

Anzac Bulletin



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Issued to Members of the Australian
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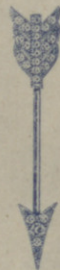
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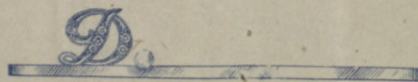
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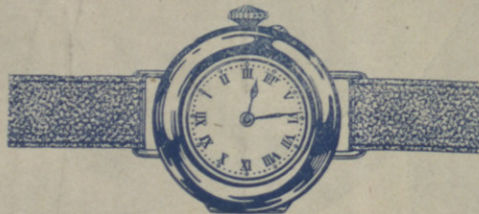
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GAS!

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Mr. Hughes on the Italian Situation.

Melbourne, 6th November.

Mr. Hughes said that the Italian situation is the Allies' greatest disaster. The Government will give immediate consideration as to what effect it will have on us and our policy.

Australian Politicians Visiting America.

Melbourne, 6th November.

Mr Crawford Vaughan, ex-Premier of South Australia, has left for San Francisco at the invitation of the New York National Securities Committee. Mr. Hall, Attorney-General of New South Wales, follows next month.

Liberty War Loan Over-subscribed.

Melbourne, 6th November.

The latest figures for the Liberty War Loan shew a subscription of £20,005,550, without including £554,000 invested in War Savings Certificates during the flotation of the loan.

New Referendum on Conscription.

Melbourne, 6th November.

The Federal Government has decided to take another referendum on the question of conscription almost immediately. A definite scheme is being drafted, details of which Mr. Hughes will announce at Bendigo on Monday.

The East-West Railway.

Melbourne, 6th November.

The official opening of the Trans-Australian Line has been cancelled.

Governments Confer on Labour Laws.

Melbourne, 6th November.

The Commonwealth and the State Governments are conferring to secure uniformity in laws affecting labour so as to prevent clashing and overlapping.

Murder of Missionary by Blacks.

Brisbane, 6th November.

The Rev. Robert Hall, Presbyterian missionary at Mornington Island, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, has been murdered by blacks, who besieged the mission for ten days. The other missionaries escaped.

Miss Ada Reeve and Anzac Buffet.

Melbourne, 6th November.

Miss Ada Reeve, the Vaudeville artist, during her current tour, has raised over £13,000 for the Anzac buffet.

The Melbourne Cup.

Melbourne, 7th November.

In the Melbourne Cup run at Flemington on 6th November, in which the placed horses were Westcourt (1), Lingle (2), and Wallace Isinglass (3), the winner's starting price was 4 to 1. Lanius, the favourite at 6 to 4, finished sixth. The time was 3min. 26½sec. After an exciting race Westcourt won by a short half-head. The attendance numbered 80,000.

Speeches at Mayoral Banquet, Melbourne.

Melbourne, 10th November.

Speaking at the Lord Mayor of Melbourne's inaugural dinner, Sir H. L. Stanley, Governor of Victoria, said that as long as that devil worship of Germany existed, as long as that false philosophy which had obsessed the ruling classes in Germany was maintained, they could make no terms; they could make no compromise of the evil thing. The world was not a world for the strong but for the just.

Mr. Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, said that no peace was acceptable to the British but peace with honor and victory. It was well when dynasties were crashing down, when the skies were black overhead, when all around appeared more or less chaotic, when great armies were rolling and staggering back before the onrush of superior forces, to back the spirit of the British race, and to feel that whatever untoward events might come the nation would see the struggle through to the bitter end.

£5,000 for Blind Soldiers.

Melbourne, 10th November.

Collections and sale of lucky bags in Melbourne streets yesterday in aid of blind soldiers realised £5,000.

Mr. Holman on the Irish Convention.

Sydney, 10th November.

Mr. Holman, the Premier of New South Wales, replying to an Irish deputation, said that Ireland ought to say: "We will help in the war regardless of what the bargain is. When victory is won our rights can be secured." In Mr. Holman's belief the Irish Convention, now sitting in Dublin, would be successful.

GENERAL CABLES.

Federal Capital.

It was stated in the House of Representatives that the salary of the Federal Capital Director was £1,050 and travelling allowance, and the present cost of the staff was £3,167.

Automatic Telephones for Sydney.

The Postmaster-General has decided to instal at once an automatic exchange in the city of Sydney at a cost of £90,000. The exchange is to be erected between Castle-reagh and Pitt Streets at the northern end.



This is a reproduction of a photograph taken from a Hun prisoner on September 9th last, near Ypres. Will anyone who can identify the Australians in the picture please communicate with the Editor of the "Anzac Bulletin" at the High Commander's Office, London?

Pozieres.

The Prime Minister states that the proposal to buy the Australian Burial Ground at Pozieres would commend itself to every Australian, and the Government would do everything to assist the proposal.

No man between the ages of 18 and 45 years is now eligible for employment at the Lithgow Small Arms Factory unless he is a returned soldier or has been rejected.

Recruiting.

For the seven weeks ended August 15th the official requirements of the Commonwealth were 11,305; the actual number of men enlisted was 4,947, only 43.5 per cent. of the quota needed. In New South Wales the quota required for the same period was 3,745, the actual enlistments were 1,784 only 48 per cent of the requirements as compared with the average of 76 per cent for the six months up to June 30th. These statistics are clear evidence that Australia is not doing its utmost to win the war.

A.I.F. War Casualties.

About 2,000 sick and wounded men returned to Australia during September, the latest official summary of Australian casualties issued by the Defence Department shows that, to date, 107,270 members of the A.I.F. have been put out of action. This total includes a large number of sick, many of whom have been able to return to action. Details:—

	Officers.	Chaplains.	Nurses.	Other Ranks.
Deceased	1,344	3	7	30,081
Wounded	1,181	7	1	42,926
Missing	45	—	—	1,919
Sick	1,332	24	142	25,699
Prisoners of War	92	—	—	2,819
Other Casualties	69	—	—	179
Totals	4,063	34	150	103,023

The New South Wales Government has passed a Loan Bill for £3,992,139 for various works, including £200,000 additional to meet the cost of the Homebush Abattoirs. This item raised a considerable discussion amongst members, as over £1,262,000 has already been spent on the work.

Charge Against Minister for Lands.

The Royal Commissioner, Mr. Mason Allard, who is inquiring into the general working of the State Civil Service, commenced the hearing of evidence on September 24th. The inquiry by a Royal Commissioner (Judge Hamilton) into the charge against the Minister for Lands, made by Mr. Price, M.L.A., was opened

Australia to Organise her Trade.**Important Speech by Mr. Hughes.**

Melbourne, 6th November.

Mr. Hughes, at a luncheon given by the New South Wales Chambers of Manufacture and Commerce, announced a scheme to organise industry for the war and for post-war purposes. He said that the broad outlines were:—

1. An Association representing each primary and secondary industry composed of all producers or manufacturers of industry forming themselves into an association.

2. A general council of commerce and industry composed of representatives from various associations.

3. A department of commerce and industry, and a Minister for Commerce and Industry.

A first-class business man will be appointed as permanent head of this department. There will be joined with him other experts representing primary and secondary industries.

4. A Science and Industry Bureau, placed on a permanent basis and thoroughly equipped and staffed, will be an integral part of the organisation and at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry and of the various industrial associations.

