi, 92 by tram to the Pyramids, 330 by train to the Barrage Gardens, and 17 to private houses.

War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer the undermentioned rewards for gallantry and distinguished service in the Field. The acts of gallantry for which the decorations have been awarded will be announced as early as practicable:

AWARDED A BAR TO THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Lt.-Col. James Campbell Stewart, D.S.O., Infy. (D.S.O. gazetted 1st January, 1917.)

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Maj. Sydney Vere Appleyard, A.M.C.; Maj. Henry Bachold, M.C., Engrs.; Maj. Neil Mackenzie Freeman, Infy.; Maj. William Wallace Stewart Johnston, M.C., A.M.C.; Lt.-Col. Norman Marshall, M.C., Infy.; Lt.-Col. Charles Conway Mason, Infy.; Maj. Howard George Tolley, Engrs.

AWARDED A BAR TO THE MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. Gordon Cathcart Campbell, M.C., Infy. (M.C. gazetted 1st January, 1917); Lt. Thomas Deam, M.C., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted 27th July, 1916); Capt. Keith Wemyss MacKenzie, M.C., Infy. (M.C. gazetted 26th September, 1916.) (This officer was incorrectly described in London Gazette dated 26th September, 1916.); Capt. Kenneth Basil Muirson, M.C., M.G. Corps (M.C. gazetted 4th June, 1917); Capt. Robert James Smith, M.C., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted 14th November, 1916).

AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

Lieut. Charles Wilson Cutcliffe Blissett, Infy.; Lieut. Hugh Julian Boyd, Infy.; Lieut. Henry Joseph Bradley, Infy.; Capt. Vernon Carlisle Brown, A.M.C.; Lieut. George Burrows, Engrs.; Lieut. Thomas Frederick McLean Bursley, Infy.; Sec.-Lieut. Leslie William Butler, Infy.; Lieut. Samuel Lincoln Butler, Engrs.; Lieut. Charles Richard Carleton, Engrs.; Capt. Ernest Kenneth Carter, Infy.; Lieut. Charles Harold Davis, Infy.; Lieut. John England, Pnrs.; Lieut. Henry Finter, Infy.; Lieut. Walter Morris Felix Gamble, Infy.; Capt. Robert Glasgow, Infy.; Sec.-Lieut. Edmund Gore Goodwin, Engrs.; Lieut. Stanley Albert Hill, Pnrs.; Lieut. Robert Arbutnot Holmes, Engrs.; Capt. Roy Kintore Hurcombe, Infy.; Lieut. Edward Stanley Inman, Infy.; Sec.-Lieut. Sydney Herbert Joubert, Infy.; Capt. Charles Hallily Kellaway, A.M.C.; Lieut. Arthur George Klenner, Infy.; Lieut. Mervyn Digby Knight, Infy.; Lieut. Geoffrey Paul Leane, Infy.; Lieut. Hugh Gilmore Maegrath, Infy.; Lieut. William Robert Green McNaught, Fld. Arty.; Lieut. Ernest Henry William Meyers, Infy.; Sec.-Lieut. James Basil Minchin, Infy.; Lieut. John Percy Minton, Engrs.; Capt. Stanley Walter Neale, Infy.; Sec.-Lieut. Charles Selby Aldred Noad, Infy.; Lieut. Herbert Lionel Norris, Infy.; Lieut. William Henry O'Bern, Pnrs.; Lieut. Calder Kernet Oliver, Engrs.; Sec.-Lieut. Eric Alan O'Malley, Infy.; Capt. Patrick Joseph Francis O'Shea, A.M.C.; Lieut. Albert Thomas Parker, Infy.; Lieut. George Leigh Pentreath, Infy.; Capt. Simon Fahey Porter, Infy.; Lieut. Edward Hugh Price, Infy.; Lieut. Granville Pritchard, Engrs.; Lieut. Richard Bentley Salisbury, Infy.; Lieut. Magnus Graham Saunders, Infy.; Sec.-Lieut. Howard Wilson Scudts, Infy.; Lieut. George Harold Turner, Engrs.; Lieut. Algernon Denis Trman, Infy.; Lieut. George Vaughan, Infy.; Lieut. Philip Edward Michael Vowels, Infy.; Sec.-Lieut. Joseph Dudley Westwood, Infy.; Lieut. Walter John Whettam, Engrs.; Lieut. George Henry Wilkins, Infy.; Lieut. George William Young, Engrs.

