

Anzac Bulletin

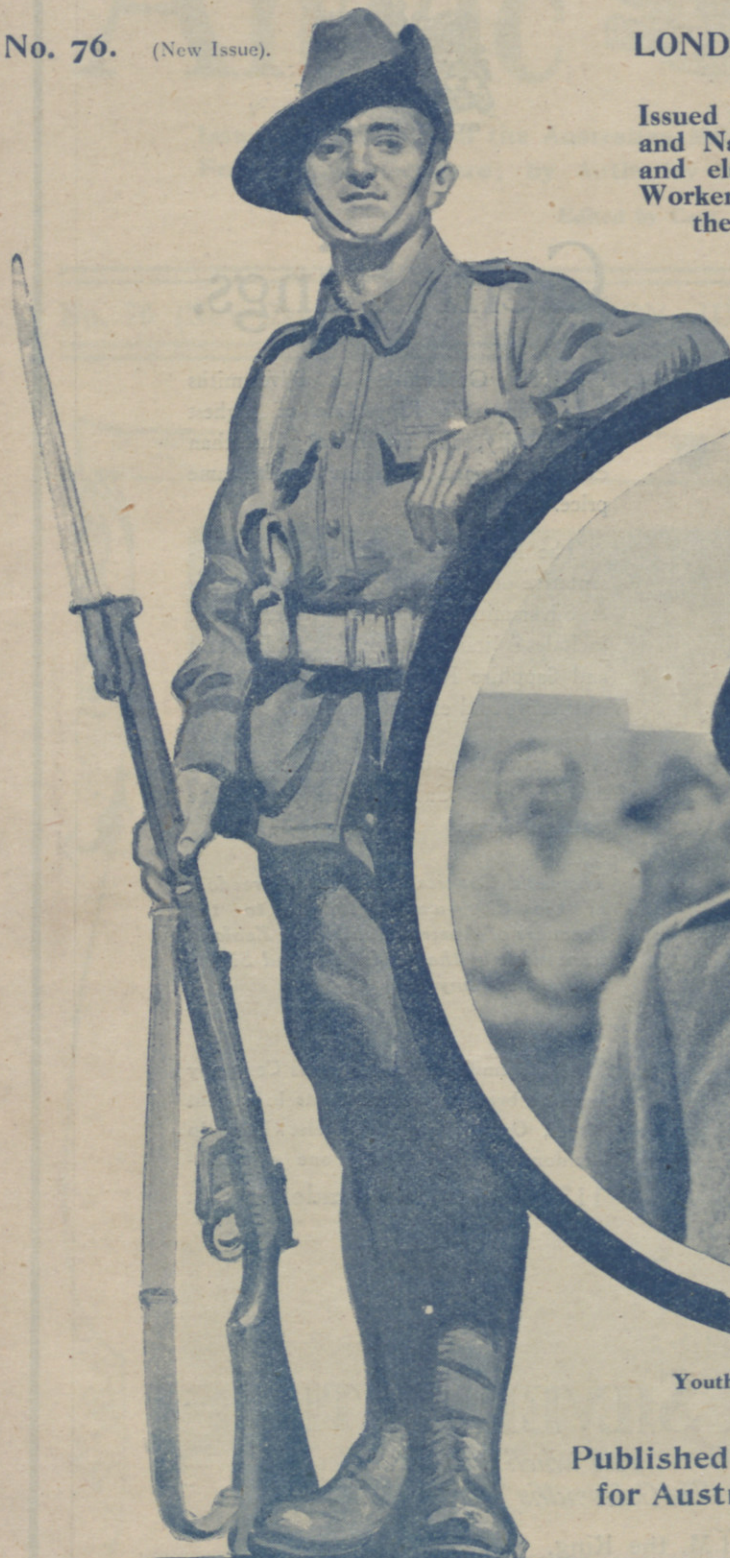


No. 76. (New Issue).

LONDON, JUNE 21, 1918.

Price 3d.

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



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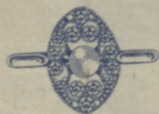
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Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

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Side View of a Captured German Tank.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Split in N.S.W. Trades Unionism.

Sydney, 10th June.

The New South Wales branch of the Federal Electrical Trades Union has passed a resolution by a substantial majority, that as the New South Wales Trades and Labour Council is no longer a true reflex of the opinions of the trades union movement, and as the extreme elements which have obtained control of it are pursuing a policy inimical to the best interests of Labour, no good purpose can be served by remaining affiliated with the Council.

Australia Wants no New Territory.

Melbourne, 10th June.

Mr. Watt, replying to a question by Mr. Higgs in the House of Representatives, said the Government thoroughly endorsed Mr. Hughes's statement of policy respecting the Pacific Islands. Continuing, Mr. Watt said Australia was not seeking any territorial reward or extension, but strongly desired that the former German possessions in the South Seas should not revert to Germany, but should be controlled by Great Britain or a friendly power.

Amalgamation of Two Banks.

Melbourne, 10th June.

The Press reports the likelihood of an amalgamation of the Colonial Bank and the National Bank.

Reinforcements Needed.

Melbourne, 10th June.

Lieut.-Col. P. P. Abbott, M.H.R., who returned yesterday, was warmly welcomed by Mr. Watt and fellow members of Parliament. In an interview, Colonel Abbott said the shortage of reinforcements from Australia was not specially felt until last year. He urged the necessity of more men and declared that there was no talk among the troops of peace by negotiation.

Purchase of Next Season's Wheat.

Melbourne, 10th June.

Mr. Watt announced, after a conference between State Ministers of Agriculture yesterday, that an agreement had been reached to guarantee for the 1918/19 season's wheat 4/4 bushel less freight from the point of delivery. The Commonwealth Government will arrange for a first advance of 3/- to the farmer.

Leave Allowance in Australia.

Melbourne, 10th June.

Senator Pearce has arranged to grant a special sustenance allowance of 3/- daily in lieu of rations to all non-commissioned officers and privates of the First Australian Division during their leave in Australia.

Work for Repatriated Men.

Melbourne, 10th June.

The Repatriation Department has appointed expert committees to inquire into telephone manufacture as an employment for returned men.

Welcoming Returned Soldiers.

Melbourne, 10th June.

Yesterday, 513 soldiers returned to Melbourne, and were accorded with an enthusiastic reception.

Fixed Price for Meat.

Melbourne, 11th June.

The Federal Cabinet has decided to fix a price for meat based upon export parity price so as to relate to cash retail sales. Mr. Greene, Minister for Foodstuffs, is taking steps to give effect to this decision with due regard to differences of quality, locality and seasons.

Closer Union of English-speaking Peoples.

Melbourne, 11th June.

Sir W. Irvine, Chief Justice of Victoria, speaking at a patriotic smoke-night of the Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, said that no matter how great our success in the war, it would be essential for the maintenance of liberty that there should be a far closer and more perfect bond of union than had hitherto existed between all nations speaking the English language.

Nationalist Wins a N.S.W. Seat.

Sydney, 11th June.

In the New South Wales by-election, Upper Hunter, Mr. W. Cameron, Nationalist, polled 3,990 votes, and Mr. Toombs, the Labour candidate, 3,715 votes.

High Price for a Wanganoella Ram.

Melbourne, 11th June.

Mr. Falkiner, owner of the Wanganoella Estate, Victoria, has sold his five year old ram, His Majesty, to Mr. Minnaar, of South Africa, for 2,000 guineas.

National Labour Supporting Allies.

Melbourne, 11th June.

At a General Meeting of the National Labour Party, Melbourne, a resolution was passed that the party subscribes to Mr. Samuel Gomper's view that industrialists should stand firm behind their Governments and the Allies until the German militarist Government had learnt the meaning of the words humanity and justice.

Hawthorn Tramway Reconstruction

Melbourne, June 11th.

Mr. Struan Robertson, Manager and Engineer to the Hawthorn Tramway Trust, reports that it is necessary to reconstruct portions of the track at a cost of £38,000.

Comforts' Fund Campaign, Victoria.

Melbourne, 11th June.

Sir A. L. Stanley, Governor of Victoria opened the Victorian Division of the Australian Comforts' Fund Campaign in Melbourne yesterday. Victoria hopes to raise £100,000.

"Labour" on "Peace at Any Price."

Sydney, 11th June.

Mr. David Watkins, a Labour member, speaking at Newcastle, New South Wales, at a recruiting meeting, trenchantly criticised the peace-any-price-party and said that German Militarism must be crushed.

Embargo against "Bosch" Goods.

Melbourne, 11th June.

Mr. Jensen has decided to prohibit the importation from any country of magnetos bearing the word Bosch. He explained that this action had been taken in order that the Commonwealth might not be a party to maintaining a German trade-name for the ultimate benefit of German manufacturers after the war.