5. Trade representatives will be appointed in the principal overseas markets.

Proceeding, Mr. Hughes said the expenditure involved would be between £250,000 and £500,000 annually. There

would be no difficulty in finding the money as the scheme was national and backed not only by the Commonwealth, but also by every industry. Organisation had enabled Australia to dispose of wheat, wool, butter, metals and other products valued at nearly £100,000,000. Australia was spending £80,000,000 annually on the war, the greater portion of which was borrowed in the Commonwealth. Most of us were living on this money now, to which fact was due our prosperity, and not the selling of goods to Great Britain. Unless we took heed there would be a bitter day of reckoning. We must organise. The necessity for organisation now was generally admitted. It is no exaggeration to say, as things were going, that in another ten years organised Germany would have wrested the trade supremacy of the world from the hands of unorganised Britain, have reduced Russia and Italy to economic servitude, and bestridden the commercial world like a Colossus. Destiny has now given us a great opportunity. We have had time to realise how narrow was our escape from economic vassalage, and have witnessed wonders and miracles achieved by Great Britain through organisation for war. It is not too much to say that a decisive victory by the Empire and its Allies would be an almost barren thing unless before the day of victory an organisation for a new order, economic, social and political, was firmly established.

on the same date. The charges are in reference to two deviations in the Dubbo to Werris Creek Railway, and in respect to the purchase of a sawmill and forest lands at Craven. In the first charge Mr. Price charged the Minister with interfering with the plans of the Public Works Department, at the request of two persons named Oscar Carl and Carl Oscar, contrary to the decision of the Minister for Public Works, and that these deviations caused a loss to the State of £36,000.

Murray By-Election.

The return of the Nationalist List candidate, Mr. Doe, Mayor of Rydalmere, is regarded as a verdict for the Government from this electorate, which is far removed from the area of the strike, and is able to give a dispassionate decision. Neither candidate ever resided in the electorate. The figures, which are still incomplete, are:—B. J. Doe (Nat.), 2,951; R. P. D. O'Halloran (P.L.L.), 2,115, Doe leading by 836, and only seven small returns to come in.

THE ANZAC BULLETIN

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The Strike in Australia.

We publish in brief the main incidents in the recent strike in Australia, which has now been settled.

Queensland.

The No-confidence Motion.

Brisbane, 29th August.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day Mr. Tolmie (Leader of the Opposition) moved that the Government no longer possessed the confidence of the House or of the people for its failure to resist the strike of the Northern railway employees and its failure to enforce or to attempt to enforce the award of Mr. Justice McCawley. He said the Opposition passively assisted the Government until the latter departed from constitutional principles. He charged the Government with having flouted its own laws to gain its own ulterior ends. The Government had surrendered the powers of administration to an outside body whose election was not recognised by the people. The Government had submitted to the dictation of the Wallangarra railway porters as to how they discharge their duties regarding goods from New South Wales. He (Mr. Tolmie) approved of the attitude adopted by Mr. Fuller, the Acting-Premier of New South Wales, in grappling with the strike in that State. He questioned that Mr. Justice Higgins would adjudicate on the Queensland strike on the conditions laid down. The object sought was to make Mr. Justice Higgins a tool and plaything.

The Premier defended the Government's action in a lengthy speech, in which he mentioned that Mr. Justice Higgins had agreed to act as arbiter, and that he was only waiting the assent of the Federal Government. Regarding the border blockade, caused by the railway men declaring goods from New South Wales "black," Mr. Ryan said he was determined to restore a normal service between Queensland and New South Wales, but he must be judge of the methods to be employed to attain that end. He concluded by moving an amendment that the Government possessed the confidence of the House and the community generally for its statesmanlike methods, which were calculated to ensure industrial peace on a sound basis.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the Premier applied the closure, and the amendment was carried by 39 votes to 22. The House then rose.

* * *

Censure upon the Government.

Brisbane, 29th August.

In the Legislative Council a vote of censure upon the Government was carried by

13 votes to 3. The Government was strongly attacked for its attitude towards the northern strikers. During the debate Mr. Macdonnell called Mr. Brentnall a proper old viper for introducing sectarianism, and he only withdrew that remark after a third request from the President.

* * *

Western Australia. Shop Assistants' Attitude.

Mr. J. W. Burgess (secretary of the Shop Assistants and Warehouse Employees' Union) speaking to a "Western Mail" reporter, this week, said: "As there seems to be some misconception as to the attitude of the members of the union with regard to the waterside trouble, I have been directed by the executive to make the following statement. At a meeting of the Fremantle branch of the union, held last Monday, which was largely attended, the appended resolution was carried—'That during the currency of the lumpers' trouble the members of this union absolutely refuse to handle goods on the wharf or in the sheds on the wharf.' This resolution means just what it says, no more and no less. When goods are brought to where our members are employed they may be handled. This is the policy of the union at present. When the necessity for altering this policy arises, the voice of the members shall determine what the policy shall be. We recognise that the position is critical. We hope that the employers recognise this fact also, and that nothing will be done to precipitate trouble."

* * *

Wharf Labourer Arrested. A Seditious Charge.

Sydney, 31st August.

Timothy William McCristal, president of the Wharf Labourers' Union, was arrested this morning on a charge of sedition. The gravamen of the charge was that on 15th August in the Domain he said that all Kings, Governors, bosses and Parliamentarians, were parasites fattening on the backs of the workers. He asked what a man would do if he found a bug or a flea on his back, and a voice from the crowd answered "Kill it!" Mr. McCristal is alleged to have continued, "Yes, that's the answer. We have to destroy these parasites who are living on the backs of the workers," and continued his speech for some time longer. He was brought

before the Court this morning, and remanded to next Friday.

Eight men, charged with being members of the I.W.W., were sent to gaol to-day for six months.

Further batches of men have been sent to Newcastle for colliery work. Several were also sent to Muswellbrook colliery.

* * *

Transport Dislocated. 16,000 Workers Idle.

Melbourne, 31st August.

There are now over 700 carters idle, and transportation work in the city is threatened, as practically every union carter remaining at work has been ordered to cease from to-night.

There are now approximately 16,000 men and women idle in Victoria. Coupons to the value of 10s. were being issued to-day to members of the Wharf Labourers' Union who are in need of assistance. Applications for them were stated to be few.

As the result of an employers' conference to-day, it is likely that in future employees will be obliged to handle all goods "white" or "black," under threat of dismissal.

* * *

Trouble at Port Adelaide. Hold Up at Port Pirie.

Adelaide, 31st August.

The first direct influence of the strike on Port Adelaide was experienced this morning. The Adelaide Steamship Company's Lammeroo arrived shortly after 8 o'clock, but throughout the morning no attempt was made to unload her cargo of coal. The vessel left Newcastle for Fremantle before the strike broke out, and on arrival in the Western Australian port, was worked for about two days, after which work on board ceased. As it was impossible to get the cargo unloaded in the West, the vessel was ordered to Port Adelaide. It is understood that nothing in the nature of a strike was disclosed this morning. The men merely declined to take any work until the executive discussed the matter, and a meeting of the executive of the Workingmen's Association was held during the morning. It is reported that the officials of the association cannot understand why the men have not accepted work, and a meeting of the organisation will be held to-night to ascertain why the work was refused and to discuss the position generally.

At Port Pirie there was a general hold-up of shore labour along the whole waterfront. Nothing has been done towards the

discharge of coal from the coal ship. According to her log the voyage of this vessel from Sydney, which had been delayed by rough weather, has occupied 70 days, and she had been 43 days on her voyage before the trouble broke out in Sydney. The captain endeavoured to ascertain why the men would not work, but no reason was given. Some said they considered it too cold, others thought it might rain, while there were a few who believed the day was an opportune one for gardening, but with one accord they all declared that such a thing as their being on strike was quite out of the question. The situation at present is serious, and the action of the men in hanging up the whole of this class of work, if persisted in, may have far-reaching consequences. A meeting of the union this morning decided not to resume work.

