

Anzac Bulletin



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Watching a Bombardment.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Preference to Wharf Workers Refused.

Melbourne, 29th June.

Mr. Justice Higgins has refused the Waterside Workers' Federation's application to restore the right of preferential employment lost as a result of the strike last year. The Judge upheld the promise of employers to give preference to workers who took the place of strikers.

Director of Munitions.

Melbourne, 29th June.

Mr. A. McKinstry, General Manager in Australia for the British Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, Limited, has been appointed to the directorate of munitions. Senator Pearce states that the head office in London patriotically placed Mr. McKinstry's services at the disposal of the Commonwealth without charge.

Soldiers and Civilian Employment.

Melbourne, 29th June.

The Repatriation Department has issued a statement showing that from April 8th to May 25th, 5,442 applications had been received for employment; 5,777 positions had been offered; 4,459 positions had been filled; 2,927 positions were sought. On May 25th, 1,318 applications had been received for vocational training; 484 were approved, 331 refused, and 212 were pending. The 675 men now in training were classified as follows:—62 in wood trades, 68 in leather trades, 137 in wool trades, 101 in clothing trades, 13 in books and printing trade, 294 in other callings; 15,984 applications had been received for assistance in other than vocational training, and employment for 13,191 approved.

Manufacture of Aeroplanes.

Brisbane, 29th June.

Mr. E. R. Harrison, of Toowoomba, Managing Editor of the "Producers' Review," has presented a cheque for £3,000 for the use of the Federal Aeroplane Construction Committee, with the object of encouraging the manufacture of aeroplanes in Australia.

Settled at Last.

Melbourne, 29th June.

The British Medical Association and the Friendly Societies have accepted Judge Wasley's report.

Victorian Governor Emergency Governor-General.

Melbourne, 29th June.

The Governor of Victoria, Sir A. L. Stanley, has been given a dormant Commission to act for the Governor-General in the event of the latter's absence. It is officially stated that Sir R. Munro Ferguson is not contemplating leaving Australia.

Repeal of Referendum Regulations.

Melbourne, 29th June.

Following the undertaking given to Labour representatives by the Prime Minister at the Governor-General's recruiting conference, the Federal Executive have repealed regulations relating to the Military Service Referendum.

Bond Not to Stop Work.

Melbourne, 29th June.

The Waterside Workers' Federation have entered into a bond before Mr. Justice Higgins in the Arbitration Court to prevent stoppages of work.

Mr. Poynton on Ship-building.

Sydney, 29th June.

Mr. Poynton, visiting Sydney, said ship-building was proceeding at Williamstown and Walsh Island, and preparations were being pushed on in other States. But where yards had to be constructed, it was obvious a long time must elapse before ship construction was actually started. The important thing was that a beginning had been made. Ten yards would be in operation in various States with 31 slips. In some States the Government was building ships, but the bulk of the work was by contract. Where the Government was doing the work there were still delicate negotiations with the Unions. The Government was offering bonuses to private contractors to expedite construction. The Australian workman had shown he could more than hold his own with the workmen of other countries and would soon have the opportunity to compete in a world-wide shipbuilding competition.



Soldier entertainers at an Australian hospital in France.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Victoria's State Policy.

Melbourne, 29th June.

The Victorian Premier, Mr. H. S. W. Lawson, has delivered his policy speech at Castlemaine. He estimated a surplus of £415,000; the increase in revenue as compared with the former Premier's (Sir A. Peacock's) statement is £235,000, and the decrease in expenditure £161,000.

Of the surplus, £32,000 is to be devoted to increased pay to police and lower-paid public servants, £276,000 to special railway maintenance and rolling stock replacement, £194,000 to redeem bonds issued for previous deficits, advances for laying heavier railway lines, and relieving the loan account by provision of State school buildings. No new taxation is proposed. Legislation will be introduced to control brown coal and water-power schemes; the metropolitan tramways are to be vested in a Board elected on the municipal franchise; and the profits to go to reduce municipal indebtedness. A Bill is promised making closing at 6 o'clock permanent.

A Methodist War Memorial.

Melbourne, 29th June.

Queen's College Council, Melbourne, has decided to build a chapel in honour of the men and women engaged in active war service connected with the Methodist congregations in Victoria and Tasmania, but in order not to interfere with the supreme obligations to provide money for carrying on war-relief for men at the front it has been decided that all contributions shall be in the form of war savings' certificates maturing in three years' time.

A Costly Ram.

Sydney, 4th July.

A merino ram has been sold for 3,000 guineas at the Sydney wool sales.

Meat Prices Fixed.

Melbourne, 4th July.

The Commonwealth Government has fixed the wholesale and retail prices for meat based upon export, with parity for all States except Queensland, where the prices are already fixed. The wholesale carcass price of beef is reduced about three-farthings a pound, and for lamb and mutton a halfpenny per pound. The retail prices are reduced in many cases about a penny per pound.

Land for Every Soldier.

Melbourne, 4th July.

The Victorian Minister for Lands (Mr. Clarke) has stated that after seven months' work the prospect is in sight of providing a block of land for every soldier applicant: 462 soldiers have actually been placed on the land. Land to the value of £200,000 has been bought for the purpose in the last six months.



A noticeable feature of the recent German advance was the number of cattle killed by enemy shell-fire.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Soldiers and Politics.

Melbourne, 4th July.

The delegates of Returned Soldiers' National Parties from New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, meeting in Melbourne, have agreed to form a constitution for a federated body to be known as the Returned Soldiers' Political Federation.

Celebrating July 4th.

Melbourne, 5th July.

American Independence Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm by a public demonstration in Melbourne Town Hall, the attendance at which included Commonwealth and State representative men and the Consuls of Allied Powers.

Proposed Naval Reserve.

Melbourne, 5th July.

The formation of a Fleet Reserve for Commonwealth seagoing forces has been approved. The force will consist of seven-year service men of the Royal or Australian Navy, enrolled for five years or liable by proclamation for active service. The maximum age of enlistment is 45 years.

Red Cross Receipts.

Melbourne, 5th July.

In April and May £262,000 was realised by the special appeal in Victoria for the Red Cross.

Soldiers Enter Public Service.

Melbourne, 5th July.

The result of the entrance examination to the Commonwealth public service for returned soldiers has been announced: 179 candidates passed in all States.

No Peace by Negotiation.

Sydney, 3rd July.

Mr. Holman, speaking as President of the first annual conference of the National Association of New South Wales, said that there could be no peace by negotiation at the present moment.

Australians' Liberal Treatment.

Melbourne, 3rd July.

Mr. James Kidd, President of the Sheep-breeders' Association, said that all must feel a deep sense of gratitude to Great Britain for her purchase of the Australian wool-clip. The British people had treated the Australians very liberally.

Australian Women Advocate Prohibition.

Sydney, 27th June (delayed).

At a big meeting of women in the Domain, a resolution was passed that, as it was considered that drink and racing were hindering recruiting, the Federal Government should be urged to introduce prohibitive legislation as Canada had done, in order to preserve the national efficiency. —(Reuter.)

German Counter-Attack Repulsed. French Gratitude to Australians.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 18th.

Early on Monday morning the Saxon Division opposite the Australian lines on the Somme, which was badly stung in our recent night advance, attempted to raid our new line at Saily Laurette. As far as could be discovered in the darkness the enemy appeared to be a party of about 50 strong but probably there were others hanging back in No-Man's-Land. The Australian machine gunners were quite ready for them and the raid wilted away before a storm of bullets and bombs. None of the Germans reached our trenches. Last night patrols out crawling in the vicinity found thirty enemy dead before the place.

Many tributes of French appreciation for the Australians have already been recorded. A few days ago the Prefect of the Department of the Somme called on the Australian Commander to express to him on behalf of the French Government the admiration of the French people for the Australian Army, not only for its fighting qualities in the field, where the Australians valiantly fought the invaders as if they were defending their own country, but also for the behaviour of the troops towards the civilian population and the help given in saving an enormous amount of public and private property. One cannot observe the life of the Australian Divisions in this country without being impressed by the friendliest commerce, since their first arrival, between the Australians and the French. Wherever they have been they have won the universal affection of the women and children. It is common to hear French children greeting soldiers with "Hullo, digger!" Many battalions returning from the line are as cordially welcomed in rest camps by the villagers as their own people. The French soldiers and menfolk of these families exhibit no less esteem for them as comrades in the fighting line. One benefit in this way, if in no other, is that Australia has undoubtedly made a lasting friend of the whole French nation.

Two Lines of German Trenches Captured.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 25th.

Last night parties from two New South Wales battalions attacked and captured two lines of German trenches, and our outpost line was advanced about 400 yards on a thousand yards front. The operation to the left entailed storming two rows of defences,

Battle Stories from the Australian Front. High Morale of the Soldiers.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 17th.

Many stories are told of the individual bravery and devotion of Australian officers and men during the last advance of the Australians along the ridge between the Ancre and the Somme. To understand the particular dangers through which company and platoon leaders were called on to guide their men in that twilight attack, you must visualise the heavy accompanying shrapnel barrage through which men accustomed to patrol work at night in No-man's Land are liable to rush forward too hastily; also how the heavy clover and grain crops hiding the enemy machine-guns make them most difficult to scotch without severe losses.

The West Australians from the attack on the left tell in all their little circles, when discussing the battle, of the magnificent coolness of their one-armed captain, who went out to the attack carrying only a walking-stick at the head of the advancing wave. In order to keep his men well up with the barrage and at the same time to prevent them from running into it, he walked ahead, often with his back to the enemy, regulating the line with his stick like a conductor of an orchestra. He brought his company through with the smallest casualties, and was himself unscratched until the following day, when he was wounded by a sniper.

The Dauntless Trio.

