

# Anzac Bulletin



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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918.

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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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Trophies won by an Australian battalion in the capture of a town. Americans were with the Australians in this "stunt."  
(Australian Official Photograph).



# CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

## New South Wales Gold Yield.

Sydney, 15th August (delayed).

The New South Wales gold yield for July amounted to 6,000 ounces, valued at £25,000, as compared with 11,000 ounces, valued at £44,000, for July, 1917. The yield for the first seven months of the year amounted to 53,000 ounces, valued at £215,000, as compared with 53,000 ounces, valued at £214,000, for the corresponding period of 1917.—(Reuter.)

## Queensland Gold Returns.

Brisbane, 16th August (delayed).

The Queensland gold returns for July are as follows:—

	Tons crushed.	Yield in ozs.
Charters Towers ...	1,100	2,700
Gympie ...	300	200
Mount Morgan ...	—	6,200
	(from copper ores)	
Ravenswood ...	100	100
Other sources ...	6,000	2,700
Alluvial ...	—	100
The following dividends were paid:—		
Charters Towers ...	...	£2,500
Mount Morgan ...	...	£50,000

—(Reuter.)

## Influenza Outbreak among Australian Troops.

Melbourne, 18th August (delayed).

In connection with the recently reported outbreak of Spanish influenza at Broadmeadows Camp, near here, the military authorities now state that the troops are only suffering from ordinary influenza, and that the epidemic is not of a serious nature.—(Reuter.)

## Australian Stock Exchanges. Effect of Allied Successes.

Melbourne, 18th August (delayed).

The Allies' recent successes have resulted in further enhancing the prices of stocks, especially those of metals, on the Sydney and Melbourne Stock Exchanges. The turnover in all stocks on the Sydney Stock Exchange on Saturday last exceeded £1,000,000.—(Reuter.)

## Days of Intercession.

Melbourne, 19th August.

The Press reports that the Days of Prayers movement, at Melbourne Town Hall, has been attended with remarkable success. Inaugurated five months ago, it has held meetings every Tuesday from noon until 2 p.m. The average attendance has been 2,000. The service is simple with absence of ritual and the attendances are essentially cosmopolitan.

## Australian Pests.

Melbourne, 21st August.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, has announced that the Cabinet has decided to engage Professor Maxwell Lefroy of the Imperial College of Science and Technology to investigate the blowfly pest, and also to report on methods for combating grain weevils, the woolly aphis in prickly pear, and the St. Johns wort pest and to look into the possibility of establishing the silk industry in Australia. The term of his engagement is for twelve months at a salary of £3,000.

## The Kitchener Flag.

Melbourne, 31st August.

The raffle for a flag autographed by Lord Kitchener, and presented by Mr. P. W. Tewksbury for the benefit of incapacitated soldiers, has been won by Mr. C. H. Lear, an old sailor, who bought two tickets. Messrs. J. P. Morgan, of New York, who took 5,000 £1 tickets, won four small prizes. Mr. E. Solomon agreed to purchase the flag from the winner for £2,000. The raffle realised £20,596.



A 15in. gun captured by the Australians. The men standing on the barrel give a good idea of its immense size.

(Australian Official Photograph).





The same gun. The broken barrel near the breech can be seen near the soldier standing on the platform.  
(Australian Official Photograph).

#### First Wooden Schooner.

Sydney, 31st August.

The first wooden motor schooner, "The Gethana," constructed in America for the Commonwealth, arrived in Sydney on Thursday with a full cargo, including 1,400 tons of paper and 500 tons steel ship-building plates. The voyage occupied 30 days.

#### Coming Federal Session.

Melbourne, 31st August.

The Federal Cabinet held a lengthy sitting yesterday in preparation for the resumption of sittings of Parliament on September 18th.

#### Repatriation.

Melbourne, 31st August.

The Repatriation Department has published an attractive booklet containing a summary of the Repatriation Act and Regulations.

#### Melbourne Show.

Melbourne, 4th September.

The entries for the Royal Agricultural Show of Victoria are a record for Australia.

#### Commonwealth Button Fund.

Melbourne, 5th September.

At a meeting of the Commonwealth Button Fund it was stated that £250,000 has been collected since 1914. It was decided to adopt a permanent constitution.

#### More Shipbuilding Trouble.

Melbourne, 2nd September.

Following Mr. Justice Higgin's award in the shipbuilding agreements case, notice has been given for the next meeting at Melbourne Trades Hall of a motion providing for a special call of the Council to rescind the motion, based on the acceptance of the agreements, also for the withdrawal of the Union's representatives from the shipbuilding tribunal.

#### Federal Revenue.

Melbourne, 4th September.

The Customs and Excise revenue for August was £1,616,646, an increase of £757,581 over the previous August. Postal revenue was £508,919, an increase of £68,273. The number of war pensions granted to the end of August is 127,643, representing a payment of £4,001,318 annually. This is an increase of pensions for the month of 7,931.

#### State Revenue Returns.

Melbourne, 4th September.

The States Revenue returns for August as compared with the previous August are: New South Wales, an increase of £434,119; Victoria, a decrease of £64,331; Queensland, an increase of £103,869; Tasmania, an increase of £7,024.

#### Obituary.

Melbourne, 31st August.

Mr. T. W. Stanford, a well-known spiritualist, and brother of Leland Stanford, the Californian millionaire, has died.

#### SPORTING CABLES.

##### Victorian Football.

Melbourne, 2nd September.

At the Victoria Football League semi-final, on Melbourne Cricket Ground, 35,855 persons were present. South Melbourne beat Carlton 58 points to 53.

##### Billiards Championship.

Melbourne, 2nd September.

Results:—Walter Lindrum, 16,750; Fred Lindrum, 15,741. Both players being behind their points, the game was drawn.

##### Football.

Brisbane, 4th September.

South Sydney beat Merthyr, the leading Queensland Rugby team, at Brisbane, by 28 points to 10, winning the Australian Championship.

Sydney, 4th December.

Balmain Kiaoro tied with Pymont at Epping racecourse, in the semi-final for the New South Wales Association Championship, each side scoring one goal.

In the Sydney Metropolitan Association final, Canterbury Juniors beat Eastern Park one goal to nil.



## Fighting for Peronne.

### Crossing the Somme.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,  
France, August 30th.

Yesterday morning Australian infantry were pushing through the positions reached the night before. They advanced rapidly over the rolling brown moorland of the old Somme battlefield till they came on the Germans holding the hills in front of the Somme bridges near Peronne. All the way they kept coming on the wheel-tracks of the German guns newly marked in the dust, which had been laid by a recent shower. As they came through Flaucourt towards the high ground in the angle of the Somme some miles on this side of Peronne there opened on them very heavy machine-gun fire.

The German artillery, which was now firing from the opposite side of the Somme, descended upon them immediately they came in view. The Germans had withdrawn much faster from the country further south, but holding this high corner between Barleux and Biaches till the very last with the remains of his 185th Division, which, recently brought down from near Bapaume, was rushed into the Somme battle. Machine-gun fire held up Western Australians momentarily, but soon afterwards, with Queenslanders on their flank, they swept round the obstacle and advanced swiftly down the slope towards the river. The German artillery from the opposite bank was really heavy during this period, but infantry pushed through on the tail of the Germans crossing the bridges immediately south of Peronne. Australians rushed the railway line which runs close beside the Somme canal, and opened fire on the Germans crossing, of whom some were killed and others captured.

#### Heroic German Artillerymen.

Australian patrols immediately pushed out across the bridges before the Germans could destroy them, and established posts on the farther side. The railway bridge crosses the Somme immediately south of Peronne and the wooden bridge near Eterpigny. The Australian patrol was across the wooden bridge, when suddenly, from the edge of the hills beyond, appeared two German four-horse teams galloping towards the river with two field guns. They divided, galloping, one half a mile north of the wooden bridge, the other half a mile south. There they swung round and coolly unlimbered the guns. Each fired fourteen to sixteen rounds and partially destroyed the bridge. Then they limbered up and galloped off. It was the finest piece of artillery work that anyone could

wish to see. Later, a party of Germans without arms came down towards the railway bridge, presumably to fire a mine beneath it. An Australian post, however, drove them off. The railway line, mined near the bridge, blew up about the same time. Men who had been farther south told us that the Australians crossed the Somme there, too, but the bridge was blown up behind them and they were forced to return. This is still unconfirmed.

Some of us who went up yesterday looked down upon this battlefield as we are seldom able to do in these days. A thousand yards away lay the tree-tops hiding the Somme Canal. Beyond, about a mile away, began the rise of green slopes, dotted with woods, which form the eastern slopes of the Somme Valley. About two miles away on our left, where the valley suddenly disappears westward at the bend of the Somme behind the high ground where we were fighting during the morning, were the houses and trees of Peronne.

#### Artillery Keeps Quiet.

Our artillery was strangely quiet. This was so arranged because the advance was very fast, covering nearly four miles, and the artillery did not know where their own patrols might not be reached. Consequently the opposite slope lay bathed in the sun, perfectly quiet. We could see with the naked eye a string of about seventeen

German transport waggons coming quietly down the road on the opposite side of the valley. Through our glasses we could see the drivers sitting cross-legged, driving the skinny German draught horses, with curious round-hooded waggons.

The Germans during the morning had been seen retiring in fair numbers on the other side of the Somme. A German battery which had been firing from the hills opposite was seen by our infantry pulling away. Towards evening a fire, possibly lighted by our guns, which were then firing, broke out behind some fold in the opposite hillside, sending a great streak of black smoke across the sky. Several signs seemed to indicate that the main strength of the Germans was retiring still farther. That morning, indeed, in an elaborate headquarters abandoned by the Germans some of us saw an ill-spelt notice, which will some day be in an Australian war museum. "Tommy, you are meaning to win. As you believe. I think else. You will loose it, and that is the trooth. Good-bye."

#### A Monster Gun.

We passed yesterday a huge gun captured by men from New South Wales a week ago in the last heavy fight, in which the Australians took 16 guns and over 2,000 prisoners. This gun had a 15-inch bore, and the barrel, without the breech, was



Australian and American stretcher-bearers near the front line on the morning of the Battle of Hamel.

(Australian Official Photograph).





General Sir John Monash, K.C.B., addressing the soldiers of an Australian Division after an engagement.

(Australian Official Photograph).

apparently 50 feet long. It was a naval monster made at Krupps in 1914. The huge machinery of the mounting was sunk into a pit, and it was nearly 30 feet from the top of the gun to the base. Three railway lines led up to it, and the whole of that part of the wood was covered with camouflage. The gun had fired a few shots. All the great trees within a hundred yards of the muzzle in the direction of Amiens were blackened and stripped. The dug-outs for the crew, in which they would have lived during the winter, were just half completed.

As evening fell we walked back to a position where the Germans fought the Australians during the morning. There in the trench lay a dead Australian, and not far away a German officer, shot through the head. Beside him lay a despatch form, on which he had written:—"Fifth Company, 28th Regiment, August 29th, 10.40 a.m., to the Second Battalion. Our artillery is constantly shooting too short. The shots fall directly in front of the left flank of the 5th Company." Death came to him with that message still unfinished.

#### Battalion Commander Captured.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,  
France, August 22nd.

On a glorious summer's day, on the heights north of the Somme, shimmering with intense heat like our own western plains, the troops who attacked this morning had by nine o'clock in the morning accomplished every detail of the plan.

All German positions on this side of Bray

were captured, with one hundred and fifty prisoners, at least one large field howitzer, and a German battalion commander and his whole staff. This success was entirely due to the swiftness and spirit of the assault. The Germans on the night before had noticed the presence of certain tanks, and were warned that an attack must be expected at dawn. They had previously ordered their infantry holding the line of these heights that they must resist to the last if attacked only by patrols, and fall back if a heavy attack was launched. The Germans warned their infantry that if we captured the German front-line position, their own artillery barrage would be brought back very quickly and laid down on the old front line.

The troops holding the front line before Bray were a regiment of Wurtembergers, consisting of three battalions, which were so reduced by casualties and shortage of recruits that it only consisted of two companies each. Three of these companies were in the front line, and one close behind for a counter-attack. There were about twenty machine-guns behind the front line. Our attack was so swift that these Germans had no chance of retiring, as intended. Also, they were more frightened of their own artillery than of ours. Our troops went through them before they had time to resist. Machine-guns further back then began to play on to our line. Our troops gathered in a hollow for a moment's shelter to reorganise; then, as the Germans sent off the rear groups, our men were seen going over the hill in order to tackle the machine-guns. Since then news has arrived that the attack was carried through

with complete success. The German field-guns throughout this fighting appear to have been kept at a cautious distance, and only heavy guns used over most of the area.

At the present moment shells of German five-point-nine guns are falling over the area at the rate of twenty per minute. The troops next in line report heavy fighting on part of their front.

I do not know what is the official view of the information, but, to an ordinary observer, the signs seem clear that the Germans are determined to preserve guns from capture by firing at long ranges, and always being ready to withdraw, if pressed, to lines in the back area, which it is easier to hold more strongly.

#### In the Somme Marshes.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,  
France, August 30th.

Australian patrols who crossed the Somme Canal yesterday were held up by the difficulty of finding crossings through the lagoons and marshes on the further side of the canal. Further north some New South Welshmen on the Somme immediately opposite Peronne were already across the canal and exploring their way through the marshes. North of the river the Australian infantry have been fighting near the eastern end of the village of Clery, where the Somme makes a sharp bend to the south. Patrols have reached Marrieres Wood, which is not far from Bouschavesnes. German shelling has been heavy, but at present is decreasing.