* * *

Shortage of Foodstuffs.

Relief Steamer to be Despatched.

Melbourne, 3rd September.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) received a telegram from the Premier of Queensland (Mr. T. J. Ryan) on Saturday pointing out that there is a serious shortage in supplies of flour at Normanton and Croydon. The position is one of the widely extended consequences of the New South Wales strike. Arrangements are now in hand, by which it is hoped to be able to despatch a steamer to Northern Queensland with foodstuffs, etc., without delay.

* * *

At Broken Hill.

I.W.W. Prosecutions.

Thirty-four Men Imprisoned.

Broken Hill, 3rd September.

Another attempt was made last night by the I.W.W. men, still at liberty, to hold a meeting. The police, however, interfered, and arrested two of the speakers. Two more members were arrested this morning, and the four men, together with 30 arrested on Saturday, were later in the day charged with being members of an unlawful association. Each of the 34 defendants was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. In passing sentence, Mr. Shaw, S.M., said: "In the past few months, two members of this unlawful association have been hanged, and twelve have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, yet each of the accused continued to be members of an association which had been declared unlawful."

Everything was quiet about the streets to-day.

* * *

Position at Fremantle.

Perth, 3rd September.

There was no change in the position of affairs in connection with the strike at



The above picture, which was taken on the morning of August 6th, shows many idle trains at the platforms and in the yard of the Central Railway Station, Sydney.

Fremantle yesterday. The lumpers, after their customary morning conference at the Trades Hall, were seen about the streets until midday, most of them afterwards returning to their homes. Many have already left the Port in search of work elsewhere, and a few have signed on as members of crews of various vessels. The Kwinana's crew, almost to a man, have taken the place of a crew on an oversea steamer at Bunbury, those originally on the articles having decided to take a spell in the city.

* * *

Inquiry at the Trades Hall elicited the customary information that the strikers were still waiting events, possibly in the shape of the long looked-for instructions from the Eastern States. Although some of the union officials hold the view that the present week will see the trouble settled one way or the other, there is nothing to indicate that developments are imminent.

Work on the wharves proceeds quietly, without incident, and the amount of labour required decreases daily as the vessels in port are cleared of their cargoes. Some vessels are due in port to-day, but it is expected that there will not be much work available by the end of the week, at least, until the arrival of the Dimboola.

* * *

South Australia.

Position of Shipping.

Adelaide, 3rd September.

The discharging of the cargo of the steamer Bulga is proceeding at Port Pirie with volunteer labour. The wharfmen have not resumed operations anywhere. No attempt has been made to unload the collier Lammeroo at Port Adelaide, although the loading and unloading of other vessels is proceeding.

Glassworkers on Strike.

Clyde Co.'s Engineers.

Sydney, 4th September.

The only developments in the strike position to-day were in directions which will not affect the general situation. The works of the Australian Glass Manufacturing Co. at Waterloo and Alexandria were declared "black," and a thousand employees promptly left work.

An effort was made to bring out the engineers at the Clyde Engineering Co.'s works. The company had taken an order to repair locomotives for the Government, but the engineers were instructed by their executive not to do the work. The men, after the position had been explained by the manager, agreed to remain at work. Someone called for cheers for the strikers, but the men responded with hoots.

When application was made to the Industrial Court to-day for the cancellation of registration of the Sugar Workers' Union and the imposition of a fine of £1,000, Mr. Justice Heydon said the strike against the handling of "black" goods meant the supplementing of the strike with a boycott. It got upon the employer a stranglehold which it was impossible to resist. It had been apparent for months and years to anyone with eyes that there would be an industrial struggle. The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

* * *

Border Traffic Restored.

Melbourne, 4th September.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day the Minister for Railways (Mr. Coyne) said, in answer to an inquiry, that he had taken effective means of restoring normal traffic on the Queensland lines connecting with the New South Wales border, with the result that all Queensland goods, merchandise, etc., which were temporarily delayed at Wallangarra, had now either been delivered to the consignees or were en route to same.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

The rails have been laid on the Broken Hill-Condobolin railway as far as Menindie.

Mr. Edmund Jowett, Nationalist, has defeated Mr. D. P. Russell, Labour, in the Grampians bye-election by 2,000 votes.

The hospital collections at Melbourne exceed £14,118, which is the highest recorded. Already the excess over the amount subscribed last year is £400.

A new union has been organised covering the female workers in the printing industry, under the title of "The Metropolitan Female Printing Employees' Union of W.A."

At the Kalgoorlie Police Court Mr. George Lambert, M.L.A., was fined £20 and costs for having failed to send in a Commonwealth income tax return within the specified time.

In connection with the disappearance of the steamer Matunga, the Minister for the Navy (Mr. Cook) has announced that a most exhaustive search of the whole locality had failed to produce any indication whatever of the fate of the vessel.

The Postal Department has established another speed record. Posted at Launceston on January 15, 1904, a letter did not reach Sassafras till April 30, 1917, thus taking 13 years to travel 70-odd miles. Meanwhile the addressee—a schoolmaster—had moved to East Devonport, 14 miles further on. The Rip Van Winkle letter was re-addressed, and took only two months more to whirl to his outstretched hand.

The Electoral department of Western Australia is instituting proceedings against a number of persons for alleged roll "stuffing" by the use of false claim cards. The penalties provided for such an offence range from a £50 fine to two years' imprisonment.

New Zealand and Compulsory Service.

A strong protest is being made in several quarters in New Zealand against the proposal to reduce the age for compulsory military service to 19 years. In some cases the protests come from the "Second Division League." In no case does the protest come from the young men, who appear to be eagerly waiting for an opportunity to go to the front. At Rotorua two men

were sentenced to eleven months' imprisonment for seditious utterances.

Effect of Language.

Navvies on the transcontinental railway have struck, or threatened to strike, because a ganger used bad language to them. The ganger may have a complete answer, to be given in due course from a well of English undefiled (The Argus says). His artesian utterances—if he employed them—are also to be sent to Melbourne, presumably for analysis. Mr. Watt, who has undertaken the difficult task of analyst,



The Public Pillory.

(Mr. Hughes has suggested a public pillory for extortionate landlords and those employers who refuse to keep faith with the soldiers who promised to reinstate.)

Mr. Hughes: "Here you are, ladies and gents; have a go at this object of common execration. Proceeds go to the Red Cross Funds."

[From "Melbourne Punch,"]

would do well to appoint experts to act with him. He has no experience of anything more serious than the perennial Parliamentary flow, in which ungrammatical verbiage floats side by side with the wreckage of standing orders. Popular imagination associates the navy and the bullock driver with floods of overproof language. It appears impossible that Mr. Watt could remain at work in his office after reading language which made navvies go on strike. But before action is taken the surrounding circumstances should be considered. The ganger, coming suddenly on the scene, may have found the navvies

at work. Who knows to what lengths such a sight would drive a man wishful to conceal his thoughts?

Sexual Offences.

A Serious Increase.

The alarming increase in the number of sexual offences was commented on by the Chief Justice in the Melbourne Criminal Court to-day. The Court was occupied during the day in hearing a charge of an offence against a child of between two and three years of age, and the accused, a Chinese named Duck Lee, was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. A 14-year-old boy pleaded guilty to an offence against a girl, but was allowed out on bond to be of good behaviour for 12 months, and to come up for sentence when called on.