BAR TO DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of a Bar to the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Men:

1915 C.Q.M.S. C. C. Garratt, Infy. (D.C.M. gazetted 18th June, 1917); 75 C.S.M. T. Kennedy, M.G. Corps (D.C.M. gazetted 3rd July, 1917); 1422 Sjt. D. Poole, Infy. (D.C.M. gazetted 18th June, 1917).

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

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

152 Pte. N. Acton, Infy.; 321, Sjt. T. Austin, Engrs.; 6836, L.-Cpl. A. M. Baddon, Infy.; 8567, Whr. Sjt. H. H. Baker, F.A.; 128, Sjt. W. Batten, Engrs.; 878, Pte. (L.-Cpl.) C. E. Beadon, Infy.; 2863, Pte. T. Benoit, Infy.; 1345, C. S.-M. J. Breeze, Infy.; 168, C. S.-M. F. T. Brent, Infy.; 1806, Pte. M. V. Brockfield, Infy.; 1894, Sjt. T. Buckley, Infy.; 1894, Sjt. A. G. Chinery, Infy.; 610, Sjt. A. W. Clark, Infy.; 2935, Cpl. (now Sec.-Lieut.) W. Colborne-Veel, M.G.C.; 5073, Sjt. J. G. J. Colclough, Infy.; 3263, Sjt. (T.O.S.-M.) H. Collins, Infy.; 2484, Dvr. J. Cooper, Infy.; 4389, Cpl. T. A. Corbett, Infy.; 1851, L.-Sjt. O. A. Cropely, A.A.M.C.; 3495, L.-Cpl. R. S. Davies, Infy.; 4472, S.-M. E. F. Dawson, Infy.; 2272, Sjt. R. W. Day, Infy.; 18, Sjt. A.-C.S.M. B. G. Dobbie, Engrs.; 3084, Pte. H. Eccles, Infy.; 5368, Sjt. S. G. Facey, Infy.; 5788, Sjt. C. J. Farnington, Infy.; 4078, T.-Cpl. L. R. Fendley, M.G. Corps; 4185, Cpl. (L.-Sjt.) W. H. Ferguson, Infy.; 4030, Cpl. J. E. Foulkes, Infy.; 55, L.-Cpl. H. A. Fleischmann, A.M.C.; 3107, Sjt. J. H. Fleming, Infy.; 509, C.-S.M. M. A. Fraillon, L. Rail. O. Co., Engrs.; 3344, Cpl. W. Gough, Engrs.; 2588, Pte. M. R. Grinham, Infy.; 3295, Sjt. E. R. Hargreaves, Infy.; 2609, C. S.-M. W. J. Harper, Infy.; 507, C.S.-M. G. Harris, Infy.; 3339, Cpl. J. G. Harrop, M.G. Corps; 1357, Cpl. H. Hodge, Infy.; 46, Sjt. J. S. Hopkins, Engrs.; 3023, Sjt. E. H. Horwill, Infy.; 2543, Cpl. H. Israel, Infy.; 6274a, L.Cpl. E. J. Johnson, Infy.; 4063, C.S.-M. (now Sec.-Lieut.) P. R. Jones, Infy.; 2867, L.-Cpl. W. H. Kates, Infy.; 3055, L.-Cpl. P. King, Infy.; 203, C.S.-M. A. W. Lane, A.S.C.; 137, Sjt. (now Sec.-Lieut.) P. Lay, Infy.; 3595, Pte. (L.-Cpl.) J. McCarthy, Infy.; 1980, Sjt. R. Mackenzie, Infy.; 1429, Sjt. A. Macrae, A.M.C.; 8380, Sjt. E. W. Mattner, 6th Bde., Arty.; 607, C.S.-M. (now Sec.-Lieut.) J. Maxwell, Infy.; 3417, Sjt. T. A. Mentiplay, Arty.; 2478, Sjt. J. G. Morris, Pioneer Bn.; 5684, Pte. L. Neale, Infy.; 1008, Sjt. J. O'Brien, Engrs.; 1454, Sjt. E. W. Pennell, Engrs.; 2839, Pte. G. F. Pierce, Infy.; 4091, Sjt. W. J. Pirie, Engrs.; 5181, Sjt. G. L. Prendergast, Infy.; 2201, Pte. W. Robins, Infy.; 659, Pte. C. A. Ross, Infy.; 3323, Sjt. R. N. Smith, Engrs.; 4520, Sjt. F. H. Snook, Infy.; 131, Sjt. J. McD. Stewart, A.M.C.; 275, C.S.-M. T. R. Swan, M.G. Corps; 2048, Cpl. G. W. Taylor, Engrs.; 392, Sjt. (now Sec.-Lieut.) C. Thompson, Infy.; 3949, T.-Sjt. W. A. Trovena, Infy.; 1576, Sjt. L. E. Vernazoni, Infy.; 1021, Cpl. W. Wade, Engrs.; 735, Sjt. A. C. Walden, Pioneers; 2692, Pte. H. B. Warner-Bubb, Pioneers; 2918, C. S.-M. G. Webster, Engrs.; 6702, Pte. W. A. Wilkins, Infy.; 1068, Sjt. H. Williams, Infy.; 685, C. S.-M. R. C. P. Wilson, Engrs.; 2232, Sjt. (now Sec.-Lieut.) J. R. Wood, M.G. Corps.