## With the Australian Light Horse.

### From the Canal to the Jordan. A General Survey.

By H. S. GULLETT, Official Correspondent with the Australian Forces in Palestine.

Palestine, August.

More than two years ago the Australian Light Horse Brigades clattered over the Canal bridges and commenced their famous desert campaign. For a few arduous weeks they skirmished aggressively on the defensive, while the Turks brought up their army and completed the arrangements which they hoped would give them permanent possession of the wide area of scattered palm groves and wells about Romani. This was the area always aimed at by old-time invaders of Egypt. Secure there, the Turk could have mobilised soundly for the crossing of the Canal and the capture of the teeming Nile Delta, and the destruction of British rule in Northern Africa. But his project disastrously failed, and the failure was due to a great extent to the dogged resistance of the 1st and 2nd Light Horse Brigade, fighting dismounted, and greatly outnumbered, first in the darkness and dawn, and later through the blinding August heat among the desert sandhills. Simultaneously, and immediately afterwards, there were many bitter subsidiary fights, in which nearly all the Light Horse Regiments, the New Zealand Mounted Rifle Brigade, the Imperial Camel Battalions, of which the personnel was formed largely of Australia's one Yeomanry Brigade, and a considerable British infantry force participated.

Then very slowly—the Turks henceforth on the defensive—the British force moved towards Palestine; the railroad and the pipe-line, which gave it food and water, and which were pushed over the desert, keeping always close to the vanguard. In December, Magdhaba was brilliantly raided and captured by the Light Horse, the New Zealanders, and the Camel Brigade, and a big bag of prisoners taken. A fortnight later, in January, 1917, a second dashing raid gave us Rafa, with another substantial haul of Turkish infantry and German and Austrian gunners. These two fine little fights had carried the British force clear of the hot sands of Sinai, and the change from the desert to the flowered slopes of Southern Palestine meant a happy Christmas.

In the spring the invading army moved through the wide, poppied fields of growing barley to the first swift assault on Gaza. But meanwhile a marked change had taken place in the composition of the Army.

#### The Two Gazas.

Down to the first battle of Gaza, and covering practically the whole year's fighting for Palestine, the mounted troops had

been supreme. The Anzac Mounted Division commanded by Sir Harry Chauvel, the remarkably successful Queensland leader of horse, had almost monopolised the fighting. Although in the main Australian, it included New Zealanders and Yeomanry. It was the thrusting spearhead of the British forces, and for a year it was ceaselessly active over a very wide front and frequently engaged in heavy action. The infantry divisions had of necessity remained close to the water supply, and marked the boundary of the country actually conquered. It was the sure defensive well, constantly creeping forward with the pipe-line and the railway, and out from its protection went the dashing adventurous regiments of the Anzac Mounted Division on a thousand enterprises of reconnaissance and patrol and an occasional bold raid in force. The first attack on Gaza marked the turning point. Then and in all the fighting since the infantry has advanced in co-operation with the horsemen.

First Gaza, as it is known, went within an ace of a brilliant and substantial success. Infantry and New Zealanders and Australians all reached the outskirts of the town. It appeared as though the narrow, exciting sundown victories of Magdhaba and Rafa were to be repeated on a much larger scale. But we missed by a hairsbreadth, and there was a wonderful pull-out and march home in the darkness. At the second battle of Gaza, three weeks later, the Turk stood without flinching from Gaza to Beersheba. There followed for the Light Horse and mounted troops generally a long, extremely hot summer, with a heap of heavy work over the wide, broken No-man's Land between the two great wadys which roughly represented the opposing lines. The dust upon the country behind our front was perhaps never equalled in the world until we came this summer to the Jordan Valley. Upwards of 25,000 mounted troops and all the transport for them, and the rapidly increasing infantry force, were passing ceaselessly over an area a few miles square during many rainless months of extreme heat. There was constant night movement. Sleep in the heat of the day was next to impossible.

#### General Allenby Takes Over.

The infantry divisions were strongly reinforced, and the gun-power of the force was greatly strengthened. During the summer of 1917 Sir Edmund Allenby arrived as Commander-in-Chief. The force recognised in him a leader whom all ranks were eager to follow.

The enemy line was smashed from end to end in November. For sixty miles the pursuit went at the double by night and day. The country changed almost as swiftly as the troops advanced. The Philistine Plain became richer as we went north. Soon we were among the pretty Jewish villages and the orange groves of Jaffa, heavy with their golden fruit. A brief halt for supplies to come up, and then, pioneered by the infantry, as the country was too rough for horses, except along the strongly obstructed mountain tracks, the Army struck east for the uplands. Bethlehem fell. Early December found the Australians entering the devious, narrow streets of old Jerusalem. In February the men of the 1st Light Horse Brigade debouched from the mountain passes on to the Jordan Valley and galloped into the patch of irrigated gardens and hovels which make up the modern Jericho.

A month later an Australian troop of engineers had flung the first pontoon bridge across the swift but narrow current of the Jordan, and, with the Londoners and the men of the Camel Brigade, the Anzac Mounted Division climbed in the night up the hazardous goat tracks of the Mountains of Moab, and, after a bitter fight in extremely wet and cold weather, tore up a few miles of the Hedjaz railways south of Amman. After this most impudent little sally—Amman was then many miles from our nearest railhead and 30 to 40 miles from our "line" in the Jordan Valley—there were a couple of highly successful defensive fights by the 1st A.L.H. Brigade and an Australian Battalion of the Camel Brigade, in which the Turkish dead ran into several hundreds, while our losses were nominal. Then the Australian Division played a dashing lead, and with the Anzacs and the Londoners did another fine raid across Jordan, which temporarily gave us for the second time the old mountain-built town of Es-Salt, and resulted in us getting nearly a thousand prisoners. To the north and east of Jericho the Australian troops have spent the balance of the summer.

#### Across Palestine.

Crossing Palestine from its western fringe beside the Mediterranean, you traverse first the narrow, lightly-undulating Philistine Plain, with its rich soils, a regular rainfall of about thirty inches a year, and a climate mild but exhilarating in winter and cooled by sea breezes in summer. Except for the beautiful orchard areas of the Jewish and German colonists,





Map-relief reading at an Australian brigade school in France.

*(Australian Official Photograph).*

it is an area treeless and unfenced. All over it you enter each few miles the mud and straw villages of the Arabs—a lazy, happy, picturesque people, who get a frugal but an easy livelihood from the generous soil. Here occasionally to-day you find a lucky Australian Brigade enjoying a brief rest after a long spell in Jordan Valley.

Clearing the plain, you climb up the steep roads leading to the heights of Judaea. Here and not down on the fat Philistine Plain was the real home of the Jew of the Old Testament, and the remains of thousands of little terraces on the abrupt hillsides tell of his skill and industry as a husbandman. On the occasional area which is level enough for the purpose is the more regular resting place for our brigades, and from these camps come the Light Horsemen you see every day in the streets of Bethlehem and Jerusalem. Crossing the watershed at the Mount of Olives, and running down towards the Dead Sea and the Jordan, a striking change comes over the country. Along the top and down the Mediterranean slopes, the mountain, although steep and rugged, is relatively soft and civilised and green. Every little valley and pocket has its olive trees and vines.

On the Jordan side it is true wilderness, a forbidding place of sheer, stony, dusty,

sun-dried hillsides, precipitous and without a blade of grass or other vegetation. As you run down the narrow, winding, dangerous track, through a maze of horse and motor traffic, and an almost unbroken lane of Egyptian and Arab and Indian road-menders, this sense of desolation intensifies. You lose the breeze, the heat becomes extreme, the dust grows deeper and deeper, and, rising, stands above the road as a choking cloud. Here and there you get glimpses of the Valley below, a stark plain enshrouded by a hovering pall of dust extending for many miles.

It recalls London under a brown fog as seen from the heights of Hampstead Heath. Winding down the middle of the plain, its course marked by a narrow strip of green scrub, races the swift, slightly muddy waters of the Jordan. On the outer edge of the wide cloud of dust is the line held by the Light Horse, and with them are the New Zealanders, some Yeomen, and the dashing Indian cavalymen. For heat and dust and their attendant evils, the sacred Valley is incomparably worse than the conditions in the dust below Gaza, or in the Sinai Desert, in the summer of 1916. This is the severest spell the Light Horse have known.

#### Hot Weather in Palestine.

By H. S. GULLETT,

Official War Correspondent with the  
Australian Force in Palestine.

Cairo, 29th August, 1918.

The summer spent by the Australians in the Jordan Valley is the severest since the crossing of the Canal. The heat has been extreme, the shade temperature for months never below 100 degrees and frequently above 120.

The enemy has always been aggressive, and fights frequent and sharp. Our line has been resolutely maintained, with heavy Turkish and German losses. The highly successful campaign for the prevention of malaria, conducted by the medical service, alone made the Valley habitable.

The wastage through sickness has been relatively low. The weather is rapidly improving, and men and horses are in fine fighting trim.

General Allenby, in presenting thirty-eight decorations to the Anzac Mounted Division, warmly congratulated the troops on their brilliant and consistent work. He expressed an always increasing appreciation of the fighting qualities of the Light Horse, and referred to the great part being played by Australians in France.



## Death of Lord Forrest of Bunbury.

### "The Emperor of the West."

The news that Lord Forrest of Bunbury has died during the course of a voyage to this country will be received with unfeigned sorrow. Australians will be conscious of a great personal loss, and all who have the best interests of the Empire at heart will feel that it removes from the world one of the strongest personalities and best exponents of the British tradition.

Lord Forrest has died shortly after the receipt of a signal honour from his Sovereign—the gift of a peerage, and while, in consequence, he was on his way to take his seat in the House of Lords. He is the first Australian politician to have been thus distinguished, and it is a matter of regret that the full fruition of this meed of his services to Commonwealth and Empire has been denied to him, and that the Imperial Legislature has been deprived of the value of his presence and participation of its counsels.

Lord Forrest was a typical Australian, as well as a typical Briton, in whom were to be found many of the sturdy traits associated with the national conception of "John Bull." For years he has been affectionately known in colloquial reference as "Big John," and though the epithet was not inappropriate as a physical description, it was quite as appropriate also in respect of the higher qualities of heart and character, for which he was so worthily and widely esteemed.

There was nothing small or mean about Lord Forrest. From the inspiration of big ideas he did big things, for which he cannot be said to have gone unrewarded, though possibly the supreme, and legitimate, object of his ambition—namely, the Prime Ministership—was never attained.

Lord Forrest of Bunbury, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., Knight of the Italian Crown, etc., etc., was born near Bunbury, Western Australia, on August 22nd, 1847, and was educated at Bishop's School, Perth. He entered the Survey Department of his native Colony in 1865, and soon distinguished himself by his work in exploration.

In 1869 he made an unsuccessful attempt to solve the problem caused by the disappearance, after 1848, of all trace of the Prussian explorer, Ludwig Leichhardt; in 1870 he travelled overland from Perth to Adelaide, across the great waterless desert, through which he lived to travel by train last year as one of the first passengers on the Federal Trans-Continental Railway. In 1874 he traversed, with horses only, 2,000 miles of interior country, from Champion Bay to Adelaide. For these services he was rewarded with honours and a grant of

land, and after holding the position of Surveyor-General, he became prominent in politics. He was the first Premier and Treasurer of Western Australia, under responsible government and held office uninterruptedly for ten years (1890-1901). This high position was relinquished in 1901 to enable Sir John Forrest (as he then was) to take office, on the Federation of the Commonwealth, in its first Ministry, as firstly Postmaster-General, secondly Minister for Defence, and afterwards as Minister for Home Affairs, under the Prime Ministership of Sir Edward Barton.

Though happily several of his then colleagues are still living, Lord Forrest outlasted them all in the arena of Federal politics.

Here for the last seventeen years he has been prominent and has held office in six of the thirteen Ministries that have been formed since the Federation of Australia, generally as Treasurer. He was the first holder of this portfolio in the War Ministry formed by Mr. Hughes in February, 1917, which is still in office, though on reconstruction at the beginning of the present year he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Watt.

Lord Forrest sat in the Federal House of Representatives as member for the Swan Electorate of Western Australia.



The late Lord Forrest in his robes as a Peer.

For his native State, Lord Forrest has done some great constructive work, including the inauguration and completion of the great waterworks which have altered the face of the country round Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie, the constitution at Fremantle of the Port of Perth, and many extensions of the State railways.

He took an active part in the negotiations that led ultimately to the federation of the Australian States, and was a member both of the Convention of 1891 and of the subsequent convention of 1897-8, in which the present Constitution was framed.

During the absence of Mr. Alfred Deakin at the Imperial Conference in London in 1907, Lord Forrest acted as Prime Minister of Australia.

During his life he formed many friends in England, and he visited this country on more than one occasion in a representative capacity, among which may be mentioned the two Jubilee Celebrations of the late Queen Victoria.

In 1876 Lord Forrest married Margaret Elvire, daughter of E. Hammersly, Esq., of Pynton, Guildford, who survives him. He leaves no issue.