The Chief Justice said that these kind of cases were so common that it was a wonder to him that the general community did not rise in rebellion against them, and emphasise their entire disapproval of the growth of such crimes in our midst. Since 1870 general crime had fallen by 50 per cent., but since then sexual crimes and crimes of indecency had formed a constant matter with which the criminal courts had to deal. The cases were becoming so common as to be a terror to the community, though the community took it rather calmly. Between 30 and 35 per cent. of the cases coming before the Criminal Court were for sexual offences, and it was necessary that the Court should show a stern attitude in dealing with them.

Returned Soldiers and Politics.

The question as to whether the A.I.F. Returned Soldiers' Association should enter politics has been put to a ballot, the result of which was made known on Wednesday. The figures are:—"Yes," 232; "No," 356; majority for "No," 124. Informal votes: "Yes," 29; "No," 20.

It is understood that the V.R.C. committee are preparing the draft of a Totalisator Bill, which indicates that another effort is to be made to have the totalisator legalised in Victoria.

The principal winners at Sydney meetings during the last year were:—The Fortune Hunter, £6,175; Thrice, £5,821; Quinologist, £4,948; Kilboy, £4,847; Wedding Day, £3,394; Manna, £2,772; Green Cap, £2,389; and Panacre, £2,053.

Sir George Reid in America.

Sir George Reid, M.P., has arrived in America, where, as an Australian, he will address the American people on the war.

New Referendum on Compulsory Service.

The Question to be asked is :

“Are you in favour of the Commonwealth Government's proposal for Reinforcing the A.I.F. Oversea?”

The voluntary system of recruiting having proved inadequate, a new Referendum on Compulsory Service Abroad is to be taken in Australia on December 20th. On the first Referendum in October, 1916, the majority against Conscription was 61,000.

A Conscription Bill Urged. Sir William Irvine's Plan.

Sydney, 6th November.

Sir William Irvine, speaking at a patriotic meeting at Brisbane, said it was neither necessary nor desirable that the question of conscription for Australia should be submitted for a second time to referendum. There was one clear, constitutional course which the Government could take without moulting a feather of their honour, without breaking their pledge, either in spirit or in substance. Immediately Parliament met a Conscription Bill could be introduced, containing a clause to the effect that it was not to come into operation until the election of a new Parliament. Members of the Government should stand or fall by the measure. If Australians were risking their lives was it too much to ask members of the Australian Parliament to risk their seats? The country could best wipe out the ugly stain placed upon its escutcheon a year ago by the rejection of conscription by joining, in the darkest hour of trial, the other nations who were fighting with us.

Referendum Polling Day.

Melbourne, 10th November.

The polling day for the referendum has been altered to Thursday, December 20. writs and regulations were issued to-day.

Appeal to Government to Re-consider Decision.

Sydney, 10th November.

At a big conscription meeting in the Town Hall, to-day, at which five thousand people were present, it was resolved to appeal to the Government to reconsider its decision to hold another conscription referendum, otherwise, the resolution added, the Government should declare its intention to stand or fall by the result of the new appeal to the people. Sir William Irvine, who favours the proposal that the Government should submit a conscription measure to Parliament and afterwards to the people at the election, said that the taking of a referendum was fraught with great peril.

Disqualification of Naturalised Enemy Aliens.

Melbourne, 10th November.

The voting regulations in connection with the referendum to be held on the question of conscription disqualify naturalised enemy-born persons as well as persons

whose fathers were born in enemy countries.

The Referendum on Conscription.

Sydney, 9th November.

Keen disappointment is felt in conscriptionist circles in regard to the proposed referendum, the general feeling being in favour of a general election. The "Herald" and the "Telegraph" dislike the idea of a referendum, and prefer Sir William Irvine's proposal that the Government should submit a conscription measure to Parliament and afterwards to the people at the election.

Labour Party to Oppose Conscription.

Melbourne, 9th November.

The Federal Ministers are satisfied that as soon as the conscription scheme is unfolded public opinion will rally to its support. The scheme is materially different from the last one. The meeting of Parliament has been indefinitely postponed. Many politicians, including the Premiers of Victoria and New South Wales, think that the Federal Government should stake its existence on the result of the referendum. The Labour Party are preparing for an open anti-conscription campaign.

Recruiting.

Director-General's Views.

The Necessity for Men.

Melbourne, 4th September.

"Forget all about your industrial trouble," said the Director-General of Recruiting (Mr. Mackinnon), in the course of an appeal at a recruiting rally to-day. "Perhaps some of those who are worrying about it might go and take part in the war in Europe, and when they come back we can all shake hands together and get back to the normal." Continuing, Mr. Mackinnon said that they were asking for only 7,000 men a month. There were some who appeared to think that this demand for a smaller number of men was only a political dodge, but it was not. Advices had been received from headquarters that the number of men required would be lower than was expected. The casualties might increase at any time and render more men necessary. Out of nearly 1,000 men who enlisted in Victoria in July, 264 were married men, which was too large a proportion. "The distractions at the present time are so many," continued Mr. Mackinnon, "that the people are not giving their minds to the war as they should. Go out among the people as missionaries, and get them to take a

greater interest in the war, so that a sounder public feeling will be established."

Our men at the front are doing all, and more than all, that could be expected from them. In France and Flanders they have added to the reputation they achieved in Gallipoli, and have always shown themselves brave, vigorous and resourceful fighters. Their fame has been acclaimed by the highest military authorities, and if public spirit were equally manifest at home, Australia would have gained the guerdon which attaches to those nations who have faithfully and efficiently done their duty. Unhappily, it cannot be said that this high meed of praise has been won. If words would win the war, the Government policy might be said to be fully sustained. Nothing could be more eloquent of unflagging zeal than the patriotic sentiments and glowing speeches delivered at the anniversary meetings. The Prime Minister really surpassed himself in the fervour of his appeal. But when we turn from words to deeds, the situation presents a very different aspect.

The recruiting campaign, in spite of all the energy which Mr. Mackinnon throws into his purpose, halts lamentably. The new enlistments are counted by units rather than by hundreds, and in spite of the halving of the necessary requirements the monthly allotment is far from being reached. Those who affirmed at the Referendum their belief in the voluntary principle are very slow in showing the sincerity of their declarations. The Trades Hall has not hesitated to declare an active hostility to recruiting in any form, and the refusal of endorsement by the Political Labour Leagues must be regarded rather in the light of a strategic movement than as an affirmation of a different principle. If this be considered too harsh a judgment, it is easy to show its injustice by the leagues giving a more pronounced aid to voluntary enlistment. We have no doubt that the Director of Recruiting will welcome their assistance. The only substantial argument that can be levelled against conscription under such conditions as now exist is that it is not required. Can it be said that voluntary enlistment now justifies such an assertion? We are told that there are in Australia at least 400,000 men fit for active service; and we cannot get the quota of 7,000 per month. What will be the penalty for delay, who can say?—"Melbourne Leader."

**Australian Artillery in the Ypres Salient.
A Glorious Tradition Established.**

By C. E. W. Bean.

France, 7th November.

In the days when little is heard of the battle before Ypres there is being done by one little-mentioned section of troops there some of the finest work of the war. During these battles, on days whereon attacks are not being made, the front line which the infantry is holding is intermittently shelled. The German often puts down once or perhaps twice in the day hours or half-hours of heavy bombardment. Not infrequently a day comes when the front line is strangely quiet, though a German may be throwing dozens of barrages during that day on the support and reserve lines.

But whether the day is quiet or not for the infantry in these last battles neither day nor night has ever been quiet for the guns. The enemy incessantly attempts to shell them with high explosive by day, and drench them with gas shell by night. They see the infantry which has been struggling with the mud go out and fresh infantry come in, but they stay there, living in mud and the mixture of half a dozen gasses, carrying out a heavy programme of firing which supports their infantry preparation.