Telephone Construction by Soldiers.

Melbourne, 11th June.

The Committee appointed by Senator Millen to enquire into the possibilities of telephone instrument construction as an industry for returned soldiers has commenced its sittings in Melbourne under the presidency of Professor Payne. Senator Millen said the Committee should not judge the question from the commercial standpoint; he desired to know the probable loss.

Post-War Education in the Army.

Melbourne, 11th June.

§ Melbourne University Council has considered the question of post-war education for Australian soldiers in Great Britain pending their return to Australia, and decided to appoint a committee to confer with the Defence Department and with other universities. Sir Harry Allen said that the British Universities were likely to give every possible assistance.

Railwaymen's Wages.

Melbourne, 13th June.

The Victorian Cabinet has adopted a recommendation of the Reclassification Board for increases in railwaymen's wages, averaging 6d. per man per day, to be retrospective to April 1st, 1917. The total involved is £183,850.

Parliament and Recruiting.

Sydney, 13th June.

The New South Wales National Party has accepted a proposal made by Mr. Holman to invite Parliament to adjourn for a month to enable both sides to co-operate with the Federal authorities in a great recruiting campaign in New South Wales.

Wheat Pool.

Melbourne, 13th June.

The Labour Conference has approved of its country delegates' proposal that the wheat-pool scheme be placed on a permanent basis. The whole of the grain trade to be controlled by the Federal Government.

Australian Manufactures.

Melbourne, 13th June.

Mr. Watt, replying to Mr. Corser, in the House of Representatives, said that within a couple of months, fencing wire will be produced in Australia as cheap as the imported wire and sufficient for all requirements. Progress was also being made with the manufacture of wire-netting, but it was not yet meeting the demand.

Naval Coal Carrier.

Melbourne, 13th June.

Mr. Poynton announced that it is intended to construct a steel ship coal carrier, adapted for use of mechanical grades, from the naval construction staff plans, which shall be suitable as a fleet collier.

The Labour Split.

Sydney, 14th June.

It is estimated that 30,000 workers at Newcastle, New South Wales, involved in the decision of the Newcastle Trades Labour Council to withdraw from affiliation with the New South Wales Trades and Labour Council.



A Two-Plank Barrel Bridge Built by Australians.

*(Australian Official Photograph.)***New South Wales Parliament.**

Sydney, 14th June.

The New South Wales Parliament has been opened. Sir Walter Davidson, the State Governor, said that legislation would be submitted providing for the re-registration of certain trades unions in accordance with the decision of the Governor-General's Recruiting Conference, and for the regulation of prices. Reference was made to the State Minister's decision to guarantee to wheat-growers the payment of 4s. per bushel, and to advance to farmers 5s. per acre for fallowed wheat land. The Government had disbursed during the war £1,400,000 towards the purchase of estates and rendering assistance to soldier settlers.

The Albert Park Election.

Melbourne, 15th June.

Result of the Albert Park election for Victorian Assembly: Mr. Hannan, Labour, 5,995; Mr. Cuthbertson, Liberal, 4,155; Mr. Pickett, soldier, 1,248.

A Federal Minister in London.

Melbourne, 15th June.

The Press reports that members of the Federal Parliament are discussing the question of appointing a Minister in London during the war. Mr. Watt, in answer to a question in the House of Representatives, said that the Prime Minister would look into the proposal.

Australians' Esteem for their French Allies. Magnificent Divisions in Reserve.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 9th.

Australians are offering their French comrades in the trenches sundry undemonstrative tributes of esteem for the magnificent fight of the French against the recent terrific German onslaught south of the Aisne. It is evident that the Germans have again been brought to a standstill, and, excepting the gallant British handful near Rheims, the full brunt of this drive has been borne by local French troops, fighting rearguard actions back to their reserves. Germans were brought to a halt at the Marne, as at Albert and Meteren, and still failed to force the Allies to relinquish their combined plan, and still failed to drain the Allied army of its reserves. Australian officers who earlier in this year had the privilege of making an extensive visit to the French armies, returned impressed in the highest degree, not only with the soldierly qualities of the French infantry, but with the skill of the French highest command, which during these four years of war, when the French were supposed to be bled white, had conserved and nursed French man-power against such a supreme crisis. The verdict of these officers from the insight gained during these visits is now being justified.

Unquestionably the French have not been bled white, as the German propaganda proclaimed. As regards the calling up of classes, they are still well ahead of the Germans, an increasing portion of whose fighting troops are now mere boys.

Australians behind the lines these last two months have seen frequently the movements and quartering of magnificent French divisions filled with fighting men of such quality as makes it hard to believe that this country has been battling for its very existence for nearly four years. These soldiers, in the prime of life, of splendid physique, at the top of their form, are the living expression of the foresight and economy of their army and the indomitable spirit of their nation and unquenchable enthusiasm for the Allied cause. Australians and villagers alike turned out to cheer some of them quartered near, as they went singing down the roads towards the south decorated with the first summer flowers. It is very plain that both in numbers and quality these are no last combed-out remnants of a destituted, white-bled country. France, now at the crisis of her fate, never lifted her head nobler, never flung back a challenge with a clearer voice. Her army is still whole and strong, and utterly unbeaten. It is impossible to mistake the signs of this in the troops we have daily seen north and south of the British front behind the lines resting. The proof of the enemy's fears of the French reserves is the renewed onslaught this morning

Brilliant Attack opposite Merris.

West and South Australians Capture a Valuable Position.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 5th.

For some time Australians opposite the German positions at Merris have constantly harried the enemy by raids day and night, killing or capturing the occupants of German posts, who must have constantly lived in terror of what the Australians would do to them next. It is no exaggeration to say that our men asserted such superiority over the enemy that they felt they could "go over" whenever they pleased.

The climax of these minor operations was reached early yesterday morning, when some West Australian troops made a surprise attack at one o'clock and took two lines of German trenches, beside several fortified farms, on a three-quarters of a mile front. The ground gained was extremely valuable, being a slight rise, which formerly denied us observation of the defences in front of Merris. It is mainly hopfields and wheatfields, which those same Australians watched being sown earlier this year while in rest billets. The houses around which they fought in the dark yesterday morning were the same farm-houses where they knew the inhabitants well, and enjoyed their last rest before the beginning of the German offensive.

Apart from the incentive of those reminiscences, the Australians who made the attack have long been eager for a closer fight with an enemy over which they were conscious of a growing superiority. They opened the attack with two minutes of a whirlwind trench-mortar, rifle and grenade fire on the German front line, while the artillery dropped a curtain fire behind the same line. The instant the fire lifted the infantry went in with bayonet and bomb in the wildest enthusiasm. In the first line there was some fighting, but not much. The enemy was too utterly surprised to offer much resistance; besides, our attack caught him in the middle of regimental relief. Owing to this, for them, unlucky chance, there were more machine-guns than usual in the front line system, mostly unmounted, for the outgoing people were about to take their out, and the incomers similarly to bring theirs in. One German officer first escaped our men and took refuge in a dug-out, from which he was

hauled by a large Australian. He said his battalion relief was a most unhappy operation, as all were completely surprised by the attack, which they first supposed was merely a raid.

The enemy fought better in the second line, especially near a sunken road and several small farms adjacent. At one of these farms he had mounted an anti-tank gun, which was captured intact. In this farm, which was apparently the advanced Hun headquarters, there was also captured a considerable quantity of the German mail and some parcels of butter and eggs. These had probably mostly been collected from French country over which the Germans had recently advanced. The Australian made a great feast with these provisions after they had dug into their new position.

The enemy machine-gun fire was not serious, chiefly owing to the splendid dash of the Australians, who gave the Germans no chance to use their weapons in most cases. Once, when a machine-gun attempted to open fire on the attackers, an Australian machine-gun crew who had been specially posted to check enemy action on the flanks, rushed forward with their gun to within fifty yards of the German gun, and engaged in a straightout duel with it. They knocked out several gunners by direct fire, and then rushed up and captured the remainder and also the gun.

Both the West Australians, who made the advance, and the South Australians, who advanced slightly on each flank, rounding off the position, are in the highest spirits at their brilliant success, which, with trifling losses to ourselves, resulted in killing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty Germans, and the capture of valuable ground, over two hundred and fifty prisoners, about thirty-four machine-guns, twenty minenwerfer, and one field-gun. Some of the Germans were exceedingly youthful—several of them, as the Australian colonel said, one could knock down with a stick: their iron helmets hid their little heads almost to their chins. Many Germans, on the contrary, were big men, who fought well. One of them, who spoke English well, said that large numbers besides himself were specially instructed in English, so as to be ready for the time when they should invade England.

Eligibles in Australia.