On receipt by cable of the sad news of Lord Forrest's death, Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth caused the following message of sympathy to be cabled to Lady Forrest:

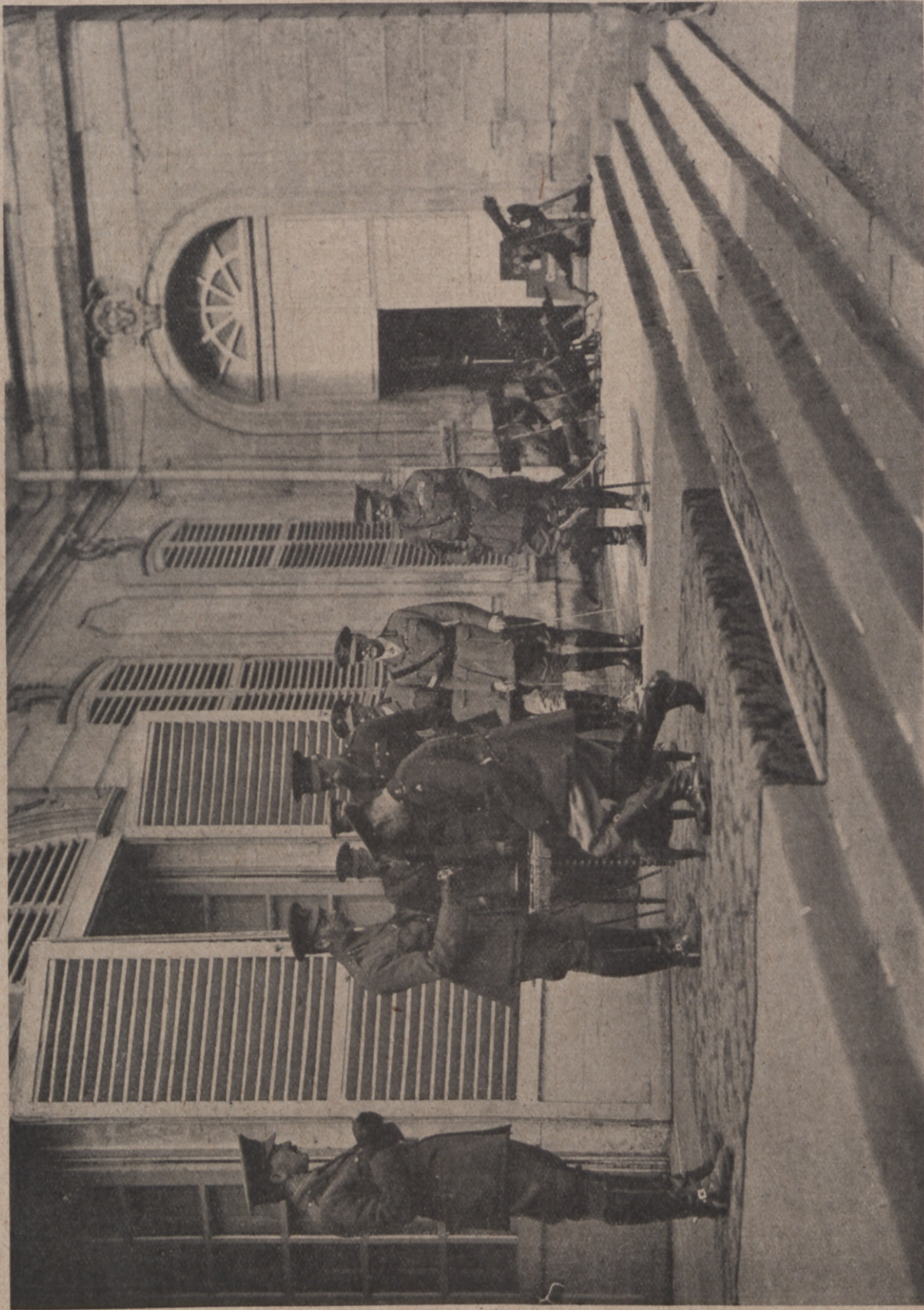
"I desire to convey to you my deepest sympathy in the loss of your distinguished husband. Lord Forrest's great services to Australia need no emphasis from me, but I wish to assure you of my personal sorrow in the death of my distinguished colleague of recent years, and sincere friend in the public life of the Commonwealth."

#### Woollen Worsted.

The War Office has advised the Government that the quantity of woollen worsted and cashmere yarn to be delivered to Australian orders during the current rationing period will be increased to 550,000 lbs. The High Commissioner has been informed of the serious position of factories in Australia that depended on the yarn.

Two companies have been registered in Melbourne—one with a capital of £150,000, of which £43,000 will be subscribed by English manufacturers—to carry on wool-scouring, wool-combing, weaving and spinning operations, and the manufacture of yarn generally; and the other with a capital of £300,000, to manufacture from products of white lead various classes of paints and lead and zinc products.





His Majesty King George V. knighting General Sir John Monash, Commander of the Australian armies in the field. (Australian Official Photograph).



# GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

## Fight in a Church. Clergyman and Soldiers.

Rev. T. E. Roseby, the Congregational minister at Orange (N.S.W.), who has been delivering a series of addresses on peace and war, was roughly handled, when a meeting at his church culminated in a general melee. The front pews of the church were packed by returned soldiers, who asked if Mr. Roseby, at a previous meeting, had refused to sing "God save the King." When Mr. Roseby replied that he would not sing it, there was a general rush by civilians and soldiers, who burst through the railing surrounding the pulpit, and dragged the clergyman out. They warned Mr. Roseby that his action was considered by them to be disloyal, and that they would have none of it. Then partisans of Mr. Roseby and the interruptors came to blows and a free fight ensued. Women screamed and rushed out of the church. Fighting was resumed outside, and continued vigorously until the police quelled the disturbance.

## Returned Soldier's Conviction.

The Victorian Solicitor-General (Mr. Robinson) said that he was considering the case of the returned soldier, Edward McDonald, who was sentenced to a month's imprisonment on a charge of offensive behaviour. It is alleged that the principal witness in the case was a soldier who suffered from "Anzac noises" in the head. Mr. Robinson said that if an affidavit by a person of good character were made that the principal witness was affected, as represented, he would make representations for the release of McDonald pending further inquiries.

## Northern Territory Hotels.

The Minister for Home and Territories (Mr. Glynn) stated that the four Government hotels and the store in the Northern Territory had given a profit of a little under £8,000 for the period from July, 1917, to March, 1918. After allowing for interest and depreciation, the practice had been to take 10 per cent. of the gross receipts as an insurance fund, and that fund now amounted to about £16,000. The hotels were taken over by the Government in October, 1915, at a cost of about £20,000, and since then about £9,000 had been spent on improvements, though it was impossible to renovate them to the extent desired. Everything possible had been done to keep down intemperance, and a recent report indicated that intemperance was far from excessive.

## Ex-Bank Manager Commits Suicide.

Mr. James Everest, who had just retired from the position of manager of the Commercial Bank, Bourke Street, Melbourne, committed suicide at his farm, Toomuc Valley, by shooting himself with a gun. Deceased was 62 years of age, and was highly esteemed by all his clients. In the previous week he was presented with an illuminated address and more than £100 in cash. At an inquest held before Mr. Greenwood, J.P., a verdict was given that death had been caused by a gunshot wound, self-inflicted while in a state of temporary insanity.

## Anzacs on Furlough. Increases in Pay.

The following improvements in the treatment of Anzacs on furlough in Australia have been announced by the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce):—

Pay at net drawing rates will be issued to returned members for the full period of furlough immediately after arrival.

A subsistence allowance of 3s. per diem to be paid for furlough period. This also will be paid in advance.

In addition, members may be permitted to draw up to 25 per cent. of accumulated deferred pay, should they so desire.

Passes, covering journeys to and from their homes, are issued where necessary.

## Products of Papua.

Residents of Papua are taking steps to have representations made to the Federal Ministry in favour of a revision of the tariff in the hope of establishing a good market in Australia for Papuan products. Sufficient preferential treatment to encourage the growing of tobacco, coffee, cocoa, and other products will be sought.

## Adelaide Land Deals.

The report of the Petrick Board of Inquiry completely vindicated the Surveyor-General (Mr. N. W. Petrick) regarding the allegations against him resulting from certain land deals of the Vaughan Administration. The finding of the board was that Mr. Petrick was "not guilty of either negligence or incompetence in his office as Surveyor-General. No suggestion of want of honesty has been made against Mr. Petrick." The board accordingly dismissed the charge.



Camouflaged guns.

(Australian Official Photograph).





**PROVING HIS BONA FIDES.**

The Hawker: "I want to make a deal so much dot I put up der price higher and higher, and still she don't go off!"  
(From the "Sydney Bulletin.")

**Dead Soldier's Children.  
Question of Religious Training.**

Mr. Justice Street, in the Equity Court, Sydney, delivered reserved judgment on an application that Bishop Stone Wigg, of the Church of England Children's Home, at Burwood, be removed from guardianship of two infants, Gladys May Hargraves and Arthur Richard Hargraves, children of Ambrose William Hargraves, who was killed in action in France, and that their grandmother, Mary Gertrude Cumming, her husband, Matthew Cumming, both of Caulfield (Victoria), and Robert Lawrence McKeon, of this State, be appointed in his place.

Mrs. Cumming is the mother of the dead soldier, who some years ago placed the children in the Burwood Home, to be brought up in the Anglican faith. After going to France he wrote to Bishop Stone Wigg, instructing him, in the event of being killed, to hand the children over to Mrs. Cumming. The question resolved itself into whether the children should be taken from the home, and handed to the grandmother, who is a Roman Catholic. Mr. Justice Street held that it was for their welfare to hand them over to the grandmother, as it was evidently intended by the

father that in the event of his being killed the children should be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith.

**Dead Soldiers' Records.**

Mr. Watkins (N.S.W.) urged in the House of Representatives that when soldiers had died on service their record of "crimes" should be wiped out, and that fines incurred should not be deducted from their pay when it was handed on to their relatives. He said that when men had sacrificed life itself no memory of their trivial offences should be preserved. The Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Watt) promised to consult the Defence Authorities on the subject.

**Art Unappreciated.**

A regret at the lack of appreciation of the sculptor's art in Australia was expressed during the hearing of a case in the High Court. The plaintiff, Charles Francis Summers, explained that he left Australia when 11 years of age, and went to Rome, where he remained for 32 years as a sculptor. "Since returning to Australia you have followed your profession?" asked counsel. "There is no scope for it," replied the witness in a doleful tone.

**Bravery in Battle.  
Honours Won by Australians.**

A table showing the military honours conferred upon Australian soldiers for services rendered in the war was issued by the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce). It sets forth the following:—

	At End of April, 1918.	At End of April, 1918.
Victoria Cross ...	32	Royal Red Cross ... 74
K.C.B. ...	4	Royal Humane Soc. ... 1
K.C.M.G. ...	5	Congratulatory ... 272
C.B. ...	30	Complimentary ... 189
C.M.G. ...	83	Hon. Mention ... 398
D.S.O. ...	353	Mention in De-
Military Cross ...	1,110	spatches ... 2,759
D.C.M. ...	843	French ... 77
Mil. Service Medal ...	121	Serbian ... 78
Military Medal ...	3,120	Belgian ... 10
Bar to D.S.O. ...	11	Russian ... 21
Bar to Mil. Cross ...	46	Egyptian ... 1
Bar to D.C.M. ...	6	Montenegrin ... 10
Bar to Mil. Medal ...	60	Italian ... 31
Total ...	9,739	

**Determined Scots.**

A public meeting under the auspices of the Australian-Scots Brigade Association pledged itself to assist the movement to raise a kilted brigade for the war, and to urge the Acting Prime Minister to approve of the kilt for the same reason that Great Britain, Canada, South Africa and the United States had approved it.



## An Australian Prisoner in Germany.

### Cruel Treatment at Zerbst.

After spending over four years in captivity in Germany, Mr. Joseph Paul Nykiel, a farmer of Clare, South Australia, arrived in England on August 31st. Part of Mr. Nykiel's internment was spent in the notoriously bad prison camp of Zerbst, where innumerable acts of cruelty were committed. As the result of his treatment, Mr. Nykiel's health has been seriously impaired, although he is a comparatively young man, being 37 years of age.

Mr. Nykiel's narrative is as follows:—  
"I left Australia on May 20th, 1914, with the intention of visiting Great Britain and Europe. I booked my passage to Southampton, but decided to break the journey at Naples. After spending a few weeks in Italy and Switzerland, I passed into Germany, and was at a small village in German Poland when war was declared. My grandparents were Polish. They left that country many years ago to escape German oppression, and I was born in Australia. As soon as the state of war was declared between England and Germany, the burgomaster of the village told me that I could not leave the place. I immediately wrote to the British Ambassador, but naturally I received no reply, as the British Ambassador had left the country. I then communicated with the American Ambassador (Mr. J. W. Gerard), and received a reply from him to the effect that I could not leave the country for the present, nor could I send any letters home. The folks in the village asked me what I was going to do, and I said I would try to get away. The next morning the police came along and arrested me! They did not appear to know what to do with me at first. I was taken before about ten different officers in various villages round about, and finally I was sent to Posen, the capital of German Poland. Here I was brought before military officers and asked but a few questions—what I was doing in the country, and so on. They particularly wanted to know whether I was an "Englander." My reply was, "No, I am an Australian, and Australia governs itself!"

This puzzled them for a good while, until at last one of the officers said, "But Australia is an English colony, is it not?" I answered, "Yes, it is." "Oh, yes," he said, "then you are an Englander, you schweinhund!" I was then marched off to a cell and kept in solitary confinement for four weeks. Every day, in order to keep my spirits up, the warder used to tell me that I was going to be shot as a spy!

At the end of four weeks, I was sent, together with a number of French and Russians, to the prison camp of Zerbst, in the county of Anhalt, Prussia. We left Posen at about 6 o'clock in the morning,

being packed very tightly into the carriages. Before we left we were given a few ounces of bread and a drink of coffee. We had nothing more to eat or drink until we arrived at the camp, which was at mid-day on the following day. There were about 12,000 prisoners interned at Zerbst, 800 of whom were civilians. So far as I could ascertain there were no Australians there.