A fresh attack demands toiling in their mud swamps by day, and answering sudden calls for barrages by night—the mainstay whereon the front line hourly depends. This is the daily normal life that the artillery are living at this moment.

The battle of Ypres has been a battle of artillery to an extent which no previous battle ever approached, and in all that artillery none has shown up more magnificently than the Australian. The great physical strength of our gunners and drivers has stood them in splendid stead for dragging themselves and guns, horses and ammunition through these mud valleys, but the strength of their great hearts is still more splendid.

Like the pioneers, the transport drivers, and most other units which have done wonderful work on this battlefield, they feel they are there to support their infantry, and when infantry needs them there is no call they will not make upon their bodies, however tired. In the same way the drivers know they are supporting their gunners. That is enough to bring an ammunition train through any barrage.

It is this faculty of Australians to stand by one another through thick and



An Overturned Limber.—One of the many incidents in the struggle to prepare for the Battle of Paschendaele.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



Communications must be kept up at all costs, and these men are seen going over the top to run out new lines during the battle of Zonnebeke.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

thin, through mud, through deadly weariness and death, to the world's end which warms the heart of any countryman who sees them on this battlefield almost to tears.

Australian infantry has long since made its quality known.

In this battle Australian artillery has laid down a glorious and wonderful tradition.



German wire entanglements through which the A.I.F. advanced on October 4th.
(Australian Official Photograph.)



A glimpse in the "birdcage." Prisoners captured by Australians.
(Australian Official Photograph.)

Pillory for Landlords.

Mr Hughes, says the "Melbourne Leader," advocates a public pillory for those landlords who take advantage of the occasion to exact extortionate rents. He would have a stocks in Collins Street, too, for employers who refuse to abide by their agreement and restore returned soldiers to the positions which they faithfully promised to keep open for them. There are others. For instance, we have a few politicians in Australia who at the last Federal election made magnificent promises about winning the war, which they have since made no particular effort to keep. The prospect of an hour or two in the pillory as the cockshies of an indignant public, armed with overdue eggs, and stale vegetables, might do these a lot of good.

V.C. for Australian Officer.

The King has been pleased to approve of the award of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officer:

Second-Lieut. Frederick Birks, late Aus-Imp. Force. For most conspicuous bravery in attack when accompanied by only a corporal, he rushed a strong point which was holding up the advance. The corporal was wounded by a bomb, but Second-Lieut. Birks went on by himself, killed the remainder of the enemy occupying the position, and captured a machine-gun. Shortly afterwards he organised a small party, and attacked another strong point which was occupied by about twenty-five of the enemy, of whom many were killed and an officer and fifteen men captured. During the consolidation this officer did magnificent work in reorganising parties of other units which had been disorganised during the operations. By his wonderful coolness and personal bravery Second-Lieut. Birks kept his men in splendid spirits throughout. He was killed at his post by a shell whilst endeavouring to extricate some of his men who had been buried by a shell.

War-Time Profit Tax.

Business men in Sydney are strongly opposed to the proposed operations of the War-Time Profits Tax and a meeting of prominent mercantile men have resolved to ask the Federal Government to refrain from putting it into operation. The retrospective working of the tax is the chief objection and Mr. G. F. Earp, M.L.C., affirms that it will have the effect of causing great suffering to young firms started a year or so before the war, to the extent of 75 per cent. in many cases.

The High Commissioner in Scotland.

The High Commissioner for Australia, Mr. Austen Fisher, who was presented with the freedom of Edinburgh on his visit to Great Britain as Prime Minister



"Say, 'Digger,' what does W.A.A.C. mean?"

"Why, that's the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps."

"Garn, you got the 'ding bats'; that means Warned Against All Colonials."

of Australia in 1911, was present on the 3rd inst. at Edinburgh, on the occasion of the conferring the freedom of the City upon Dr. Page, the American Ambassador.

Where Our Heroes Sleep. Imperial War Graves Commission Established.

An Imperial War Graves Commission has been established under Royal Charter, and will hold its first meeting at an early date. It consists of the Prince of Wales, President; and nine official members—the Secretaries of State for War (chairman), for the Colonies and India, the First Com-

missioner for Works, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia; the High Commissioners for Canada, New Zealand and South Africa; Dr. E. F. S. Green, for Newfoundland; and seven unofficial members—Sir W. Garstin, Mr. H. Gosling, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Lt.-Gen. Sir C. F. N. Macready, Gen. Sir H. Plumer, Admiral Sir E. S. Poe, Brig-General Fabian Ware. The work of the Commission will be to arrange for the maintenance of the burial places of our soldiers and sailors as a sacred obligation of Empire, both in allied countries, and, on the conclusion of peace, in enemy countries.

From
"Sydney Bulletin."

Same old casual! Here is a postscript from the letter of an eighteen-year-old warrior to his dad: "P.S.—I got married the other day. She's not a bad sort."

"Flinderino": The little fish that climbs trees mentioned is common on the mudflats along the North Bananaland coast, where it is known as the Johnnie Jumper or mud-skipper. Its breathing apparatus is such that it can leave the water and cruise ashore in search of change of diet. At low tide it is often half a mile from the sea. But should any sea-hawk or other raider happen along, Jack will dive into the nearest crab-hole and stay there until the danger is past. His eyes protrude somewhat and each moves independent of the other; thus he can look two ways at once, and would make an ideal politician. The specimens "O.S.H." saw at Gladstone were small if only two to four inches long. Further north I've met them up to 12 inches. I've never seen Binghi attempt to catch the jumper, so I conclude it is not worth putting on the menu.

If the Commonwealth Government is "bound to recognise the vote of the people on Conscription," and if voluntary enlistment is the policy of the country, then it is time we began to be honest about it all. We are claiming that under voluntary enlistment we are getting now 5,000 men per month; and is it worth while, N. S. Wales Attorney-General Hall asked "The Bulletin" last week, to make a commotion throughout the country for the sake of securing an additional 30,000 men a year? The truth is that we haven't got the voluntary system. We are not getting 5,000 men a month by it. What we have got is a mean, underhand, backstairs system of compulsion. Eligible men are being sacked for not enlisting; and the citizen who dared to give reasons why he and others should not line up would be promptly arrested. Amid public applause the other day in Melbourne a man was fined heavily for supplying a recruiting-agent with an alleged reason why he and others like him should not enlist. We are living a life of national humbug and hypocrisy. And we are going to suffer for it.

Melbourne Coroner Cole has been trying to investigate a case which recalls a South Yarra murder of a year or two



No Chance.
Anxious Second: "Use yer feet, Bill; use yer feet."
Bill (longingly): "Gor' struth, so I would if the referee wasn't lookin'."
(From "Sydney Bulletin.")

ago, when a man went to a house where a "party" was in progress, called one of the revellers to the door, shot him dead and departed casually. At the inquest it was obvious that various witnesses knew a lot, but all remembered everything. This time whatever it was happened in Fitzroy, where several residents heard four men quarrelling after a "party," heard five revolver shots, saw one man fall, one leave and return with a cab, and the other two depart unostentatiously. Two constables also heard shots and came and overhauled the cab. Inside were Charles Cleary and Walter Johnston. Johnston said he had found his mate, Cleary, lying bleeding on the footpath and was taking him to the hospital; he had heard no shots and didn't know Cleary was punctured. Cleary himself lingered in hospital for a fortnight; but though often invited to explain matters, persisted in being a blank. Just before he went west he called an expectant 'tec and whispered: "Do you think I'm the one to give a mate away?" and departed. Not only Cleary and Johnston and the two persons who are missing, but all the members of the "party" and

their lady and gentleman friends and Cleary's relatives, seem merely anxious to have the occurrence regarded as though it had never happened. And though Coroner Cole issued warrants for sundry arrests, it doesn't look as though he will get much further ahead even if they are served.