During the same company's advance a machine-gun untouched by our barrage resumed firing. Three men, a sergeant, corporal and private, rushed the gun from the flanks, and by this prompt manœuvre saved many lives. To the right were Queenslanders, on whose front German machine-gunners fought to the last. One crew of desperate men who brought up a machine-gun into the open and fired on the Australians through the barrage could be plainly seen through the shrapnel curtain. Without a moment's hesitation the company leader turned to two of his sergeants (Queenslanders) and said, "Are you game?" They nodded and understood without further words. The three rushed the barrage direct on to the gun. They were all wounded by flying shrapnel, but destroyed the gun-crew. One of the sergeants later died of his wounds; the officer had a bad gash in his shoulder, but continued to lead his men, and dug in a line with them, and would not leave them through the next

day's heavy enemy bombardment, and only went into hospital thirty-six hours later, when his wound, not properly attended to, was growing dangerous.

The South Australian battalion which made the attack on the right tells how a private, often in trouble for petty delinquencies, led an attack up to a strong German trench. When the platoon officer became a casualty and the platoon non-commissioned officers fell, this man himself led the way up to the trench, where the enemy was stoutly resisting. With bomb and bayonet, and sometimes firing his rifle from his hip, he drove back the German defence over a hundred yards of the stiffest hand-to-hand fighting, killing himself at least twenty-five of the enemy before they were routed. He led the platoon to the objective line, organised it, and took care of it during the two following days. There are no words fit to praise men like these, when the whole battalion rings with it. Their actions show up against the background of the extraordinary devotion and enthusiasm of every man engaged.

Eagerness for Fight.

People beyond sight of these divisions find it hard to believe, perhaps, that after long experience of war these men are still eager and almost exultant at the prospect of making an attack. The only explanation is their high morale built up on confidence and affection for their commanding officers, the universal pride among the men in their country, their reputation and their individual battalions.

There was a Queensland private who had been detached for a soft job at the baths, who, when he heard that his battalion was going in to an attack, absented himself without leave and joined the battalion, and took part in the assault with it.

A corporal of the same battalion away at a training school who did the same arrived at the battalion, to his intense disappointment, on the day after the attack was over.

An officer some days before the battle was hit in the head by a piece of gas-shell and sent to the base hospital. He heard the battalion had gone over the top, and begged to be allowed to return as his wound was healed, but the hospital authorities refused permission. Thereupon, knowing that an Australian airman was flying to an aerodrome near the front, he escaped from hospital, joined the airman, and flew with him to the Australian area and then re-joined his battalion.

mostly through uncut wire. On the right the attack consisted of rushing two strong enemy posts between a number of small posts, the whole linking up on a considerable front. The enemy fought hard in the

first line trench, and later over 30 dead Germans were counted in this trench after a short spell of stiff fighting with bomb and bayonet. In the second line the enemy were surprised asleep, and mostly fled.

many without either boots or trousers. Our artillery fire caught many of them, and the infantry killed at least 100, and captured 11 prisoners and 6 machine guns. The attack on the posts on the right was made by two detachments from another battalion than the same fine battalion of which a party a few days ago entered the enemy's lines by daylight, and remained in occupation of the enemy outpost, and beat off seven counterattacks, several of which were of the severest sort. The detachment attacking the left post reached its objective, and routed the enemy with a casualty of only one man wounded. The right attacking detachment came under heavy enemy fire from machine guns and artillery. They advanced through this with splendid courage and resolution, being unable to find a way round. Every man except one became a casualty, mostly wounded. The remaining man, a sergeant from Sydney, went on and finally reached the post alone. The enemy fled. He remained in the post for some time alone. Then returned to the company commander and reported the results of the fight and showed the way to a second detachment sent out to occupy the post. The enemy losses were undoubtedly severe, they refrained from any counterattack during the remainder of the night or to-day.

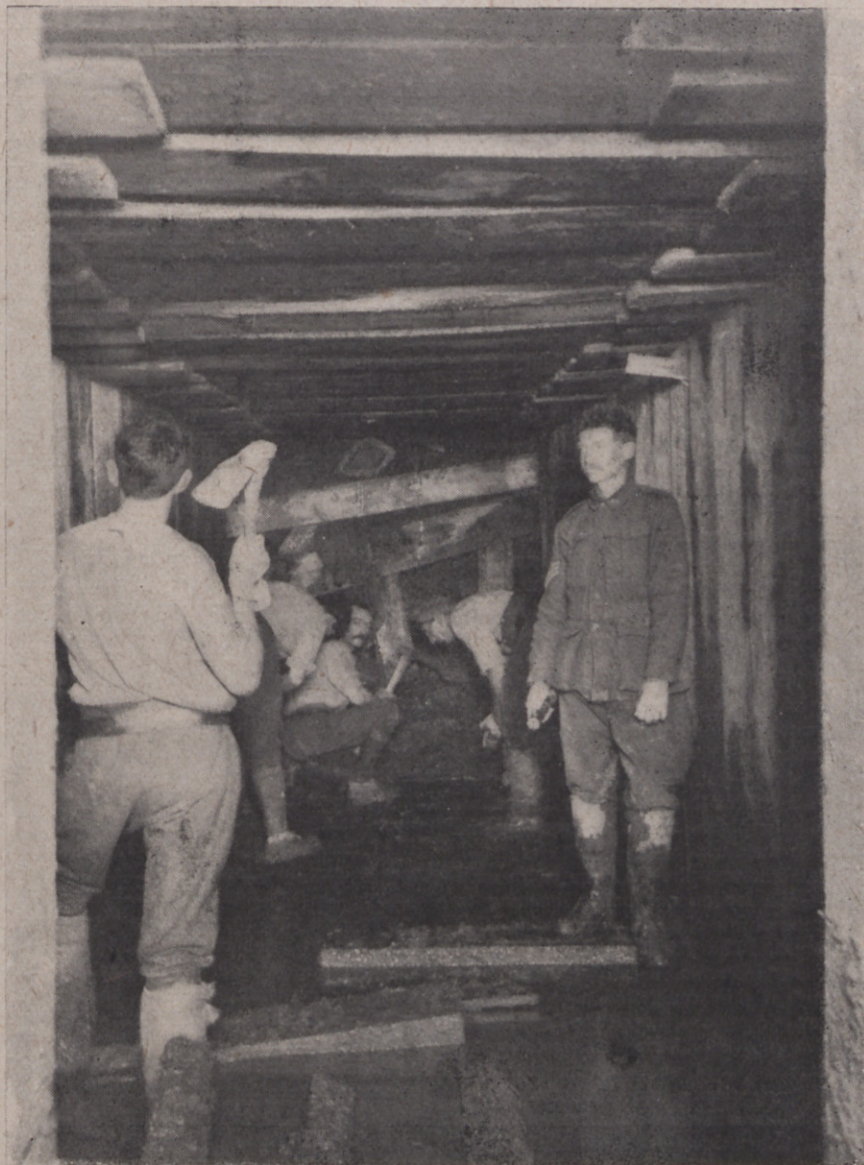
More Raids at Morlancourt.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,

France, June 23rd.

Australians again attacked last night the German outpost positions immediately west of Morlancourt. The post raided on the south was at the top of the gully running up to the village towards the crest of the ridge. Here a party from a New South Wales battalion attacked some horseshoe-shaped works on two sides. The left party encountered heavy machine-gun fire and was obliged to fall back. It did this, however, in splendid control, and did not flinch from the heavy enemy fire while helping in all the wounded. The party on the right successfully entered the horseshoe and out-fought the Huns in a hand-to-hand encounter. They killed twelve and brought back two prisoners, one of whom later on died of wounds in our lines. The northern post attacked was the scene of several previous raids between Ville and Morlancourt, where the ground begins to rise above the river flats. It is the gateway into Morlancourt which is situated in a little cup in the hillside. Here a Victorian raiding party followed the barrage straight into the German trench and bombed down it each way. The Germans fled in confusion into a furious artillery barrage and machine-gun blasts, and undoubtedly suffered heavy



Australian tunnellers at work excavating a dug-out. Most of the men in the Tunnelling Corps are experienced miners.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

casualties. The garrison, though strong, did not stay a moment to fight. Several were shot down as they ran. Eight prisoners and one machine-gun were brought back to our lines.

Munition Workers.

The Commonwealth Government will shortly send to England another lot of war workers between the ages of 21 and 50 years, to be selected from skilled engineers, carpenters, joiners and cabinet-makers, bricklayers, navvies and heavy labourers.

Education.

Complaint was made by Professor Meredith Atkinson, at the annual meeting of the Workers' Educational Association as to the conditions of the New South Wales educational system, which he said should provide for the teaching of civics and economics. The Minister for Education, Mr. James, in a spirited reply, said that the object of our educational system was not to turn out faddists, but good citizens; and pupils were taught both civics and economics.

The Taking of Hamel.

What Onlookers Saw. Wonderful Battle to Watch.

By C. E. W. BEAN,

War Correspondents' Headquarters,

July 5th.

It has seldom happened in this war that you could watch a battle from start to finish in the way which was possible when the Australians attacked and took Hamel yesterday. One had simply to sit in the open on the hillside north of the Somme and watch the battle on the south side. Every hour of the night before and every minute of the day was full with the most absorbing interest.

It was dark when we reached the northern hillside. Below us we could see faintly the lagoons and dark trees of the river. On the opposite slope all was very dark. Only the dark outline of the plateau by Villers-Bretonneux against the misty grey of the sky. Every now and then a flare shot like a low rocket out of the woods or fields on the opposite hillside, sailed brilliantly to earth, and lay there dying faintly on the ground. Occasionally the swift whine and bang of a German "whizz-bang" pecking into the other side of the valley—you could see the little shell flash before you began to hear the noise. One of our planes began to drone up the valley in the dark.