According to a table prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician, there are in Australia 836,121 men eligible for military service. Of these 325,510 are in New South Wales.

between Montdidier and Noyon in an effort to draw them in. Contemporaneously with the opening of the new battle the Germans furiously shelled the Australian front with gas and high explosive shells for two hours after midnight.

Australian Red Cross Society's Workshops.

The Australian Red Cross Society has recently erected workshops for the training of disabled men awaiting their return to Australia. Reference has been made to these workshops in various issues. The instruction includes bootmaking and repairing, electrical turning and fitting, carpentry, etc. The men evince the greatest interest in the work.

At the recent Inter-Allied Exhibition, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, exhibits were shown of the men's work, which were very creditable considering the short time the workshops had been opened.

It may be of interest to note that the bootmaking instructions are put to a practical use for the repairs required at the Hospital in this direction are carried out at the workshops.

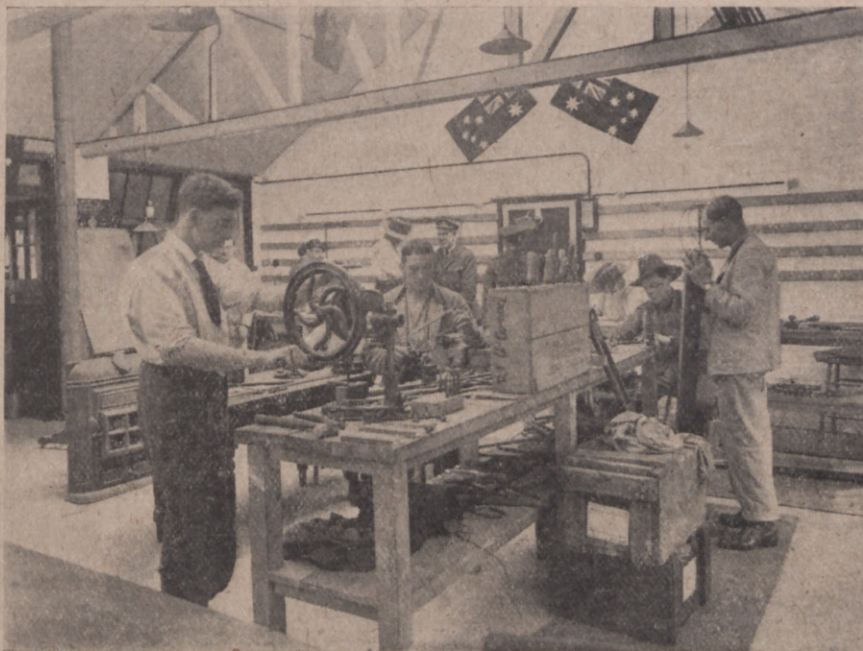
German Readiness to Surrender.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,

France, June 13th.

The story cabled yesterday of prisoners being more ready to surrender is symptomatic of a growing tendency of the enemy on this front. It may be that the German divisions here are steadily deteriorating with the increasing proportion of new and young drafts, consequently on the undoubtedly heavy losses inflicted on them during the last three months. Probably it is not safe to construe this tendency as general in the German Army. The Australians are certainly noticing it lately in several of their raids. As Australians judge them, some of the machine gunners may be relied on to fight to the last, the other infantry is strikingly inferior. Our men feel confidently they could have broken through the enemy lines in any of these recent night-attacks. The German accounts stating that they held up the advance are ludicrously untrue. Prisoners sometimes surrender easily, almost amicably. The first prisoner captured by the West Australians when taken before the Colonel, approached smiling and holding out his hand in the cheerfulest fashion; subsequent prisoners greeted each other in the Australian lines as at the happiest reunion. A senior Queensland officer relates that the last prisoner arrived at his headquarters some hours after the conclusion of a recent raid. He kept the German waiting there till daylight, thinking more would arrive and then all go down with the same escort. Finally the prisoner, when a German speaking Australian spoke to him, said, "Why do you keep me here and not send me back? I am the last prisoner, there are no more behind me. They kept me at



At Work in the Red Cross Electrical Workshop at Southall.

battalion headquarters a long time, thinking more were coming. We are all in now, and I have not had breakfast." The Germans did not surrender so easily even in the height of our successes in the Flanders battles last year. The proportion of youths in the enemy ranks has increased considerably in the last few weeks.

Rabbits.

The Federal Prices Commissioner has fixed the retail price of prime large rabbits at 1/3 per pair. The N.S.W. Government has asked the Agent-General to endeavour to secure a contract for the supply of frozen rabbits so that it would give employment to a large number of men now idle.

Cattle King's Experiences.

Mr. Sidney Kidman, who was the principal witness before the Meat Commission in Adelaide recently, said that his stations were scattered all over Australia. He had lost 75,000 cattle in the 1914 and 1915 drought, and, following the drought, he went to Queensland and purchased 17,000 cows, which the Queensland Government refused to allow to leave, and which were still in that State. The Queensland embargo had cost him at least £40,000. His cattle which, in the ordinary course, would have reached Adelaide, had to be sold to the Queensland meat works. He could have cornered the Adelaide cattle market many times, but rather he had purchased cattle to keep it going.

Prospecting for Coal.

The Victorian Minister for Mines (Mr. Barnes) said recently that the amount placed on the Estimates for boring and in other ways exploring the brown and black coal-fields of the State had been exhausted during the first nine months of the financial year. To discontinue the work would mean the displacement of labour and the retarding of the coal industry of the State. This, Mr. Barnes added, was not desired, and he intended to confer with the Treasurer, (Mr. McPherson) with the object of having provided on the supplementary Estimates the sum required to continue the work for the remainder of the year.

Next-of-Kin Medals.

Answering a question by Mr. West (N.S.W.) in the House of Representatives, the Assistant Minister for Defence (Mr. Wise) said that a contract had been let for 150,000 "next-of-kin" medals and bars. A large number had been struck, but there was difficulty in obtaining enamel to finish them. Arrangements had been made to supplement the contractor's output by having a number of medals enamelled by other manufacturers. The contractors had been fined £200 at the outbreak of the war for trading with the enemy, but the Minister for Defence was aware of that when the contract was let. The question of a money fine for the delay in delivering the medals would be considered.

The Unwritten Law. An Australian Case.

The case in which William Loxwell Miller, a railway servant, was charged with the murder of Charles Herbert Mills, whom he had found in a compromising situation with Mrs. Miller in the sandhills at Henley Beach, on Dec. 21st last, came to a somewhat sensational conclusion in the early part of April. The prosecuting counsel had pointed out that the Crown would not press the major charge of murder.

Accused narrated how he had followed his wife to Henley Beach, and continued:—"The man and woman walked towards me, and, after a little while, I made my way through the sandhills near where the couple went. I heard my wife's voice, and I saw her in his arms. I shot at them as they lay there. I was quite upset and dazed, and remember nothing else than keeping on shooting. I had my revolver with me, because I and all the men in the cabin carry revolvers when on night duty. I had the revolver, fully loaded, in the inside pocket of the coat I was wearing on that evening. I killed the man that ruined my home with that revolver, and if I had not had my revolver I would have killed him with my bare hands."

Sir Josiah Symon (counsel for the accused) represented to the jury that the evidence of provocation was so gross that they should acquit Miller.

Mr. Justice Buchanan, in summing up said that no amount of provocation would render the killing of another man lawful, and therefore it was the duty of the jury to bring in a verdict of manslaughter.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," which was received with applause by spectators in the court.

Mr. Justice Buchanan observed that unless the jury found that the shooting was accidental, or in self-defence, he was afraid he could not accept the verdict.

Sir Josiah Symon contended that there could be no appeal against the verdict of the jury. His Honour could not sit as a Court of Appeal and there was no authority to send them back. Mr. Justice Buchanan, however, ordered the jury to retire again.

Three-quarters of an hour later they returned a second time with a verdict of "Not guilty." The prisoner was discharged.

"X" Disease.

The Surgeon Superintendent of the Broken Hill Hospital, Dr. Birks, states that investigation goes to show that the germs of the disease known as "X" affect only those whose blood lacks certain power to resist the disease, which enters the body most probably through the air passage, that is to say, it is breathed in. The germ enters the blood and is carried to various organs especially the brain. The germs burst

through the little blood vessels and rapidly set up inflammation. In most cases death is so rapid through interference with vital centres of the brain that nothing but minute areas are affected. The germs, it is known, break through the blood vessels in many other parts of the body, for instance, the kidneys, spinal cord and intestines; but the patients are usually killed by the process in the brain before the germs have time to affect the other organs. The disease, which seems to be confined to two or three months of the year, seldom attacks females, and never adult females, and it is very fatal, 90 per cent. of the patients dying. The State Health Department has identified the disease as Polio-Encaphalo-Myelitis, which has appeared in other parts of the world. It is closely related to the disease that produces infantile paralysis. That disease affects the grey matter of the spinal cord, while "X" affects the grey matter of the brain as well.

