

Anzac Bulletin



No. 80. (New Issue).

LONDON, JULY 19, 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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Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

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An anti-aircraft position near the Front Line.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

New South Wales Finance.

Sydney, 3rd July.

The New South Wales revenue is £21,569,623; the expected surplus is £23,824. For Victoria the revenue is £12,269,710, and the estimated surplus £350,780. The South Australian revenue is £5,531,772, showing a surplus of £23,000.

Invitations to Soldiers.

Melbourne, 3rd July.

Most of the theatres have extended open invitations to Anzacs on furlough.

Melbourne, 3rd July.

The Red Cross appeal in Victoria in April and May realised £250,000.

Mr. Watt Ill.

Melbourne, 3rd July.

The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Watt, has temporarily resumed duty, but is not fully restored to health. He has been ordered by his doctor to take a brief holiday. He presided at the Cabinet today, and will probably leave Melbourne to-morrow for the country. His address to the New South Wales Parliament is postponed indefinitely.

War Savings Certificates.

Melbourne, 3rd July.

The Federal Treasury states that the cash received in War Savings Certificates totals £4,500,000.

Queensland Revenue.

Melbourne, 3rd July.

The Queensland revenue is £8,500,000, showing a deficit of £409,451. For Tasmania the revenue shows a surplus of £133,625.

Merino Sheep Sales.

Sydney, 3rd July.

The merino sale of Goldsbrough, Mort and Co., Sydney, on Tuesday, is described as the greatest in the history of the Australian sheepbreeding industry. Seventy-seven stud rams, 26 stud ewes, and 872 flock rams, realised £17,000.

Sydney, 3rd July.

A merino ram, bred by Mr. Thomas Millear, of Deniliquin, has been sold to Lord Bros., of Victoria Downs, Queensland, for 2,506 guineas. The price is claimed as a world's record for this breed.

Labour and the War.

Brisbane, 3rd July.

Mr. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, interviewed on arriving in Melbourne from West Australia, said there could be no more gross lie than to say Labour was for surrender.

Sydney, 3rd July.

The Press reports that the New South Wales Labour split is daily becoming more pronounced. The Breadcarters' Union is the latest organisation to announce its withdrawal from the Trades and Labour Council.

A mass meeting of returned soldiers and sailors at Sydney Town Hall passed resolutions viewing with disgust disloyal and seditious utterances, and requesting the Minister for Defence to give power to State commandants to deal promptly with disloyalists who are interfering with recruiting.

Sydney, 3rd July.

Mr. E. E. Judd, leader of the extremist section of the New South Wales Labour Council, was charged at the Sydney Central Police Court yesterday, with moving a resolution before the Council encouraging disloyalty to the Allies' cause, also with making statements prejudicial to recruiting, and was committed for trial. He was also committed on two other charges of making statements prejudicial to recruiting.

July 4th in Australia.

Melbourne, 3rd July.

Preparations are being made throughout the Commonwealth to celebrate America's national day. Meetings arranged for included motions congratulating our American Allies and expressing unbounded admiration for their noble efforts in the cause of liberty and justice.

Brigadier Loses £10.

Sydney, 3rd July.

Messrs. Riley and Wallace, members of the House of Representatives, have accepted Brigadier-General Jobson's offer of £10 to any recruiting agent inducing Senator Gardiner to enlist. Senator Gardiner, who recently described himself as "Fisher's last man," went with the members to Hyde Park recruiting depot, but was rejected. General Jobson paid the £10.

Robbery Under Arms.

Melbourne, 3rd July.

Henry Cook has been committed for trial on a charge of robbery under arms from the Government printing office, Melbourne. The defence is an alibi.



A captured German Tank.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



Two of these prisoners dressed the wounds of an Australian in No-man's Land and brought him into the lines.
(Australian Official Photograph.)

Seamen Enulogise Havelock Wilson.

Sydney, 3rd July.

An official of the Sydney Seamen's Union, interviewed by the Press, said that the Sydney seamen think Havelock Wilson a grand old man, adding, "We would be skunks if we didn't endorse his views."

[Mr. Havelock Wilson is President of the British Seamen's Federation.]

War Pensions.

Melbourne, 3rd July.

A Federal Treasury return shows that 113,722 war pensions have been granted, with an annual liability of £3,658,853.

Commonwealth Finance.

Melbourne, 3rd July.

Mr. Watt has made available the Commonwealth balance-sheet for the year closed June 30th. Ordinary revenue was £36,396,833; the estimate was £35,181,655. Ordinary expenditure was £34,897,291, the estimate having been £37,283,832. The balance carried forward totalled £3,576,969, including £2,077,427 from the previous year; surplus for last year being £1,499,542. War charges paid for re-

venue were:—Interest and sinking fund for war loans, £7,798,956; war pensions, £2,770,839; repatriation, £200,000; trading vessels, £998,000; other war services, £67,752; total, £11,835,547. Customs and Excise revenue was £15,610,287, being £2,388,487 below the previous year. Postal receipts increase from £5,498,517 to £5,766,637. Income tax produced £7,397,381, being £1,482,381 above the estimate. War-time profits tax produced £679,740; and trading vessels £1,622,408, the cost of the service being £998,000.

In Memory of the Dead.

Melbourne, 3rd July.

The Governor-General planted trees yesterday on the bank of the Yarra River, at Richmond, in memory of fallen soldiers. Tags will be attached to the trees bearing the soldiers' names.

"John Murray" Wrecked.

Melbourne, 3rd July.

Mr. Poynton, Acting Minister for the Navy, announced yesterday that the barque "John Murray" had been wrecked at Malden Island, in the Pacific, on May 22nd,

on a voyage from San Francisco to Melbourne, with a valuable cargo of kerosene, explosives, and motor-cars. The crew was safely landed. The captain of the "John Murray" and two sailors brought the news by reaching Fanning Island, 500 miles from the Malden, in the lifeboat. The "John Murray" was formerly a Victorian Government training ship, which was bought last year by the Commonwealth, and had been converted into a cargo carrier. The Navy also announced that shortly after the "John Murray" was wrecked an American barque, "Annie Larson," was stranded almost at the same spot. The crew was safely landed.

Australia's Message to President Wilson.

Melbourne, 3rd July.

Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, the Governor-General, has cabled the following message to President Wilson:—"Australia warmly greets America on her natal day. The brave army and illimitable resources of the great English-speaking democracy are already a powerful factor in the world's fateful struggle against militarism."—Reuter.

The Capture of Hamel.

Australians and Americans.

Anzacs say "They will Do me!"

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, July 5th.

By their complete success yesterday the assault of the Australian troops in France added another chapter to the magnificent record which they have been compiling during the present stage of the war. While immense credit is due to the tanks, whose wonderful work is spoken of with enthusiasm by every man who comes out of that battlefield, and whose success on this occasion was complete down to the smallest detail, yet the basis of all this result was the grand courage and buoyant and indomitable spirit, and the untiring energy of that same old great-hearted Australian infantry which is gradually carrying the name of Australia to a place in the esteem of the world which may well fill the eyes of all their countrymen with tears of pride. I defy anyone who has followed that infantry this year from battlefield to battlefield, and has watched them go in time after time with a light heart to audacious attacks, which only the complete confidence in their own strength and courage could carry through; and

watched them come out cheerful and literally without a grumble and spend a week in comparative comfort in some French barn, before moving off again some morning with their battle kit to plunge cheerfully into another spell of vigorous fighting such as has made their country's name ring high even through the force of America; I defy any Australian who has watched that infantry this year to speak or think of it with dry eyes or without a lump in his throat. For the last three months they have figured in British communiques with fighting at Merris, Meteren and Strazele; with raids and battles at Dernancourt, at Ville-sur-Ancre, at Morlancourt, at Saily le Sec, Hamel, Villers-Bretonneux, and Hangard Wood, not once but twice daily. During that period, in which there has not been any British offensive campaign, but on the contrary desperate fighting against tremendous attacks and dangerous advances by the enemy—during that time in which they have not once but several times in desperate counter-attacks helped to save the great city of Amiens, they have captured practically the whole of the

German positions opposite them, and advanced considerably into German territory and taken prisoner 85 German officers and 3,700 men, with two field guns, 38 trench mortars, and over 400 machine-guns. Included in these are prisoners taken by the splendid detachment of American troops who were attached to them in yesterday's battle. In yesterday's fight the Australians took 36 officers and nearly 1,200 men, while our whole loss, so far as is known, is very light, and much smaller than was expected. When the Germans attempted to approach and build up a new line during the night the infantry went out and captured another 55 prisoners and 10 machine-guns.