In days gone by the foreshores of Dawes Point, Sydney, were dotted with residences. An old salt was one day beating up the harbor in an ark, when she took a sheer with wind and tide, and, before she could be hauled away her bow-sprit had perforated the upstairs windows of one of a terrace of houses close to the water's edge. The distraught mariner, hastening forward to ascertain how many people he had slain, was hailed by an excited and dishevelled female yelling at the top of her voice: "Take your ship out of my room! Take it out! Don't you see I'm dressing?" She seemed to think the poor sailorman had put it there on purpose. The outraged ma'am was able to use the sprit for a couple of days as a clothes-horse, for the barquey took a lot of coaxing away.

SPORTING NOTES.

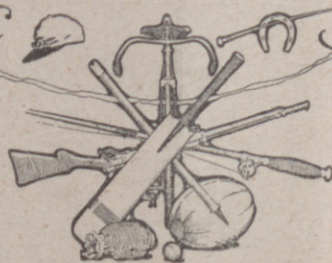
North Sydney has an admirable tail-end record in Sydney football this season. In Rugby League, it perches on the bottom rung with 12 defeats in 14 matches, having scored 90 points against 269; and at Soccer the club holds a similar position, with one win in a dozen matches, wherein only eight goals were scored against 42. In other kinds of football North Sydney dropped out altogether. Its men were better employed.

M. O'Connor, of East Brisbane, who hung the Queensland five-mile cross-country scalp to his belt recently in 29 min. 36 secs., notched the biggest mark in his athletic tally. A week previously he won the three-miles track championship easily in 15 mins. 52 2-5 secs., and his tireless, steady action gives promise of further championships. The teams' championship was won by East Brisbane (41 points) from Toowong (71 points).

When N.S.W. Rugby League premiership shutters went up Balmain had a win over South Sydney by 12 points to 10. It has been a great season for Balmain. In 14 matches they were only once defeated, and in scoring 269 points against 61 made the biggest surplus aggregate in Rugby League history. The club from Jack Storey's district also won in 1915 and 1916, and thus climbs level with Eastern Suburbs (1911-13) and South Sydney (1908-9 and 1914). Newtown (1910) is the only other club to taste premiership success. In three seasons, Balmain has won 36 matches out of 40, and scored 682 points against 232. With such a record, what are Balmain's fine athletes prepared to do for the other sports at the Front?

Football and the War.

At the monthly meeting of the Victorian Football League, Mr. C. Brownlow, who was appointed one of the representatives of the League at the recent conference with the military authorities when the question of restricted sport was discussed, gave some interesting statistics regarding the position of the Football League. Of the 163 players who were registered with the six competing clubs this season, 58 were married men, 18 had enlisted, there were 29 medically unfit, 17 were under age and parents' consent had been refused, 7 were munition workers and consequently exempt, 10 were only sons or the sole support of the family, leaving only 29 men who were single and apparently eligible. In 1914, when there were nine clubs playing, the total membership was 23,365, while the revenue was £17,423. In 1916



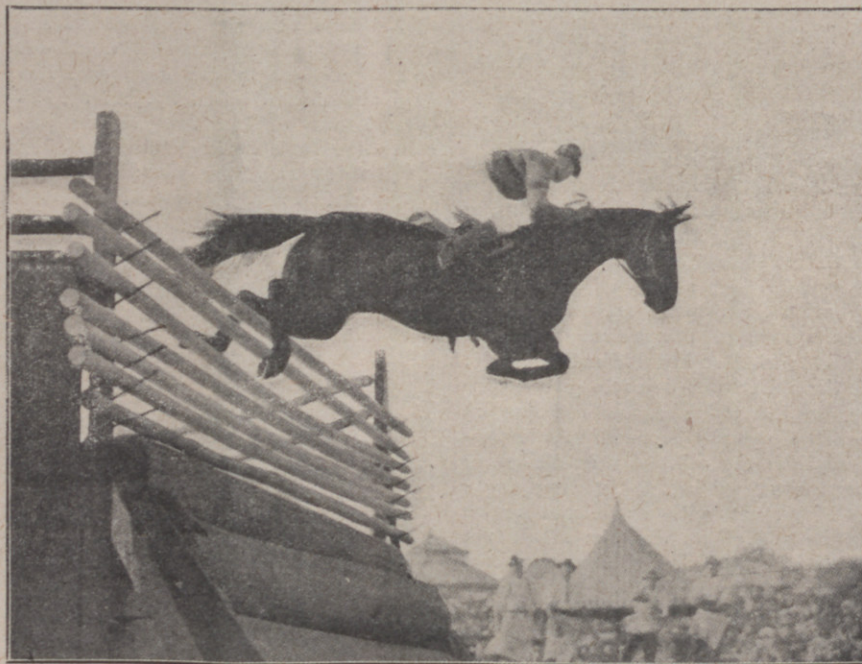
only four clubs competed, the membership falling to 3,469, and the revenue to £2,785. At the outbreak of the war 42 associations comprising 209 clubs were affiliated, while at the present time there were no affiliated associations. The patriotic and charitable efforts had resulted in the sum of £4,377 being raised to date. In 1914 there were 90 League matches and 90 Association matches played, while this season only 45 League games were scheduled. Out of the six clubs competing this season 133 players had enlisted since the outbreak of the war, Fitzroy contributing 32, Richmond 31, Carlton 22, South Melbourne 18, Collingwood 16, and Geelong 14.

Jockey's Good Record.

C. Boyd rode the winner of both the Australian Hurdle Race (Polygamist) and the Australian Steeplechase (Caibye). He thus matched the records of the late M. Mooney, who won both races in 1902 on Colonel Shilinsky; and of A. Williams, who in 1899 won the Hurdle Race on Crysallite,

and the Steeplechase on Domino. Boyd may, in the future, confine his attention to riding in hurdle races and flat races. He rode Caibye second to Old Mungindi in the Grand National Steeplechase, and had recently ridden the gelding twice to victory over fences. As a matter of fact, Boyd has ridden Caibye in all his winning races over jumps. Last winter Boyd was successful in the Grand National Hurdle Race on Jullundur, and second the previous year in the same event on Lord Grey, whom he rode to victory in the Dousta Galla Hurdle Race at the same meeting. He has steered numerous winners in both country and town since he began riding at country meetings about six years ago for his father, a well-known country trainer. He comes from the Maldon district, and is quite young, while for a rider over jumps he is light. He can go to scale in a flat race at about 8st. He holds a trainer's as well as a jockey's license. Like all jockeys who succeed, Boyd keeps himself in good physical condition. He has a regular course of exercise. Some months ago he was laid up with a serious illness, but his health has been quite restored for some little time.

In the final match of 16,000 between Lindrum and Gray at Melbourne, Lindrum has scored 6,443 and Gray 5,577 as the result of a week's play.



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CHRISTMAS BOOK

FROM

THE AUSTRALIAN FRONT

Will be Published Shortly.

JUST THE THING FOR HOME.

Sporting Notes—*continued.***Death of Harry Trott.
A Great Cricket Captain.**

Melbourne, 10th November.

The death is reported of G. H. S. Trott, the cricketer, at Albert Park, Melbourne, at the age of 51 years, after a long illness.