For the first few nights following my arrival at Zerbst, I had to sleep on the floor. Only one blanket was served out per man, and, to keep myself warm, I had to bury myself in some shavings stored in one of the sheds. After a while most of the civilians were supplied with straw palliases. There were about 80 English soldiers in Zerbst, but the authorities would not allow the English to keep together. With the true Prussian spirit, the camp officials used to pick out the dirtiest and most untidy Russians and compel the English to sleep with them. The place was infested with vermin. The majority of the men only had the clothes they wore, and it was impossible to get a clean change. As the weather got colder, many of the prisoners took ill through lack of food and warm clothes.

Food in Zerbst was very bad. For breakfast we would have a cup of coffee, without milk or sugar, and a small ration of bread (about 4ozs.), which had to last all the rest of the day. The mid-day meal was invariably soup (about half a pint or slightly more), in which floated unpeeled potatoes. Very often there was so much grit from the potato skins in the soup that we could not eat it, hungry as we were! In the evening

we would get about 2ozs. of sausage or one raw salt herring. As there were no means of cooking the fish we would have to eat it raw.

I was at Zerbst from October, 1914, to November, 1915, and during that time I noticed many cases of cruelty to prisoners. Soup used to be brought into camp to the prisoners in a large wooden vat, and, after all the prisoners were served, what was left would be given to the Russians—the majority of us had some money, and could buy a few extras, but the poor Russians were penniless. On this occasion the Russians were told to help themselves, and they all made a rush for the vat. A German officer started swearing at them, calling them "Russian swine," and, pulling out his short sword, struck one poor fellow two nasty blows across the head. The first stroke cut the Russian's cap, and the second cut open his skull, making a gash about four inches long. This poor man was carried away by his comrades to the hospital. I never saw him again.

On another occasion we were marching past a section of the camp near the German officers' quarters, when along came one of the Germans with a big dog. He set this dog on to us. The younger men managed to get away into the barracks, but one poor old Frenchman—about 70 years of age—was not quick enough. The dog sprang at him and fixed his teeth in the back of the old man's neck. He fell to the ground, and the dog retained his grip until some of the prisoners tore him away and carried the Frenchman to hospital.

(To be continued.)



A big German trench mortar captured by an Australian battalion during a recent advance.  
(Australian Official Photograph).





The Labour Platform in Australia.

(From the "Sydney Bulletin.")



## The Mother of the British Army.

### A Great Lady of France.

### A Chateau Australians call "Home."

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,  
France, March 8th.

Whenever the Australians go back, in the course of their continual wanderings, to a certain part of France, within ten or fifteen miles' radius of a certain old chateau, you will notice a little pilgrimage begin towards that chateau and the village at its gates. The General goes in his car; his batman borrows a bicycle; but they both go the same shortest road to the place, and with the same light of expectancy in their eyes. The chateau, or part of it, used to be a convalescent house for Australian officers. For the Australian soldier the village, it is said, hastens to kill any fatted calf it may have handy; though the chateau welcomes them too. It is indisputably the homeliest place they know in this country. The troops may be waiting to go into the line: "Fine afternoon for a ride," says one headquarters officer to another; "the office can look after itself—let's go and see the Baroness."

If there is a nobler, kinder, more chivalrous, more patriotic woman in France than the Baroness, it will be hard to find her. Nor is she just passively that. When the invading hordes of Germans overran Belgium and Northern France in 1914, she did more than a man's share towards saving her country. She certainly saved that village. She calls herself the "Mother of the British Army." The Australians came to France later, and probably last of all into her maternal care—for she has mothered many besides the first British. And the Australians have as warm a place in her heart as any. Hence the little pilgrimages aforesaid.

#### The Romance of the Place.

You may hear Australian soldiers—these democratic citizens who are prone to scoff at titles and the aristocratic system—talking quaintly of whether the Baroness's title is Napoleonic or older. The acquaintance with her has given many of them new ideas about the nobility and a notion here and there that "The Three Musketeers" (say), besides being a living story, might be true. Every Australian who goes on leave to Paris wanders out to Versailles, where he sees the gorgeous fabric of past historic splendours; enduring and solid as well as rich beyond description; these birds Napoleon and Louis the Fourteenth were real enough, then, and must have had some money to spend, but over and above that the Diggers from the mallee or the asphalt of our new merchant cities collect

an idea of Power and Art and something that is more than luxury. Then they come back to the Baroness—not all of them by any means, but some here and some there—and she tells them about the French Nation, and there is a lot of the glory of France about her too. "This house is older than Louis," she says, "and my grandfather altered its form. He was an artillery commander under the great Napoleon, and of all the guns which went to Russia with that great army the only one that came back was one of his. In place of the big spare wheel carried with the *caisson* he took on the march to Moscow a great round cheese, having been before upon campaigns of long distances. It kept him alive on the way home, every day a little piece cut out. Afterwards the Emperor, in appreciation of his bringing back that gun, commanded to be given to him two little models of the latest cannon, made by the Technical Institute. Here they are. Not long ago the British artillery near here gave a dinner, and asked me to decorate the table, and when I put these little cannons on and told them the story they were, oh, so pleased."

#### Saving the Village from the Germans.

She has all this atmosphere about her, and the old spirit which it keeps alive woke up in her when the Germans came. The British Cavalry of the First Expeditionary Force adored her one and all; the only chateau, they said, they had found not deserted in the whole country was hers. The village was seized with panic; her servants left her; the civilians from all the district were being driven in mobs here and there seeking refuge. But the Baroness kept her house and would not budge. One little nun was with her for company. "I am mistress here," said the Baroness, "and here the Germans, if they come, will find me. I will not run." Dreadful reports came through of the ravaging and burning of the whole countryside of Belgium and France in the wake of the Prussians—the murdering of men, women, and children in communities where any old arms were found or feebly fired in defence against outrage. The Baroness determined to save the village if she could; and in person she collected from every house any old trophies of sword or matchlock, sporting guns, pistols, and suchlike things that might be called arms. She packed them and all similar relics of her own hall into boxes and drove them in a cart herself into another town and deposited them with the Maire under lock and key. A few days

later she heard of a man in her village whose brother had been murdered elsewhere by the Germans, or was rumoured so to have been; the man had a revolver and swore that he would have vengeance on the first Prussian that arrived. The Baroness interviewed him; "Shall the village be destroyed after all my trouble just because of you," she asked him. But he would not give up the revolver. Then she stepped quickly up to him, poked a little pistol she had brought with her against his head, and said, "I kept this not for the Germans, but for my own people, and you have shown me that I was right. When they come I throw it in my pond. Give me your pistol now, or I shoot you dead. You have ten minutes." The man gave it up.

#### The Man with St. Vitus's Dance.

The Baroness describes how the destitute and exhausted civilians passed her chateau, driven by gendarmes, one day, looking for refuge in this direction and the next day in that. Some were weak or crippled and fell out, and many of these were picked up and forced on. They had little enough with them—a sheep or a dog or an old horse. It was, "Oh, Madame, take my old mother—she can go no farther," or, "Look after my crippled brother. He is done for, and I cannot help him." She had great numbers of the poor panic-stricken people in her barns at one time or another, giving them what food she could, rice and the like. She describes how one awful night, when a German battery was very close, and she was listening anxiously to the approaching fire, one refugee afflicted with the *danse de Saint Guy* drummed with his pitiable arms and legs on the kitchen table where he lay. "For the sake of God, go out into the straw," she said to him, "I cannot hear the guns with you like that."

#### How the British Came.

"When the Germans come," she told the villagers, for Uhlan patrols were all about, "you will tell them to go straight and see the Baroness in the castle. The only other thing you must say is that the villages and farms about are full of English." And they promised. Brave woman, for there was not a soldier on her side anywhere near, and when at length a man fleeing from the east arrived at her gate footsore and begged a pair of boots and some money, she gave them and her last fifty-franc note. Her one condition, she told him, was that he should take a letter from her to the commander of the



troops at —, appealing to him to come and save the country. She gave him all the information she could of how to avoid the Uhlan patrols, and besought him for France to keep his word. He did, and four days later an English airman, whose name is one of the great ones, flew over her house, and to hear her describe her meeting with him is very fine. He promised help, and later was followed by the advance guard of the British Army as it came up from the Battle of the Marne. "Madame, you are a very noble patriot," said a British Cavalry General whose name the whole world knows, when he arrived, "and we will fight to the death for your great country."

#### The Anzac and the French Girl.

The many things she has done for the Australians and New Zealanders cannot be written down, but they will never forget her. There was a young New Zealander in hospital who was engaged to be married to a French girl in Cairo, and he told the Baroness in a burst of confidence that he was uneasy because he believed from her letters that she was taking up with someone else. Could he be moved to Egypt so as to see her? The Baroness wrote to a friend of hers, a man whose life was devoted to the management of the Suez Canal and other weighty affairs, and asked if he could find time for that small thing—to discover on the spot whether a girl really loved a soldier. "She did not at all, she was not worthy of him," said the Baroness, "and my friend was very careful to find out and wrote to me fully about it. The poor Anzac. But it was best for him to know the truth." You will not wonder, when she does such things, why the army is so devoted to her.

#### A Lengthening Record.

Australia's record of battles in this war is growing long, as the following table issued by the military authorities will show. In this list are given only the principal battles in which Australian field troops have taken part up to May last:—

IN GALLIPOLI.		1915.
Landing at Anzac	...	April 25.
Kriehia	...	May 8.
Turkish attack	...	May 19.
Lone Pine	...	August 6.
Sari Bair	...	Aug. 6-13.
IN FRANCE.		1916.
Fromelles (sometimes called Fleurbaix, sometimes called Laventie)	...	July.
Somme—		
Poizieres—Mouquet Farm	...	July-Sept.
Fleis	...	Nov.
Ligny	...	Feb., 1917.
Bapaume	...	Mar., 1917.
Capture of Boursies, Hermies, Dermicourt, Rencourt, Hindcourt, Beaumetz, Noreuil, Doignes	...	Mar., 1917.
Lagnicourt	...	April.
Bullecourt	...	May.
Messines	...	June.
Ypres—		
Ypres	...	August.
Polygon Wood	...	Sept.
Broodseinde and Passchendaele	...	October.
Dernancourt	...	Mar., 1918.
Villers-Bretonneux	...	April, 1918.

## To all Aussie Soldiers.

London, Sept. 2nd, 1918.

Dear Diggers,—

Through the kindness of the "Anzac Bulletin" people I am to be allowed to write something each week about the doings of the Australian Y.M.C.A., so that you will be posted as to what can be done for you by the organisation both in France and England. But, first, I want to tell you that until last month I was a "Digger" in the 8th Brigade, but Fritz slugged me so hard that it meant Australia for mine. However, the Y.M.C.A. people wanted a representative—a dinkum Aussie bloke from the ranks to represent the diggers' interests on Headquarters—to see that the Y.M. in all its varied dealings was doing the job right. They wanted someone who was not a Y.M. man himself. So they got me.

In fairness to the Aussie Y.M., I must say that, with my appointment, they gave me a free hand to examine everything—to look into all their previous financial transactions in every sphere of their work, and to enter the innermost recesses of their many departments, so that if there was anything not directly and thoroughly benefiting the Australian soldiers, then would I suggest a readjustment. The alternative to my accepting this appointment was my return to Aussie, where, on discharge, there is awaiting me my veterinary practice—quite a big and lucrative one, I assure you—and worth to me a good deal more than it costs the Y.M.C.A. to keep me here.

You chaps may think, "Oh, it's easy for this bloke to be turned round and work with the Y.M." Believe me, I have taken this job on with the most thorough earnestness of purpose.

Therefore, I want you to follow my

letters or special articles every week, and I invite you to write direct to me about any Y.M. grievance you may have, so that the matter can be gone into, and, if necessary, cleared up. Also, write about other things in connection with the Y.M., and if it is helping you to win the war.

Although my return to Aussie would be very acceptable, the opportunity of "free lance" work, whereby I can perhaps help my comrades in the field, has appealed to me, and I am staying on in your interests; and if you will call on me in person at any time, I shall be more than pleased.

The stupendous amount of work which the Association is doing for the boys in so many different ways is magnificent—vast undertakings of which I had not the least conception, and which doubtless many soldiers accept without realising the Y.M. connection. So I will endeavour in later issues to describe to you these various phases, but would like to point out that, while the Association's policy is sound, between headquarters and the organisation's farthest outposts there may be weaknesses, due solely to unavoidable circumstances or misunderstandings, and the Association desires to learn of any such weak link in the chain as it would strike the "Digger." Then steps can be taken to readjust and strengthen the defective part.

Remember, I am "yer cobber," blokes, and I'll give you the good "oil." That's dinkum.

C. HAMPTON THORP.

Publicity Dept., Australian Y.M.C.A.  
Administrative Headquarters,  
32, Alfred Place, Store Street,  
Tottenham Court Road,  
W.C. 2.

#### Rich Molybdenite Find.

A deposit of molybdenite, said to be the best show seen in Australia, was found in the bed of a creek near Tenterfield. Samples show 75 per cent. metal. The Mackay Prospecting Syndicate, Melbourne, has taken over the option of the mine.

We have been requested to insert the following advertisement in the "Anzac Bulletin":—

WOULD anyone finding small WRISTLET WATCH, inscribed on back: "Presented to Mr. J. H. Poulton by Small & Shattell and employees as a mark of esteem on his enlistment with the A.I.F., 16.11.16," please return to J. H. Poulton, 11th Field Engrs., Watch was lost on "B" Track on 8th August. Reward, 25s.