"They Will Do Me."

It is the greatest pride for Australians to have had American infantry fighting beside them in yesterday's battle. They went in to this sharp fight beside the Australian troops with whom they had been living for a few days. Australians who saw them throughout the fight have come out saying, "They will do me. They are great boys, and they fight as well as any



An infantry bridge near the Front.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

troops we have ever seen. We would be proud to fight alongside of them in any sort of scrap." That is how these Americans fought. "It was some 4th of July," said one American, strolling across the fields between two diggers, all three with battle kit on their backs and rifles slung over their shoulders: "I have never seen fireworks like that before in my life." They all had the same tale. They had lived among the Australians for a few days and had come to know them as if they were their own countrymen. When the fight came they were not going to let the Australians down. They were in with them through thick and thin. Some units are full of stories of Americans exchanging coats with Australians, faking colour patches of Australian units, and taking sergeant's stripes off their arms, and doing anything in order to get in to this fight. When the hour came, our men say the Americans in some cases started as if for a race. It was neck-and-neck up to the barrage, and American casualties are largely due to their getting in under the shell-bursts of our own guns in their hurry to get forward. In some places the Germans surrendered freely. Certain nests of machine-guns resisted, and were immediately dealt with by the splendid co-operation of the tanks. At one or two points, one especially in front of the village of Hamel, a few machine-guns escaped the vigilance of the tanks. Here Australian infantry went straight down and fought the Germans in the old way. Bodies of men of both sides lying there show how stiff the fighting was in these one or two places, but they were only small points.

At most parts all that was wanted was a keen, swift, vigorous advance. Before evening the position was well consolidated. The German guns, which our artillery had managed to drown more completely than I have ever known happen on any battlefield, became active during the afternoon, and from mid-day till nightfall the village of Hamel and the woods around and south of it were seething with the dust of a German barrage, which never ceased to trail away from them. All the afternoon one could see German ambulances collecting wounded, and small parties of Germans filtering up to form a new front line in order to check any further advance.

During the early morning, under the first barrage, other Australian units all up and down the line raided the Germans or made the necessary swing in order to bring the line into agreement with the main advance.

Australian Success in the North.

All the morning news was coming in of first one capture of prisoners and then another. In the midst of all this, news arrived from Australians far to the north, near Merris, of the total success of a small operation on the previous day, in which 50



Anzac Strong Point.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Germans were killed by a party of Victorians who raided a trench.

Aeroplanes, with Australian planes taking an important part amongst them, helped magnificently in the air all night. During the day there was more or less continuous fighting in the air, but except for part of the morning, when the Germans managed to keep some machines in the sky for a period, the air was more or less in the possession of our planes.

At present it is too early to obtain details of the individual fighting of units or men, but apart from the splendid help of the tanks and planes, this fight will always be remembered for one thing. As the Australian Company Commander put it in his report from the Front:—"United States troops are now classified as 'Diggers.'"

Brothers in Arms.

Friendship Sealed by the Fight.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,

France, July 7th.

The prisoners taken at Hamel now number 1,500. Many of the details of the fighting whereby Hamel was captured are intensely interesting. When our barrage came down and the infantry advanced in the grey morning light towards Hamel, the wind continually carried a drifting mist from the smoke of the barrage across the front. This made the dawn far darker than it should otherwise have been. The bursts of our own shells were most difficult

to see through the mist ahead. Australians, many of whom have followed a barrage like this many times before, could often only tell where the barrage was by seeing our shrapnel shells bursting overhead.

American infantry, who had not seen or heard shells before, pluckily faced the extraordinary difficulty of knowing where they were by keeping an eye on Australians. "We just looked out to see that we kept in line with them," said one of their officers. "So long as we kept going while they were going, we knew we were all right." At the beginning of the fight one American platoon, for example, was pushing straight on into our barrage. The Australian company commander saw this, and pulled it back. The next time, when the barrage started, he noticed that this platoon did not move on to follow it. "Well, how about getting on with the fight?" he asked. "Has the barrage moved yet?" they asked him simply. "Why it has gone on a good half minute," he said. The Americans were up at once, hurrying after it. Men from the two forces worked shoulder to shoulder wherever the fighting was thick.

An American Lewis-gunner was facing a German machine-gun team with his gun at his hip, when an American sergeant dashed out and bayoneted three.

American Enthusiasm.

An Australian, with two Americans who spoke German, were detailed to search for

(Continued on page 12.)

SPORTING NOTES.

Opening of Harrier Season.

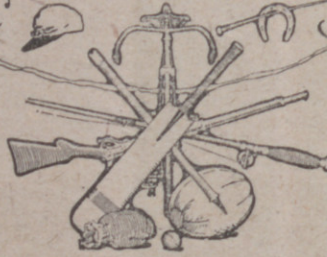
The cross-country harrier season of the Victorian Amateur Athletic Association was opened at Brighton Beach on April 27th. The run over the usual course along the Beach road was greatly enjoyed. The war has considerably depleted the ranks of the clubs, and only 125 harriers—and many of them veterans and others unable to enlist—representing eight clubs, took part in the run; in place of nearly 300 in pre-war days. The names and muster of the various clubs were:—Richmond and St. Stephen's, 23 each; Carlton, 19; Coburg, 18; East Melbourne, who had in years past generally a record number at the opening run, 12; St. Thomas's, 15; Malvern, 9; and Footscray, 6. Two packs were formed. After about an hour's run, the harriers lined up, and the run home of about half a mile was won by B. J. Linchan (East Melbourne), by about two yards. F. Corrigan (St. Thomas's), was second, and P. C. Carroll (Carlton), third. Then came D. Bell (St. Stephen's), G. Langtry (East Melbourne), P. J. Healy and R. Clemson (Carlton), J. Hill (St. Stephen's), and A. Ingram (Hawthorn).

Jockey Seriously Injured.

A jockey named Harry Hamilton, a resident of Railway Place, Newmarket, was admitted to the Melbourne Hospital on May 13th, suffering from a fractured skull, spine, and right thigh, and his condition is very critical. He was exercising the race-horse Fredland on the track at Ascot, when the reins in some way caught on the horse's head. The horse crossed its legs, and fell, throwing its rider against a fence with great force.

Accident Spoils Motor Record.

An accident at the last stage robbed H. A. Parsons of the credit, which seemed within his grasp, of establishing a new record for a motor side-car journey from Melbourne to Sydney. His task was to do better than 22 hours 20 minutes. Leaving Melbourne at midnight on May 7th, with W. Jenkins in the side-car, on a 7-h.p. Indian machine, he lost an hour and a half through carburetter troubles before reaching Seymour. There the carburetter was changed, and by the time Albury was reached the lost time had been made up. This excellent performance included one hour exactly for 33 miles over a well-known bad stretch of road approaching Euroa. From Albury onwards Parsons steadily gained in time, and, entering upon the last



stage of 30 miles, it seemed as if he was going to break the record by a couple of hours. But 28 miles from Sydney the axle of the side-car broke off short, and the wheel was lost in the darkness. It is Parsons's present intention to make another attack on the record on the journey from Sydney back to Melbourne.

Football Results.

Victorian Football League.—Carlton beat Collingwood 49—41; Fitzroy beat St. Kilda 48—23; Richmond beat Essendon 45—22; South Melbourne beat Geelong 55—50.

Victorian Association.—North Melbourne beat Footscray 48—14; Prahran beat Port Melbourne 35—24; Brunswick beat Northcote 44—39.

New South Wales Rugby League.—Glebe beat Balmain 10—7; Western Suburbs beat Eastern 16—9; South Sydney beat Annandale 10—5; North Sydney tied with Newtown 5—5.

Association Game.—Pymont beat Kia Ora 3—1; Annandale beat North 5—1; Fernleigh beat Royal Navy 5—0.



The All-Seeing Eye.

Counsel: "There is no doubt in your mind that the bottle had contained whisky?"
Constable Flanagan: "Surrtainly not. Oi deticted the shmell at a glance."

Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

"I allus has wan at Eleven."