Flax.

A scheme for the development of the flax industry is being organised, as recommended by the Federal Advisory Council of Science and Industry. Mr. Hughes says the farmers will be guaranteed not less than £5 per ton for green flax averaging 30 inches long and *pro rata* prices for other lengths. Producers are being urged to extend the area under flax.



General Sir William Birdwood presenting Medals to the men of an Australian Division.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



March past of Australians after the presentation of Medals.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Australasian Luncheon Club.

A Luncheon Club has been formed this month with the object of promoting friendly intercourse between Australians and New Zealanders in the United Kingdom. Membership is confined to Australians and New Zealanders resident in the United Kingdom or Britishers with interests in Australia and New Zealand. Election is by the Executive Committee, and members are not liable for any amount beyond the annual subscription of £1 1s. The Club meets for luncheon one day each month, or as determined by the Committee, and members at their own expense may invite guests, each member defraying the expenses of himself and guests at luncheon.

The first Luncheon will be held on Monday, June 24th, at the Savoy Hotel, when the guests of the day will be the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C., Rt. Hon. Joseph Cook, P.C., Sir Robert Garran, C.M.G., and other distinguished visitors from overseas. At the July Luncheon it is expected that the guests of the day will be the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C. and the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Bart., P.C., K.C.M.G.

Australians or New Zealanders wishing to become members should communicate with the Hon. Sec., Mr. A. J. M. Sharpe, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

Savings Banks.

The total figures of the various State Savings Banks of Australia for February, show that there was an increase in depositors' balances during that month of £1,027,003; an increase of 10,859 in the number of accounts opened; that at the close of the month there were 2,260,095 depositors with a total credit of £99,044,121.

The Imperial Conference.

Sir William Irvine, in a speech at Dandenong, said he did not question the desirability of Australia being represented at the Imperial Conference, but the future of Australia still depended very much more on what was done in Australia than what was said in London, and the serious question presented itself as to whether, if the Government threw down its scheme and did not secure the co-operation which alone would lead to its success, it left Parliament in the position that Parliament must occupy when its Prime Minister was absent on important Imperial functions.

Recruiting.

In an appeal for labour help in recruiting, Sir William Irvine said he believed that the majority of the representatives of labour, and the vast majority whom they represented, were loyally anxious to obtain the necessary reinforcements. The co-operation of the leaders of the Labour Party would contribute very largely to increase the number of men obtainable under the voluntary system. That now appeared to be the only direction in which they could look for effective results by any voluntary scheme of recruiting.

City Estimates.

The estimates of the Council of the City of Sydney for the current year, show a probable deficit of £102,000 on an estimated expenditure of £812,540. The Council's assets (£10,706,923) exceed the liabilities by £275,100. The rate for the current year, which is based on the unimproved capital value is 3½d. in the pound.

SPORTING CABLES.

N.S.W. Coursing Champion.

Sydney, 10th June.

Mr. Bennett's Beautyspot has won the New South Wales Champion Coursing Cup.

Victorian Football Results.

Melbourne, 11th June.

Victoria League Results:—South Melbourne 76 points beat Carlton 72 points. Collingwood 105 points beat St. Kilda 45 points. Fitzroy 66 points beat Essendon 25 points. Richmond 60 points beat Geelong 49 points.

Association Results:—North Melbourne 105 points beat Prahran 48 points. Brunswick 70 points beat Footscray 37 points. Port Melbourne 66 points beat Northcote 45 points.

N.S.W. Football Results.

Sydney, 11th June.

Rugby League Results:—Glebe, 12 points, beat South Sydney, 8 points; Balmain, 20 points, beat Newtown, 5 points; Western Suburbs, 7 points, beat North Sydney, nil; Eastern Suburbs, 8 points, beat Annandale, 5 points. Association Football Results:—Pymont, 3 goals, beat Annandale, 1 goal; Balmain-Kiaora, 5 goals, beat North Sydney, nil; Balmain Fernleigh, 5 goals, beat Y.M.C.A.; Royal Navy and Canterbury, a draw.

The Historic Memorial Committee has recommended the Commonwealth to allot £100 each year for the purchase of landscape pictures painted by Australian artists, with a view to encouraging art in Australia.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



A scheme has been prepared to establish uniformity and simplification in the Federal and State land and income tax returns.

New South Wales public revenue for March was £1,656,722, a decrease of £101,866 compared with the returns for March of last year.

Eastern Languages.

After long agitation, State secondary schools and the University are to begin the study of the Japanese language. Two tutors from the East—Professor Mitsujii Koide (for University classes) and Mr. Mineichi Miyata (for secondary schools) have been secured by Professor Murdoch, who is lecturer in Japanese history and philosophy at the Sydney University and the Royal Australian Military College, and who spent 30 years in Japan. The secondary schools' experiment is to begin with the North Sydney and Fort Street Schools, at each of which 15 students are prepared to take up Japanese, and six hours per week will be devoted to the study.

Liberal Bequests.

The late Mr. Adam Forsyth, Managing Director of Burns, Philp & Co., whose estate has been valued for probate purposes at £311,000 made liberal bequests to many charities of the State. He directed that £2,000 be invested and the income devoted to providing comforts for the poor and needy of West Pleen and Auchenbawle, Stirlingshire, Scotland, and a sum of £1,000 be invested to provide bursaries or book prizes for children of the West Pleen public school.

Big Bacon Contract.

Australian exporters were recently asked to quote for bacon to be supplied to the British Government at the rate of 2,000 tons per month. It is stated now that negotiations for purchase have been completed. The price is not mentioned.

Attempt at Train Wrecking.

A malicious attempt to wreck a train was made on the Western line (N.S.W.) on April 4th, about a mile and a half from Wentworth Falls. As the "up" train was approaching Wentworth Falls the engine-driver noticed an obstruction on the line. He applied his brakes, and the train was brought to a standstill a couple of yards from the obstruction. It was found that a sleeper had been placed across the rails, and fastened securely enough to wreck the train.

Repatriation.

The New South Wales Government has approved of arrangements by the Forestry Commission for the employment of at least 100 returned soldiers on forestry work in New South Wales in connection with repatriation.

Song in Parliament.

After prayers had been read in the House of Representatives on April 5th the eyes of members were turned to the strangers' gallery, as a returned soldier began singing "Australia Will Be There." Such a breach of the decorum of the House was, in the circumstances, regarded with equanimity by members. A constable, however, requested the man to leave the gallery. Whilst he was going out members cheered Lord Forrest as he entered the Chamber. The "stranger in the gallery" joined in the reception, but was admonished by the constable. The Speaker (Mr. Elliot Johnson) said that if there were any further interruption he would have the gallery cleared.

Secret Inquiry Agent.

The hearing was concluded at Sydney on April 8th, of an action in which Joseph Brown, secret inquiry agent, sued the Commonwealth Government, claiming £119 10s. as compensation for services and expenses incurred in connection with detective investigations last year, which were incidental to successful prosecutions and convictions for conspiracy and false pretences in the case of the disappearance of a large number of military blankets. In response to the plaintiff's claim before the action, the Minister for Defence had offered him a gratuity of £20. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £107 10s. An application for stay of execution was refused.

Sale of Wheat.

Replying to questions in the N.S.W. Assembly, the Minister for Agriculture stated that the disposal of the wheat harvests was simply a question of freights, not of price. The Federal Government, with the Wheat Board, was doing everything possible to provide freights and to induce the British Government to take an exchange of American wheat for supplies of Australian which might be shipped to the American coast. There were not twelve ships on the Australian coast that could take wheat anywhere.

I.W.W. Methods.

Enemy Aliens Sentenced.

At the sittings of the Circuit Court, at Bundaberg, Max Falgerno and Arthur Danzz, two unnaturalised Germans, pleaded guilty to charges of having wilfully set fire to standing crops of sugarcane, the property of T. Swindell and Mrs. A. Wells, near Childers.

Mr. Justice Real said it appeared to him that the prisoners had had the notion of destroying property in order to get work. He believed that such a doctrine had been preached by members of the I.W.W. If men were so foolish as to implicate themselves with the methods preached by the I.W.W., they must be prepared to suffer the consequences. He sentenced each prisoner to four years' imprisonment with hard labour, and said if they again came before him he would impose the maximum term of 14 years.

Union's Grant Illegal.