MILITARY MEDAL.

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

7436, Cpl. R. S. Atkins, Aust. F.A.; 3673, Sjt. G. R. Bice, Aust. A.M.C.; 8361, Sjt. D. D. Bradbury, Aust. F.A.; 1954, Cpl. C. E. Brain, Aust. F.A.; 3668, Dvr. F. Brown, Aust. F.A.; 10762, Gnr. L. Carthew, Aust. F.A.; 3309, Cpl. A. J. Clennett, Aust. F.A.; 8360, Sjt. M. A. Cocker, Aust. F.A.; 3068, Pte. W. Gordon, Pnrs.; 8470, Bomdr. C. M. T. Conway, Aust. F.A.; 1900, Dvr. C. J. East, A.S.C.; 16130, Pte. N. Fitzpatrick, A.S.C.; 2732, Sec. Cpl. N. Fletcher, Aust. E.; 2860, Gnr. J. W. Gaylard, Aust. F.A.; 1921, Gnr. B. B. Gilhooly, Aust. F.A.; 3752, Sec. Cpl. B. E. Hands, Aust. E.; 8471, Gnr. C. H. Harden, Aust. F.A.; 2046, Gnr. R. E. Henderson, Aust. F.A.; 4510, Gnr. E. Hogg, Aust. F.A.; 1699, Sjt. G. L. Hooper, A.S.C.; 2892, Sjt. S. G. Jeffes, Aust. A.M.C.;

29874, Sjt. W. O. Jeffrey, Aust. F.A.; 4194, Pte. A. Kenning, Pnrs.; 1734, Sjt. G. A. Kent, Pnrs.; 4528, Spr. C. C. Kerr, Aust. E.; 233, Pte. A. C. King, M.G. Corps; 481, Sjt. J. Lawn, T.M. By.; 6332, Sjt. C. L. Lee, A.S.C.; 334, Sjt. J. C. Little, M.G. Corps; 519, L.-Cpl. R. J. Littlejohn, Aust. E.; 225; L.-Cpl. A. J. McKay, Aust. E.; 8257, Gnr. T. R. McLagan, Aust. F.A.; 7417, Sjt. J. McLaurin, Aust. F.A.; 7379a, Gnr. J. F. Meekin, Aust. F.A.; 316, L.-C. (A.-Cpl.) G. F. Miller, Aust. E.; 2002, Pte. F. W. Moore, A.M.C.; 4819, Cpl. C. J. Moynihan, Aust. F.A.; 18507, Cpl. O. Mumford, Aust. F.A.; 5726, Bomdr. M. G. Murchison, T.M. By.; 26238, Gnr. C. H. Nelson, Aust. F.A.; 6985, Spr. J. E. Peacock, Aust. E.; 1102, Sjt. P. M. Pottage, Aust. F.A.; 6578, Dvr. D. J. Pratt, A.S.C.; 1346, Gnr. B. Ranger, Aust. F.A.; 324, Sjt. M. Ryan, M.G. Corps; 1889, Sjt. M. Scott, Aust. F.A.; 8381, Cpl. E. J. Shepherd, Aust. F.A.; 8992, Pte. G. N. Shirt, A.M.C.; 300, Cpl. W. M. Slattery, M.G. Corps; 2890, Bomdr. A. Smith, Aust. F.A.; 9901, Pte. E. R. Smith, Aust. A.M.C.; 3478, Pte. J. J. Stuart, Pnrs.; 1614, Sjt. N. O. Teague, A.S.C.; 1948, Dvr. M. C. Thompson, Pnrs.; 7916, Sjt. B. S. Thompson, Aust. F.A.; 3504, Dvr. C. J. Thorne, A.S.C.; 1728, Dvr. W. Todd, A.S.C.; 8986, Dvr. G. P. T. Turner, A.S.C.; 11144, Cpl. (T.-Sjt.) B. Wallace, T.M. By.; 7331, Sjt. E. A. Webb, Aust. F.A.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award the Meritorious Service Medal to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer, in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in the Field during the present war:

12, S.-Sjt. W. E. Green, Aust. Postal Corps.