The night was like the page of an open book. We lay on our backs listening to the drone of this plane, his wanderings and his return. The planes were to bomb all night at intervals on to the enemy's infantry, if they could find a safe target. Presently from the sky opposite there would shoot down a flare. He was searching for his target. Once or twice the flare fell through the clouds and descended slowly through them like some strange misty moon. Other times, from the blackness of the sky high up there slanted a swift series of white sparks, most deadly straight and swift. He was firing at them with his machine-gun. Twice some plane wandered further over the enemy's line than the others, and those strange strings of little lights which the men call "strings of onions" were sent floating up by some German group far behind his lines. Four German searchlights began to feel the low clouds for him, moving restlessly in search of him like the eyes of a frightened snail. They shut off. He must have left them. We could not see his bombs. But later in the night dull red explosions on the plateau opposite, and the low crash of distant explosions, when no gun had fired, must have been the bomb-bursts from some plane, which was still droning in the south. Once or twice there were lights far behind the German lines—one could not tell what

business the Germans were busy about—and once or twice a spark in the air which was not a shell-burst, but possibly the back-fire from some plane which we could not see.

"Some Fourth of July."

Most of the night we lay on the hillside absorbed in these things. It was one of the quietest nights one had ever seen on the front. Now and then a machine-gun chattered a few halting sentences. Once or twice our guns carried out their nightly strafes on to some sensitive point behind the German line. At three o'clock, when the sky was imperceptibly greying towards dawn, they broke out into the normal dawn bombardment—a spasmodic strafe of a shell or two from every gun. A few minutes later some guns quickened step for a few seconds, and then there broke out upon the skyline and hillside opposite what one American soldier described to us that morning as "some fireworks."

The fireworks of war have been described before, and one is not going to attempt to repeat it. It is the smoke-shell that makes it. Smoke-shell explodes as if some young cumulus cloud had suddenly lifted itself upon the ground and turned slowly over in glowing, brilliant firelight before fading again. Well—there was smoke-shell thrown all across the enemy's front in that bombardment and into the air also. In the wave of infantry, which went over behind that barrage there were several companies of Americans—the first to enter any action on the British front. They had never been under fire before this portent opened just ahead of them. They were at that moment moving towards it amongst the Australian infantry and the tanks, although, of course, we could not see them, nor they others at any distance. In that light you might see a man perhaps at a hundred yards, but one doubts it.

The Monsters on the Skyline.

The German flares sprouted at once, a few of them—double reds—double green—once or twice golden clusters. But they soon died out, all except an isolated red flare from one of the woods, where some brave chap must have died at his post. There are Germans like that occasionally. They found one to-day—dead, alone in the end of a trench, with bombs around him and a cartridge jammed in his rifle. The light began to grow quickly. We could see the dark trees around Hamel and the Bois de Vaire up the hillside south of it. A house in Hamel was burning fiercely, the black framework of rafters against the flames. There were lights, further back,

too—probably houses on fire behind the trees of distant villages. Then the sky-line began to grow clear.

It was not the real skyline. But the smoke-shell in the valley beyond our advance so obliterated the rest of the scenery that every onlooker thought it was. Later in the day we were surprised to see other higher slopes behind Hamel further back than this one. But at this moment there was only one gentle hill beyond Hamel, and then the even grey sky. It was the very moment when our men should be nearing that hill-top. There was moving along the top of it a low grey monster. It was like a knob on the nose of the hill—a pimple—a wart. It moved slowly along the crest sideways, like some legless insect—perhaps a woodlouse would be the best resemblance. There was another and another to right and left of it, and crowds of infantry between them. They were moving up towards that skyline along its whole length. Far south on the plateau in front of Villers-Bretonneux were other men moving, standing easily, and talking, and working at some business hard to make out, as men are always seen after they have reached their objective.

The Wood of Accroche.

Between the hill behind Hamel and the sky-line before Villers-Bretonneux lay the Wood of Accroche. The Wood of Vaire just south of Hamel lies in front of it, and must have been taken and passed by then. But the Wood of Accroche is beyond the objective. At the moment we could not make out our men in front of it. Some figures got up from the cornfield at its side, walked away a few yards, and then started to run, and we lost sight of them. I think they must have been Germans.

Now, there was a sunken road leading up to the Wood of Accroché. We looked straight up it at the wood. We fancied earlier that we saw a few men at the top end of this road, but now there was a tank at the bottom end of it, and it was empty. Not a sign of movement in the whole length of it. Only the dark shadow spots which showed the entrances of small dug-outs or shelters in the banks of it. The tank moved up it to the top. She lay there for a moment with her nose turned in to the bank. We thought that she had stuck there, but the next time one looked she had climbed on to one bank and was there seated on the top of it. Much later we heard that as she went up the road she found that there were Germans sniping from one of those dug-outs which the infantry had passed. She climbed the



French and Australians together in the support line.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

opposite bank and fired her small gun straight in at the entrance.

One had not watched this tank continuously, for at this moment other tanks and the infantry around them had appeared at both the northern and southern corners of Accroche Wood. One could see the men at the northern end very clearly in groups a little this side of the wood clearly choosing their position for digging in. About a hundred yards away from them the wood ended in a long point, consisting of small scattered trees about ten or fifteen feet high. Suddenly the tank nearest to these made towards them. She glided very quickly up to the wood. We thought she was going through it, and wondered what would happen when she exposed herself to the direct view of the German guns which we knew were in that valley. A shell burst about thirty yards from the side of her—very likely it was one of our own, for she was right up to the barrage line. And then a wonderful thing happened.

The tank which had been gliding forward suddenly stopped dead. We could scarcely believe our eyes, when the next second she was gliding backwards as fast as she had slipped forward. She retreated for twenty yards like a shunting train. Then she instantly slid forward again to about the same position and stayed there.

The Tank which Shunted.

One thought she must be dodging shells, as we had seen one poor old tank try to do at Bullecourt, in the days when the tank was far too slow and the gun simply played with it as a cat plays with a mouse. This

modern tank had some chance, we thought. But when she stopped and only one man got out of her and walked back from her, it looked as if she, too, had been finished. Ten minutes later we looked again, and she was gone.

Later we heard that the men we had seen here were a company of American infantry. As they were getting their bearings a machine-gun in the corner of the wood shot two of their officers dead. The tank at once made for this machine-gun post and ran straight over it twice; and then took up her position there to cover the Americans till they had dug in. She captured herself several prisoners, so we were told.

By this time there was at least one tank and men also not merely up to but beyond the Wood of Accroche. They had gone on through our own barrage, for our own shells were falling far behind them and around them. There were many tanks visible at this period against the sky-line or the smoke of our barrage. There were long lines of men digging along almost the whole front. Later the tanks withdrew. Gradually only the heads of men were visible above the holes or trenches they had cleared.

The Long Hours.

The morning, which had been cool for digging, turned into a glorious summer's day. Then the German artillery for the first time that day began to crash into the village of Hamel and into the woods. Long columns of red and yellow dust streamed from these woods across the sky. The German guns further south had cer-

tainly been busy early in the fight, for we could see the flashes of them before dawn playing like fingers on a piano up and down the skyline of the plateau. But they were probably punching into Villers-Bretonneux. But from now onwards the German began to strafe the right battlefield. He had found out where the attack really was. A message came that he was getting away his guns in furious haste from the valley behind Accroche Wood, and we could see our planes just over him diving, and diving, and diving like young sea hawks over a shoal of fish. Presently our fighting planes left the air, after holding it clear for hours, and only the observation planes took up their ceaseless patrol.

Hour after hour observation 'busses kept the air, doing every sort of menial service—watching, reporting, carrying. The Germans for a while had many machines in the air, but even then our planes were still cruising into the front and out of it on their ordinary work. Towards evening some large fleets of planes came up, and the sky was as full of them as the evening air fills with mosquitoes.

The German Waggons.

From the morning onward one could see small parties moving towards the line both from our side and the German. As they neared the line they usually spread out. Now and then a man who had been walking would start to run, and you saw spurts of dust flicked up near his heels. Sometimes he would fling himself flat for a minute, and then get up and do another

(Continued on page 10.)

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

Mr. Justice Heydon (Arbitration Court), Judges Docker and Fitzhardinge (District Court), will be retired at the end of the year.

Owing to lack of shipping, thirty men were recently paid off at the kerosene shale and oil works at Newnes.

The cash turnover of the North Coast (Byron Bay) Co-operative Company for March was at the rate of £1,632,000 per year.

The Card System.

Judge Curlew, who inquired into the working of the card system in the tramway workshops (the introduction of which into the New South Wales railway workshops led to the recent strike) finds that the effect of the system has been to promote efficiency and economy, and that the introduction of the system has not caused any discontent.

State Trading Bank.

The Cabinet may shortly consider a proposal to establish a State Trading Bank, or rather to extend the Savings Bank's functions to permit it to undertake trading operations, the idea being to advance to land settlers pound for pound for the improvements they make.



Ignoring Industrial Act.

The Northern Colliery Employees' Association has passed a resolution not to recognise the State Industrial Act until the amendment of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, providing for the employment of unskilled labour in mines, is repealed.

Fish-Skin Leather.

Mr. Fuller (Chief Secretary) has received interesting information from America as to the manufacture of leather from fish skins. Mr. Stead, General Manager of the N.S.W. trawling industry, states that there is a great number of fish in Australian waters admirably adapted for the purpose of leather-making.

[The Editor agrees with Mr. Stead. He recalls several occasions on which he has eaten these fish.]

Mr. G. A. Turner, of Malvern, Vic., has been appointed to Cape Town to organise Red Cross work there for Australian invalids. Mr. H. J. Preston, of Sydney, is succeeding Major Edginton as Assistant Commissioner in Egypt.

Record Freights.