A suit instituted by John Edward Allen on behalf of himself and several members of the Australian Bookbinders and Paper Rulers' Federated Association, who claimed as illegal a grant authorised at a meeting of the Union whereby £100 was voted and paid in support of the late anti-conscription campaign, has been heard before Mr. Justice Harvey, in Sydney. In giving judgment, his Honour said that the payment of £100 was ultra vires. He directed the defendants to repay the sum to the union. He expressed the opinion that the defendants had acted bona fide, and believed that the union had power to deal as it did with its funds, and that their action was taken at the request of the majority of the members. No order as to costs was made.

Scarcity of Teachers.

The chief difficulty in the way of further extending secondary education in both city and country, the New South Wales Minister states, is the scarcity of teachers, resulting from the patriotism of those who have gone to the war.

German Mine near Tasmania.

The "Hobart Mercury" states that a fisherman recently found a German mine on the Tasmanian coast. The matter was reported to the Naval authorities, and the mine was exploded by rifle fire. It is said that when the mine was found one of the fishermen fired a shot at it from a distance of about 50 yards, but was lucky enough to miss it.



Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Prime Minister of Australia, and the High Commissioner for Australia (Mr. Fisher), at the exhibition of Australian Battle Pictures at the Grafton Galleries.

National Wealth.

Mr. Fuller (Chief Secretary of New South Wales) pointed out, in the course of a speech supporting the War Loan Campaign, that of the national wealth of Great Britain, 22 per cent. had gone into war loans; in Canada it was 10 per cent., in New Zealand 8 per cent., and in Australia 6 per cent.

Shooting Affray.

Soon after 7 o'clock on April 7th, Edward Harding, a motor driver, aged 46, accompanied by his wife and daughter, went to the house of Ernest Erwin, an accountant, of Bay Road, North Sydney. They were admitted to the house, and while engaged in conversation with Mr. Erwin the latter's son entered the room. Heated words followed, and Harding drew a revolver, firing shots at both Erwin and his son. He turned the weapon on himself, firing a shot through his ear. He died instantly. Erwin and his son were removed to the hospital, where the father was found to be suffering from a bullet wound in the shoulder, and the son from a wound in the leg. The condition of neither is serious.

Limbs for Soldiers.

The artificial limb factory at Caulfield was opened on April 8th by the Governor-General. The Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) said it was the first factory of the description opened in the Commonwealth, but within three or four months it was expected that five others, one in each State, would be opened. The Sydney and Brisbane factories would be completed during the next two or three weeks; in the other States they would be ready later. It was expected that twelve men would be kept in constant work in each State except Tasmania.

Tasmanian Shipbuilding.

A report from Devonport (T.) says that it is stated on good authority that a company has been formed in Melbourne with a capital of one million pounds for the purpose of building ships at Devonport. Negotiations, it is stated, were entered into with the Federal Government for an order for the construction of a vessel under the Commonwealth scheme, and the company was assured of an order for six vessels.

State Enterprises.

The West Australian House of Assembly sat till after 4 o'clock in the morning on April 4th, and passed the Estimates for the State business concerns. The State steamships show an estimated profit of £67,850, and the State hotels (nine in number) a profit of £1,342. The losses on other concerns reduced the estimated gross profits to £24,351. The principal losses were £32,504 on cattle shipments, £9,278 on State sawmills, and £3,896 on the State implement works.

Mr. Peter Bowling.

It might have been thought that the industrial orthodoxy of Mr. Peter Bowling, formerly president of the Northern Coal Miners' Association, would have stood any test, but this is not so, it would seem. The Political Labour League of New South Wales has ordered him to appear before the executive of that body on a charge of having been disloyal to the Labour movement. Bowling has requested the Executive to formulate a definite charge, but this will not be done until the executive holds its next meeting.

Australian Statesmen in London.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook.

The Prime Minister of Australia, the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C., and the Minister for the Navy, the Right Hon. Joseph Cook, arrived in London on Saturday afternoon to attend the sittings of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference. They travelled from Liverpool on a special train, which reached Euston shortly before 4 o'clock. Although the intimation that they were expected to arrive in London on Saturday was only published in the Press of that morning, they were accorded a reception which must have convinced Mr. Hughes that the place he had earned in the hearts of the people of Great Britain by his work on his previous visit was still kept warm for him.

Several thousand people assembled at the station to welcome him, many of them waiting for more than half an hour. The first view of him was the signal for a burst of cheering, which was taken up and repeated by the crowd outside the barrier, and Mrs. Hughes and Miss Helen Hughes, who had parted from Mr. Hughes in New York, and having arrived safely themselves, had waited anxiously until the word came through that he, too, had safely passed through the submarine zone, were there to meet him. His son, Private E. W. Hughes, M.M., of the A.I.F., was with them. His youngest son, Private Charles Hughes, is now on his way to England on a troopship.

Many distinguished men were also present on the platform. Among those presented to Mr. Hughes were:—Lieut.-Col. L. Storr and Lieut.-Col. L. S. Amery, M.P., representing the War Cabinet; Maj.-Gen. the Hon. W. J. McCay, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D., General Officer Commanding Australian Imperial Forces in the United Kingdom; General T. Griffiths; Brigadier-General Dodds; the High Commissioner for Australia, Right Hon. Andrew Fisher; the High Commissioners for the other Dominions; the Agents-General for the States of Australia; Mr. E. A. Box (Official Secretary), for the Commonwealth of Australia; the Mayor of Westminster; the Hon. Sir Newton Moore, K.C.M.G.; representatives of the Parliamentary Association, the London Chamber of Commerce, Australian Shipping Companies, Australian Banks; representative of the Royal Colonial Institute; representatives of Australian merchants in London.

A feature of the reception was the presence on the platform of a large number of women carrying banners bearing the words, "Welcome, Mr. Hughes." Another banner which they carried proclaimed that at least some of them were members of the Women's Political Party. They gave Mr.

Hughes a rousing cheer when he alighted, and Mr. Hughes was subsequently photographed standing in their midst.

A guard of honour composed of members of the Australian Imperial Forces, all of whom had seen active service, and many of whom wore decorations, was provided to do honour to the distinguished visitor. Union Jacks and the Australian flag had been hurriedly hung by Australians resident in London, and the reception as a whole must have convinced Mr. Hughes that he has come among warm friends. Certainly no more enthusiastic reception could have been given to any man upon such short notice.

Mr. Hughes Interviewed.

In an interview, Mr. Hughes said he was indeed glad to see Britain again. It was Britain still. When he was here two years ago the crisis of the war seemed to most people to have reached its height. But since then the fury of the storm, so far from abating, had gathered new and frightful strength. Yet England still stood like granite rock lashed by the fiercest hurricanes, displaying in the hour of its fiercest trial a spirit worthy of the glorious cause for which she fought. And she was

still resolved upon a victorious peace, not a German peace.

During the past few months the heavens had been dark with omens of disaster. Our great Ally, Russia, one of the chief cornerstones in the edifice of our hopes, now lay a tragic and pathetic spectacle under the very feet of the Huns.

Australia has played a worthy part in this great war. Within six months of the declaration of war our soldiers had wrested New Guinea from the Germans and were in Egypt awaiting orders to embark for the Dardanelles. For over two years we have maintained five divisions of first line troops in France and Flanders, besides our forces in Palestine and Mesopotamia. At Pozières our casualties in one week were 18,000. Our death roll to date is nearly 49,000, and our total casualties on the field more than 186,000. Australia has paid, and is paying, the price of liberty, and she will not falter. She is in this war to the end.

With Britain to the End.

"To the Britain in the Narrow Seas in this great crisis," added Mr. Hughes, "I bring a message from one of the Britains washed by the farthest oceans. Australia is with the Empire to the end. Though



The Prime Minister, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Helen Hughes, and Private E. W. Hughes, the Prime Minister's son.



The Prime Minister, accompanied by Major-General Sir J. W. McCay, inspects the Guard of Honour.

the road may be long and strewn with sacrifices, though we may have to pass through darker and still darker days, yet still will Australia stand with Britain until the hour of final victory strikes.

"The tremendous and desperate blows of the enemy, those successes bought at such frightful cost, have not damped the ardour of the people of Australia. Rather have they rekindled to fiercer flame the fires of their enthusiasm. The threat of disaster to the Allied arms has brought a splendid response in recruits for our own gallant divisions. The war spirit in the Commonwealth is growing rather than waning. Recruits are now offering for the forces in greater numbers than at any time for two years. That fact, after nearly four years of war, will give a better idea of the temper of the Australian people than any words of mine.

"We have suffered in Australia, as elsewhere, from the effects of that insidious German propaganda which manifests itself now as pacifism and now in other shapes. And we have men whose hatred of England blinds them to all else. They care nothing for Australia or liberty so long as they can strike a blow at the heart of England. But these men are in the minority.

Monroe Doctrine for the Pacific.