Knowing the alacrity with which the ordinary soldier collects souvenirs, we insert this notice with some trepidation, accompanied by an earnest prayer that the hopeful nature of the advertiser may be strengthened by the return of his watch. Such optimism should not lack its reward!

#### Australian Journalists in France.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,  
France, September 4th.

The Australian editors were visiting the Australian front yesterday and to-day. A party consisting of Messrs. Syme, Fairfax, Heney, Prior, Macintosh, Carson, Anstey, Simmonds, Knight, Whitehead, Sowden, Campbell Jones, traversed the whole of the August battlefield. They were accompanied by General Sir John Monash, who explained the advances and tactical situation at each point.



### Funds for Red Cross.

Our Red Cross correspondent writes:—

The Prisoners of War Department of the Australian Red Cross has benefited to the extent of £1,500 13s. as the result of a Royal gift. The money in question represented contributions from some Australians in England, and was forwarded by Lady McBride to the Queen to mark the occasion of their Majesties' silver wedding. In pursuance of the generous policy adopted in regard to other similar gifts, Her Majesty, while deeply appreciating the token of loyalty and affection, very graciously decided that at such a time the money should be employed in alleviating in some measure the sufferings caused by the war. Our men in enemy hands will feel grateful to their Sovereign for Her kind and thoughtful consideration of their hard and dreary lot.

Another recent contribution to the Prisoners of War Department consisted of a sum of £593, being the proceeds of a concert arranged by the well-known Australian pianist, Mr. W. James, and assisted by many Australian ladies, including Mrs. Black as secretary and Mrs. Osborne as treasurer.

Red Cross activity in all its spheres in England was fully maintained throughout last month, despite the holiday season. The regular, steady flow of packages received and issued by the London store has been maintained. The daily round of visiting patients in hospital and distributing comforts to them has suffered no interruption. Men in convalescent camps have, as usual, been thoroughly well catered for in the way of indoor and outdoor sport and entertainment.

There are, however, few items that call for special mention. It is interesting to note, in passing, that the number of packages of goods that came to hand from Australia during the month established a record, surpassing all previous consignments. The packages for the most part contained foods. Towards the end of the month small lots of goods arrived, which, by their appearance, had been under water. As all numbers and marks were obliterated, a good deal of additional work was entailed in opening, examining, and sorting out the contents.

Several changes in personnel have recently taken place at the Command Depots, and have been made possible by the strengthening of our staff of workers by the arrival of more helpers from Australia.

Australian jam and biscuits which recently arrived have been much appreciated by the hospital patients. Some difficulty has been experienced in stocking the silence rooms at the Command Depots with stationery. This, however, has been overcome by placing a large order in advance, and it is hoped that complaints will no longer be heard on this score.

### Why Should a Soldier Complain?

'Tis well that the average soldier  
Is cheery and devil-may-care,  
For the game is not all beer and skittles—  
I know, for I've been—Over There.  
You hang on to life by a trifle,  
And always throughout the campaign,  
You ask yourself just the one question:  
"Oh, why should a soldier complain?"

Perhaps you may sit in a dug-out,  
Or lie in a shell-hole quite flat,  
When a shell comes along in a twinkling,  
And drills a large hole in your hat.  
Some shrapnel may fall, or a 'whiz-bang,'  
And bullets may shower like rain;  
Or a bomb may explode just beside you—  
But why should a soldier complain?

Aye, this is the life of the soldier—  
The man who is playing the game—  
But his spirit is calm and unbroken,  
And he fights on ever the same.  
But when Armageddon is over,  
And joy-bells are ringing again;  
We shall go to our wives and our sweet-  
hearts—  
So why should a soldier complain?

Pte. WILL A. BEVAN.

France, 29/6/18.

### An Aboriginal's Letter.

The following letter was written by an aboriginal at the Black's Mission, Macquarie River, in the west of New South Wales, to Sgt. Val. M. Edwards, A.F.C. It compresses a good deal into a few words. The original letter (which was written in

pencil) is published, together with the best English that could be made of it:—

dubbo mishun

dear Mr val

u member, me tomy kincheler litel bit  
blak fuler live at mishun me member u on  
big bike run quik bakker real deer no 2  
shilin 1 lump dam neck boys in dubo brake  
ny nu pip with stoan to short to smok rite  
near ot part u no up ear mikel  
mikey give me to gud nu dorgs yisty wun  
turrer bread  $\frac{1}{2}$  katel  $\frac{1}{2}$  kanger skins 1 an  
six poun nou by gord it ot nou 2 hundred 00  
u big wa wa nou u see sun go down i go  
nou

JUBY

Judie run lik el yisty kech 2 rabet

Dubbo Mission.

Dear Mr. Val,

You remember me, Tommy Kincheler, little bit black fellow live at Mission. Me remember you on big bike—run quick. Tobacco real dear now, two shillings one lump—they have a dam neck to charge so much! Boys in Dubbo broke my new pipe with stone—too short to smoke, right near hot part. You know, up here (here is a drawing of a broken pipe with an exceedingly short stem).

Michael Mickey gave me two good new dogs yesterday, one a thorough-bred and the other half cattle and half kangaroo. Skins are 1s. 6d. a pound now. By God, it is hot now, 200 in the shade! You big way away now. You see the sun go down. I go now.

Good-bye (JUBY)

Judy runs like hell. Yesterday she caught two rabbits.



Billjim (having towed his pack for the last mile): "Say, Dig! Can you put me on a place to tie this — up?"

(From the "Sydney Bulletin.")



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

### Awarded the Military Cross.

**Lieut. Herbert William Pickett**, Aust. A.O.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. For two days he superintended the evacuation of a heavy mobile ordnance workshop while it was being constantly bombed and fired on by machine-guns from enemy aircraft. It was entirely owing to his fine courage and coolness that all the guns and machinery were saved.

**Lieut. Robert Samuel Pickup**, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when the enemy, by a heavy barrage on an isolated post, caused many casualties. This officer crossed the open to the post and restored order and confidence, returning under heavy fire to his own trench.

**Lieut. John William Pidcock**, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a hostile attack. The heavy and accurate fire directed against his battalion cut all wires and interrupted communications between the control station and guns. For two hours he personally carried orders to the guns from the control station under continuous and heavy fire, until he was wounded. His gallant work was of vital importance to his battalion, and a splendid example to all ranks during a very strenuous and critical period.

**Lieut. James Arthur Pontin**, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in charge of Vickers guns during an enemy attack. Together with an infantry officer in command of a platoon he decided on charging the superior numbers of the enemy. During the charge, which was successful, he stood over his gun in the open, and shot five of the enemy with his revolver.

**Lieut. Roy Edred Potts**, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. By skilful leadership led two platoons through a heavy barrage without casualties to reinforce a front line company. Later, when all communication with the left flank was broken, this officer volunteered to cross the open under intense fire in full view of the enemy, and succeeded in delivering a message.

**Lieut. William Rees Price**, Engrs.—This officer was in charge of a light railway train, engaged in moving guns of a battery which was being heavily shelled. He had just got the first gun placed on the truck, when the emplacement was blown up by a shell and the railway line broken. He persisted in loading up and supervised the mending of the line, finally getting the whole of the battery away safely.

**Lieut. George Crowe Reid**, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. As battalion intelligence officer he was making a reconnaissance when the enemy attack developed. Finding a Lewis gun, whose crew had become casualties, he kept

it in action till it was no longer serviceable, checking the enemy's advance. He then took charge of a platoon and organised a strong resistance, next he opened up liaison with neighbouring units, and sent information back to battalion headquarters. His energy and resource were most marked.

**Lieut. William Melville Reid**, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a party on tunnel construction. When the hostile attack developed he promptly disposed of his men to the best advantage, and it was mainly through his valuable assistance that a portion of the line was held intact. Throughout the attack he displayed the greatest courage and coolness under intense enfilading rifle and machine-gun fire, moving about regardless of danger, and encouraging and directing the fire of his men.

**Lieut. William Wemyss Rose**, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a hostile attack, when a very heavy and accurate fire was concentrated on his battalion, which suffered severe casualties. By his cheerful courage, energy and example he rendered invaluable service in maintaining the fire of his guns during the action. Subsequently he superintended the removal of the wounded under a heavy barrage, and his work throughout was a splendid example to all ranks.

**Lieut. William John Stanley Ross**, Aust. M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a section of four machine-guns. During a heavy enemy attack he used his guns with great effect and did great execution. The courage and tenacity of this officer did much to avert a critical situation.

**Capt. Raleigh Sayers**, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy attack. He led his company with dash in a counter-attack, and held the enemy at a critical moment. He showed great courage under heavy fire while organising his line, and alone captured a machine-gun which was enfilading his company, killing the two men on the gun. He disposed of one with his steel helmet and throttled the other.

**Lieut. John Donald Schroder**, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When an infantry brigade took up a fresh line this officer worked night and day for nearly thirty-six hours salving wire and erecting telephonic communication, until every company and battalion were linked up. Again, on shifting their position, this officer worked all night in setting up a complete system of communication, which he established and maintained in spite of heavy shelling.

**Lieut. Herbert Medway Shepherdson**, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He commanded his

platoon in an isolated post with such dash that he drove off a strong attack. Although shot in the chest, he continued to lead his men, and refused to leave until he had evacuated the casualties and reorganised the defence.

**Lieut. Henry George Smith**, D.C.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy in large numbers had forced an entry through the flank battalion, this officer, as assistant adjutant, collected all details, signallers, runners, batmen, etc., and occupied the gap until reinforcements arrived. During the whole time an intense machine-gun fire was sweeping across the position. Later, he brought his party back safely.

**Capt. (T./Maj.) Albert William Taylor**, M. Gun. Bn.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a machine-gun company during a heavy hostile attack on a brigade front. He personally superintended the placing of his guns in position in spite of severe enemy shelling, and by his utter disregard for personal safety and the splendid example he set to all under him, he largely contributed to the successful repulse of the enemy.

**Lieut. George Maurice Travers**, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Under very heavy shell and machine-gun fire early in the day, he controlled and directed the fire of his platoon with skill and ability, and when during the afternoon ground had been lost, he augmented his force by details of other units and regained the original position.

**Lieut. Richard Joseph Tuckett**, M.G. Bn.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in charge of a machine-gun. In order to get a better position he was moving his gun, when he found that a party of the enemy had got in behind him, and their fire caused all his team but one to become casualties. He shot one of the enemy with his revolver, carried the gun away himself, and got two men and some ammunition from another detachment and brought his gun into action again.

**Lieut. James Vincent**, D.C.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was of great assistance as scout officer, going forward time after time through heavy fire, gaining information and reconnoitring the ground for fresh positions, to which he subsequently led the various companies. Through his energy and ability battalion headquarters were kept well informed as to the situation.

**2nd Lieut. Leslie Norman Ward**, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He maintained his post against heavy odds. Though temporarily out of action by a shell burst, he resumed duty and organised another post with some details, manning it with a Lewis gun,



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

which he fired point-blank at the enemy. At the end of the day he took part in a counter-attack, falling exhausted when he reached the objective.

**Capt. Charles Eric Watson, A.M.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Under very heavy artillery fire he continued to dress the wounded for 2½ hours. Though many of the bearers were killed and wounded, he stayed with the stretcher cases, and it was owing to his fine courage and energy that many of the wounded were saved.

**Lieut. Maurice Henry Oakley Whitaker, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty whilst leading his company in an attack. During the advance he was wounded, and all the remaining officers of the company became casualties. Nevertheless, he kept perfect control, and led the company, under very heavy fire, with the greatest courage and determination. Although wounded, he remained on duty for twenty-four hours until sent back.

**Lieut. Ernest Wicks, M.M., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while acting as battalion signal officer. Under heavy artillery fire he superintended the repairing of telephone ground lines between headquarters and companies. Whilst so employed he organised a party of men of various units, and led them to support the left flank of a company which was holding up a strong enemy attack.

**Lieut. James Henry Williams, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in charge of a section of trench mortars during an enemy attack. He rendered great assistance to the defence by the manner in which he handled his guns, and ably covered the withdrawal of infantry until obliged to destroy his guns to prevent their falling into enemy hands.

**Lieut. James Young, D.C.M., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On reaching the outskirts of a village with a patrol, two machine-guns opened fire fifteen yards to his right, and a post faced him in front. He immediately dealt with the situation, sending a section against the guns and leading an assault on the post himself, forcing them to beat a hasty retreat.

With reference to the awards conferred as announced in the London Gazette dated 26th March, 1918, the following are the statements for which the decorations were conferred:—

### Awarded a Bar to the Military Cross.

**Lieut. Ross Macpherson Smith, M.C., Aust. Light Horse R. and Aust. F.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was one of two pilots who carried out a remarkable series of photographs in one flight, completely covering an important

area of forty-five square miles. On a later occasion he successfully bombed an important bridge-head from a low altitude, and his work throughout, as well as his photography, has been invaluable and characterised by the most constant gallantry.

### Awarded the Military Cross.

**Lieut. Ronald Albert Austin, Aust. F.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was one of two pilots who carried out a remarkable series of photographs in one flight, which covered an area of forty-five square miles. On an earlier occasion he alone had photographed in the completest detail an area of twenty square miles, in spite of intense anti-aircraft fire. During recent operations he has led all important bombing raids, and his skill and gallantry have been largely responsible for the excellent results attained. Previous to this he had landed in enemy country and rescued another pilot, who had been forced to land through engine trouble.