The brewer's poster, well known in Victoria, depicting a bearded and ruddy old man delightfully scoffing a pint, is a reproduction of old Sam Nott, who passed in his check at Wood's Point (Vic.) a while ago. Sam had been quite thriftless, so his neighbours agreed to give him his send-off free of charge. Time being limited the burial party commandeered all kinds of boxes and built a shell for the departed. It weighed about 5cwts. Rain fell pitilessly as six men bore old Sam aloft, while curious residents read the trade signs on the coffin. The parson got shipwrecked on the road, and when the honorary undertakers started to lower the box into the grave, which was half-filled with water, one rope slipped, and down went Sam with a mighty splash, almost drowning his audience.

* * *

The Uncle in Fiji.

Two up-country South Australian farmers now claim the record for confiding in an uncle from Fiji. They met in Adelaide the usual friendly stranger, who introduced them to a second, who had a friend with a real certainty for the races. The story runs exactly the usual course most of the way. The special feature is that the two from the country actually went home per motor, and in cold blood obtained all they had, £770, to hand to the sharpers.

* * *

Buckjumping.

"Paddy Star": I went to a buckjumping contest at Queanbeyan, alongside Canberra, a few days ago. Riders were very good and good, with one exception—the winner of a second prize. This rider was not shifted in the saddle, but his horse went as the wind goes, "where it listeth." Why? Because the rider hung frantically to a "monkey strap." I have seen many buckjumping contests in my day. But never before have I seen a competitor allowed to use a "monkey strap," much less win a prize by so doing. The judges were elderly bushmen of the Tumut and Monaro Plains who in their young days would have laughed to scorn the professing rider who sought adventitious aid. When I was a youngster horsebreaking on the Upper Murray we had many spills from good performers, but it was always a fair go. I can understand a horse-breaker using a "monkey-strap" to avoid strain, but a competitor in a horsemanship contest—never!



Fed Up!

Aeroplane Observation.

"Algy R.": Two mules had strayed from our lines here on Salisbury Plain, and Lance-jack Billjim and I set out to find them. We had ridden for an hour or more, and although we made numerous inquiries from rustic "Jarges" our search was muleless. A 'plane which had struck trouble with its engine spiralled down to within a stone's-throw of where we had pulled up to consider. Bill cantered over, out of

curiosity, I thought. Then I heard him open up: "You didn' see a coupla mules strayin' about while you were up, did you?" The superiah pilot looked up from his engine, and after a moment's pause, to suppress his surprise and indignation at being addressed so familiarly by a mere lance-corporal, jerked out: "No, Ai did not!" and resumed his search in the engine. But Bill never noticed a snub. "You might have a look round when your rup agen, will you?"

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



Sentences Aggregate 130 Years.

At the Criminal sittings of the Supreme Court, Brisbane, on March 26th, Charles Henry Muller, alias Claude Hercules Muller, was sentenced to four years' hard labour for housebreaking. The Crown Prosecutor stated the accused, who was a native of New South Wales, and aged 33 years, came to Queensland in December, 1917. He had spent most of his time in gaol since he was 14 years of age. The sentences against him aggregated 130 years.

Honours Divided.

A burning question in the Shire of Grenville (Vic.) for some time has been whether the seat of municipal government for the shire should be at Scarsdale or Linton. A deadlock—six councillors on each side—had resulted, and the Minister for Public Works (Mr. Robinson, M.L.C.) called the whole council to Melbourne to settle the vexed question. His solution was worthy of a Solomon, and he succeeded in inducing the councillors to agree to a division of the honours, the council to meet alternately at each town, with a shire secretary visiting Scarsdale for a couple of days each week.

Food Prices in Australia.

According to figures supplied by the Commonwealth statistician (Mr. Knibbs), the cost of food and groceries in Western Australia is to-day only 0.9 per cent. higher than it was in April last year, whereas in Tasmania the increase was 9.2 per cent., in Queensland 7.5 per cent., in Victoria 4.4 per cent., in South Australia 3.5 per cent., and in New South Wales 2.8 per cent. Since the war began the cost has increased by 36.1 per cent. in Queensland, 35.6 per cent. in Tasmania, 34.3 per cent. in New South Wales, 31.8 per cent. in Victoria, 23.7 per cent. in South Australia, and 11.4 per cent. in Western Australia. The increase for the whole of the Commonwealth since July, 1914, amounts to 30.5 per cent.

Fugitive Shot Dead.

The death of an alleged housebreaker resulted from an encounter between the man and a resident of Rose Park, a suburb of Adelaide. At noon Mrs. William Hocking, of Victoria Avenue, Rose Park, noticed that a window of the next house was open, and, knowing that the occupants were away, she told her husband, a well-known builder. Hocking found jemmy marks on the window-frame, and, asking his wife to have his revolver ready, he entered the house. A man was found under a bed. The supposed burglar violently resisted arrest, and, breaking away from Hocking, ran off. Hocking then fired at the fugitive,

intending to frighten him. The bullet, however, struck the man, who by this time was 60 yards away, and he fell, shot through the head. He died shortly after he had been admitted to the Adelaide Hospital. The dead man was identified as Reginald George Brokenshire, of Clifton Street Goodwood. On him were found an unloaded revolver and articles of jewellery, supposed to be the proceeds of other robberies.

At the inquest the jury brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Italian Reservists in Australia.

Responding to the call to the colours addressed to all the Italian reservists residing in the Commonwealth, a large number of men arrived in Melbourne on April 27th by the Adelaide express, and, headed by the Domain Band, marched by way of Collins Street and St. Kilda Road to the Sturt Street drill shed. On the way they were repeatedly cheered, notably so at the Stock Exchange; and all along the route, the

martial bearing of the men, all of whom were in civilian attire excited admiration. At the drill shed the detachment was joined by a number of men who had been resident in Victoria. After being addressed by the Governor-General and the Consul-General for Italy, the men entrained for Broadmeadows to await transport to Italy.

Australian Note Issue.

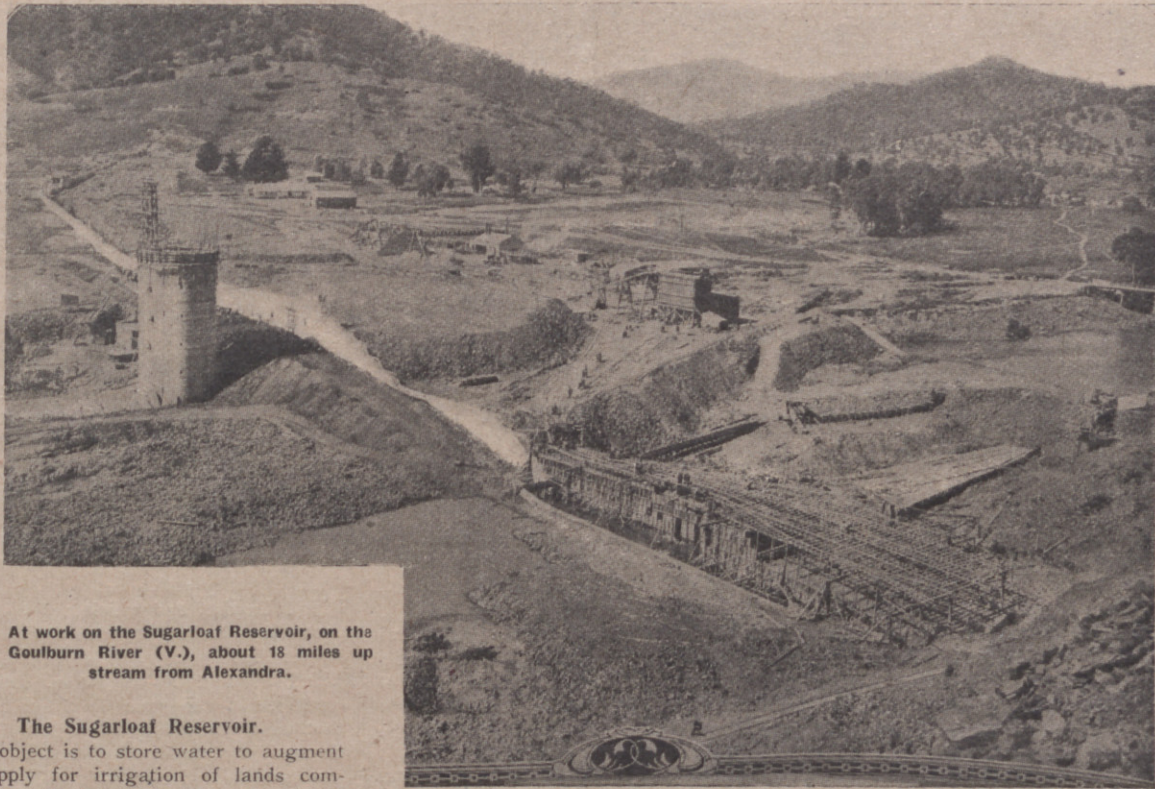
According to a statement issued by the Federal Treasurer, there were in circulation on April 24th, 17,790,967 Australian notes, representing a face value of £52,687,694. The amount of gold held by the Treasury for the purposes of the Act at that date was £18,708,601, or 35.51 per cent. of the notes issued.