DELETION.

Delete 10588 Gnr. H. R. Howard, Aust. F.A. (M.M. gazetted 16th November, 1916).

V C. Men continued from page 6.

On five occasions he rescued wounded men under intense shell and machine-gun fire, showing an utter contempt and disregard for danger.

Always foremost in volunteering for any dangerous mission, it was during the execution of one of these missions that this gallant soldier was killed.

No. 506 Pte. Reginald Roy Inwood, Aus. Imp. Force.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during the advance to the second objective. He moved forward through our barrage alone to an enemy strong post and captured it, together with nine prisoners, killing several of the enemy. During the evening he volunteered for a special all-night patrol, which went out 600 yards in front of our line, and there—by his coolness and sound judgment—obtained and sent back very valuable information as to the enemy's movements.

In the early morning of 21st September, Pte. Inwood located a machine-gun which was causing several casualties. He went out alone and bombed the gun and team, killing all but one, whom he brought in as a prisoner with the gun.

forth, 1117, J. T.; Banks, 6848, T. G.; Banwell, 6382, F. D.; Barclay, 1229, A. S.; Barcock, 377, H.; Barge, 6033, F.; Barlow, 7104, C. G.; Barnard, 5318, A.; Barnes, 4446, C. R.; Barnett, 2254, G.; Barr, 5797, E. C. O.; Barrett, 2769, G. E.; Barrett, 2534b, S. R.; Barrett, 2775b, W. J.; Barrow, 732, T. A. G.; Barton, 1875a, J. V.; Barton, 1833, C. W.; Bates, 1142, A.; Bates, 6709, E.; Bateson 1219, R.; Bath, 3512, J.; Battersby, 2582, J. H.; Bauer, 4666, T.; Baulich, 92, A. C.; Baxter, 6611, L. G.; Baylie, 7, W. H.; Beal, 5801, E.; Beals, 4450, S. G.; Beatham, 2742, R.; Beattie, 7347, J. A. D.; Beaumont, 6590, J. M.; Beck, 5115, J. R.; Becker, 6122, F. T.; Beech, 1105, G. W.; Beetham, 810, B. C.; Beggs, 1120, L.; Beirne, 1879, M. P.; Bell, 1357, P. L.; Bell, 5145, J.; Bell, 3774, H. W.; Bell, 3766, L.; Bell, 6709, R.; Bellis, 2465, E. M.; Benham, 3690, H. G.; Bennett, 1876, A. J.; Bennett, 2031, L. G.; Bennett, 3765, P.; Bennington, 2771, J. L.; Benson, 817, W. R.; Bernard, 5710, A. H.; Berry, 4149, J.; Bestwick, 3684, J. E.; Beswetherick, 232, J.; Betteridge, 7209, H.; Bevan, 3021, B. E.; Bickford, 2535, R. F.; Biddle, 829, W. B.; Biram, 1193a, J. P.; Birch, 2568, S. A.; Birch, 6722, S. A.; Bird, 4384, H.; Bishop, 4951, C. M.; Black, 4144, H. C.; Blackman, 6385, W.; Blackmore, 5990, A. R.; Blades, 6481, T.; Blandford, 816, O. V.; Blayney 1791, W.; Blore, 2875, F.; Bloney, 2789, R.; Blessington, 6045, C. B.; Bloom, 6723, A.; Blott, 4067, W. B.; Boffey, 293, W.; Bohan, 651, J. T.; Bond, 2943, A. N.; Bond, 626, E. T.; Bonnor, 3026, R.; Boland, 2278, H.; Bolger, 6283, A.; Bolger, 4068, E. J.; Bottomley, 7199, W. J.; Bourke, 2130, P.; Bowden, 346, W. R.; Bowen, 5039, R. C.; Bowers, 6293, H.; Bowerman, 36, H. E.; Bowen, 2567, G. E.; Bowler, 5472, W. E.; Bowman, 2040, R. W.; Bowman, 2580, W. T.; Boyce, 1121, G. H.; Boyce, 1513, H. R.; Boyd, 3703, W.; Brameld, 5559, S. G.; D. A.; Boyd, 3703, W.; Brand, 