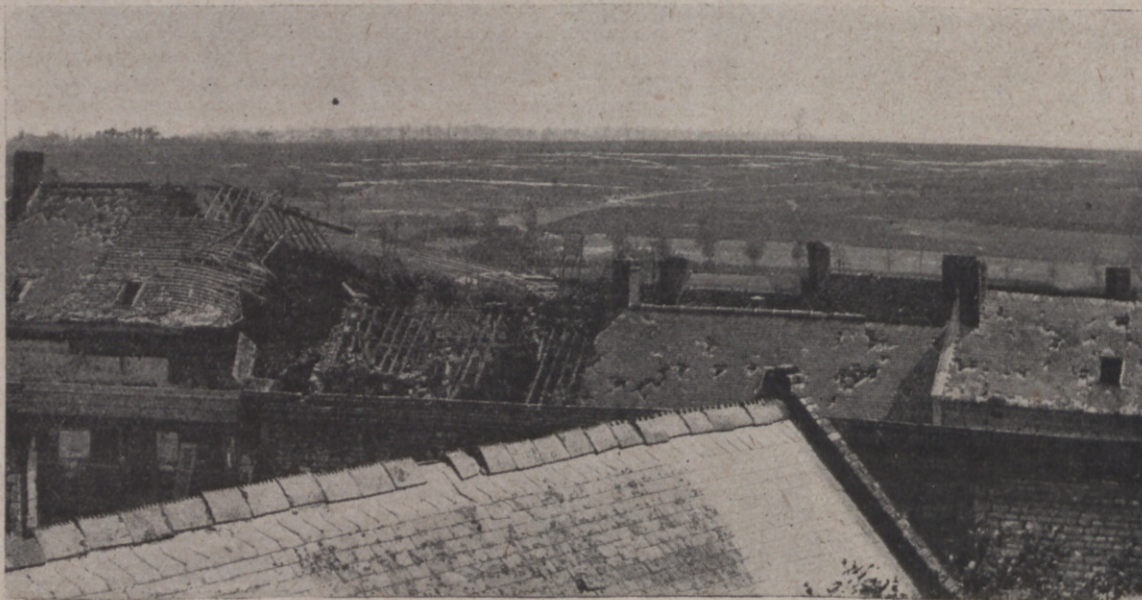
There have been remarkable advances in freight charges, in many instances the impost on goods being more than the first cost. Before the war, freight from San Francisco to Australia was 12s. 6d.; to-day it is £11. Freight from the Straits Settlement in 1914 was 20s. net; now it is anything up to 100s. net. Rates from Japan have increased from 25s. to 250s. per ton. Passage money for agricultural labourers travelling between Madras and Burma is now twenty-five times what it used to be.

Steel Works.

A nine-inch mill, the only one of its kind wholly made in Australia, has been added to the works of G. and C. Hoskins, Ltd., at Lithgow, the steel output from which has greatly increased.

£50 a Week for Miners.

The manager of the Mount Jasper Mines, Tasmania, reports the discovery of the rare mineral osmiridium adjoining the company's Mount Stewart silver mine. Miners are flocking from all parts of Tasmania, as the alloy is now £21 15s. per ounce on the field. As the men are making up to £50 a week, there is a scarcity of mining labour at the Mount Jasper mines. So far the mineral has only been found in the alluvial, and it is always associated with serpentine rock.



A general view of the trench system in front of enemy strong post. The trenches are outlined in white.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



Reinforcements for the A.I.F. and Italian Reservists on the way to Italy, in front of Melbourne Town Hall. May 4, 1918.

Recruiting.

Meetings of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Manufacturers were addressed by Captain Carmichael, whose speeches aroused considerable enthusiasm. It was resolved that each member endeavour to guarantee a recruit for Carmichael's Thousand by 1st May, with an insurance policy of £200. Good promises were made at these meetings, and Mr. J. Vicars (Manufacturers) guaranteed at least fifty "insurance volunteers."

A remarkable revival in recruiting occurred in Sydney in the beginning of April, when an intensely enthusiastic crowd of many thousands of people was addressed in Martin Place by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Walter Davidson), the Lord Mayor (Alderman Joynton Smith, M.L.C.), Mr. D. Storey (Hon. Minister), Mr. Bruntnell, M.L.A., Captain Carmichael, M.C., M.L.A., and Sergeant Howell, the last-mentioned being introduced by the Lord Mayor as the only man in the Empire who held the distinction of holding both the Victoria Cross and the Military Medal. The Lord Mayor offered the personal gift of £500 and £200 to the first holders of the V.C. and the D.S.O. in Carmichael's Thousand. Captain Carmichael was carried shoulder high by men in khaki. One hundred and thirty recruits were secured.

There have been few scenes like it in Martin Place. Captain Carmichael has since addressed large open-air meetings in the mid-western districts with conspicuous success.

The principal of Abbotsholme College, Killara, offers the benefits of college, board, residence, and tuition—unconditionally till the end of the war, to sons of twelve married men enlisting in Carmichael's Thousand. This magnificent offer represents a total of £840 per annum. An eloquent appeal for recruits was made in Martin Place by Mr. J. J. Virgo, the National Field Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

Personal.

Mr. J. C. V. Behan, Victoria's first Rhodes scholar, has returned to Australia to take up the position of Warden of Trinity College in the University of Melbourne.

Mr. R. M. Johnston, 75, Government Statistician of Tasmania, died on April 20th.

Mr. A. N. Barnett, a recently-retired stipendiary magistrate, having offered honorary service to the Federal Government, is to be appointed Royal Commissioner to investigate the cases of persons of enemy origin in the Commonwealth Public Service.

Mr. Charles S. Fern, M.L.A. for Cobar, died on April 18th, aged 33. Death was

due to tuberculosis contracted on active service.

A pioneer of New South Wales (Mrs. Elizabeth Moore), a native of King's County, Ireland, has died at Milson's Point at the age of 105.

Cross-Country Railways.

The N.S.W. Government has under consideration the question of completing cross-country lines to link up the main arteries so as to expedite settlement on those lands that have long been awaiting railway facilities. The Forbes-Stokinbingal line, opened by the Premier, Mr. Holman, on the 11th April, links up the southern and western lines. With the completion of the Binnaway-Werris Creek section, the whole of the existing main railway systems will be connected by cross-country lines; and with the consummation of the proposed connection between the Northern line and the North Coast line, traffic will be possible between all the outlying country districts of the State without having to pass through Sydney. This will mean an immense saving in time and money to stock-owners and producers.

A deputation from the churches asked the Federal Treasurer to prohibit lotteries for war fund purposes. Mr. Watt declined to do so.

(Continued from page 7).

bolt. These were the cases in which snipers were after them.

Then, far beyond the German line, there moved down through the crops at a fast pace three or four waggons. They may have been ambulances, but they were not of the usual shape. A small number of men—perhaps twenty—immediately came from the place where they stopped, and moved in two parties towards the back of Accroche Wood. They seemed to get into some trench or sunken road before they reached it. Later, those three wagons went back again. A Red Cross flag was flying in front of another wood behind them, and they may have belonged to it, but it was too far to see. Parties of men were moving up most of the distant roads. Probably it was the Germans building up a new line to face us, for his line in front of us was certainly gone.

As dusk fell we left that scene almost as peaceful as the earth before man was made. While we were on the way back the valley of the Ancre some miles away suddenly filled with German shrapnel. It was a pretence of a counter-attack on a position seized by another Australian unit that morning. About half-past ten there came the rumble of constant gunfire. It was a feeble attack against Hamel. He lost in it fifty-five prisoners and ten machine-guns.

Australians Congratulated.

The news of the Battle of Hamel happened to reach the Prime Ministers of the British Dominions while they were sitting in conference. They immediately drew up a telegram of congratulation from all of them to the Commander of the Australian troops.

"The World's Best Fighting Men."

In a despatch to the British Press concerning the capture of Hamel, an English war correspondent (Mr. H. Perry Robinson) says:—

"The Americans fought splendidly. There were not many of them, but they fought as units merged in the larger Australian commands. Before the battle their commanding officer told them that they were going in for the first time in company with some of the world's best fighting men. It was an honour that they should be alongside the Australians, and they must show themselves worthy of it, and must remember that it was the Fourth of July, and the credit of the United States was on their shoulders.

"They bore the burden magnificently. If they showed a fault it was, as always with first-class fighting men until they get experience, the fault of excessive keenness, so that they suffered some casualties by pressing on into our barrage, but the Australians are lavish in admiration of their dash."

Mr. Hughes in France. Australia's Pride in Her Troops.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, July 7th.

On July 4th Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook visited the Australian troops on the Western Front. They saw a large number of infantry, artillery and other arms, and ended with a visit to a certain Australian Flying Squadron. Wherever he went, Mr. Hughes delivered to the men a short moving message on behalf of the Australian people. He told them Australia was filled with intense pride at their achievements and the manner in which they had carved out a reputation for the Australian nation, and had laid down great foundations for a magnificent tradition on which the Australian nation from generation to generation would grow. He assured the men that, as they had maintained by their sacrifice and courage the liberty of Australia and the name of Australia overseas, so Australia's most sacred duty was to care for the interests both of them and theirs in the home country. Mr. Cook told the troops that, while they were fighting, they might rest assured that the repatriation scheme which had been prepared in Australia, and would soon be communicated to them, he believed, would not fall short, but possibly exceed in efficiency and completeness the arrangements being made in any other country.

Australian War Prisoners.

Our Red Cross correspondent writes:—

The large party of repatriated prisoners of war who arrived in London recently included thirty Australians, of whom three were officers. They had been in Switzerland for varying periods of internment, having been removed to that country on

the recommendation of the Medical Commission, in the usual way. Although in some cases many months had elapsed since they left Germany, the hardships to which they were subjected in that country were still fresh in their minds, and, as is the invariable rule, all were agreed that, had it not been for the care devoted to them by the Australian Red Cross, these thirty members of the A.I.F. would have been unable to subsist.

Happily, the parcels of food and clothing arrived fairly regularly, and were, for the most part, delivered intact. This unfortunately has not been the case with some of the British officers who reached Switzerland for internment shortly before this contingent of men left that country. Many reported that thefts from parcels were becoming increasingly frequent, and, according to the most recent evidence, the treatment of prisoners by the enemy had once again become more severe.

The information that these men have increased the anxiety with which Red Cross officials are awaiting the result of the momentous conference that is at present taking place at the Hague, and it is fervently hoped that, even if a wide measure of exchange is decided upon, something will be done to ameliorate the lot of prisoners.