Shipping.

The falling off in the shipping entering New South Wales ports since the War started has been heavy. Comparing the year 1916-17 with 1913, the decrease has been 28.5 per cent., including 24.9 per cent. in inter-state tonnage and 32.2 per cent. in overseas tonnage. That from the United Kingdom dropped 28.1 per cent., that from foreign countries 46.8 per cent. No German shipping was included in the year 1913.



The recently finished duplicated railway viaduct which connects Flinders and Spencer Street Stations, Melbourne.



At work on the Sugarloaf Reservoir, on the Goulburn River (V.), about 18 miles up stream from Alexandra.

The Sugarloaf Reservoir.

The object is to store water to augment the supply for irrigation of lands commanded by the Goulburn-Waranga scheme of works. The stored water will be sent down the Goulburn River to the Goulburn Weir, near Nagambie, where it will be diverted by existing main channels to the several irrigation districts throughout an area extending from Shepparton on the east to the Loddon River in the west. The cost is about £500,000 for the first stage, by which the river will be raised 120ft. from the present summer level. The height of the water stored by the final proposal will be 175ft. from the present summer level, an additional 55ft. above that of the first raising, and flood provision for a discharge of a flood equal to 90,000 cubic feet per second. The first stage of construction of the reservoir will contain about 300,000 acre feet, and submerge 7,600 acres; the second stage will store 918,000 acre feet, and submerge 16,250 acres.

Tilling Soldiers' Land.

For the purpose of assisting a returned soldier, Mr. S. Butcher, who has taken up wheatgrowing on the Old Berrigan Station, New South Wales, a working bee was arranged. In one day 13 farmers, with drills, sowed 230 acres, and harrowed a portion of it, under the direction of Mr. G. McLellan.

Wool Clip.

The Australian wool clip for 1917-18 is estimated at 1,825,000 bales—the largest since 1913-14. The sheep in Australia on 31st December last, numbered 76,940,083.

Ten Years for Robbery with Violence.

In the Criminal Court at Perth on May 10th, John Feldman and Henry O'Halloran pleaded guilty to robbery with violence at Fremantle on March 20th. The accused entered a house occupied by two women. One of the women shot O'Halloran in the head, inflicting only a scalp wound. When Feldman was arrested he tried to shoot Detective Purdie, but his revolver failed to act. Each was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment with hard labour. Feldman has obtained notoriety through his frequent escapes from gaol.

New Riverina Railway.

The turning of the first sod of the Henty-Billabong railway was performed on May 11th by the Minister for Works (Mr. Ball), in the presence of a large gathering. The section now under construction is 30 miles in length. It is expected that the line will be completed in 15 months. It is the first line to be built in the State under the scheme by which the residents do the financing. Amongst the visitors were Dr. J. W. T. Duval, United States Wheat Commissioner. Mr. Ball stated that his policy was to encourage private subscriptions to local loans to stimulate the Government's public works policy.

The Westralian gold output for April was 66,486 fine ounces, valued at £282,414. The quantity is 5,813 oz. less than for March, and 15,659 oz. less than April last year.

Ten Families give 33 Men.

It is claimed that Cal Lal, a settlement in the Wentworth district of New South Wales, has given men for the war in greater proportion than any other place in Australia.

The Rev. A. L. Sherlock, a Methodist minister, who visits the settlement, states that Cal Lal contains only ten families, and from these 33 men have gone to the war. In addition, the settlement has contributed sufficient money to purchase four motor ambulances.

Soldiers' Public Reception.

Efforts are being made by the Minister for Recruiting, Mr. Orchard, to arrange more general public receptions to men returning from the front. To this end the Red Cross Society is giving assistance, and enlisting the practical sympathy of motor-car owners, who are being requisitioned to place their cars at the disposal of the Society for the purpose of receptions. The Minister states that he hopes to be able to arrange for mid-day processions of men going to and returning from the war, so as to create the military atmosphere so desirable at this time.

Post-War Problems.

Mr. Hughes Speaks Out.

"If Peace should find us unprepared!"

Speaking before the British Empire Producers, on July 10th, the Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. Hughes) uttered a solemn warning of the position in which Britain would be placed unless she took steps to organise her trade and industry to meet post-war conditions. Mr. Hughes said:—

I am very pleased to have an opportunity of speaking under the auspices of the British Empire Producers' Association, in whose inauguration I had the honour to take some part.

Exception has been taken in certain quarters to my recent remarks at the London Chamber of Commerce, but despite this I venture to set out once more what, in my opinion, ought to be done by way of preparation for peace. It is quite clear that most of those who have done me the honour to criticise my views either do not understand them, or, understanding them well enough, seem determined for one reason or other to prevent the mass of the people from doing so. As for their personal references to myself, I pass them by without comment.

The Foundations of Greatness.

Upon what does or can the material welfare of the people of this country or the Empire ultimately depend, but upon flourishing and progressive economic conditions? How is this mighty Empire to be held together save by a numerous and virile population, united by ties of self-interest as well as by those of race and of common ideals? And how can this be ensured or even hoped for unless the economic conditions are such as to guarantee economic prosperity? Agriculture, manufacture, trade—by these things we live. As they flourish or decay, so does the welfare of the nation grow, its political power wax or wane. Upon conditions that will ensure profitable investment for capital, plentiful and regular employment for labour, at good wages and under good industrial conditions, upon the development of the land and other primary resources, the greatness, nay, the very existence, of the Empire and every part of it absolutely rest.

Britain's Pre-War Policy—and the Result.

Now, before the war, Britain's economic policy, so far as that policy was nationally expressed, was one of negation. In this matter of life and death to the nation, to the great mass of the people, to the employer and the employee, to agriculture, to manufactures, Britain let things take their own

course. And of all the great nations of the earth, she was the only one who acted in this way. Let us put it as tactfully as we can, and say that, amongst all the great nations—America, Germany, France, and the others—she was the only one in step! It is contended, of course, by some very earnest, sincere, and patriotic men, and some others who are very much in earnest but doubtfully patriotic—that is to say, patriotic to Britain—that this negative policy, this laissez faire policy, was and is the best. By what process of reasoning they arrive at this unfortunate conclusion I am unable to say. Certainly the facts do not help them very much, and after all, every system, economic or other, must be judged by results; and these tell their own story. Germany's share in the world's trade, which in 1870 was three milliards of marks, had increased in 1890 to eight milliards, and in 1910 to eighteen milliards. And in 50 years Germany's iron and steel production—that is to say, the very foundations of modern industrial greatness—out-distanced Britain's not only comparatively but absolutely. The figures are a little startling:—

	IRON.		STEEL.	
	Britain.	Germany.	Britain.	Germany.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1865..	4,896,000	975,000	225,000	100,000
1913..	10,479,171	19,291,920	7,663,876	18,958,819

Thus, whereas fifty years ago Great Britain produced roughly five times as much iron and two and a quarter times as much steel as Germany, in 1913 Germany produced almost twice as much iron and two and a quarter times as much steel as Great Britain. Why do these gentlemen condemn the policy which produced such excellent results in Germany, and indeed elsewhere?

But the comparison of Britain and Germany, as shown by the figures I have quoted is not a true test of the relative progress of the two countries. For many of the best rooms in Britain's—and in the Empire's—industrial and commercial mansions were occupied by Germans—how many it was not always easy to say, for, from characteristic modesty, they did not parade their nationality, preferring, indeed, to keep themselves well in the background, acting through British agents or by the cruder practice of discarding their own names and adopting those of British origin. So, to judge the two policies—I mean those of Germany and Britain—by their fruits, you must not only compare the figures I have quoted and others like them, but you must remember that under this policy of

laissez faire Germany had been, by her policy of peaceful penetration, able to honeycomb the commercial and industrial life of Britain, so that Britain traded and manufactured not entirely for her own advantage and profit, but for that of Germany also.