**Lieut. Ambrey Bickford, I.C.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his battalion was isolated and in want of rations and water, he volunteered to go back to camp and endeavour to bring rations and water up. Whilst returning he met a small convoy, which had attempted to reach the battalion, retiring in confusion under hostile machine-gun fire. After rallying this party, he persisted in making an attempt with it to reach the battalion, which he succeeded in doing. His courage, determination and devotion to duty in bringing up these much-needed supplies cannot be too highly praised.

**Lieut. Louis Walter Davies, L.H.R.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of a post, he discovered from three deserters that many more of the enemy were willing to desert. Having warned all the other posts, he, with two other ranks, accompanied by a covering party, got in behind the enemy's forward line. More than a score of the enemy returned with the party, which was fired on from the flank. He showed a fine determination and initiative.

**Lieut. Gilbert George Finlay, D.C.M., A.L.H.R.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On the enemy showing signs of surrendering, he jumped out of the trench and walked towards them, thus giving them confidence that they would not be fired on if they surrendered. The successful result of his plucky action was the capture of 148 of the enemy.

**Capt. Lachlan Alfred William Macpherson, L.H.R.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He personally led the bombers under him until all the bombs were expended, and when compelled

to retire to a ridge in rear he rallied his men and stemmed the advance of the enemy on two occasions. Thereupon reorganising all the troops in the vicinity, he quickly made his portion of the line secure before the enemy could again attack. His gallantry, fine leadership and efficiency proved of the greatest value.

**Lieut. Theodore Royce Peppercorn, L.H.R.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an enemy attack he held on to his post in the face of greatly superior forces for over five hours, during which period his post was continually bombed at very close quarters, and heavy casualties had been inflicted on his men. His courage and determination were of the highest order.

**Lieut. Robert Bruce Ronald, L.H.R.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He, with a troop, drove in the enemy listening posts, and finding enemy troops massed in strength in some dead ground to his left front, he, without hesitation, bombed them and opened rifle fire, inflicting upon them a number of casualties.

**Lieut. David Robert Stephen, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While in command of a patrol he encountered two large parties of the enemy. He attacked each party in turn, captured some prisoners and dispersed the remainder without any casualties among his own men. He set a splendid example of courage and initiative.

### Repatriation.

Senator Millen, in view of certain cases that have come to light, has warned returned soldiers requiring the help of the Department of Repatriation, not to arrange to enter into business undertakings without first consulting the Department.

### Employing German Prisoners.

Many requests have reached the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) for the employment of enemy internees in public works, such as making roads. Most of the internees, said Senator Pearce were civilians, not military prisoners. It had not been the practice either of the British or German Governments to compel civilian internees to work. Only those who volunteered for employment could be made available for outside work. Volunteers would have to be paid. Experience had shown that they did not work efficiently. If the internees were employed away from the internment camp, guards would have to be provided. The cost would be so high that it was out of the question to employ them in the open at a distance from the camp. For these and other reasons it was not possible to employ internees in public works.



## ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

LIST 263, DATED JUNE 6, 1918—(continued).

### WOUNDED—INFANTRY (continued)

McMahon, 7104, B. J.; McMillan, 6862a, E.; McRae, 7535, J. A.; McRae, 6404, J. T.; McPhee, 3887, C.; Madden, 6856, W. G.; Maloney, 4706, D.; Maly, 182, J.; Mann, 6504, C.; Mantle, 6125, W.; Mara, 6055, V. M.; Marsh, 4485, F. F.; Maroney, 6849, V. M.; Marshall, 6530, J. F.; Martin, 6336, J.; Maskell, 5052, N. A.; Maslin, 2684a, J. H.; Matthews, 1035, J.; Maunsell, 7075, R.; Maynard, 4988, C. W.; Medley, 953, R. D.; Meldrum, 6394, D. D.; Meilandt, 7077, P.; Menzies, 6946, T. W.; Mike, 2986, A.; Millar, 3161, R. McH.; Miller, 2186, M. K.; Minchin, 966, S.; Mitchell, 718a, J. G.; Mogg, 777, S. N.; Molloy, 3876, W.; Monar, 3999, A. F.; Monk, 6859, C. F.; Moodie, 4144, E.; Moore, 7096, J.; Moorehouse, 5387, F. W.; Morgan, 3397, F. C.; Morris, 1979, A.; Morris, 742, B.; Morris, 5897, W. A.; Murphy, 1298, H. H.; Nagle, 6114, N. C.; Nancarrow, 2251, R. W.; Nankervis, 4510, W. C.; Nash, 5411, A. A.; Nash, 1904, G.; Nash, 765a, J.; Nash, 3596, L.; Neely, 5397, J. W.; Neeve, 5886, R. J.; Neild, 6868, F. N.; Nelson, 1772, E. W.; Newell, 5619, K. G.; Nicolle, 4335, H. G.; Nield, 6799, L.; Niemi, 3676, W.; Nisbett, 5045, R. J.; Norman, 1656, R. McC.; Norman, 3962, W. H.; Normington, 4771, M.; Norwood, 6398, H.; Nunney, 1261, H.; Oakes, 6092, W.; O'Brien, 1902, J. F.; O'Connor, 6556, A. J.; O'Connor, 2456a, J. L.; O'Dwyer, 6867a, M. D.; Oldfield, 6863, D. H.; Oliver, 84, F.; Olsen, 6868a, W. C.; O'Malley, 4512, M. F.; O'Meara, 4181, F. T.; Osbourne, 6330, A. E.; Outram, 6869, H. W.; Owens, 7526, G.; Paech, 6533, W. A.; Palmer, 5855, T. P.; Patterson (M.M.), 2380, J.; Paynter, 767a, E. E.; Payton, 4200, F.; Peacock, 2454, G. R.; Pederick, 4579, I. J.; Peer, 474, R. H.; Perry, 7536, T. E.; Philip, 6874a, J.; Phillips, 5738, A. E.; Phillips, 6923a, A. W.; Picot, 4204, J. C.; Pierce, 1380, H. J.; Pinson, 5386, J. E.; Platt, 4201, R. T.; Pooock, 6853, A. J.; Ponton, 2352, S. R.; Preston, 40, J.; Prew, 1167, S.; Priestley, 6877a, A.; Pritchard, 6560, P. D.; Proudfoot (M.M.), 2453, P. S.; Pursler, 6878a, O. E.; Quinn, 2290, F. C.; Ralpins, 6861, E. C.; Redmond, 1998, J. G.; Reynolds, 6880a, E.; Reynolds, 3752, H. J.; Richards, 6933a, A.; Richards, 3448, S. G.; Richardson, 4897, P.; Richardson, 2198, W. J.; Ridge, 6875, W.; Riethmuller, 2393, W.; Roberts, 1391, L. T.; Robertson, 765, G. C.; Robey, 1357, F. E.; Robinson, 6934, J. D.; Robinson, 862a, W. G.; Rodgers, 483, G. A.; Rolfe, 3587, E. L.; Rosa, 2466, W.; Rosendell, 2272, C. W.; Rowe, 7131, C. C.; Rowe, 5435, C. W.; Rutter (M.M.), 1727, W. G.; Russon, 4481, H. G.; Ryan, 6423, W. St. C.; Ryder, 1963a, H. J.; Sando, 7547, A. E.; Schleebs, 3921, F. L.; Scholes, 4532, C. W.; Scott, 3321, A. E.; Scott, 6833, W. H.; Searle, 26, G. N.; Seymour, 3937, E. G.; Sheargold, 6942, E. F.; Shees, 6890a, S. E.; Shelton, 2972, G. H.; Shelton, 3477, H. H.; Shepherd, 6151, N.; Shields, 5911, J.; Shrivies, 6891a, C. L.; Simpson, 4810, A. H.; Skidmore, 6904a, J.; Skillman, 5662, A. R.; Sleep, 1055, H. V.; Sloan, 7116, F. P.; Smith, 4246, D.; Smith, 6368, J.; Smith, 2904, J. O.; Smith, 6906, L. J.; Snodgrass, 6156, J. H.; Southern, 6638, H.; Speary, 6899, N. J.; Spencer, 6891, A. J.; Spurway, 685, R. W.; Stack, 2700, K. B.; Stanbridge, 6901, C. A.; Stewart, 5887, E.; Stewart, 6378, A. J.; Stinson, 6624, T. M.; Stone, 7324, A. H.; Stone, 7326, J.; Stone, 6903a, K. R.; Stone, 1403, O.; Studs, 1601a, J.; Summers, 5764, A.; Summers, 4539, G. L.; Sutton, 5130, E.; Swainston, 210, T. C.; Sweeting, 952, R. R.; Swinburn, 4542, J. F.; Tait, 9883a, W. G.; Tarbet, 5824, T.; Tate, 6941, W.; Taylor, 1601, G. H.; Templeman, 6170, H.; Thomas, 1085, E. J.; Thomas, 963, H. J.; Thomas, 923, R.; Thompson, 2430, A.; Thompson, 3949, E.; Thompson, 6902, R.; Thomson, 6940, A. V.; Tilley, 6571, C.; Tillyard, 7151, H. W.; Timman, 5414, W. H.; Tonkin, 4404, C. G.; Townsend, 6870, W. T.; Tucker, 6912, J.; Tucknot, 1671b, C. E.; Tuddenham, 4798, J. A.; Turnbull, 2471, R.; Turner, 5653, G. G.; Turner, 2848, W.; Tyzack, 5781, W.; Uhlmann, 3245, J. R.; Urquhart, 2814, J. J.; Vilhelmsen, 7328, B.; Walkerden, 5102, A.; Wall, 5462, H.; Wallace, 5101, A.; Walsh, 3959, G. E.;

Ward, 7067, R. H.; Wardrop, 3950, P. C.; Warner, 717a, H. W.; Watkins, 6916, J. H.; Watson, 3306, J.; Watson, 1317, J. F.; Weigand, 4547, W. J.; West, 737, A. L.; Wharton, 4855, H. O.; Wheaton (D.C.M.), 3005, F. A.; White, 6889, K. W.; Whittaker, 6390, W. J.; Wilkinson, 5903, E. R.; Wilkinson, 2985, W. J.; Willard, 6641, S. E.; Williams, 5435, B.; Williams, 3972, G. V.; Williams (D.C.M.), 1168, S. L.; Willis, 3807a, L. C.; Wilson, 3005, F.; Winter, 2483, G. H.; Wise (M.M.), 3966, E. A.; Wood, 4542, J.; Woodgate, 4819, D.; Woolston, 6166, N. F.; Wright, 649, E. B.; Wright, 246, F. G.; Yeomans, 6392, F.; Young, 6668, C. D.; Young, 6869, J. T.

PIONEERS.—Benjamin, 171, E.; Bruce, 2796, A. H.; Bunn, 842, A. H.; Clear, 3703, W. T.; Chambers, 3340a, W. P.; Cocks, 2582, R. A.; Davies, 3000, P. N.; Davies-Moore, 3311, F.; Edwards, 1813, G.; Francisco, 4775, N. H.; Hail, 3107, W. H.; Herman, 3852, F. L.; Hill, 3861, A. R.; Kreybora, 3374, B.; Macarthur, 3874, J.; McCoy, 4394, R. M.; Mahony, 3144a, J.; Marum, 4250a, J. B.; Mates, 2905, W. L.; Newman, 2684, E. W.; Roberts, 2017a, J.; Ryan, 3469, J. T.; Teale, 3053, G.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Archer, 547, C. H.; Brooks, 3600, W. S.; Bullen, 363, G. V.; Clarke, 2349, L. A.; Columbine, 430, A.; Davis, 9515, N. E.; Doherty (D.C.M.), 289, J. J.; Gardiner, 336, G. E.; Kennedy, 3217, W. R.; Manttan, 600, W. H.; Pearse (M.M.), 2870, S.; Pingre (M.M.), 6137, C.; Regazzoli, 332, P.; Stockdale, 138a, A.; Watkins, 2833b, L. L.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Collingburn, 5074, F. H.; Ballard, 2885, S. A.; Baker, 8806a, C. A.; Boyle, 1663, R.; Bryant, 1878, S. G.; Court (M.M.), 2242, C. G.; Gornall, 2376, L.; Hely, 9604, J. T.; Hogflesh, 6518, S.; McDougall, 2405, R.; Mahony, 7477, A. T.; Minogue, 6541, P. J.; Mitchell, 5142, J.; Nott, 11860, L. B.; Randell, 13303, G. S.; Tyler, 3225, J. G.

PROVOST CORPS.—O'Donnell (M.M.), 5162, S. ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Carruthers, 5331, S. L.; Chidgey, 15240, R.; Craig, 9076, H. E.; Ferguson, 15811, R. L.; Hutchison, 2394, W. C.; Johnson, 17908, H. W.; Littlejohn, 15686, E. F.; Longshaw, 17822, A. F.; Markey (M.M.), 1260, A.; Minns, 12345, E. J.; Newey, 174, C. C.; Picking, 16098, A. S.; Silk (M.M.), 3004, C. A.; White (M.M.), 10613, J. G.; Worman, 14422, A. E.; Young, 12446, S. R.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.

INFANTRY.—Chapman, 2412, W.; Garnon, 3576, J.; Roberts, 2770, E. A.; Tuke, 2521, S.

### MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Elliott, 3359, W. S.; Greber, 2890, A. C.; Thomson, 2679, J. G.

Previously reported wounded, now reported missing.

INFANTRY.—Wilson, 6902, W. J.

Previously reported missing, now reported wounded and prisoners of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Fitzgerald, 4647, M. J.; Laycock, 3413, F. O.; Williamson, 5111, R. N.

PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

INFANTRY.—Jenkins, 896, W. G.