Several of the Australians who have now regained their liberty suffered in a German reprisal camp, and their experiences were extremely trying. Should these camps be abolished by agreement with the enemy there can be no doubt a great advance will be marked. But, so far as the Prisoners of War Department of the Australian Red Cross is concerned, its officials will only be content when they learn that all prisoners in Germany who have been in the hands of the enemy for eighteen months are to be repatriated, in exchange for Germans who are prisoners in the hands of the British.



The ruins of a village near the Australian line.
(Australian Official Photograph.)

SPORTING NOTES.

Swimming Records.

James W. Thompson, whose enthusiasm breaks loose when smashing back-stroke swimming records, put world's figures on the book at Brisbane the other day by swirling through 440yds. in 6min. 34sec. This knocks 22sec. off his own figures put up in the first quarter of the recent mile-record spin (29min. 4 1-5sec.) at Brisbane.

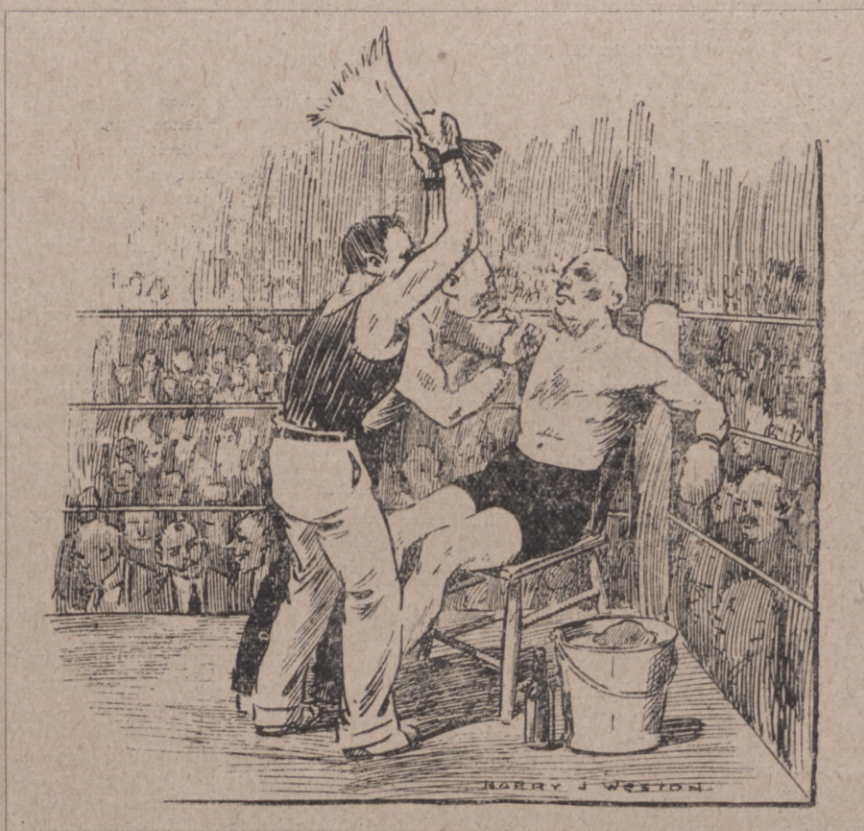
Fanny Durack, who, in an exhibition swim at the Sydney Grammar carnival on March 18th, beat the world's record 500 yards swim for women by something like 20sec., is the first of the sex to receive a prize from the school. The boys wildly cheered their new mate when she received a certificate the other day setting forth the details of the aforesaid whirl through the wet.

Coursing.

The Derby and Oaks meeting of the National Coursing Association (N.S.W.), held early in May at Rooty Hill, was the best of the kind since the war began. The ground was very hard, and the weather was rather hot for some of the dogs, and these cracked up before the finals. But the trials were all good. The Derby puppies, though not up to the best standard, were an even lot. None showed great pace, and they were all a bit inclined to be cunning. The bitch puppies in the Oaks were a very good bunch—fast and keener workers than the dogs. Wagering on both Stakes was brisk, and in both Stakes the favourite went down on the second day. For the Derby Glenwood was favourite. He went moderately on his first run and won his second course in good style, but was badly beaten in the third. The Oaks favourite, Black Silk, won her first two courses brilliantly, but was badly beaten in the second ties by Hope Australia. The two dogs that beat the favourite ultimately came through winners of the two blue-riband events. The Derby was won by Rowdy Micky, a black dog whelped in October, 1916. The Oaks went to Hope Australia, a black bitch puppy whelped in September 1916. The winner was undoubtedly the best lady in the stake. She ran her last three courses in slashing style with a badly-broken toe.

Broken Hill Races Boycotted.

The Broken Hill Jockey Club held a race meeting on Saturday, April 27th, its first for many months. The hope that the boycott of the club by the Labour unions had expired was not fulfilled, the boycott being stronger than ever. Anonymous leaflets against the meeting had been freely circulated, and the attendance was very small, being confined almost entirely to members of the club and a few friends. The owners of public cabs and taxis refused to run, and



Sympathy.

Second (to battered scrapper): "Yer doin' fine, Jim. Stick to 'im; 'e's beat!"
Scrapper: "Am I winnin'? Then, Gord, 'e must me sufferin'!"

(From "Sydney Bulletin.")

the trains engaged by the club were picketed and the names of passengers noted. None of the hotelkeepers cared to undertake the conduct of a booth, and only two bookmakers braved the ukase of the unions. Afternoon tea and luncheon were provided by ladies of the Red Cross Society. The totalisator was run by the officials of the club, but was poorly patronised, only £208 passing through it for the afternoon on six races. Although the club only gave away £150 in stakes, it will lose heavily on the meeting.

Melbourne Gun Club.

The following were the results of the Anzac Day meeting of the Melbourne Gun Club:—

Anzac Day Medals (gift of the President, Mr. Leo. B. Cussen; unlimited number of birds).—B. West (Prahran), 23 yds., medal, 9 kills; F. J. Mitchell (St. Kilda), 22 yds., medal, 8 kills.; F. J. Mitchell for "Tim" Mitchell, 8 kills.

Starling Handicap, of £10 (unlimited number of birds).—H. Miller (Melbourne),

22 yds., £6, 8 kills; E. J. Duffy (Port Melbourne), 21 yds., £2, 7 kills; "Claude" (St. Kilda), 25 yds., £2, 7 kills.

Sweepstakes.—No. 1, "Alawa"; No. 2, "Nambour" and "Alawa"; No. 3, "Rosewarne"; No. 4, "Yarraville" and "Claude"; No. 5, "Yarraville"; No. 6, "Claude" and F. J. Mitchell.

During the competition for the Anzac medals given by the President (Mr. L. B. Cussen), Mr. Dave McPherson, of Anderson Street, Yarraville, known at the traps as "Yarraville," had accounted for two birds, and was shooting a third, when the right barrel of his gun burst about 8in. from the breech. Two fingers of the shooter's left hand were taken off at the top joint.

Paper-Making.

Commercial men are evincing keen interest in the efforts of the Queensland Government to found a paper-making industry. Eleven tons of paper pulp were sent from Brisbane to Sydney mills in one week.

Mules.

I never would 'ave done it if I'd known
what it would be,
I thought it meant promotion an' some extra
pay for me ;
I thought I'd miss a drill or two with packs
an' trenchin' tools,
So I said I'd 'andled 'orses—an' they set
me 'andlin' mules.

Now 'orses they are 'orses, but a mule 'e is
a mule
(Bit o' devil, bit o' monkey, bit o' bloomin'
boundin' fool !)
Oh, I'm usin' all the adjectives I didn't
learn at school
On the prancin', glancin', rag-time dancin'
Army Transport mule.

If I'd been Father Noah when the cargo
walked aboard,
I'd 'ave let the bears an' tigers in an' never
spoke a word ;
But I'd 'ave shoved a placard out to say the
'ouse was full,
An' shut the Ark up sudden when I saw the
Army mule.

They buck you off when ridden, they squish
your leg when led ;
They're mostly sittin' on their tail or
standin' on their 'ead ;
They reach their yellow grinders out an'
gently chew your ear,
An' their necks is indiarubber for attackin'
in the rear.

They're as mincin' when they're 'appy as a
ladies' ridin'-school,
But when the fancy takes 'em they're like
nothin' but a mule—
With the off wheels in the gutter an' the
near wheels in the air,
An' a leg across the traces, an' the driver
Lord knows where.

They're 'orrid in the stable, they're worse
upon the road ;
They'll bolt with any rider, they'll jib with
any load ;
But soon we're bound beyond the seas, an'
when we cross the foam
I don't care where we go to if we leave the
mules at 'ome.

For 'orses they are 'orses, but a mule 'e is a
mule
(Bit o' devil, bit o' monkey, bit o' bloomin'
boundin' fool !)
Oh, I'm usin' all the adjectives I never
learnt at school
On the rampin', rawboned, cast-steel-
jawboned Army Transport mule.

—"Punch."

Fighting at Villers-Bretonneux.

Encounters in No-man's Land.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,

France, June 22nd.

Since the fight last week near the old aerodrome and hangars east of Villers-Bretonneux, when a small party of Tasmanians discovered and fought, but were forced to retreat from a large German garrison in a deep dug-out position close to their lines, the Australians have employed every means to ferret out these Huns. They bombed them, and shelled them with trench mortars and guns ceaselessly, while patrols manoeuvred nightly to catch the garrison by surprise, but always found the strong nest of machine-guns on the alert. Yesterday afternoon, during an artillery bombardment of this position, an officer and four men from a New South Wales battalion went out into No-man's Land to observe the results of the shooting from the flanks. They saw near them some Huns crawling away, driven out by our shell fire, including some wounded. Suddenly five Germans belonging to this garrison jumped into another trench on the left of the hangar's position. The officer and one man of our party immediately dashed after them into the German lines and captured the lot. Subsequently the Germans, evidently realising that the two Australians were in a dangerous position, gave the alarm. Four of them were promptly killed and the other left there wounded. The whole of the New South Wales party regained our lines an hour later. Last night, in a drenching rainstorm, a little party of Victorians attacked the hangar position by a bold rush with a Lewis gun. They successfully entered, and, after a brief fight, killed ten Germans. The rest scattered in all directions. Six unwounded and one wounded prisoner and one machine-gun were brought in. One Victorian was slightly wounded.