It is, then, for those who denounce any attempt to adopt new economic methods, and speak with such indignant and pitying scorn of those who venture to point out that all is not well with Britain, to explain why, while we were under "the best of all possible systems," that great enemy who had pursued for nearly half a century a national policy which had for its objective World Empire, and which had vowed our destruction, had adopted and made amazing strides under the very economic policy which these critics denounce. Let them explain, too, if they can, how it came about that under the policy they still advocate, Germany was found to be in control of those raw materials without which Britain could neither wage effective war, nor hope to hold her own as a great manufacturing nation!

The Policy of the Open Door.

Sir, I am not here either to uphold or denounce theories or doctrines, but to deal with a position which menaces every citizen of the Empire, which demands immediate action, and which certainly cannot be dealt with by "leaving it alone" and trusting to luck. For if we do not protect our own interests, do we not leave ourselves helpless against those very forces which so nearly overwhelmed us before the war, and which now on the field of battle threaten our national as well as our economic existence? It is not upon us who seek to protect the Empire from its enemies that the onus lies of proving the status quo policy a menace to the Empire's interests, but upon those who seek to persuade Britain to continue that policy of the "Open Door," of which Emil Zimmerman has said: "Germany's rise depended essentially upon the English policy of the 'Open Door.' We were sojourners in England's house, paying guests of the Anglo-Saxon. The secret of our success lies, apart from our organisation and the training of our working classes, in the fact that England and the countries which are the great producers of raw materials granted us an open door, allowed us to draw on their vast reservoirs of raw materials. If this permission is withdrawn, we shall be at one stroke once more the Germany of 1880." I agree with

Herr Zimmerman absolutely, but I cannot understand the attitude of those Britons who want to continue the Open Door policy!

I think Britain's policy has made modern Germany—or, at all events, that without that policy the admirable organisation and training of which Zimmerman speaks would have availed little or nothing. For without certain raw materials, no nation can hope to build up great industries, or indeed hold her own in the world. Well, the Empire has these raw materials. The question I put to you and the people of Britain is—"For whose benefit shall we use them, for our own or for that of our enemy?"

Problems Arising Out of the War.

And now let me state some of the problems that will inevitably confront us when peace comes, in order that it may be quite clearly understood what the economic question connotes, and how intimately it affects the every-day lives and happiness of the great masses of the people, as well as the welfare and greatness of the Empire.

War is organised destruction—that is to say, it is the antithesis of peace so far, at all events, as wealth is concerned. In war the object is to destroy men and wealth; in peace, to produce, to enjoy, and to conserve wealth. Other things being equal, the people of that country are best off where labour is most effectively employed; and labour can produce most in those countries—subject, of course, to obvious limitations imposed by natural resources, climatic and geographical conditions—where organisation of industry, machinery, and the resources of science and mechanical invention generally are most highly developed and utilised. Before labour, the creator of all wealth, can be used effectively, capital must be available in sufficient quantities to ensure resort to the best methods, the most up-to-date machinery, and so on. But war is destruction, and capital, like man-power, has been and is being destroyed daily. So that capital, which is now more essential than ever to enable labour to produce its maximum, is becoming more scarce every day. And, of course, since men no longer make only what they themselves consume, but by specialising in producing one branch of wealth very materially increase their output, it is necessary that there should be secured markets for the commodities produced in their country, first in the home markets and then in those oversea, for commodities which are in excess of home consumption. And, of course, in order that employment may be ensured for the workers, and the markets, home and foreign, once secured, may be maintained and national safety guaranteed, the raw materials needed for the manufactures of this country and food for the people—where this is not produced at home—must be ensured: it is vital that an ample and continuous supply of raw materials should be



Salving vegetables for the French.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

arranged for, control over the sources from which they come, and the channels through which they flow into this country. High wages and good industrial conditions are as clearly dependent upon these things as is the profitable employment of capital. Indeed, more so, since capital may more easily find investment oversea than workmen can leave their country and obtain employment abroad.

Organisation Essential to National and Economic Safety.

The more you look at this terrific problem, the more difficult—indeed, appalling—it appears—It frightens you. You want to forget all about it, to believe that somehow you can still "muddle through." But at the back of your mind you know that this problem is not of that kind. It cannot be side-stepped; it is like death, it has to be faced, and when you do face it fairly and look at it from every point of view—national, Imperial, individual, Labour, Capital—you are forced to this conclusion, that there is no way on earth by which you can bear the burdens imposed by war, hold your own as a great economic Power, deal effectively with the industrial question, provide employment for your returned soldiers—in short, deal with all phases of the question—except by resort to such means as will enable each individual unit to produce very much more than before the war. It can be done by organisation—of that I am convinced—but in no other way. And organisation is impossible under a policy of laissez faire. Remember that, while laissez faire might be a slow poison in an un-

organised world, its effects will be swift and deadly in the world as it will be after the war. That the world will organise, that it will be forced to organise for economic purposes, that it is organising, is certain.

We are in great danger. The people may not realise it; they probably do not: they think, as all goes well for the moment all will continue to go well after the peace. But peace will be their industrial death-knell unless the nation is prepared for the change. We ought not to mistake the exhilaration of drugs for the steady pulse-beat of sound health. The people of Britain now are like a patient in a fever. They are living upon their capital; many of them are getting higher wages than ever before. They believe it will go on after the war: they do not understand that when the war ends their industrial house of cards will fall down and they themselves be cast out into industrial darkness. Do my friends who want us to do nothing—for that is in effect the position they take up—do they expect us to believe they can deal with after-the-war problems without organisation, or that the organisation necessary can be improvised after peace comes? Do they imagine that you can demobilise many millions of men and women, and that by some happy intervention of the gods or the pulling of a lever, the energies of the nation, now organised for and concentrated upon war, will each fall smoothly and at once into the new place in the scheme of things? Do the workers of this country believe for a moment that they can obtain high wages and good industrial conditions;

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The Capture of Hamel.

(Continued from page 5).

dug-outs. Working by themselves, immediately after the attacking troops had passed, they found a dug-out which they realised was important. The Americans called down the entrance, and a battalion commander and three other officers and 23 men surrendered.

Many Americans are still wearing the colours of Australian battalions to which they were attached: many others, who should not have been in this fight, hid themselves successfully when orders came to go out. Indeed, some Americans lost their lives fighting beside Australians in Hamel who by rights should have been many miles away. Never was firmer friendship ever sealed than on this battlefield.

One American platoon went in under an Australian officer. When he was hit, it went on under the guidance of his runner, who had had experience on other battlefields. Three times in one corner of this fight one heard of privates playing the part of officers.

One company commander in the dense smoke drifting through Hamel Wood lost touch with his main body. Later he found it again. It had gone on exactly as planned, swung round the flank of the village, then struck in along a cross road, and proceeded to mop up dug-outs till its programme was finished to the letter.

At the same part of the fight an Australian private found himself isolated, except for a few scattered men belonging to other companies. He immediately organised a party of ten; cleared dug-outs in the village, and captured one German officer and twenty men, and sent them off to the rear under an escort. At the opposite corner of the village an Australian corporal found in a house which was burning from shell-fire a dump of rifle ammunition and bombs. This turned out to be an old store of British ammunition which had remained there since the village of Hamel was taken by the Germans on April 4th. The corporal saved from the house 73,000 rounds of ammunition and some bombs.

The Tanks Make Good.

The same Australians who fought at Bullecourt, where the tanks were not so successful as now, are full of warm praise of the tanks. Time after time the tanks went straight at obstacles which the infantry wanted removed and flattened them out. One tank moved straight along the bank of a sunken road, breaking down shelters along its whole length where Germans had been holding out. Naturally the Germans would not face them. The Germans fired on the tanks with a special giant rifle. "Just the sort of thing one would expect a German anti-tank rifle to be," one officer told us. But the whole battalion of tanks only had twelve men

wounded. The tanks constantly rubbed out machine-gun posts where the Germans did not wait for their approach. "The Australian infantry would come up and point out a machine-gun, and ask us to smash it," said one tank officer, "and when we reached the objective the Australians sat about on the top of the trenches amusing themselves by firing off rifle grenades—stout fellows!" That is what a British tank officer said: the infantry, if he only knew it, was expressing exactly the same sentiment, in different words, about him. The Australian infantry behaved precisely as Australians might know they would behave.

Individual Exploits.