Previously reported missing, now reported prisoners of war in German hands.

ARTILLERY.—O'Shea, 666, C.; Ryan, 163, M. J.

ENGINEERS.—Patrick, 7244, W. M.

INFANTRY.—Baillie, 7199, J.; Barron, 3746, T.; Browning, 3119, R. J.; Couzens, 4497, W. W.; Ellis, 1933, E. B.; Eppey, 4267, H.; Gillen, 6815, T. G.; Gorton, 4508, E. W.; King, 6838, H.; Marshall (M.M.), 2416, W.; Thurecht, 3231, E. P.; White, 5212, W.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

ENGINEERS.—Goodhew, 18401, W. F.; Henry, 299, R. L.

INFANTRY.—Anderson, 155, J.; Arrighi, 5028, A. J.; Bell, 2826, W. J.; Blackman, 6365, W.; Dent, 3726, A. E.; Dunbar, 2397, G. T.; Francis, 411a,

R. S.; Gallop, 339, J. L.; Hatfield, 6353, E.; Hough, 2350, A. J.; Ingham, 3415a, G.; Johnston, 2438, D. J.; Kirk, 2675, D.; Lord, 4050, J. F.; McMahon, 7104, B. J.; Parks, 7538, R. G.; Pash, 6874, S. R.; Stenhouse, 1256, J.; Taylor, 7088, E. W.; Walker, 3138, C. G.; Wood, 3462, H. C.

PIONEERS.—Hunt, 41, P. R.; Norris, 2685, G. A.; Stephens, 532, S.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Kippin, 2932, G. E.

Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.

INFANTRY.—Parker, 1612, G. H.; Phillips, 1036, F. J.

LIST 264, DATED JUNE 7, 1918.

### OFFICERS—KILLED.

INFANTRY.—Forbes, M. W., Lieut. ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Dewson (M.C.), R. W., Capt.

### OFFICERS—DIED OF WOUNDS.

INFANTRY.—Corcoran, T. L., Lieut.; Payne (M.C.), L. J. W., Lieut.

### OFFICER—ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

INFANTRY.—Butler, H. R. H., 2nd Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported died of wounds, now reported died.

INFANTRY.—Denne, V. E., Lieut.

### OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Brunton, W., Lieut.

ENGINEERS.—Price, J. C., Lieut.; Waring, A., Lieut.

INFANTRY.—A'Beckett, H. E., Lieut.; Adams, E. C., Capt.; Andrew, W. P., Lieut.; Bearup, G., 2nd Lieut.; Beaver, E., Capt.; Blackburn, G. H., Lieut.; Bradbury, J. S., Lieut.; Brewer, R., Lieut.; Browne, A. J., Lieut.; Buchanan, L., Lieut.; Caulfield, R. T., 2nd Lieut.; Chedgy, H. V., Lieut.; Christie, G. B., Lieut.; Coats, L. B., Lieut.; Collings, A. E., Lieut.; Colliver, W. G., Lieut.; Curtis, De B. L., Lieut.; Cutts, E. L., Lieut.; Dinne, R. D., Lieut.; Dunbar, G. A., Capt.; Dunstan, K., Lieut.; Gannon, W. R., Lieut.; Harman, E. J., Lieut.; Jolly, E. A., 2nd Lieut.; Jones, C. M., Capt.; Keech, A. B., Lieut.; Keyzor (V.C.), L., Lieut.; Lillie, A. L., Lieut.; Little, E. F., Lieut.; Loriaud (M.C.), C. H., Lieut.; McDonald, H. N., Lieut.; McIlroy, R., Capt.; McLean, J., Lieut.; Mitchell, J. T., Lieut.; Sheen, S. J., Lieut.; Spark, S. W., 2nd Lieut.; Stewart, W. K., 2nd Lieut.; Thompson, R. H., Lieut.; Tivey (C.B., D.S.O., V.D.), E. T., Brig-Gen.; Trednick, R., Lieut.; Wilson, R. R., Lieut.; Wood (M.C.), J. F., Lieut.

PIONEERS.—Cowper, W. H., Lieut.; England (M.C.), J., Lieut.; Seccombe (M.M.), C. E., Lieut.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Chambers, A. L., Capt.; Rayner (D.C.M.), G. P., Lieut.; Taylor (M.M.), A. E., Lieut.; Thorn, F. L., Lieut.; Whitehead (M.C.), D. A., Capt.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Isles, C. W. J., Capt.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.—Lynch, P., Chap. Rev.; Mills (M.C.), A. A., Chap. Rev.

Officer—Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

INFANTRY.—Morisset, V. L., Capt.

### KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Bruce, 3602, L. C.; Chesterman, 459, G. S.; Drew, 10510, A. V.; Forsyth, 29683, T. L.; Foster, 17141, W. H.; Holcombe, 5162, E. J.; Johnson, 36628, H. W.; Lowry, 5612, A.; Sanders, 2980, J.

ENGINEERS.—Cooper, 2744, A.; Green, 1942, F. L.; Poole, 19748, L. W.

INFANTRY.—Alloway, 5538, A.; Ames, 6768a, B.; Archbold, 3257, W. J.; Arrow, 6031, D. P.; Bruce, 4673, A.; Bye, 2906, A. W.; Byrnes, 678, A. H.; Clark, 6780a, W. L.; Cook, 3481, J. A.; Conway, 4996, D.; Cooper, 3576, S. F.; Cordwell, 357, F.; Crouch, 252, G. G.; Crowley, 6938, D.; Curnick, 5937, L. V.; Davidson, 6789a, G. A.;



Roll of Honour—continued.

Diseen, 6947, A. E.; Franks, 6260, G. A.; Fraser, 6798, J. L.; Gard, 6094, E. P.; Gaskin, 4791, P.; Gibson, 438, J.; Goldfinch, 3604a, W. R.; Goodwill, 3499, C.; Gosden, 3833, J. M.; Hickey, 3554, H. H.; Howard, 568, J.; Howard, 4544, J. T.; Huxley, 5721, J. D. D. H.; James, 2725a, G. H.; Johnston, 2163, A. E.; Lane (M.M.), 5043, A. F.; Larsen, 440, A. V.; Lindsay, 5465, L.; Lockwood, 4482, A.; Lorrigan, 6379, W. F.; McDonald, 4185, D.; McDowell (M.M.), 1268, J. K.; McGregor, 4489, D. A.; McKenizey, 6862, P.; McLacklan, 5057, W. D.; McQueen, 2215, W. A.; Medley, 4580, C. L.; Mchbery, 3582, W. J.; Muir, 7846, C. C.; Mulholland, 4501, E. S.; Murphy, 4761, W. A.; Nelson, 7276, R. B.; O'Neill, 7753, A.; Ridley, 7302, A. G.; Rizzo, 5084, T.; Simpson, 5912, J. W.; Smeaton, 6436, J. L.; Smeeton, 6895a, J. E.; Smith, 5956, R. L.; Staff, 6900, C. R.; Stuckey, 2386, E. N.; Sugars, 4602, J. E.; Sutcliffe, 3477, H. E.; Thomas, 6996, A. C.; Thomas, 2765, W. F.; Thorpe, 662, G.; Williams, 2993, J.; Wilson (D.C.M.), 4000, W. O.; Wilton (M.M. and Bar), 5691, C. T.; Worley, 3356, W. W.

PIONEERS.—Brilliant, 3784a, D.; Orvad, 3008, J. P.; Thompson, 2258, W. J.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Amesbury (M.M.), 2020, J. A.; Fowler, 2814a, R. E.; O'Neil, 860, A.; Matchett, 285a, J. F.

Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Kenny, 3376, P. J.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Griffiths, 4792, L. J.; Jennings, 2584, F. L.; McGhee, 2202, J.; Oliver, 2223a, R. H.; Smith, 3207, W. O.; Thompson, 7803, R. W.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Farrell, 31691, J. P.; Maguire, 6183, E. J. F.

ENGINEERS.—Love, 6750, J. A. S.

Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

INFANTRY.—Hoskins, 1477, J. T.; Pent, 7292, P.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Murray, 6061, H. A.

DIED.

ARTILLERY.—Baker, 35058, P.

ENGINEERS.—Cavey, 21714, W. G.

INFANTRY.—Garley, 6214, S.; Rose, 8054, E.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Crombie, 12197, J. McC. B.

Previously reported died of wounds, now reported died.

INFANTRY.—Olsen, 8012, H.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

INFANTRY.—Byrne, 5118, G. E.

WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Boland, 10239, J. P.; Boyd, 36847, H. S.; Bridge, 3610, W. T.; Briggs, 803, C. H.; Brown, 2898a, H. H.; Connelly, 2255, J. J.; Coombs (M.M.), 3271, S. W.; Curran, 26154, W.; Donnelly, 8818, H. G.; Egerton, 1736, O.; Fechner, 1381, J. W.; Fowle (M.M.), 4126, E. E.; Fry, 5365, H. T.; Giraud, 1673, A. O.; Green, 2345, F. A.; Green, 1708, W.; Gresthead, 2139, A.; Heather, 5736, H. S.; Hogg, 2615, A.; Laing, 27911, R. B.; Lehman, 10965, S. G.; McAndrew, 2289, H.; McFarlane, 6708, C.; McLean, 21085, D. M.; Nalder, 3155, J. Q.;

Newburn, 522, A.; Phillips, 34639, W. J.; Priebe, 9628, A. R.; Randell, 2214, L. A.; Roche, 14447, P.; Sheppard, 10898, G. M.; Sim, 30438, A. G.; Smith, 28902, O. E.; Spring, 377, E. A.; Strange, 796, G.; Sutor, 2046, L. G.; Tasker, 29167, W. G.; Tremayne, 3329, W. J.; Walker, 1931, G.; Walton, 1157, H. H.; Wilson, 35281, K. G.; Worland, 5400, H. A.

ENGINEERS.—Allardyce, 6002, W.; Baines, 3741, F.; Baxter, 5956, T.; Beer, 6565, E. A.; Bond, 2819, J.; Brown, 15069, J. F.; Burns, 2632, J. P.; Cahill, 4746, G.; Caldwell, 2851, W. A.; Cash, 6583, F. J.; Cherry, 3391, L. T.; Cochrane, 2615, S.; Dadds, 18702, E.; Day, 2790, A.; Ferguson, 1875, S.; Goodlet, 432, J. T.; Groundwater, 3702, W. H.; Ingram, 3676, G. A.; Jarvis, 587, O. R.; Johnson, 9381, H. V.; Jones, 948, H.; Laing, 15317, J. McG.; Malin, 6676, A. E.; Mannsell, 414, M. L.; Millane, 5784, J. A.; Morse, 8214, B.; Owen, 8597, W. F.; Riches, 17049, R.; Roche, 16137, C. P. A.; Smith, 6683, H.; Strain, 16733, J. M.; Sweeney, 15484, M.; Thomson, 18786, S. M.; Walsh, 2693, J. J.; Wildman, 2773, J. Mel.