"We are convinced of the righteousness of the principles for which Great Britain went to war. Australia will have nothing to do with a German peace. What would a German peace mean to Australia. It is a matter of life and death importance to Australia, for if we are to continue to be a Commonwealth of free people we must have guarantees against enemy aggression in the future. And, as I said in America, this involves an Australasian Monroe doctrine in the Southern Pacific.

"Let me make our position clear. Australia is a great island. Along our north and eastern shores, guarding or menacing our coasts, according as they are held by friend or foe, are three belts of islands. There are hundreds of these islands. New Guinea, the largest, is only about 150 miles from Australia. Perhaps I can best give you an idea of the area of these islands in the aggregate by telling you that New Guinea alone is more than twice as large as the United Kingdom.

"Studded around New Guinea are dozens of smaller islands which form part of one of the belts which run parallel with the coast of Australia. Now, the position of Australia is such that it is essential to its

territorial integrity that it should either control these islands itself, or that they should be in the hands of friendly and civilised nations. For they stand in the same relation to Australia as, say, Amiens to Paris, or as Calais and the Channel Ports do to England. Many of them are suitable for coaling stations, submarine bases, and other points d'appui.

What we Have, we Hold.

"We most emphatically do not desire to take up the additional burdens involved in extending our sphere of territorial authority. We do not want to add new lands to that which we already have, but, as we are determined that what we have we will hold, and as we cannot hold Australia if these islands are in the hands of enemies, we stand committed to a policy of the Monroe doctrine in the Pacific. And against all predatory nations we shall strive to give this doctrine effect to the last ounce of effort at our disposal.

"We want the Peace which will endure; the Peace based upon Justice and Right; the Peace which shall ensure freedom for every nation, great and small. The overwhelming majority of the people of Australia stands solidly for the war—for the

(Continued on page 14.)

Raid at Morlancourt by Germans. Defeated with Heavy Loss.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 6th.

Early yesterday morning the Germans attempted a big raid on the Australian lines at the top of Morlancourt Ridge. At about 2.45 a.m. they crept up some small gullies leading up the hillside from the village and lay outside our wire in the thick crops. The Australian garrison noticed a movement, but thought it was their own patrols. Suddenly a terrific German minenwerfer barrage opened on the front line posts contemporaneously with a heavy artillery bombardment of the rear lines. The Australians in the locality shelled moved to their flanks to avoid casualties, and some of the enemy in the second wave, entering between posts, reached the front line, but found it empty. The Australians on the flank opened such a galling fire that they were unable to advance farther forward or flankwards, and suffered heavy losses on retirement.

The enemy did not enter any of our posts, but were defeated in all their attempts to occupy them. They tried to drag off a wounded Australian officer from the edge of one post, but the garrison, seeing this, attacked and killed the whole party. The Germans effected no purpose, and took no prisoners: on the contrary, they left 21 of their own prisoners in our hands and also three machine-guns and about 30 or 40 dead.

Prisoners said the enterprise was very unpopular. The attacking force, which consisted of 23 men from each company in their regiment, was altogether about 270. This is the second heavy minor attack by the Germans in this vicinity, which has been completely defeated with bloodiest losses to the Huns.

Hot Weather at the Front.

A.I.F. Indulge in Water Carnivals and Fishing.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, May 26th.

On the spell of cool weather and rain from the northwest spending itself, it was followed for a week or more by hot days; especially hot in these river valleys, where the faint occasional breezes hardly reach. During the heat every battalion not on duty in the line, for the time being forgot the war. The men seemed to live in the water all day, and between swims wandered about fishing from abandoned old punts found handy. In some pools they found good hunting, for they used to be breeding waters. Near one swamp stands a village to which the Huns daily paid attention with longrange guns. The men made homemade nets on long poles, and waited for the

Episodes in Guerilla Warfare.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 2nd.

The luxuriant growth of early summer constantly alters the face of No-man's Land on the Australian front, and only by constant patrolling can scouts know the geography of the area wherein the little guerilla parties crawl by night. Besides field earth-banks and inevitable shell-holes there are many lucerne patches and wheat crops in this No-man's Land, and sometimes a little natural bushy scrub, which week by week grow and alter the face of this small zone of territory. This is often a weighty matter for patrol leaders, who resort, perhaps, to tactics this week which were impossible a week ago. Recently a patrol of infantry during a night working party in No-man's Land came unexpectedly on an enemy post hidden in a lucerne patch. It was unoccupied, but there was a machine-gun inside ready for use. The Australians took the gun away, and waited in a flanking post to see what happened. Later on they heard the noise of the Germans who had returned to the post, and then a firing of revolvers and rifles broke out. It was plain the enemy party, realising that the gun was gone, resolved to pretend they had been attacked in the post in order to provide an excuse for its loss. Then rockets were fired somewhere, and German artillery fire began. Unfortunately for those in the post it fell short, and many shells burst right about their position. It was evident that the garrison forgot the signal to lengthen the range when they fired rockets of every imaginable colour, hoping to hit the right one, intelligible to their own artillery.

The Australians watching from the flank cheered the Huns heartily for the mess they had created for themselves.

Another night a colonel went out into No-man's Land with two platoon officers in order to reconnoitre an old enemy trench running between the lines. While there the party suddenly became aware of a movement of a considerable party out in the open of their rear flank between them and their own line. The Colonel whispered, "The Huns have cut us off. Get out of the trench." The party, after a short consultation, resolved to follow and mix with the

nearest party of Germans and enter the Australian lines with them and create a surprise at the last moment. It was a desperate resource, but the best possible. The Australians, numbering four, crawled up within a few yards of seven or eight figures moving ahead of them, when suddenly one of these turned back and faced them, and said, "Hullo, digger!" To the great relief of the whole party the supposed Huns proved to be an incoming patrol of their own men.

The same colonel, walking round the front line next day, a very hot morning without the vestige of a breeze to temper the direct rays of the sun, noticed his own men sheltering in the shade. He asked several of them if there were any new sniping locations. They replied that Fritz was not sniping then; probably it was too hot, and he had got his head well down. Since his experience in No-man's Land the night before, the colonel had resolved to cut out a certain German post. Seeing from the state of affairs that the enemy's reconnoitring was probably inefficient, he resolved to undertake the enterprise immediately.

A subaltern assembled a party of well-known scouts who had already made a new reconnaissance of the enemy outpost trench, fifty yards long, lined with a number of little posts along it. Each man was informed exactly what he was personally required to do. As in football, each probable opponent was "marked down." The party crept up through the lucerne crop, then made a final rush into the post, which they reached unperceived. The sentry, smoking a cigarette, put up his hands, dumb with astonishment. The leader jumped from the parapet upon the chest of a German officer writing a letter. Another man pulled off the curtain of a dug-out, and was greeted with the cry of "Good morning, kamerad." All surrendered. One or two Germans were bayoneted at the first moment. The remainder, numbering 23, were taken back across the fields, also a machine-gun, without a shot being fired at them. A German sniper who endeavoured to interfere was shot dead by a Lewis-gun posted on the flank of the Australian line.

German shells to miss the village, as they frequently did, and lob in the marshes to kill fish for them.

As the days got hotter fishing was less frequent than bathing. In every stream could be seen a collection of tall white figures among trees, diving, running or sunning themselves. Other soldiers would also bathe at such times, but the wholesale taking to the water in the Australian Force

was unparalleled in the rest of the Army. One would think they were a web-footed tribe. Every unit that possibly could held a swimming carnival. One unit held aquatic sports yesterday despite the cooniness of the weather. From a distance you saw about the broad water in a broader green park a large crowd of half-naked, half-khaki figures, with here and there among it gaudy-coloured ladies' dresses. One's



An Australian Battalion "Pulling Out."

The Australians have saved from villages in the forward area thousands of pounds' worth of valuable furniture, pianos, etc.—(News item.)

first astonishment disappeared when closer proximity revealed that the apparent ladies were merely "diggers" dressed up in skirts abandoned by the civilian population in some villages in the lines. The sports events were mostly of the humorous sort.

Cruising here and there among the competitions was a yacht constructed of half of a large tub, spreading both fore and mainsails, and named "U 13." Another yacht formed of three smaller half tubs, was named H.M.A.S. "Sydney," and sailed by a man who learned his boating in Sydney Harbour and on Tuggerah Lakes.

Two days previously another unit held a large water carnival in some pleasant old French river gardens, with many competitors who had already re-browned their bodies in the sun for several days by swimming and training for it.

Unofficial carnivals have been going on daily. The men took horses, mules and dogs in to bathe with them. Artillery drivers at watering time took in their mules neck-high and gave them a bath as well as a drink. Gunners driving down to wash their waggons, tied the mules to fences and backed the waggons to the stream and there, stripped of clothes and, naked as nature made them, slung buckets of water over the waggons, and exchanged in the usual camp slang the latest criticisms of men and things around them. Occasionally one would see a friend passing, put down his bucket, and step out of the knee-deep water, and accompany him along the road for a short distance, apparently quite oblivious of the absence of clothes.