Here is one last example. As the line swept on in the grey light past an awkward point known as "Pear" Trench, a machine-gun opened from ahead. The platoon commander was killed. In the advancing wave, one big, quiet, slow-moving, slow-speaking South Australian caught from the corner of his eye the dim forms of about a dozen heads and shoulders behind a bank, perhaps seventy yards away. From the top of the bank came the flash of machine-gun fire. The youngster immediately made towards these Germans. When he had got within fifty yards the German officer in the party fired on him with his revolver and missed. The Australian fired a Lewis gun from his hip and killed every German in the party except

one. The remaining man made a rush at him. The Australian, whose magazine was now empty, hit the German over the head with the butt-end of his revolver and then shot him. There were twelve German soldiers and one officer in that party.

LATER.—To-day comes news of another of those extraordinary adventures by which our men have been puzzling even some of those who, have known them longest. Yesterday morning, on a part of the line on the edge of Villers-Bretonneux plateau one of our posts had been harrying the German post opposite with rifle grenades. After this finished, one man volunteered to go out to see what damage had been done. He crept out, but when within a short distance of the German line, an enemy sentry saw him and a machine-gun was fired at him. The Australian dropped into a shell-hole, towards which a German sentry presently threw a bomb. The Australian shot him dead, then stood up with a bomb in his hand and the pin drawn, and threatened to throw it into the post unless the post surrendered. The post consisted of one German officer and twelve men. They surrendered. The single Australian brought them in.

Almost exactly the same thing happened at another German post during the afternoon. This was in the south. In the north the German division partly opposite to the Australians had been seriously lectured by Major-General Prince Franz of



Watching shells bursting on the distant ridge.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



A Battery of 18-pounders under camouflage.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Bavaria on the extraordinary state of things before that line, namely, nightly losses of prisoners, which were a disgrace to the division. Needless to say, the German version of the fighting at Hamel is completely false: all our objectives were gained cheaply.

Tanks and Artillery. Their Part in the Hamel Coup.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,

France, July 6th.

The number of prisoners now brought in from the battle of July 4th now amounts to 1,500; making about 4,000 Germans taken by the Australians in various fighting since the German offensive began. Men who learned to mistrust tanks at Bullecourt speak most warmly here of them, after this experience:—"Give me tanks to fight with," said one; "they will do me any day." He added he had seen tank officers out in the strafe often walking ahead of the tank with a stick, showing it where to go. The tanks carried back any wounded,

One tank was working with Americans near the wood of Accroche, before which a line was to be dug, when a German machine-gun in the wood shot two officers dead. The tank made straight towards this machine-gun position and ran straight over it. We, looking on from miles back could see this tank glide forward, then suddenly shunt quickly backwards and forwards, as a man might move a draughtsman across the board. This tank captured several prisoners.

Another feature of this fight was the manner in which the German artillery was drowned. Beside our own guns those of the British on our left and the French on our right descended on the Germans the moment our troops started. Practically every German gun was being fired at. The result was that during the first five or six hours the German reply was perhaps less than one has ever seen on any battlefield. Later during the day the German gunfire became heavier. Yesterday there was a still heavier concentration on Hamel village. In Hamel, as soon as the light grew, we could see the French flag flying,

This was placed there by a young South Australian officer, who said he would do it. Despite heavy shelling this morning, that flag was flying there still.

The weather is still gloriously fine.

News has been received that Captain Owen Burton Dibbs (grandson of Sir Thomas Dibbs, of Sydney) and Lieutenant John G. Antill Pockley were killed in action. A brother of Lieutenant Pockley was killed in New Guinea in 1914—the first of the Australian Forces to make the supreme sacrifice.

In one of the Ypres pushes, an Australian private captured a German officer of the best rattle-the-sword type. The Hun waved Billjim aside. "Surrender to you, a private? Never! Take me to your colonel." The Aussie whipped out his jack-knife and removed the pretties. "Now, Fritzie," he said, "you're reduced to the ranks. Come along."

Post-War Problems.

(Continued from page 11).

do they think they can avoid industrial disaster, unless a scheme of organisation is created at least as effective for our economic welfare as is the organisation for war, which has enabled the nation to put forth her great strength in this mighty struggle?

We must produce more wealth; that is the fundamental fact imposed upon us by this war. The only way to do it is by organisation on a great, national, business-like basis. Conference resolutions will not help; even political power will not help. This is not a party or class matter, but a national one. We must produce more wealth. From that consequence of war we cannot escape. By what other means do our critics or those who pass by on the other side, or anyone, think Britain and the Empire can be saved from economic disaster, except by recourse to the very plan by which she has, in the face of nearly all these critics, and after loss of much precious time, adopted to save her from national disaster? If they know of any other means, why do they not declare it?

The Impossibility of a "Status Quo" Policy.

Some of these gentlemen are Pacifists, who talk a good deal of holding out the right hand of fellowship to Germany after the war. The spirit of the brotherhood of man is strong within their generous hearts. They want to forget all about this horrid war, and go back to those delightful days when they clasped their German brothers by the hand or kissed him on the cheek, and talked, and talked, and talked about the coming rapprochement between England and Germany, about Internationalism, of the class war that was to end war, in which the German Socialist was to play a glorious part, standing at the right hand of his British brother. And though their dear brother has become the pliant instrument of the Kaiser, though his hands are red with the blood of the innocents, and stained by foul crimes, they still urge us not to shut him out from amongst us. They want us once more to clasp him by the hand. They believe in the "Open Door," as they call it. So do the Germans; but it is the "Open Door" for Germany, not for Britain or the Empire.

Germany Appreciates the Economic Weapon.

I have said nothing to-day of the economic forces of the Allies as a weapon. That Germany fears it hardly less than she fears a military disaster, that she realises that without economic power after the war military victory will be a barren thing, is quite evident.

The Brest-Litovsk Treaty sheds an illuminating light upon Germany's hopes, fears and aims. It proves completely that what

Germany is really aiming at is economic domination of the world. Under the Brest-Litovsk Treaty Germany prohibits Russia from imposing duties or preventing the export of minerals and timber. But, of course, Russia is to allow German goods in under the favoured nation treatment.

She goes even further. Knowing her trade, her greatness as an Empire, in the past has depended solely upon the generosity, or short-sightedness, of the Allied nations, she is determined, while she has the power, to maintain the conditions which made her great. So Clause 9 of the Appendix reads:—

"The contracting parties agree that, on the conclusion of peace, the state of war shall likewise terminate in the commercial and financial spheres. They undertake not to participate, directly or indirectly, in any measures aiming at the continuation of hostilities in such spheres, and to oppose such measures within their own dominions by all means at their disposal."

It is surely remarkable that there are men in Britain to-day advocating the same policy for the Empire as was thrust upon defeated and humiliated Russia. If the application of that policy by force of arms is the German interpretation of triumphant victory, in what light shall we regard it? As something to be desired? To Germans it means victory. What, then, can it mean to Britain? I am more than a little tired of this sickening cant about renewing normal trade relations with Germany after the war. We shall see what we shall see.

National Safety Above Fiscal Prejudices.

Now a word or two more, and I have done. Some criticism of those who, like myself, believe in organisation, is directed against a tariff which, it is said, will vastly increase the cost of living to the worker, lower its effective wages, and ruin many industries. Frankly, I think this is just nonsense—a lantern in a turnip to frighten the foolish and timid. Precisely what fearful example they have in their minds when they make such blood-curdling statements as these, I do not know. I can only speak authoritatively of one country—Australia; there most certainly the lugubrious prophecies of these patriots find no support. The Australian worker is, I think, better off than any other in the world. He has a bigger margin over the cost of living, which is the only true standard of wages. In any case, such criticism leaves me unscathed, for I believe in protecting the interests of the consumer as well as those of the producer. And I am not preaching a tariff, but organisation. It is true that organisation of the kind and on the scale that is necessary, involves or may involve duties; it also just as certainly involves bonuses, financial assistance, and resort to many other means by which the industries of Britain and the Empire may be enabled

to hold their own, and the nation be able to bear the heavy burdens of war. Most emphatically organisation does not begin and end in a tariff, as some of these gentlemen seem to believe. Every case, every industry, and every phase of an industry, must be considered and dealt with as its circumstances demand. If a duty is necessary, why not put it on; but it may be that what an industry really wants most is better methods of production, or financial assistance. Why not deal with this great question without prejudice and on its merits? The fact is, that it is a national, Imperial, non-party question, and, above all, it is a business question, and ought to be dealt with as such. It arises out of the war—it is, indeed, a phase of the war itself.

We have tried to do something in Australia, about which I shall speak in detail later. We have created an organisation which now embraces and acts for the greater part of the primary products of the Commonwealth. This organisation, about which I hope to be able to speak more fully later, last year handled through my office alone products valued at £114,000,000 sterling. We have now greatly strengthened and widened its scope; it has the support of the primary producers and manufacturers; it is national in scope; and it rests upon a sound business basis.