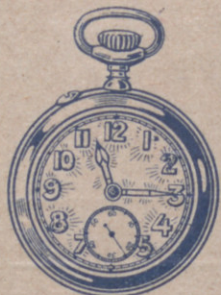
INFANTRY.—Addison, 7, H. C.; Anchay, 4074, N.; Allen, 1502, J. W.; Allen, 3059, W.; Anderson, 6211, A. C.; Anderson, 4351, A. E.; Anderson, 2030, J.; Ashby, 6650, W.; Bailey, 118, C. R.; Bailey, 7457, R. H.; Baker, 4976, A. T.; Baker, 4440, O. L.; Barham, 3774, W. H.; Barrass, 3237, A.; Barrett, 6573, C. A.; Barrett, 801, J.; Barrett, 4641, L. H.; Barter, 4363, W. A.; Bartram, 3308, E.; Barun, 227, J.; Basingthwaite (M.M.), 6030, A. J.; Batey, 4437, R.; Beaman, 7214, T. E.; Beament, 3768, W. H.; Beasley, 5972, H. E.; Beatty, 18856, E.; Beesley, 2633a, G.; Bennett, 6763, G. O.; Bewetherick, 232, J.; Billington, 6293, A. S.; Bishop, 1518, W.; Black, 5985, R. L.; Blackburn, 483, J. P.; Binnett, 7452, E. C.; Bodkin, 5978, S. J.; Bowen, 3021, W. J.; Bowran, 4070, T.; Boyd, 1872, D. H.; Branchflower (M.M.), 588, A. H.; Brandon, 314, G.; Braysher, 2542, H.; Brennan, 6774, W. R.; Briggs, 4949, C.; Broad, 5690, G. H.; Brown, 4066, A. E.; Bruggy, 42, B. L.; Brunner, 6769a, W. D.; Buck, 4984, F. H.; Buckley, 3250, W. J.; Buton, 4446, E. E.; Bull, 3622b, W. J.; Burley, 7443, C. R.; Burns, 5654, B. M.; Burton (M.M.), 1665, P. F.; Cairns, 5322, J. P.; Callaghan, 809, T. J.; Campbell, 11597, J. K.; Cardomy, 1620, W. D.; Carron, 757a, N. P.; Chatt, 2802, A. G.; Christie, 2603, J.; Clark, 3214, C. T.; Clark, 4102, G. A.; Clark (M.M.), 4396, S. J.; Clarke, 6534, W. A.; Cohen, 3279, W. R.; Cole, 4403, C. G.; Cole, 3832, C. H.; Collins, 6713, V. R.; Connor, 1078, H.; Conyngham, 1632, C. J.; Corbey, 6243, M.; Corby, 4397, S. J.; Corner, 2613, A. T.; Corry, 2307, J. J.; Coulton, 389, G.; Craig, 6288, E.; Crawford, 7217, A.; Crocombe, 840, A. G.; Cullen, 7483, S. R.; Cummings, 2012, F. M.; Curgenven (M.M.), 2589, C.; Cutcliffe, 3780, E. M.; Dalton, 529, H. J.; Daniels, 6376, J.; Darcy, 4398, G.; Davidson, 4999, W. J.; Davies, 6898, J.; Davis, 538, J. A.; Daw, 4436, F.; Dawson, 1643a, R.; Day, 6551, A.; Dean, 758a, R.; Delaney, 3700, J.; Delanty, 7237, P.; Downing, 140, J. J.; Drabsch, 2298, A. A.; Dunn, 5586, H. C.; Ebbrell, 2055b, C. L.; Edmonds, 5850, W. R.; Edwards, 3506, P. A.; Ellicott, 627, R.; Ellingsen, 6802, O.; Ellis, 5575, J. A.; Ely, 7479, F. C.; Faulkner, 5834, W.; Feltis, 3781, A. H.; Ferguson (M.M.), 1674, J.; Finley, 7477, H.; Finnis, 1581, H. C.; Fletcher, 1928, H.; Forbes, 6067, J. T.; Fordham, 7356, R. J.; Fox, 4498, W. G.; Fraser, 4115, E. W.; Frost, 120, E. N.; Fry, 187, R. H.; Gardner, 553, M.; Gates, 6106, H. J.; George, 639, W.; Gibson, 5581, T.; Gilbert, 158, E. W.; Gilbert, 881, F. B.; Gillies, 6988a, H.; Glasby, 2282, H. L.; Glazebrook, 6092, F.; Glazebrook (M.M.), 6094, J. A.; Goldie, 4130, R. E.; Goman, 5098, V. A.; Goodman, 1909b, W. E.; Goodwin, 1768, J. M.; Gossip, 3708, A. J.; Gossip, 3517, H. E.; Gourley, 2618, T. W.; Gray, 6531, W. S.; Green, 3690, E.; Gregory, 6995, B. A.; Greig, 6446, M. S.; Gresley-Jones, 1715, W.; Gunian, 6812, L. P.; Gunn, 571, H.; Guthrie, 5367, R. S.; Halden, 3339, J. W.; Hall, 1764, W. G.; Hamilton (M.M.), 5114, A.; Hammond, 2379, E. J.; Hancock, 1042, R. J.; Hancock, 6751, W. J.; Harding, 4323, H. T.; Harris, 3157, A. V.; Harvey, 7262, H. T.; Hawkins, 2163, J.; Haynes, 7063, G. H.; Hearne, 1234, W. C.; Heddie, 1641, J. I.; Hinde, 6266, T.; Hinds, 1209, H. G.; Hitchen, 6753, S.; Hoare, 6127, F. E.; Hodgson, 399, R.; Hoskins, 1477, J. T.; Howe, 7479, J. J.; Humphreys, 19533, C. B.; Hunter, 1775, T.; Hutton, 795, A. G.; Ion (D.C.M.), 13, S. L.; Jaeger, 4309, E. A.; James, 5852, A. E.; James,

3368, B.; Jeffery, 6034, C.; Johnson, 1369, O.; Johnson, 4212a, R. C.; Johnson, 5597, W. S.; Jones, 3848, A. E.; Jones, 2425, D.; Jones, 7493, E. H.; Jupp, 3140, G. F.; Kelly, 4319, J. S.; Kelly, 1547, W. S.; Kennedy, 5855, D. J.; Kensett, 6912, B.; Kerslake, 3010, G. E.; Keys, 7753, C. A.; King, 2782, H.; Kinnear, 7498, R. B.; Kirby, 2597, P.; Laffan, 953, W.; Lambert, 3836, H. C.; Lane, 4471, A. G.; Larsen, 7261, D. C.; Larsen, 6513, H. L.; Lawrence, 1288, H. M.; Lewis, 6582, H.; Leyshon, 3134, A. J.; Livermore, 6830, A.; Lomman, 784, H. F.; Long, 810, J.; Long, 5129, T.; Lynch, 2067, W. L.; Lyon, 20a, J. A.; McAnalen, 4743, J.; McArdell, 694, J. P.; McArthur, 569, J. F.; McArthur, 1229, J.; McCann, 4090, P.; McCann, 877, P. F.; McConnell, 4185, S.; McCulloch (M.M. and Bar), 4341, J. B.; McDonald, 2702, S. E.; McEwan, 7100, G. G.; MacFarlane, 534, R.; McGrath, 3580, C. J.; McGuinness, 4746, A. F.; McInnes, 1153, F. A.; McIntyre, 6836, J. C.; McKenna, 5066, J.; McKeown, 6800, J. A.; McKeesy, 6908, F. L.; McLean, 2127, C.; McLean, 5887, J. G.; Mackie, 132, L. B.; Mann, 6848, G. T.; Mansbridge, 5837, H. W.; Marcus, 3211a, J. P.; Marshall, 6758, H. A.; Martin, 4575, D. W.; Mason, 5631, F. W.; Mason, 3956, R. W.; Meade, 4165, A. V.; Meehan, 7056, H. F.; Merrifield, 4188, N.; Merritt, 6854, C.; Metcalf, 2349, B. A.; Miles, 2183, R. F.; Miller, 917, J.; Mills, 820, J.; Minahan, 6454, J.; Mitchell, 5386, W. C.; Montgomery, 5835, W. M.; Moore, 5378, J.; Moore, 4177, S.; Mossman, 4325, A.; Moyle, 6363, E. E.; Moynihan, 4567, D. C.; Mulholland, 496, E. J.; Murray, 5625, J. W.; Murrin, 5044, G. L.; Muter, 1701, J.; Myers, 3582, W. J.; Nathan, 2829, E.; Nation, 3167, B.; Neagle, 1754, J. T.; Nelms, 219, J. L.; Nesbit, 5863, R. V.; Newley, 6433, J.; Newley, 6434, J.; Newton, 7111, W.; Nicholas, 4268, C.; Nicholson, 6426, A. L.; Nicholson, 2135, W. I.; Nightingale, 7573, W. O.; Nilsen, 6370, H.; Nilson, 2404, A. J.; Nimmo, 3582, R. G.; Nisbett, 950, W.; Noble, 3604, R. H.; Norris, 709, T.; North, 7515, S. J.; O'Brien (M.M.), 895, W.; Painter, 5061, G. H.; Paithorpe, 2564, J. E.; Parry, 1640, G. E.; Partridge, 6149a, H. W.; Paskins, 1559, W. C.; Patterson, 6871a, J.; Patterson, 2202, J. J.; Patterson (M.M.), 392, W. A.; Pearce, 3710b, A. E.; Pedersen, 4501, H.; Penny, 3404, W. H.; Philippe, 2240, A. B.; Pinder, 5068, C. W.; Procter, 2395, T.; Proud, 6871, A. E.; Pryke, 3773a, A.; Pye, 7115, G. W.; Pyne, 1808, N. H.; Redding, 605, H.; Reynolds, 3725a, C.; Ridge, 6625, E. R.; Roberts, 6372, F. W.; Roberts, 6787, R. W.; Robinson, 3915, R. N.; Robinson, 2497, T.; Rockliffe, 4055, F.; Rolfe, 6120, H. L.; Roods, 2847, W. V.; Rooney, 716a, J.; Rosendale, 620, A. E.; Ross, 4757, D.; Ross, 2724, J.; Ross, 7305, R. T.; Roth, 3933, S. H.; Ruddell, 5399, W.; Sadler, 2256, C. F.; Salter, 3950, S. A.; Sanford, 5761, B.; Savage, 6887, J. C.; Saunders, 2990, C. F.; Scott, 797, D. W.; Scott, 6888a, E. R.; Selmes, 6095, R. J.; Sercombe, 7141, A. E.; Shaw, 638, O. R.; Shields, 3662a, J. E.; Simmons, 5901, C.; Simmons, 5918, F.; Slater, 2893, W. R.; Smart, 3897, A.; Smith, 948, A. C.; Smith, 1773, A. T.; Smith, 6189, J.; Smith, 6884a, J. T.; Smith, 6354, S. P.; Smith, 4265, T.; Smith, 5082, V. G.; Smith, 2844a, W. T.; Snowden, 690a, J. C.; Sparrow, 1709a, F. R.; Spaul, 2007, C. E.; Spencer, 7583, E. W.; Stedman, 664, C. A.; Steel, 1938a, H. A.; Stewart, 3042, G.; Stewart, 2141, H.; Stewart, 5127, R.; Stolzenhern, 2391, P.; Strutt, 5121, H.; Sturtevant, 1675, J. R.; Sullivan, 6165, L.; Sullivan, 3937, L. F.; Summers, 4793, J. W.; Sunderland (M.M.), 8950, L. J.; Taft, 1642, A.; Taylor, 2521, B.; Taylor, 526, J. J.; Taylor, 6435, J. H.; Taylor, 5418, J. J.; Temple, 6896, S. J.; Tetlow, 16, G.; Tevelin, 28, S. R.; Thomsett, 7078, P. T.; Thomson, 7069, J.; Thomson, 4586, J. W.; Thornton, 2887, R. B.; Tolman, 6802, C. J.; Toms, 3167a, A.; Toohey, 7096, F.; Toomey, 295, P. A.; Treacy, 4587, J. P.; Trim, 6444, W. G.; Tulk, 3507, C. H.; Turner, 7307, T. J.; Turner, 2822, W.; Tweedie, 6143, G. S.; Vickery, 3727, F. J.; Waldorf, 6905a, L. A.; Walker, 1991, S.; Wallace, 4265, J.; Walsh, 5420, T. F.; Warnecke, 6942, B.; Warwick, 6903, W. J.; Watson, 2265b, T. D.; Watson, 640, W. M.; Waynam, 912, H. C.; Webb, 6846, H. V.; Webb, 6787, N. C.; Westbury, 3331, C. H.; Westwood, 7058, P.; White, 987, C. R.; Whitehead, 803, J. F. F.; Whitehead, 1063, W. G.; Whiticker, 5923, Wilkes, 4575, P.; Williams, 5789, A.; Williams, 2753, B. V.; Williams, 700, E. J.; Williamson, 762, E. H.; Wilson, 7569, H. C.; Wood, 5114, F. P.; Wright, 3146, G. H.; Wunsch, 918, R.; Yentes, 3591, A.; Young, 7570, R. C.



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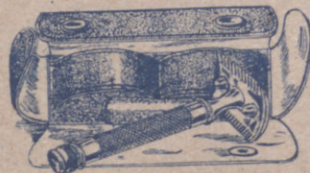
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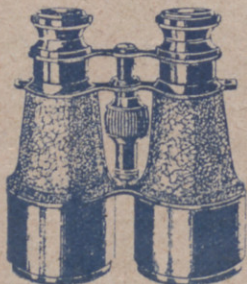
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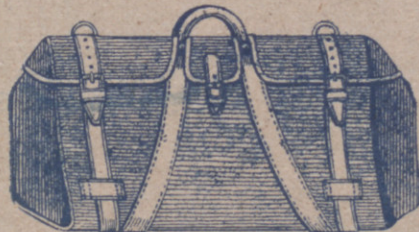
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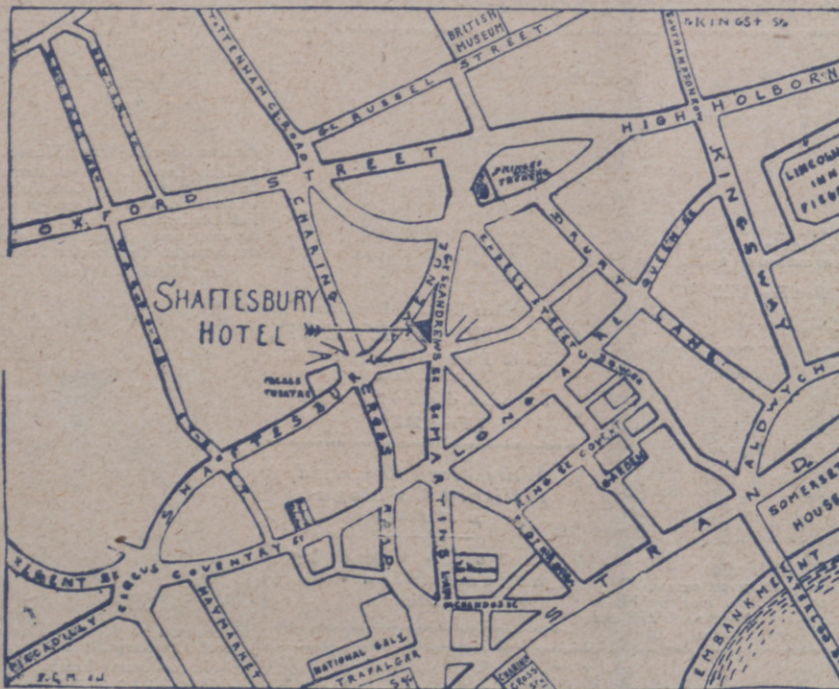


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The Government of the State of Tasmania.

### SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Branches in the Chief Centres and  
2,700 Agencies at Post Offices throughout Australia.

On 31st December, 1917.

382,875 Savings Bank depositors had balances	£13,748,274
General Bank Balances	30,773,195
Other Items	2,671,665
	<hr/>
	£47,193,134

Head Office:  
Sydney, New South Wales.

**LONDON BRANCH: 36-41 NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.**

C. A. B. CAMPION, London Manager.