2865, B. (?); Brand, Branch, 7206b, C. A.; Brand, 2865, B. (?); Brand, 2787, F.; Brandon, 5519, A. F.; Branson, 3739, Y. Y.; Bremner, 3010, T. R.; Bretherton, 1683a, A. V.; Brennan, 6218, L. V. F.; Bretherton, 1683a, A. V.; Brett, 2112, R. P.; Bridges, 6120, S. B.; Brien, 5657, W.; Brinkley, 1786, J.; Brodrick, 6233, J. H.; Brooker, 7198, H.; Brooks, 1883, P.; Brown, 275, A. J.; Brown, 3705, C. C.; Brown, 4432, E. F.; Brown, 3124, E. J.; Brown, 5970, F. G.; Brown, 1874, G.; Brown, 788, G. H. B.; Brown, 6481, J.; Brown, 6710, W. J.; Browne, 6050, E. V.; Brosnan 132, T. M.; Bruce, 6601, W. T.; Broughton, 6958, R. E.; Buchanan, 5977, H. B.; Buchanan, 1894, H. E.; Buchanan, 2221, R. S.; Budd, 4759, F. G.; Bull, 1884, R. J.; Bulmer, 2860a, D.; Burke, 2337, V. G.; Burley, 5302, A. V.; Burling, 2462, F. T.; Burnett, 7216, F. C.; Burns, 6715, E. R.; Burns, 833a, H. R.; Burns, 6364, J.; Burrows, 3028, A. B.; Burrows, 2296, H.; Butler, 1795, J. A.; Buxton, 2553b, K. R. L.; Byars, 1911, J.; Byrne, 4781, G. F.; Cadger, 4166, W. R.; Cafery, 6056, P. J.; Cahill, 4990, M. J.; Cairns, 1248, D. B.; Calder, 4990, S.; Caldwell 6290, H. J. L.; Caldwell, 5649, R. H.; Calcott, 52, C. N.; Cameron, 2918, D. C.; Cameroy, 1623, L. A.; Campbell, 5560, J.; Campbell, 7209, J. B.; Campbell, 287, R. A. F.; Campbell, 5724, E. H.; Campbell, 5367, W.; Carey, 880, J. L.; Carleton, 4372, E. J.; Carmichael, 4383, J. W. C.; Carr, 4470, E. B.; Carrick, 3638, H. N.; Carter, 2297, B.; Carter, 5804, F. W.; Carter, 2590a, G.; Carwardine, 5317, A. J.; Cassidy, 1949, G.; Cassidy, 855, P.; Castle, 2129, L. N.; Cavaye, 7211, D. K.; Chaffy, 603, H. T.; Chalmers, 2590, H. W.; Chambers, 6043, G. W.; Chapman, 263, F. A.; Chapman, 3807, G. N.; Chardon, 406, N. F.; Cheesman, 1803, W.; Chenhall, 4167, E. M. R.; Cherry, 3053, J. J.; Chetwynd, 6004, H. L.; Chipperfield, 6169, W. J.; Chisholm, 5818, A. E.; Chirsky, 7142, J.; Churche, 5345, G. A.; Clark, 761, J.; Clark, 500, T.; Clark, 3038, T.; Clark, 3281, T.; Clarke, 4378, A. L.; Clarke, 2254, F. W.; Clarke, 2611, E. C.; Clarke, 6730, N. T.; Clarke, 6291, T. G.; Clement, 1110, W. A.; Clements, 359, C. E.; Clifford, 2536, H. G.; Clifton, 2344, C. N.; Clothier, 1891, P. H.; Clutterbuck, 4359, F. H.; Cockburn, 1081, T.; Coe, 3360, E. J.; Coffey, 2247, H. L.; Coffey, 6079, S.; Cole, 2450a, J.; Cole, 253, L. W.; Coleman, 6962, S. H.; Collins, 627, H.; Collins, 5994, W. H.; Collyer, 1519, A. B.; Colwill, 6299, J.; Colyer, 15, R. D. M.; Comisari, 5451, J.; Commens, 5551, H. R.; Conboy, 5658, J. T.; Conch, 844, A. W.; Connelly, 4069, V. R.; Constable, 2600, S. D.; Convine, 3359, G. W.; Cook, 928, H. M.; Cook, 7214, J. A.; Cooley, 5927, A. O.; Cooney, 408, P.; Cooper, 6234, A. V.; Cooper, 5991, E. V.; Cooper, 50, H. J.; Cooper, 6289, H.; Cooper, 2542, P.; Cooper, 1055, W. H.; Copp, 6284, T. J.; Cornish, 1675, T.; Cotter, 3126, C. J.; Cottingham, 6296, S. A.; Couley, 2987, J. J.; Cowell, 2605, J. H.; Cowen, 311, A.; Coxall, 419, A. B.; Coyle, 2805, J. H.; Coyle, 4685, R.; Craig, 5672, J.; Crawford,

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