Wanted—Action and a Man.

The British Government has already the nuclei of a complementary organisation here, so far as it relates to an adequate supply of raw materials for British manufacturers. What is wanted for the co-ordination of these nuclei and for the organisation of industry generally, is an immediate declaration of its economic policy, and the appointment of someone clothed with the necessary authority to begin without a moment's delay to organise the nation for peace.

Let us organise for peace, which must and will come to us if we but stand firm to the end, through the gates of decisive victory. The resources of this mighty Empire are almost illimitable; let us set to work without delay to organise them on a basis which will leave to each part perfect freedom of individual action, yet so designed as to enable each one to dovetail into the other, making a great Imperial whole.

War-Time Postage.

The Treasurer states that consideration is to be given to a question of imposing a war-time postage of 1d. in addition to the ordinary stamp.

Bureau of Science and Industry.

Mr. Walter Peatch, Director of Munitions, has been appointed also Director of Commerce and Industry to the Federal Bureau of Science and Industry.

War Honours for the A.I.F.

The Victoria Cross.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned:—

Lieut. Clifford William King Sadler, 51st Bn., A.I.F.—For conspicuous bravery during a counter-attack by his battalion on strong enemy positions.

Lieut. Sadler's platoon, which was on the left of the battalion, had to advance through a wood where a strong enemy machine-gun post caused casualties and prevented the platoon from advancing. Although himself wounded, he at once collected his bombing section, led them against the machine-guns, and succeeded in killing the crews and capturing two of the guns.

By this time Lieut. Sadler's party were all casualties, and he alone attacked a third enemy machine-gun with his revolver, killing the crew of four and taking the gun. In doing so, he was again wounded.

The very gallant conduct of this officer was the means of clearing the flank, and allowing the battalion to move forward, thereby saving a most critical situation. His coolness and utter disregard of danger inspired all.

No. 1946 Sgt. William Ruthven, 22nd Battalion, A.I.F.*—For most conspicuous bravery and initiative in action. During the advance Sgt. Ruthven's company suffered numerous casualties, and his company commander was severely wounded. He thereupon assumed command of this portion of the assault, took charge of the company headquarters, and rallied the section in his vicinity.

As the leading wave approached its objective it was subjected to heavy fire from an enemy machine-gun at close range. Without hesitation he at once sprang out, threw a bomb which landed beside the post, and rushed the position, bayoneting one of the crew, and capturing the gun. He then encountered some of the enemy coming out of a shelter. He wounded two, captured six others in the same position, and handed them over to an escort from the leading wave, which had now reached the objective.

Sgt. Ruthven then reorganised the men in his vicinity and established a post in the second objective.

Observing enemy movement in a sunken road near by, he, without hesitation and armed only with a revolver, went over the open alone, and rushed the position, shooting two enemy who refused to come out of their dug-outs.

He then single-handed mopped up this post and captured the whole of the garrison, amounting in all to thirty-two, and kept



them until assistance arrived to escort them back to our lines. During the remainder of the day this gallant non-commissioned officer set a splendid example of leadership, moving up and down his position under fire, supervising consolidation and encouraging his men.

Throughout the whole operation he showed the most magnificent courage and determination, inspiring everyone by his fine fighting spirit, his remarkable courage, and his dashing action.

*Sgt. Ruthven was promoted 2nd Lieut. on the field on July 1st.

With reference to the awards conferred as announced in the London Gazette dated 4th February, 1918, the following are the

statements of service for which the decorations were conferred:—

The Military Cross.

2nd Lieut. James Sutherland Beavis, Inf. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a raid on the enemy he was leader of the flank storming party, and led his men with splendid dash and excellent judgment. He was the first to enter the enemy trench, and did not leave until the last of his party had withdrawn. On several occasions he rendered invaluable service in reconnoitring the ground in front of the enemy line, and supplied information which materially assisted in the operation.

Capt. Norman Gorton Booth, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty

War Honours for the A.I.F.—contd.

when in command of a most successful raid on the enemy's trenches. He organised and trained his party with great ability, and his skilful leadership resulted in heavy casualties being inflicted on the enemy with only slight losses among his own men.

2nd Lieut. Alfred Percival Brown, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a raid on the enemy line he directed the advance of the raiding party, and though on his arrival at the enemy trenches he was bombed, he got his party together on the flank and entered the trenches. Moving along the parapet, he personally directed his men, heavy casualties being inflicted on the enemy. On the completion of his task he withdrew his party, and went through the trenches to see that no wounded men had been left behind.

Lieut. Cecil Olbers Clark, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a patrol. He was suddenly challenged by two of the enemy with fixed bayonets at a few feet distance, and having no time to draw his revolver, he hit the nearest on the head with his stick, took them both prisoners, and brought them into our lines.

Lieut. Henry Lawrence Foster, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a raid on the enemy trenches he showed splendid leadership, and his courage was of a high order. He was in charge of the raid and fought his party with great ability, inflicting casualties on the enemy, with trifling loss to his own force.

Lieut. Leslie Hubert Holden, F.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst on a special mission he dropped a bomb direct on a support trench full of the enemy, causing them to scatter, and another bomb upon a strong point which was holding up our advance. He also bombed a large group of enemy infantry, and turned his machine-gun on them from a height of 100 feet. He rendered very valuable service throughout the operations.

Lieut. Richard Watson Howard, F.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst separated from his patrol owing to thick mist he drove down an enemy aeroplane out of control. He then engaged a hostile two-seater, which he forced to land in our lines. On another occasion, though attacked at a height of 400 feet by an enemy two-seater, he manoeuvred, shot the observer, and caused the hostile machine to land, apparently in difficulties, but intact. He has consistently done excellent work at very low altitudes.

Lieut. Frederic George Huxley, F.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He dropped a bomb upon a gun which was being moved to the rear, damaging it and killing three horses, and

another bomb on a wagon, which was blown over, two of the personnel and one of the horses being killed. He then engaged a body of 300 troops marching along a road, and scattered them, causing fourteen casualties. Later, having disorganised a large advance party of enemy infantry with bombs and machine-gun fire, he shot down an enemy scout. He is a very keen and daring pilot.

Capt. Charles Launcelot Monte, Inf.—conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When he was at a forward dump a heavy hostile barrage was put down in the vicinity. Despite this, he commenced unloading, and although several casualties were sustained amongst the men and horses he continued until his task was completed, when he was wounded. He set a splendid example of gallantry and dogged determination. On numerous other occasions he rendered most excellent service under heavy fire in getting forward rations and stores.

Capt. Roy Cecil Phillipps, F.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has performed continuous gallant work at very low altitudes in almost impossible weather. Whilst flying alone in a mist he forced an enemy aeroplane to land. On two occasions, flying at an altitude of 200 feet, he made very valuable reconnaissances, and his reports on the general situation were of the greatest value. His leadership is excellent, and he has set a high example to his flight.

Lieut. Harry Taylor, F.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst he was engaging enemy troops his machine was shot down and crashed in the open. On crawling out of his machine he was fired upon by enemy snipers, whom he engaged with a rifle, which he had picked up. He eventually made his way back to one of our patrols, carrying a badly wounded man whom he had discovered on the way. On a later occasion, when flying at 1,500 feet, he engaged an enemy two-seater, which dived steeply to the ground and crashed. He is a clever and daring pilot, and is always ready to perform any kind of duty.

Lieut. (T./Capt.) Gordon Campbell Watson, F.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. His work at low altitudes under very adverse conditions has been of the greatest value. On one occasion he scattered the enemy from a strong point with his machine-gun. On another occasion he bombed and fired upon a field gun, killing two gunners. Despite the constant attacks of enemy scouts he held his formation together, which was out on a bombing raid, and enabled it to drop all its bombs on the objectives, an enemy aeroplane being also driven down. His dashing leadership has been a splendid example to his flight.

Meritorious Service Medal.