Undermining German Morale.

This sort of fighting, though on a small scale, is rapidly ruining the moral of the German divisions opposite the Australians. They try to retaliate on our men very seldom, and, when they do, only with half-hearted attacks, which are invariably smashed in the severest fashion. In the outpost fighting of the Australians during the past month there have been some of the finest exhibitions of this guerilla warfare ever seen on the Western Front. From small enterprises by night they extended into daylight raids. Also, in one part of the line, in a little over two months two Prussian divisions have been obliged to be withdrawn from the line opposite them. The Prussians were raided and harassed by artillery so constantly that they were unfit

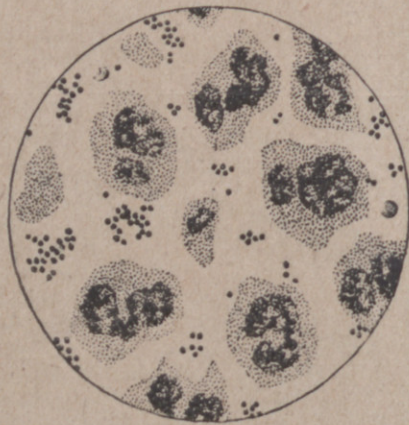
for further fighting. Then a Bavarian division came in, and the difference of behaviour was immediately perceptible, for the Bavarians fought much more stoutly. They had evidently been warned what to expect, for the front line garrison bombed and machine-gunned the crops and hedges of No-man's Land by day and night on the slightest provocation. The first prominent encounter with the Bavarians was when an officer and six men of a New South Wales battalion crawled out and attacked a post in the early forenoon three days after the Bavarians came in. They cut the wire by hand, and then entered a post, where they found twenty Bavarians. The Australians killed twelve, and the rest fled. Next morning, at one o'clock, a force of Victorians attacked and took a strong enemy defence position. The attack was on a front of about 650 yards. The enemy in several places tried to fight, but were hopelessly outclassed. Over forty were killed, forty-eight prisoners were taken, and six machine-guns and one minenwerfer. The Germans flanking the Bavarians here were Prussians. They never counter-attacked seriously.

Australians Use German Weapons.

Two days later, at 5.30 in the afternoon, one officer and five men of another Victorian battalion made a magnificent little attack on a Prussian post, slightly to the right of this new position. They forced their way into the enemy defences, routed the garrison, and brought back twelve prisoners. On Thursday forenoon two parties from a New South Wales battalion again attacked the Bavarian position. They advanced upon it from two sides through growing crops, and killed or routed the Germans in the nearest part of the position, and then bombed in their way deeper and made a bombing block in a communication trench, placed Lewis guns for defence, and prepared to receive the Bavarians' reply. Twice that day, three times the following night, and twice again yesterday the Bavarians came on with an effort to retake the post. Each time the Australians, who had mounted a captured machine-gun and a minenwerfer against the enemy as well, repulsed them on every side. The enemy's losses in these attacks were very heavy. The wheat crops round about were thickly strewn with their bodies. An Australian sergeant bringing back a message to the battalion from the outpost counted twenty dead Bavarians on the path he took. The fame of the Australian infantry is spreading far and wide over the battlefields of France among both the enemy's ranks and the British Army.



HOW WOMEN WORKERS HELP TO WIN THE WAR.
(Sketches in London by Will Hope, A.I.F.)



STAPHYLOCOCCUS



STREPTOCOCCUS

The Influenza Epidemic

ARISING doubtless from various irregularities—dietetic, sanitary, occupational etc.—due more or less directly to the War, a number of mysterious maladies have recently broken out. Here and in other parts of the world an affection of the central nervous system at first suspected of being Botulism, but later nick-named “*Whalulism*” for want of definite identification, caused a perhaps unnecessary amount of alarm; Spain and (in a lesser degree) Sweden have been laid under a veritable scourge around which for a time all sorts of alarmist rumours circulated.

In connection with this latter epidemic the specific organism of Influenza, the Pfeiffer Bacillus, has been identified; various other grippe-producing organisms (two types of which—Staphylococcus on the left and Streptococcus on the right—are illustrated above) have also been observed.

In such circumstances experience bids us beware! Already thousands of cases have been reported; before we know it Influenza or La Grippe may be upon us in deadly earnest, and ourselves under the

domination of enemies more ruthless and destructive even than the Hun.

The *modus operandi* of these disease-germs is as follows. They obtain a lodgment in recesses of the nose, mouth and throat, where they generate their virus and distribute it throughout the system via the body's common carrier, the blood.

If you allow it! Nature has evolved an efficient system of defence against these germs. Myriads of tiny corpuscles which travel with your bloodstream are the natural defenders of the central citadel—the nervous system—of your health. They are of two kinds, red and white. The former energise your body to resist infection generally; the latter raid these “Germ-Huns” in their trenches, kill and (whisper it!) devour them bodily.

It rests with you to give these corpuscles a fair field whilst they fight your battles for you—it is up to you, in other words, “to keep the ring”. The area of operations is your blood, and if the blood be pure and virile there is not a germ in all bacteriology that has the power to impair your energy, efficiency and general well-being.

The Kruschen Habit is your First Line of Defence

against the Germ-Hun; it enables Nature to maintain a rich supply of pure and virile blood.

Kruschen Salts is a natural aperient and diuretic tonic—not a medicine, but an “aid to nature” in eliminating from the system waste material which poisons and debilitates the blood. The bowel, liver, kidneys, lungs and skin—the body's organs of

elimination—all work better and more regularly under the daily reminder of the Kruschen Habit, and with these organs working well and regularly the purity and virility of the blood is ensured.

Get the Kruschen Habit—persevere with it! This is the secret of immunity from epidemics such as the above—and, too, the indispensable condition precedent to their successful treatment.

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

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

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

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

War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following Awards to the undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

Bar to the Military Cross.

Lieut. Frederick Gawler, M.C., Aust. Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a hostile raid on our front line posts he was in charge of one of the posts and was successful in keeping off the enemy, although subjected to a severe bombardment. He disposed his garrison and his machine-gun so as to give the most effective covering fire to the neighbouring posts, and moved about regardless of danger, cheering his men. Later, he went out into No-man's Land, and brought in one of our wounded. He displayed the greatest courage and coolness throughout a most trying time. (M.C. gazetted 18th June, 1917.)

Capt. Roy Cecil Phillipps, M.C., Aust. F.C., attd. R.F.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When engaged with hostile aircraft during the recent operations, he has destroyed three enemy machines, and has in addition brought down two hostile planes out of control. He has also brought back accurate and valuable information regarding hostile movements under the most adverse conditions, particularly on one occasion, when he flew through a heavy barrage at a low altitude behind the enemy's lines. He has shown conspicuous skill and determination when escorting low-flying bombing patrols. (M.C. gazetted 4th February, 1918.)

The Military Cross.

Lieut. John Rutherford Gordon, Aust. F.C., attd. R.F.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when, as observer on an offensive patrol, he shot down and destroyed three hostile machines. Previous to this he had shot down two enemy tri-planes, one of which crashed to the ground in flames. He has also effectively and repeatedly scattered massed bodies of enemy troops by accurate shooting from a height of 100 feet. His skill and daring have been of the highest order.

Lieut. Albert Harold Hill, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He, together with another officer and one man, took up a position near the enemy's wire, intending to remain there during the day to observe. When sixty of the enemy were seen advancing in two parties, realising that an attack on our picket line was imminent, he decided to resist the attack, and opened fire with his revolver. The

enemy were at first thrown into confusion, but immediately afterwards commenced to bomb the party, all three being wounded. Despite this, they continued to fight until all their ammunition and bombs had been expended, and finally succeeded in routing the enemy. On the journey back to our lines he helped to extricate another officer from some wire. His magnificent courage and determination undoubtedly broke up the enemy's attack, and cannot be too highly praised.

Lieut. George William Jennings, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He, together with another officer and one man, took up a position near the enemy's wire, intending to remain there during the day to observe. When sixty of the enemy were seen advancing in two parties, realising that an attack on our picket line was imminent, he opened fire with his revolver. The enemy were at first thrown into confusion, but immediately afterwards commenced to bomb the party, all three being wounded. Despite this, they continued to fight until all their ammunition and bombs had been expended, and finally succeeded in routing the enemy. His magnificent courage and determination helped greatly in breaking up the enemy's attack, and cannot be too highly praised.

Lieut. (T./Capt.) Garnet Francis Malley, Aust. F.C., attd. R.F.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When on offensive and low-flying patrol he attacked one of two hostile scouts, which eventually turned over and fell out of control, being seen to crash by another pilot. Later, a general engagement ensued with four enemy scouts, one of which he attacked, with the result that it fell completely out of control and crashed. Prior to this occasion he had also shot down out of control another hostile machine. His courage and able leadership have resulted in his patrol carrying out excellent work under the most adverse conditions.

Lieut. Albert Roy Retchford, Aust. Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of a patrol, he and an N.C.O. pushed forward in advance of the party and succeeded in reaching the enemy wire. They were observed by the enemy, who opened up machine-gun fire, by which the N.C.O. was wounded. He started to return, carrying the N.C.O. with him, and though he was himself wounded on the journey back, he succeeded in bringing the wounded man to our lines. He showed courage and endurance of a high order.

Lieut. Albert Ernest Robertson, Aust. F.C., attd. R.F.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When carrying out a low-flying bombing patrol, he

observed a hostile triplane, accompanied by three scouts. He fired a burst of thirty rounds at very close range, and the hostile plane turned over on its side and crashed. Then, seeing an enemy scout below him, he fired twenty rounds into its cockpit, and it fell vertically out of control. In addition to these, he has shot down one other enemy machine, which finally crashed to earth. His dash and daring have been at all times most marked.