An Ancient Battleground.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 14th.

The shelling of Amiens proceeds daily in usual Boche-like manner, while Corbie and its splendid old church is fast resembling Arras for the completeness of the destruction of all that is beautiful in the town. No troops of ours are endangered. The Germans know this quite well, but it amuses them, and, as an Australian colonel said, "Go on bombarding the place. It does not hurt our men." The vicinity of these recent Somme battles contain some of the oldest places in the country. The Corbie Church itself dates back to the early Christian centuries. Not far off, the Australians, in entrenching, found old stone coffins, buried deep, containing bones of men probably 6ft. 6in. high, with very long thigh bones and small receding foreheads. Some of the coffins contained bits of weapons, one being a fragment of sword blade and a small spearhead, both apparently beaten out of iron. Elsewhere in the same valley, trench diggers turned up a number of pennies inscribed "Nero, Cæsar." The locality where the coffins were found appears to have been a battleground after the coffins were buried, for above and around them are great quantities of bones embedded in the chalky soil. There are no indications of any buildings near by.

A Sydney Tragedy.

While Constable Jones was on duty in Oxford Street, Sydney, on April 7th his attention was attracted by a group of screaming women moving along Riley Street. Blood was flowing copiously from the throat of one of the women. The constable called a cab, and the woman was removed to the hospital. Meanwhile Constable Kenning heard further screaming in a lane at the back of a house in Riley Street, and, on making investigations, was informed by some women that a man and a woman had their throats cut. Constable Kenning entered the house and found Andrew McClosky, 26 years, lying on the floor with a gash in his throat. The woman, who gave the name of Mrs. Gertrude O'Neill, 23 years, said that she and McClosky had had a quarrel. McClosky's condition is critical, but the woman sustained only a flesh wound.

In the beginning of April heavy rains fell in the northern and eastern districts of Western Australia, doing much damage to the railways. Washaways have interrupted the train service between Cue and Geraldton, Malcolm, Leonora, Norseman, and Kalgoorlie, and between the Southern Cross and Kalgoorlie lines.

The Irrigation Commissioners are considering a proposal to use part of the unoccupied irrigation area at Yanco for sheep farming.

Australian Statesmen in London

(Continued from page 11).

war pressed on with the last ounce of effort at our disposal until decisive victory for the Allies is gained.

"And despite the boasts of Ludendorff and the great shattering blows that were to have shattered the Allied armies, the world is going to have that peace and no other. That mighty nation, America, is stripped for the fray, and is rapidly pouring its men and resources in to our aid. I have seen these men in their thousands preparing calmly and with deadly earnestness for the battlefields. They are men of that virile type that the newer and freer lands of the New World have been sending forth to the help of the old. And they are coming in their hundreds of thousands, in their millions, to fight for the cause of Liberty. They are coming to press the Germans back, slowly it may be, but irresistibly, across the Rhine. They are coming to destroy Militarism, root and branch, from the face of the earth. Let their coming enhearten our soldiers, hard pressed upon the battlefields of France and Flanders; let it bring comfort and cheer to those who are despondent and doubt that the cause of Liberty shall prevail.

"It is the desire of my colleague and myself to do whatever we can to assist in the deliberations of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference. We have come at the British Government's request to represent Australia, and are intensely concerned in the tasks ahead.

"Our party has some new impressions of the British Navy—impressions that will last a lifetime. The arrangements for policing and guarding the Atlantic are secret, but they are marvellous. Throughout our long journey of 14,000 miles we have seen not a trace of the enemy. What a tribute this is to the mighty power and efficiency of the British Navy.

"May I say that I feel very grateful to all those people who, though no notice could be given as to time of arrival, were so good as to give us so warm a welcome to-day."

Mr. Cook's Statement.

The Right Hon. Joseph Cook, M.P., Minister of State for the Navy of the Commonwealth of Australia, said, on his arrival in London, that at this critical hour in the history of civilisation Australia was absolutely and resolutely at one with the Mother Country. There was absolutely no doubt whatever on that point. From the very first shot fired in this fateful Armageddon (which, by the way, was in Australia and at a fleeing German ship) that purpose had never wavered. There need be no fear it ever will.

Over a century ago William Pitt was asked to define the objects of the war against Napoleon. He stated them in one



Mr. Joseph Cook greets an Australian soldier.

word—"Security." And security for Australia meant that German control must be excluded from the Pacific Ocean. Our interests in this war, as well as our sympathies, are in common, and together we must tread the pathway of the future, whatever of sacrifice and suffering may be entailed.

The population of Sydney and suburbs (777,300) last year showed an increase of 12,700.

The death is announced of Lady Elizabeth Renwick, aged 76, widow of Sir Arthur Renwick, philanthropist, and daughter of Rev. John Saunders, the first Baptist Minister in New South Wales.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sappey, of Bathurst, has died at the age of 90. Deceased saw the rockets go up from the "Dumbar" when that boat was wrecked at The Gap, Sydney Heads.

Compulsory Loans.

It was officially stated in the New Zealand House of Representatives that complaints were being made that persons of means were not subscribing to the War Loan, and that prompt action should be taken, if necessary, to give effect to the compulsory law. The House would be asked to give legislative authority for the reduction of the rate of interest from 4½ per cent. to 3 per cent. in the case of persons who lent only under compulsion. The

penalty would also be increased to double the amount of land and income tax payable.

Man's Fight with Shark.

A sensational fight between a man and a twelve-foot shark was witnessed in Sydney Harbour in the early part of April. About 9 o'clock a man named Ansell, aged 28 years, believed to be a fireman from a steamer lying in port, raced along the deck of a Parramatta River ferry steamer screaming, "They are after me." He dived overboard, and commenced swimming towards the shore. He had only travelled about ten yards when the passengers on the ferry were horrified to observe the fin of a large shark cleaving the water in the direction of the swimmer.

The shark made straight for the man who screamed, and beat the water wildly. This appeared to frighten the monster, which circled round Ansell, lashing the water into foam with its tail. Again and again the shark returned to the attack, but each time the swimmer fought frantically, striking the shark repeatedly on the nose. Suddenly the shark disappeared, and came up under the man, who was lifted bodily almost out of the water. After the man had fought the shark for ten minutes a motor launch came to the rescue, and Ansell was conveyed to shore in safety.

Beyond a severe shock, as the result of the immersion and ordeal of the fight with the monster, Ansell appeared to have sustained no injury.

War Honours for the A.I.F.

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

Awarded a Bar to the D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) William Grant, D.S.O., Aust. L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack on a town. He quickly grasped the situation and ordered the attack on the enemy's position. Owing to his promptness the town was occupied and a large number of prisoners were captured.

Awarded the D.S.O.

Maj. Malwyn Hayley a'Beckett, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a battalion which relieved the attacking troops. He personally carried out a most valuable reconnaissance under most dangerous conditions, clearing up an obscure situation, and then established a very strong system of posts as a front line of defence. He set a splendid example of courage and resource.

Lieut.-Col. Murray William James Bourchier, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. As commanding officer, he led his regiment into action in the most gallant and capable manner. By his skilful handling of the regiment and by his magnificent example of courage and determination he was very largely instrumental in the success of the attack and the capture of the objective.

Lieut.-Col. Donald Cameron, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He directed the attack of his regiment in an extraordinarily able and determined manner. In conjunction with another unit, he was responsible for the marked success of the action, which led to the capture of an important objective, many field guns, machine-guns, and several hundred prisoners.

Capt. George Vernon Davies, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in going forward through an intense barrage and establishing a regiment aid post in an advanced position, remaining on duty continuously for fifty-four hours, often working in the open under heavy fire. When the aid post was hit by a shell he extricated a man who was buried, and continued his work. He remained for fifteen hours after the battalion was relieved till the last man was carried to safety, and set a magnificent example to all.

Capt. Robert Derwent Dixon, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of the centre company of his battalion in an attack. When held up by a nest of machine-guns, with a small

party he rushed the position and succeeded in capturing four machine-guns and thirty prisoners. He did excellent work during the whole day, and set a splendid example of courage and initiative.

Maj. Cuthbert Murchison Fetherstonhaugh, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer, during an attack, was with his squadron in support when the enemy from the main defences, which were obstructing the attack, opened up a very heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. Quickly appreciating the situation, he led his squadron with great gallantry in a charge on the enemy's trenches, overcame their resistance and enabled the assault to be carried on successfully to the final objective.