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

810 Sgt. (A./Q.M.Sgt.) J. S. Pearson, L.T.M. Ry.; 899 Coy. S.M. H. S. Penny, Inf.; 175 Sgt. W. C. Pentland, A.V.C.; 2007 Sgt. K. E. Peterson, F. Art.; 167 Sgt. W. Petts, Inf.; 182 Sgt. J. D. Phillips, Inf.; 438 Sgt. J. G. Phillips, M.G. Corps; 2422 L.-Cpl. (A./Sgt.) P. H. Phillips, Engrs.; 1976 Cpl. R. Phipps, M.G. Corps; 1132 Cpl. R. L. Power, Engrs.; 87 S.Q.M.Sgt. A. H. Puttick-Wynn, Engrs.; 20 Sgt. W. A. Quin, Staff; 155 Cpl. E. E. Ralston, Inf.; 7000 Sgt. A. H. Ramsay, F. Art.; 531 Armr. Sgt. E. L. Randell, A.O.C.; 1100 Armr. Sgt. H. G. Raper, A.O.C.; 1224 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. E. V. Rattle, Inf.; 2499 Cpl. (T./Sgt.) G. A. Reaburn, Engrs.; 7958 By. S.M. C. Read, F. Art.; 425a Cpl. G. B. Redford, M.G. Corps; 2467 Sgt. J. Reidy, Staff; 519 Pte. H. J. Rep. M.G. Corps; 100 Pte. D. B. Richardson, Inf.; 290 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. E. L. Richardson, M.G. Corps; 115 Cpl. R. W. Riches, Engrs.; 7 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. J. J. Riddlough, Inf.; 222 Sgt. R. H. Ritter, Inf.; 61 Sgt. W. G. D. Robertson, L. Horse R.; 1604 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. L. H. Robinson, A.S.C.; 2496 W.O. Class I, R. H. Rodger, Inf.; 2733 Pte. R. Rodwell, Inf.; 486 W.O. Class I, F. Rogers, A.S.C.; 254 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) A. Rooney, Inf.; 914 Cpl. (T./R.Q.M.Sgt.) C. L. Russell, Inf.; 808 W.O. Class I, A. J. Sanders, A.S.C.; 200 R.Q.M.-Sgt. H. Sawyer, A.O.C.; 4154 Cpl. C. C. Scorgie, Engrs.; 5086a Sgt. D. H. Scott, Inf.; 1598 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. D. J. Scott, Pnrs.; 83 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. J. A. Scott, Engrs.; 137 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. B. J. Shakespear, Inf.; 1879 S.-Sgt. S. A. Shellabear, Staff; 272 Sgt. P. Shirley, Provost Corps; 514 Dvr. H. Simmonds, Inf.; 2724 Pte. G. S. Sloan, M.G. Corps; 211 Pte. A. G. Smith, Inf.; 10379 Sgt. J. C. Smith, Engrs.; 2674 Pte. W. A. Smith, Inf.; 21 Sgt. W. T. Smith, L. Horse R.; 996 Coy. O.M.Sgt. W. H. Sparnon, Inf.; 62 W.O. Cl. I, A. Spriggins, Army Postal Corps; 2555 Coy. Q.M.-Sgt. K. G. Steele, Engrs.; 2795 Sgt. J. A. Stevens, Inf.; 126 Cpl. E. D. Stewart, Engrs.; 1114 By. S.M. J. C. Street, F. Art.; 2055 Sgt. E. J. Strumey, Inf.; 18945 Gnr. H. Stuart, F. Art.; 3844 Cpl. G. H. Svnnot, F. Art.; 1913 Coy. Q.M.-Sgt. A. J. R. Taylor, Inf.; 4345a Sgt. R. N. Taylor, Inf.; 12224 Gnr. (T./Bomdr.) B. G. Thomas, F. Art.; 5466 Spr. A./2nd Cpl.) R. Thomas, Engrs.; 3506 Coy. Q.M.-Sgt. H. H. Thompson, Staff; 12412 Q.M.Sgt. J. O. Thompson, A.M.C.; 20160 Q.M.Sgt. J. A. Thomson, F.A.; 344 S./Sgt. W. Thorn, Inf.; 9501 R.S.M. E. R. Toms, F. Art.; 3284 Q.M.Sgt. S. G. Towler, Inf.; 924 Sgt. R. C. Turnbull, F. Art.; 340 Sgt. E. J. Turner, Inf.; 1104 R.Q.M. Sgt. W. Turner, Inf.; 1193 Sgt. A. N. Uren, Engrs.; 294 Sgt. D. Vaughan, A.V.C.; 4258 Dvr. J. Vernon, F. Art.; 1294 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) A. Wallis, Inf.; 1284 Cpl. T. Y. Wardhaugh, L.T.M. Bys.; 2587 S.Q.M. Sgt. A. C. Watkins, Staff; 7032 Cpl. A. D. Welshman, F. Art.; 2481 Pte. J. White, Inf.; 6368 Dvr. J. W. White, A.S.C.; 22 Coy. S.M. P. White, Postal Corps; 3534 Sgt. W. H. White, Aust. F. Art.; 3304 Coy. S.M. G. E. Whitehill, Pnr.; 1792 Sgt. C. S. Whitfield, Inf.; 2158 Sgt. A. J. Whitney, Inf.; 8398 Sgt. P. R. Wightman, Topogr. Sect.; 235 S.-Sgt. H. B. Wilkinson, A.M.C.; 7995 S.Q.M. Sgt. G. M. Williams, A.M.C.; 29590 Sgt. S. E. Williams, F. Art.; 1893 Fitt. Sgt. R. Williamson, F. Art.; 4970 Sgt. R. T. Willoughby, Inf.; 3963 L.-Cpl. S. G. Willoughby, Inf.; 1903 Coy. O.M. Sgt. F. H. Wilson, Inf.; 3394 Sgt. J. L. Wilson, Engrs.; 309 Q.M. Sgt. R. V. Wilson, Staff; 319 Pte. T. Wilson, Pnr.; 796 Coy. S.M. J. P. Wise, Inf.; 2211 Dvr. G. Wood, A.S.C.; 4335 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) A. G. Woods, Inf.; 4864 Pte. F. A. Worboys, Inf.; 572 Coy. Q.M.Sgt. B. R. Young, A.S.C.

Amendments.

The following are the correct descriptions of Non-commissioned Officers whose names have recently appeared in the London Gazette for the award of the Military Medal:—

168 Sgt. A. Grigg, F.A.B. Aust. (Gazetted as Trigg, 27th October, 1916.)

180 Sig. Sgt. R. James, Aust. L.H.R. (Gazetted 4th February, 1918.)

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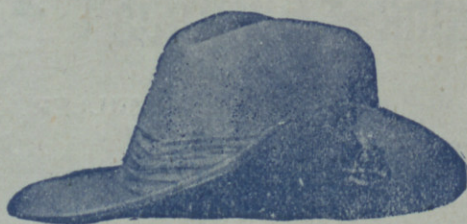
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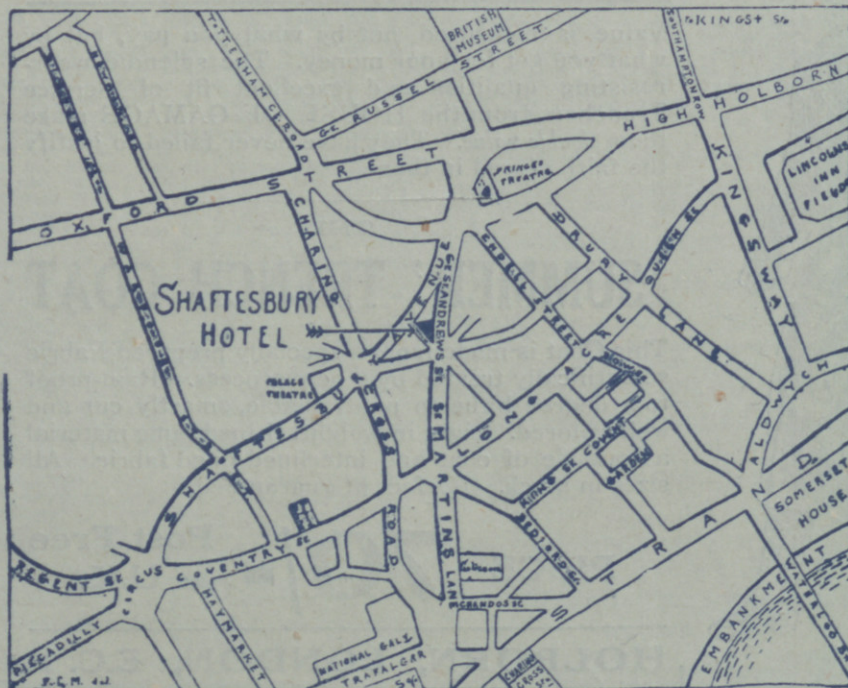
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