Lieut. Francis James Scott, F.C., attd. R.F.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After carrying out a bombing attack, he observed an enemy plane, into which he fired eighty rounds. The hostile plane turned on its back and crashed to earth. Four days previous to this he had destroyed an enemy two-seater machine and had sent down out of control a hostile scout. In addition to these, he has destroyed another hostile two-seater machine. He has displayed marked courage and determination.

Lieut. Charles Watson Smith, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of a gun and wagons, which came under heavy shell fire, he assisted to release teams, and, aided by two other men, unloaded the ammunition and carried 150 charges to a place of safety. Later, when getting the gun into position, his party came under shell fire, but by his splendid example of courage and coolness, he encouraged his men and succeeded in placing the gun in position.

Lieut. Thomas Sefton Ware, A.S.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an enemy advance he saved a large quantity of supplies from falling into the hands of the enemy, and succeeded in removing them all by rail while the enemy were approaching. He showed great coolness and skill.

The deed for which the award of the M.C. was gazetted to Lieut. Ronald Victor Frazer, Aust. Fd. Arty., is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

“For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as F.O.O. in the operations leading up to the capture of a position. He pushed right forward through an extremely heavy barrage, and while doing so he was wounded, but was able to make a very useful reconnaissance and secure valuable papers from a wounded enemy staff officer. He continued to move forward until prevented by his wound, and then returned to his battery to report.”

(M.C. gazetted, with deed, 23rd April, 1918.)

War Honours for the A.I.F.—contd.

The deed for which the award of the M.C. was gazetted to Lieut. Kenneth Darnton Watson, Aust. Fd. Arty., is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as F.O.O. with the right Infantry Brigade. He made a valuable reconnaissance, and eventually formed an advance post with some Lewis gunners in advance of our own protective barrage line, where enemy concentration could be plainly seen. His messages enabled the artillery concentrations. Throughout the day he was under extremely heavy fire." (M.C. gazetted, with deed, 23rd April, 1918.)

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to award the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned for gallantry and distinguished service in the Field:—

3809 Cpl. W. R. Fuller, Aust. Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On the enemy raiding our front line posts after a severe bombardment, he distributed his men in order to avoid casualties, keeping with himself two men and a machine-gun. When the enemy were upon him the machine-gun jammed, but he threw bombs until the gun came into action again. Though a shell landed in the post, wounding and partly burying him, and killing one of the gunners, he maintained the defence single handed until he was again wounded. His courage, initiative and determination cannot be too highly praised.

1250 Sgt. L. Kaiser, M.M., F. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the battery was being heavily shelled he assisted in digging out three men who had been buried in a dug-out and carrying them to safety. He then carried a badly wounded officer to cover and returned to his gun to satisfy himself as to the safety of his men. Later, under heavy fire he assisted in extinguishing a fire in a gun pit which had been caused by enemy shelling.

2279 Pte. E. A. Reading, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy raid. He held a post singlehanded, and maintained his position, though he was attacked from two directions. He was badly shaken by the explosion of a bomb, but continued to bomb the enemy. He killed three of them, captured three wounded prisoners and drove off several more of the enemy. He set a magnificent example of courage, initiative and determination.

1997 Sgt. L. G. Towmer, Imp. Camel Bde.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He carried a wounded man 400 yards out of action under fire, and later he went out and rescued several wounded

men who were lying out in the open in front of our line. His gallantry and fearlessness were of the highest order.

The Military Medal.

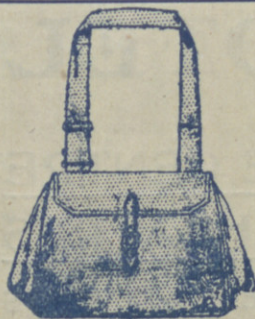
972 Cpl. H. A. Apelt, L.H. Regt.; 807 2nd Class A./M. P. Brown, A.F.C.; 3536 Spr. W. H. Buckney, Aust. E.; 749 Pte. (T./Cpl.) J. A. Eames, M.G. Corps; 1286 Sgt. P. J. Fahey, Rly. Oper. Coy.; 6753 Pte. R. A. Grant, M.G. Corps; 2360 Pte. E. H. Harris, I. Camel Corps, now Aust. Camel Fd. Amb.; 429b Cpl. H. J. Heywood, M.G. Corps; 1318 Cpl. N. J. Lewis, Oper. Coy.; 1536a Spr. W. J. Malone, Rly. Oper. Coy.; 1334 L.-Cpl. G. M. O'Brien, Aust. E.; 436 Pte. F. R. Olive, M.G. Corps; Aus./319 2nd Cl. A./M. W. E. Ries, Aust. F.C.; 1516 Sgt. A. C. Smith, Rly. Oper. Coy.; 5898 Spr. P. C. Smith, Aust. E.; 426D Sgt. C. Sugg, M.G. Corps; 1382 2nd Cpl. J. Sutherland, Rly. Oper. Coy.; 1505 2nd Cpl. J. E. Waters, Rly. Oper. Coy.

Meritorious Service Medal.

The Meritorious Service Medal has been awarded to the following:—

6701 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) D. Adams, Inf.; 145 Sgt. T. W. Adeney, Engrs.; 5206 W. O., Class I., G. E. Allen, A.S.C.; 6470 Sgt. P. P. Andrews, A.S.C.; 3007a Sgt. C. A. Arnall, Inf.; 1067 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. W. T. Arnold, Pnr.; 1309 Sgt. H. F. Aslatt, Inf.; 802 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. R. C. Austin, Inf.; 10802 Dvr. S. J. Axtill, A.S.C.; 1305 S.-Sgt. C. H. Baker, Staff; 290 R.S.M. W. Baker, Inf.; 800 Sgt. W. H. Ball, Inf.; 604 S.Q.M. Sgt. W. S. Ball, Staff; 382 Cpl. J. B. Barclay, Inf.; 1256 Coy. S.M. F. S. Barnes, Engrs.; 25347 Cpl. (T./Sgt.) W. H. D. Beadle, F. Arty.; 57 Dvr. J. F. Beal, A.S.C.; 1639 Cpl. W. Beavon, Inf.; 329 Sgt. G. Bell, Pnr.; 138 Sgt. D. M. Benson, Engrs.; 2563 T./Cpl. O. R. Bicker, Inf.; 2940 W.O., Class I., G. Black, A.M.C.; 1395 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) J. C. Black, Inf.; 7951 Coy. S.M. A. J. Blair, A.S.C.; 14003 Q.M. Sgt. T. A. Blair, A.M.C.; 1404 Sgt. W. A. Blair, Inf.; 1807 Pte. (Cpl.) C. J. Bourke, Inf.; 4345 S./Sgt. R. J. Bowden, A.M.C.; 859 R.Q.M.Sgt. H. J. Bowers, Inf.; 939 Coy. S.M. P. R. Bowley, Engrs.; 15118 Bomdr. L. D. Bowtell, F. Arty.; 371 Coy. Q.M. Sgt. (T./R.Q.M. Sgt.) J. Boyle, Inf.; 39 Sgt. E. J. Bradley, Inf.; 295 Cpl. J. Bremner, M.G. Corps; 20771 Sgt. T. Brett, F. Arty.; 803 Cpl. C. H. Briggs, T.M. Bys.; 76 Sgt. C. W. Brindley, Engrs.; 424 Sgt. E. Brockett, Inf.; 1195 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) A. Brooksbank, Inf.; 614 Pte. W. J. S. Broomfield, M.G. Corps; 4 S.Q.M. Sgt. W. R. Brownhill, Staff; 1072 S.-Sgt. H. J. Bull, M.G. Corps; 1094 Sgt. R. Bunn, Engrs.; 160 Sgt. S. Burdett, Inf.; 21 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) G. Burkitt, M.G. Corps; 80 W.O., Class I., J. D. Burns, Inf.; 2333 Sgt. F. C. Bury, Inf.; 1070 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) S. J. Butt, Inf.; 12588 W.O., Class I., D. C. Butterworth, A.M.C.; 1332 S.Q.M. Sgt. C. J. Buttsworth, A.S.C.; 4451 Sgt. D. Byrne, Cyclist Bn.; 3938 Sgt. C. H. Cairns, Inf.; 598 Pte. C. Callander, Staff; 358 Sgt. G. H. Campey, Inf.; 4177 Sgt. H. W. Cartledge, Pnr.; 209 R.Q.M. Sgt. H. J. Cassidy, Inf.; 5571 Sgt. O. B. Channon, Engrs.; 1 Sgt. J. Chapman, Inf.; 7 Sgt. R. E. Charles, Inf.; 689 W.O., Class I., D. L. Chessell, Staff; 4168 Cpl. K. Choat, Inf.; 7952 Coy. S.M. J. E. Clark, A.S.C.; 729 Cpl. L. J. Clarke, M.G. Corps; 9799 W.O., Class I., K. B. Clerk, Engrs.; 1593 Sgt. H. L. Cockburn, Inf.; 1520 Cpl. G. A. Coleman, Inf.; 832 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) H. A. Collins, Inf.; 17 Sgt. D. W. Connell, Inf.; 2946 S./Sgt. C. M. Coppin, A.M.C.; 1693 Pte. J. G. Coskry, Inf.; 2984 Sgt. A. E. Cother, Engrs.; 803 Sgt. C. F. Cox, Inf.; 1361 Bomdr. (T./Cpl.) P. J. Cox, F. Arty.; 3043a Sgt. J. Craig, Inf.; 12605 S.Q.M. Sgt. J. A. V. Craig, Staff; 2716 Sgt. W. A. Crisp, Inf.; 3077 Sgt. R. J. Cross, Pnr.; 2861 Sgt. A. L. Crudace, Inf.; 5367 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) J. W. Cumberland, Inf.; 2354 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) C. Curling, Engrs.; 5326 Cpl. A. B. Daniels, Inf.; 92 By. S.M. C. E. Daniels, F. Arty.; 379 Cpl. A. D. Davies, Engrs.; 22 R.Q.M. Sgt. H. A. Davies, Inf.; 542 Sgt. H. R. Davis, Inf.; 3707 Sgt. R. E. De Garis, A.S.C.; 6495 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) A. A. Dengate, Inf.; 1189 R.Q.M. Sgt. H. S. H. Dickson, Inf.; 83 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) A. E. Dillon, Pnr.; 36 Sgt. J. W. Dadds, A.S.C.; 2084 Meeh. S.-Sgt. J. B. Dow, A.S.C.; 542 Sgt. O. J. Driscoll, Inf.; 539 Q.M.Sgt. G. A. Drummond, Engrs.; 4494 Cpl. (T./Sgt.) J. Duncanson, Engrs.; 69 Bomdr. G. Dunstan, T.M. Bys.; 3514 Pte. (A./Cpl.) J. W. Eastwood, Provost Corps; 1995 Sgt. M. W. Egerton, Inf.; 913 Pte. V. Eliason, M.G. Corps; 4560 Pte. E. Ellery, Inf.; 626 Cpl. G. M. R. Elliott, Inf.; 224