Maj. Reginald Norris Franklin, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed great coolness and determination in handling his squadron under heavy fire. At a critical period, when the commanding officer of his regiment had become a casualty, he took command, and though twice wounded he continued to lead his men, and set a magnificent example of courage and resource.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Oswald Henderson, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his battalion had reached its objective he personally supervised the digging-in and remained in the shell-holes with his men. On another occasion, when his battalion was brought up from reserve to replace casualties, he did excellent work in reorganising the various units under heavy fire, after many officers had become casualties. He set a splendid example to his men.

Maj. Eric Montague Hyman, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer led his squadron at full gallop against an enemy redoubt, strongly manned with machine-guns and rifles. Though the hostile fire was very heavy, yet the charge was so vigorous and determined that the enemy was overrun and his fire silenced, thus enabling the regiment to continue the assault and complete the capture of the objective.

Maj. James Lawson, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack on the enemy trenches he led his squadron at the gallop, under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, across the first enemy trenches, dismounting immediately a few yards in front of the second line, in which all the enemy were either killed or captured and a machine-gun was taken. He then led his squadron with great determination and skill against a very strong trench, heavily garrisoned with machine-guns and infantry. The trench was rushed and a hundred of the enemy were either killed or captured.

Maj. Leslie Herbert Payne, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He supervised the preparation of the attack, reconnoitring the forward area and organising the assembly of the battalion under heavy shell fire. He set a splendid example of coolness and skill.

Maj. Jeremiah Charles Selmes, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When all the officers and all but eight men of two batteries were reported to have been gassed, he went forward a distance of 300 yards, through a heavy barrage, with complete disregard of danger, had them evacuated and arranged for the manning of the battery until the reliefs could arrive.

Maj. Roy Meldrum Thompson, M.C., Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his battery suffered heavy casualties from high explosive and gas shells he personally got one wounded man away and fetched the medical officer to another, and although gassed himself did not leave till all men were away safely. On the following day, when suffering from gas poisoning and ordered to the dressing station, seeing his battery being shelled, he returned and in attempting to extinguish exploding ammunition was seriously wounded. He showed great courage and determination.

Awarded a Bar to the Military Cross.

Capt. David MacDonald Steele, M.C., A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the evacuation of the wounded from a whole divisional front during thirteen days' operations. On several occasions, when it was impossible to bring casualties through by the existing route, he personally inspected the new line of evacuation on each occasion, and made admirable arrangements for getting them clear and avoiding further casualties.

The Military Cross.

Lieut. William Martin Bermingham, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of machine-guns in the front trenches. When two of his guns were blown up, four men being killed and three buried, he assisted in digging the men out, and, despite heavy shelling, obtained new guns from headquarters. Later, when the position was again shelled, he supervised the withdrawal of his guns and the removal of the wounded.

2nd Lieut. Richard Henry Blomfield, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On the four days he organised and led search parties for the wounded in front of our lines, rescuing many under heavy fire. On the last night he was severely wounded while bringing in a wounded man.

War Honours for the A.I.F.—continued.

Lieut. John Markham Carter, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With his troop he captured a large number of prisoners, under very heavy shell and machine-gun fire. He showed splendid courage and leadership.

2nd Lieut. Francis Cawley, A.S.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a convoy on a road heavily shelled by the enemy, and found the whole of the traffic held up on account of the road being blocked. He organised parties to clear the road, and personally controlled the traffic until all the transport was clear. During his tour of duty in the forward area he was brought to notice on several occasions for the fine example he set his men and his capable handling of difficult situations under fire.

Lieut. Harry Payne Chamberlain, A.S.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a horse transport convoy taking engineers' stores forward. Though severely wounded at starting, he contrived to finish his task and direct his men and teams to safety before fainting from the effects of his wounds.

Capt. Archibald John Collins, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in organising a party of forty stretcher-bearers, leading them through two barrages to the front line, and dressing and attending wounded under heavy fire and direct observation.

Lieut. Charles Robinson Cox, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his men with great dash against the enemy strong points. When he suffered heavy casualties he took command of other men who were without officers, and continued to press the attack.

Capt. Jack Rupert Cyril Davies, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer set a fine example of courage and initiative in leading the final assault on the objective, materially assisting in the capture of many field guns, machine-guns, and several hundred prisoners.

Lieut. William Lezlie Garrard, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He showed great determination and resource when in command of his company under heavy fire, and afterwards in charge of a section of the brigade line of consolidation.

Capt. Telford Graham Gilder, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in leading his company forward in an attack. Finding his left flank enfiladed, he made a personal reconnaissance, and though blown up on two occasions by shells, succeeded in organising a party and closing the exposed flank.

Capt. Eric Macallan Gordon-Glassford, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in tending the wounded under intense shell fire. Finding a squad of bearers exhausted owing to the mud, he

and his orderly relieved two of them and helped to carry a wounded man for three miles under shell fire. Finding that a dug-out had been hit and three men buried, he went with a couple of bearers, and, in spite of heavy shell fire, succeeded in extricating the men and getting them away.

Lt. James Norbert Griffin, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his troop into action with great courage and skill, repeatedly advancing under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, and affording covering fire, which enabled his squadron to advance across exposed ground. His personal courage proved a fine incentive to his men.

Capt. Ferdinand Charles Heberle, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He gathered together a number of men and formed a strong point. He worked one of the Lewis guns himself, and held on in spite of many casualties, and although himself wounded, until ordered to withdraw to the new line. He brought his men back to the billeting area, and only on the following day reported himself wounded.

Lieut. Bert James Jackson, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as battalion signalling officer. He established a forward station in an advance position and maintained it throughout the operations under most heavy fire. He made a very useful reconnaissance into enemy territory, and also organised a party which brought back four wounded and six unwounded men.

Lieut. Herbert John James, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as battalion signalling officer. In spite of very intense fire, he established and maintained a visual station which was necessary in an exposed position. This station formed an important link, and it called for courage of a high order to maintain it.

Lieut. John Heber Johnson, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He obtained information from the firing line and established liaison with the flank under a very heavy barrage after his brigade had taken over an additional 500 yards of the frontage. Two nights afterwards he made a valuable reconnaissance in connection with a minor operation.

Capt. Eric Stanley Kafer, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He held on to a forward position with great coolness and determination, though fired on from three sides with machine-guns and rifles, and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

Capt. Hugh Edward Kirkland, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in attending to wounded under fire. When the enemy concentrated a heavy fire on a battery, one officer and five men being wounded, at great personal risk he went out under this fire and got them to a place of safety.

Lieut. James Kissane, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the company transport establishing a large ammunition dump just behind the forward barrage position. He successfully maintained the supply of ammunition during a critical period despite heavy fire and most difficult conditions.

Capt. Ernest William Latchford, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He reorganised the battalion after it had suffered heavy casualties, and in the face of great difficulties.

Capt. Guy Ardlaw Lawrance, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In addition to his ordinary regimental duties he accompanied a daily convoy of thirty G.S. wagons detailed for road repair. He attended to the wounded in the open irrespective of units under extreme difficulties and heavy shell fire.

Capt. John Shaw Mackay, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of bearer division. He attended to many casualties which occurred amongst the personnel of batteries and working parties, carrying out his duties in the open with utter disregard of danger.

Capt. Melrose Holtom Mailer, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He worked for fortyeight hours attending the wounded in the open under most difficult conditions and heavy shell fire.

Capt. John Grieve Paterson, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as acting adjutant. When all the company officers except one became casualties he went forward under intense fire, reorganised the battalion and established a firing line.

Capt. Charles Robert Pinney, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a company in an attack. Although the attacking platoon suffered severely on forming up, the position was taken without a hitch and a counter-attack dispersed.

Lieut. Thomas Clifton Pittaway, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He reached his objective in spite of an intense bombardment and enfilade machine-gun fire, and organised and held the position.

Capt. William Dempsey Quilty, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a bearer division. He remained at a cross roads throughout the day attending to casualties and supervising their evacuation, though the enemy was persistently shelling the area with gas and high explosive shells.

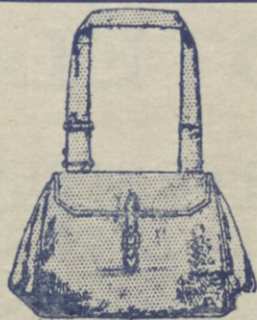
Capt. Norman Gordon Rae, L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the regiment's mounted attack on the hostile trenches, he single-handed captured over sixty prisoners and set a fine example to his men under extremely heavy rifle and machine-gun fire.

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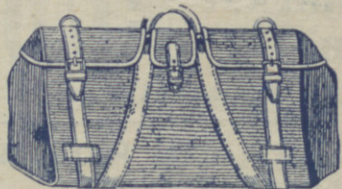


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