Harry Trott was a sturdy batsman—sound rather than brilliant—a useful slow bowler, and a safe field (point was his favourite post) but he will be best remembered for his captaincy of the great Australian Eleven of 1896, a tour carried through in the finest of English summers and full of historical incident. One of the nicest tributes to Trott was paid by the Editor of "Wisden," who, writing at the end of the 1896 season, insisted that "Trott, with the exception of Murdoch, proved himself to be incomparably the best captain the Australians have ever had in this country." Everyone was in accord with this judgment. In the side were many cricketers of far greater skill than Trott; but the genius in captaincy of Trott blended a remarkable diversity of temperaments, and it was clear from the first that he was the one man fitted for the post in that particular side that included George Giffen, Joe Darling, Hugh Trumble, Sidney Gregory, Ernest Jones, Clem Hill, McKibbin, and Frank Iredale. Nothing could ruffle the genial disposition of Trott he was always master of himself and his team in every circumstance of the game. His judgment in the management of his bowling was inspiration personified. Who will be forgetting his daring in the 1896 match at Manchester, when he put himself on first and got "W.G." and Stoddart in the first few overs! K. S. Ranjitsinhji afterwards got 154 (not out) in that match. If the side did not win the rubber in the Tests it had a career of brilliant success, and recovered for Australian cricket in England an amount of prestige such as it had not enjoyed since the great tours of 1882 and 1884. Trott had been in the sides of 1888, 1890, and 1895; but he was at the zenith of his game as captain in 1896, when as a batsman he held his own in such company as Gregory, Hill, Darling, and Iredale, and at Lord's in the Test match in an uphill fight he played what was claimed to be the greatest innings of his life—143. Trott had a great admiration for the English bowlers Lohmann, Richardson, Lockwood, and Jack Hearne. He had necessarily cause to remember Jack Hearne and Pougher, who for the M.C.C. got out the Australian side (Giffen was absent ill) at Lords for 18 runs. A breakdown in health cut short Harry Trott's career in first-class cricket; but he played for several seasons afterwards in club games at Melbourne. Trott was only fifty-one years of age.

Australian Red Cross—Work During October.

The following is a summary of the October report issued by Colonel Murdoch:

Each branch of the society's operations in England reveals a period of high pressure during October. The fact of our Divisions being so recently in action is a direct cause of this, while the next few months may be expected to show no diminution in our efforts. The approach of the Christmas season entails preparation for a fitting recognition and the advent of the winter naturally leads to heavy demands for articles of warmth.

The total number of packages handled for the month is as follows:—8,188 packages inwards, 33,574 packages outwards. The total shows the large increase of 2,575 packages of incoming goods and 12,309 packages of outgoing goods. This advance has naturally put a great strain on the staff at the store, and has only been accomplished by the consistently hard and willing work of each member of the several sections.

An unusually large number of Hospital Carriers were provided with the customary supplies of kit bags and other comforts, and from the reports received from the S.M.O.'s it would appear that the goods we placed on board fully satisfy requirements. 5,216 kit bags were sent to the five carriers in the month as well as 1,089 cases of other comforts.

The enormous range of issues to men in England include such things as:—3,851 games, 1,896,280 cigarettes, 4,408 pipes, 747 pairs crutches, 5,889 packages food-stuffs, 7,122 pieces hospital equipment, 13,018 pairs socks, 9,923 pieces clothing.

The results of the September-October actions were felt during the latter half of the month by the Wounded and Missing Enquiry Bureau. In addition to the large number of inquiries dealt with by letter the Bureau despatched 1,495 replies by cable to Australia regarding men for whom information was sought. October proved a most

successful month with reports, the searchers having obtained not less than 4,896 statements, which it is hoped will largely assist in relieving the anxiety felt by the relatives in Australia.

Fortunately very few of our men have been captured recently. Early in October Captain J. E. Mott, 48th Battalion, arrived in London, having escaped from Strohen, Hanover. He reports having received his parcels fairly regularly, and the contents appear to have been left intact and were in a satisfactory state of preservation. Food parcels, numbering 23,044, have been despatched to Germany during the month, but these have been slightly interrupted at times owing to the great difficulty of maintaining supplies. A good list has been procured for the Christmas parcel, and arrangements have been made whereby friends by paying 15s. can have a more expensive parcel sent in the name of the donor in lieu of the standard Red Cross one.

The Hospital Visiting Department had an exceptionally busy time in October.

The usual forms of outings, such as river trips, motor and horsebrake drives, visits to theatres and to private residences and restaurants for tea were provided for 1,500 men by our Entertainment Committee, in addition to concerts at certain hospitals.

In October seventeen officers and men were sent to English homes, where they were received as guests. It is much to be regretted that the convalescent members of the A.I.F. are so backward in accepting these invitations which are so freely given.

It has been arranged to supply the Command Depot at Weymouth with a gymnasium plant, comprising flexible joint machines, and other apparatus for hastening the recovery of stiff joints through wounds.

Jockeys—like doctors—frequently differ. H. Cairns, rider of Merunqua, declares he would have won the Australian Hurdle but for blundering at the last hurdle. C. Boyd is equally positive that his mount, Polygamist, would have won in any case.

The last six furlongs of the V.A.T.C. Australian Hurdle Race were run in 1 min. 25 sec., and the concluding mile in 1 min. 54½ sec. Last year the corresponding figures were 1 min. 25½ sec. and 1 min. 53½ sec. The first two miles and a half occupied 4 min 49½ sec., as against 4 min. 52½ sec. in 1916. In the Balaclava Stakes, won by Aides, the first furlong took 14½ sec., the last six furlongs 1 min. 17½ sec., and the concluding mile 1 min. 43 sec. Most people regarded a mile and a furlong rather too short for Aides, who finished a moderate third to the dead heaters Daius

and Linass in the Murrumbena handicap a fortnight previously, and he was allowed to go out at 10 to 1. A few hundreds to ten were secured, however, by one or two well-informed professional punters. There was a good deal of interference during the race, and more than one of the candidates suffered badly.

H Cairns had a lucky escape from injury when Merunqua fell with him in the Australian Hurdle Race on Saturday. It looked as though he would be dragged along the ground by his mount, but Fastolf in falling struck him, and knocked his foot out of the stirrup iron, otherwise he might have been seriously injured. He was able to ride in the Balaclava Stakes less than an hour later, and won the event on Aides.

War Honours for the A.I.F.

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

D.S.O.

Major Joseph Henry Peter Eller, Infy.; Lieut. Leonard George Prentice Errey, M.C., Infy.; Major Frederick Stephen McClean, Pioneer Batt.

BAR TO MILITARY CROSS.

Lieut. Leslie Kenneth Browning, M.C., Infy. (M.C. gazetted 26th April, 1917); Lieut. Frederick Fisher Christian, M.C., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted 18th July, 1917); Capt. John Davie Elder, M.C., Infy. (M.C. gazetted 28th January, 1917); Lieut. Hector James Abbott Ferguson, M.C., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted 3rd March, 1917); Lieut. Clarence Taskman Mummery, M.C., Infy. (M.C. gazetted 14th November, 1916); Lieut. Norman Percy Harold Neal, M.C., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted 18th October, 1917).

MILITARY CROSS.