R.Q.M. Sgt. (A./Sub-Cond.) L. F. Falconer, A.O.C.; 62 Coy. S.M. C. Fatzeus, Engrs.; 11079 Sgt. J. A. Ferguson, M.G. Corps; 2635a Sgt. J. M. Ferguson, Inf.; 981 R.Q.M. Sgt. E. E. Fisher, Inf.; 301 Pte. G. Fishlock, Inf.; 774 Sgt. G. FitzSimmons, Inf.; 2 T./R.Q.M. Sgt. J. A. Forster, Staff; 2426 W.O., Class I., W. F. Forsyth, A.S.C.; 2814 Cpl. H. Fortune, Inf.; 5401 Sgt. A. S. Foster, Pnr.; 1190 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) G. L. Fowden, Inf.; 10639 Cpl. K. A. Fraser, A.S.C.; 4485 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) W. Fraser, Inf.; 4306 R.Q.M. Sgt. G. K. Freeman, Pnr.; 3643 Sgt. E. W. Frysh, Engrs.; 7330 R.S.M. A. Garland, F. Arty.; 120 W.O., Class I., J. Garland, A.M.C.; 3771a R.S.M. T. W. Gaston, Inf.; 3076 Pte. B. W. George, Inf.; 862 Sgt. P. H. George, F. Arty.; 68 Cpl. W. P. George, Inf.; 117 By. Q.M.Sgt. L. Gibson, F. Arty.; 1751 S.-Sgt. H. E. Gissing, A.M.C.; 1946 Cpl. M. Glendinning, Inf.; 2223 Sgt. T. J. Goacher, Inf.; 282 Cpl. J. Goffin, Pnr.; 3344 Sgt. R. G. Goldworthy, Inf.; 3122 L.-Cpl. (T./Sgt.) H. V. Goodwin, Inf.; 11527 Cpl. E. W. Gore, F. Arty.; 3805 By. S.M. H. K. Goyen, F. Arty.; 9480 Sgt. A. F. Graham, F. Arty.; 184 Dvr. R. Graham, Inf.; 408 Sgt. W. Graham, A.V.C.; 1411 Sgt. W. F. Granland, Inf.; 549 R.Q.M. Sgt. G. W. Grant, Inf.; 3097 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) A. B. Gray, Pnr.; 8391 Dvr. (A./Bomdr.) H. R. Gray, F. Arty.; 242 Sgt. C. Greshaw, M.G. Corps; 926 W.O., Class I., T. T. Grieve, L. Horse R.; 2146 Sgt. H. V. Griffiths, Inf.; 127 Cpl. H. P. Harn, Inf.; 10933 2nd Cpl. W. H. Harrison, Engrs.; 25 S.-Sgt. H. H. Hutton, A.V.C.; 832 R.Q.M. Sgt. R. Hawkins, Inf.; 1080 R.Q.M. Sgt. W. Hevey, Inf.; 10620 Cpl. A. F. Hibberd, Engrs.; 2678 Cpl. R. W. Higgins, Inf.; 792 Coy. Q.M. Sgt. T. W. Higgins, Inf.; 1433 Pte. W. E. Hobday, Inf.; 114 W.O., Cl. I., R. Hodgkin, L. Horse R.; 7364 Sgt. E. V. Hopkins, Engr. 882 Sadd. Sgt. J. Hoyes, F. Arty.; 5115 Cpl. E. G. Hunt, Inf.; 1021 Pte. (T./Cpl.) J. H. Hunt, A.M.C.; 3925 Dvr. J. Hyman, F. Arty.; 1050 Sgt. J. W. Inghom, Staff; 4091 Cpl. J. C. Ironmonger, A.S.C.; 1856 Pte. A. Jakeman, Inf.; 2 R.Q.M. Sgt. W. E. James, Inf.; 4229 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) J. T. Jenkins, Inf.; 4800 Sgt. W. H. Jenkins, Inf.; 1656 Cpl. T. R. G. Jeppeson, Inf.; 3637a Pte. W. D. John, Inf.; 1233 W.O., Class I., B. Johnson, A.S.C.; 3056 Cpl. C. C. Johnson, Engrs.; 7963 Pte. R. J. Johnsson, A.M.C.; 191 R.S.M. A. C. Johnston, A.V.C.; 67 Sgt. J. G. Johnston, Engrs.; 1913 Sgt. G. M. Jones, Inf.; 388 Coy. S.M. J. Jones, A.S.C.; 1966 Cpl. W. M. Kellett, A.M.C.; 572 Cpl. C. Kelly, A.V.C.; 5392 Sgt. H. C. Kelly, Inf.; 126 R.S.M. J. F. Kelsall, Inf.; 7189 Sgt. K. L. Kelton, F. Arty.; 170 S.-Sgt. A. D. Kemp, A.M.C.; 2164 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. (T./R.Q.M. Sgt.) W. J. Kingsford, Staff; 4808 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. W. H. Kleeman, M.G. Corps; 8761 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) J. F. Knox, A.M.C.; 4598 Cpl. F. Lappin, F. Arty.; 4408 Pte. J. E. Ledgard, Inf.; 246 Sgt. H. G. Leroux, Pnr.; 3074 Coy. S.M. N. T. Lewins, M.G. Corps; 4546 Pte. (A./Cpl.) J. D. Lindsay, Inf.; 3291 Q.M.Sgt. H. T. Lingham, A.M.C.; 1955 Pte. (T./Cpl.) R. W. Littlejohns, M.G. Corps; 2010 Sgt. A. R. Lloyd, F. Arty.; 1724 Cpl. C. St. L. Lousada, D.C.M., Inf.; 11321 S./S.M. E. J. Lewis, A.S.C.; 18380 W.O., Class I., C. G. Macartney, F. Arty.; 782 Sgt. J. R. Mackie, Inf.; 6534 Cpl. J. Marr, Inf.; 2637 Cpl. H. Martin, Inf.; 1945 Coy. S.M. G. Mason, A.S.C.; 743 Sgt. J. E. Mason, Staff; 925 By. Q.M.Sgt. W. R. May, F. Arty.; 3187 Cpl. (T./Sgt.) M. McCarthy, M.G. Corps; 948 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) J. A. McDonald, Inf.; 91 Coy. S.M. M. McDonald, Engrs.; 1073 W.O., Class I., J. W. McEwen, A.S.C.; 2426 Coy. Q.M. Sgt. T. McIntyre, Inf.; 2420 R.Q.M. Sgt. T. J. McKinley, Inf.; 5426 Sgt. I. R. McLachlan, Inf.; 31 S./Sgt. B. McMahon, F. Arty.; 5410 S./Sgt. J. McNair, Inf.; 2662 Sgt. J. J. Medley, A.S.C.; 2781 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. M. E. Mills, Inf.; 2413 Pte. T. Mills, Inf.; 45 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. J. E. Milne, M.G. Corps; 3412 Cpl. J. W. Mitchell, Inf.; 8330 Farr. S./Sgt. W. M. Moase, A.S.C.; 11876 W.O., Cl. I., L. J. Mobbs, A.M.C.; 3854 Cpl. J. T. Montgomery, Inf.; 3054 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) T. McA. Moore, Pnr.; 19986 Sgt. E. B. Morgan, F. Arty.; 450 Cpl. W. R. Morton, L. Horse R.; 1063 Pte. A. H. Mountford, Inf.; 599 Cpl. (T./Sgt.) E. Mulquiny, Inf.; 4252 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) A. W. Murray, Inf.; 3171 Sgt. W. J. Neal, Engrs.; 18910 Cpl. W. M. Nisbett, F. Arty.; 6702 By. S.M. T. W. Nolan, F. Arty.; 617 Coy. S.M. P. O'Brien, M.G. Corps; 8727 By. Q.M.Sgt. M. J. O'Donnell, F. Arty.; 78 W.O., Class I., H. F. Offer, F. Arty.; 8987 Gnr. R. Oliver, F. Arty.; 4497 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) T. J. O'Loughlin, Inf.; 4876 Sgt. A. A. A. Owens, Engrs.; 1578 Pte. M. E. Palfree, Inf.; 1321 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) A. Palmer, A.M.C.; 229 Spr. J. G. Parker, Engrs.; 1026 Sgt. J. Parker-Laycock, Inf.; 29 Sgt. R. L. Partridge, Inf.; 6501 By. S.M. S. J. Patton, F. Arty.; 4565 Cpl. T. A. Peady, L.T.M. By.



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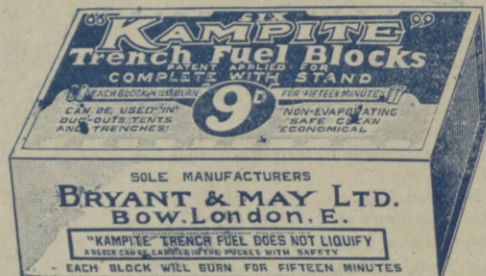
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