Lieut. Robert Hayward Barber, Infy.; Capt. Harold Bourchier Dight Barlow, Infy.; Lieut. John Reginald Blackman, Infy.; Sec.-Lieut. Albert Arthur Bock, Infy.; Lieut. Edgar Harold Booth, T.M. Bde.; Sec.-Lieut. Reginald William Brinsmead, Infy.; Lieut. Lawrence Brunton, Fd. Arty.; Lieut. Alfred Joseph Bussell, Fd. Arty.; Sec.-Lieut. Gordon Carmichael Cameron, Infy.; Capt. Joseph Edward Thomas Catron, Infy.; Capt. Percy Charlton, Infy.; Lieut. Harold Ernest Clifton, Infy.; Capt. (T.-Major), James Coghlan, Engrs.; Lieut. Alexander McGregor Colliers, Fd. Arty.; Lieut. Walter Alston Collins, Engrs.; Lieut. John Stephen Coolahan, M.G. Corps.; Lieut. William Joseph Denny, Fd. Arty.; Lieut. Bruce Sheen Dowling, Engrs.; Capt. George Gray Dixon Ferrier, Fd. Arty.; Lieut. Roland Belfield Glanville, Infy.; Lieut. William Richard Haigh, Infy.; Lieut. George Meysey Hammond, Infy.; Sec.-Lieut. Cyril Clythe Hanson, Infy.; Sec.-Lieut. Ilingworth Keith Harrison, Fd. Arty.; Lieut. Anthony Honeybun, M.G. Corps.; Capt. Joseph Walton Hopkins, Infy.; Sec.-Lieut. Thomas Balfour Keillor, Infy.; Lieut. Charles James Kelynaek, Engrs.; Sec.-Lieut. John Harold Laphorne, Infy.; Lieut. John Timothy Maguire, Infy.; Lieut. Lyndsay Torrance Maplestone, A.S.C.; Sec.-Lieut. William Leslie Martin, M.G. Corps.; Sec.-Lieut. Claude Cyril John McCann, Infy.; Sec.-Lieut. William Alexander McIntosh, Infy.; Sec.-Lieut. Neil McLachlan, Infy.; Lieut. Reginald Angel Money, Fla. Arty.; Lieut. Wilfred Stanley Moors, Infy.

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

BAR TO MILITARY MEDAL.

191 Sjt. G. H. Todd, Aust. Fd. Arty. (M.M. gazetted 27th October, 1916); 635 Sjt. H. Pettit, Aust. Inf. (M.M. gazetted 11th May, 1917); 443 Sjt. W. Sutherland, Aust. Fd. Arty. (M.M. gazetted 28th September, 1917).

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

THE MILITARY MEDAL.

3687 Bombdr. (actg. Cpl.) F. G. Beard, Fd. Arty.; 4806 Dvr. H. Beanland, Fd. Arty.; 398 Bomdr. (A.-Cpl.) W. P. Bending, Fd. Arty.; 1594 A.-Bombdr. R. F. Bourne, Fd. Arty.; 8082 2nd Cpl. L. A. E. Bownas, Fd. Arty.; 5857 Dvr. J. J. Brown, Fd. Arty.; 187 Farr. Sjt. G. H. Clarke, Fd. Arty.; 2332 Gnr. H. A. Cooke, Fd. Arty.; 3306 Pte. T. J. Cox, Inf.; 3536 A.-Bombdr. H. C. Cullen, Fd. Arty.; 2470 Dvr. V. Dexter, Fd. Arty.; 4152 Cpl. A. E. Doolan, M.G. Corps.; 1185 Pte. C. D. Eason, Inf.; 59 Sjt. W. Fleming, Fd. Arty.; 650 Sjt. D. B. Flett, Fd. Arty.; 859 Sjt. W. P. Foley, Engrs.; 2489 Cpl. V. E. Gallapher, Fd. Arty.; 2600 Pte. Galli, Imp. Camel Corps.; 1019 Spr. J. W. Gardiner, Engrs.; 4180 Gnr. J. C. Gibson, Fd. Arty.; 5501 Dvr. C. B. Hall, Fd. Arty.; 1744 A.-Cpl. E. Hanson, Inf.; 2682 Spr. G. A. P. Hicks, Fd. Arty.; 702 Dvr. G. Hill, Fd. Arty.;



Two Australians improvise a seat to carry in a Prisoner who has been severely wounded in the leg.

3924 Gnr. H. P. Hudson, Fd. Arty.; 117 Sjt. T. Hyde, Fd. Arty.; 3118, Cpl. H. W. L. Jeffrey, Fd. Arty.; 5195 Gnr. A. C. Jennings, Fd. Arty.; 948 Pte. J. Kermod, Imp. Camel Corps.; 1430 Sjt. A. G. Kyd, Fd. Arty.; 1304 Fitt. W. Langstaff, Fd. Arty.; 327 Cpl. G. G. Lord, A.M.C.; 1298 A.-Bombdr. J. M. Mackie, Fd. Arty.; 2965 Tpr. J. P. Macnamara, L.H.R.; 10279 Gnr. K. B. McDonald, Fd. Arty.; 1655 Sjt. N. J. McGuire, Inf.; 145 T.-Sjt. P. Meenan, Fd. Arty.; 2050 Gnr. T. Murray, Fd. Arty.; 5239 Dvr. F. A. Nicholson, Fd. Arty.; 10073 Gnr. A. K. Noble,



Cutting in progress with temporary deviation.

Fd. Arty.; 3369 Gnr. J. P. O'Neill, Fd. Arty.; 1389 Sjt. W. Oswald, Inf.; 576 Sjt. C. B. Pearson, Fd. Arty.; 12727 Gnr. S. W. Rea, Fd. Arty.; 1879 Pte. H. E. Richardson, Imp. Camel Corps.; 4821 Gnr. H. Roper, Fd. Arty.; 5895 Gnr. E. Sedgwick, Fd. Arty.; 955 Cpl. J. L. Sheridan, Engrs.; 7096 2nd Cpl. R. Staden, Engrs.; 7633 Sjt. T. P. Stanton, Fd. Arty.; 3903 Gnr. V. E. Stewart, Fd. Arty.; 5353, Sjt. H. J. Thompson, L.H.R.; 471 Sjt. J. V. Torpy, Fd. Arty.; 403 Pte. J. Vanston, Imp. Camel Corps.; 9120 Sjt. H. Waite, Fd. Arty.; 3665 Gnr. W. A. Waugh, Fd. Arty.; 1006 Sjt. H. H. Wilson, Fd. Arty.; 1578 Dvr. M. A. Withers, Fd. Arty.

Australian War Museum Depot.

The War Museums Collecting Depot of the A.I.F. (which is the depot at 1st Anzac Headquarters, to which various sorts of trophies for Australian Museums are being sent, apart from those claimed through Ordnance under G.R.O.'s) has only been established a few weeks, but has already received, catalogued, listed and packed over 400 exhibits. These range from the blown-off barrel of a 60 pounder gun, a 190lb. German air bomb, and a shot riddled food container, down to German cloth caps, German paper sandbags, shattered rifles and nose caps. Many articles with a history to them, both ours or the enemy's make the most interesting exhibits. There is the last message of an officer who will one day be famous, written to his C.O. as he lay out on the jumping-off position a short while before his death, some of the helmets and kit of the Germans who were met in Nomansland on October 4th; parts of the guns which the Germans raided at Lagnicourt, and similar trophies. The second photo shows some of the relics packed for transport to the main store. German daggers or damaged revolvers, and any similar small articles are especially desired for the Australian collections.

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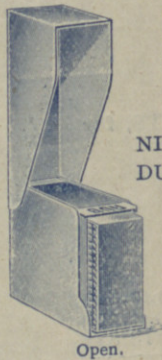
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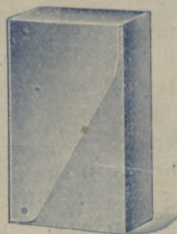
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