

# Anzac Bulletin



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LONDON, AUGUST 23, 1918.

Price 3d.

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



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Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

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American and Australian troops lunching together before going into the line.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

# CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

## Australian Population Problem.

Melbourne, 1st August.

The House of Assembly has appointed a Committee to investigate the causes of the drift of the population from the country into the city.—(Reuter.)

## New Recruiting Scheme.

Melbourne, 8th August.

The First Ballots under the new recruiting scheme will probably take place towards the end of September.

## Jewel Robbery.

Melbourne, 8th August.

Two men, named Matthew Daly and John Noan, who were charged with stealing diamond rings from Kilpatrick's, jewellers, at Melbourne, were acquitted.

## Propaganda.

Melbourne, 8th August.

The Federal Cabinet has approved the Citizens' Committee's scheme for extensive national propaganda.

## Meat Prices.

Melbourne, 8th August.

The Federal Cabinet has reviewed the question of price-fixing for meat, and decided to adhere to the scheme announced.

## Land for Soldiers.

Melbourne, 11th August.

The Victorian Closer Settlement Board has completed negotiations to purchase eight properties, aggregating 3,059 acres, at a cost of £57,372, for the settlement of thirty-five soldiers.

## Unofficial Strike Condemned.

Melbourne, 11th August.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers' strike is at present confined to Melbourne and suburbs. The Amalgamated Society was black-listed during the general strike, and is not now affiliated to the Melbourne Trades Hall. A meeting of the Trades Hall carried a resolution, "That, seeing that the Industrial Disputes Committee and the iron trades connected with engineering workshops have no official knowledge of the dispute, members of affiliated Unions will remain at work until otherwise directed." The Press states that resentment is felt by Unionists at the Amalgamated Society's action in not giving intimation of the intention to cease work.

## Returned Soldiers Confer.

Melbourne, 11th August.

The Inter-State Conference of the Executive of the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Imperial League has passed the following resolutions:—(1) That the Allies should prosecute the war until complete victory is achieved. (2) That the secretary of the League's sub-branch should also be secretary of the Repatriation Committee. (3) That the League is in full sympathy with the Friendly Union of Soldiers' Wives in their projected formation of a trust to ensure scholarships for the children of disabled soldiers and sailors, and their endeavour to have a scheme uniform throughout the Commonwealth. (4) That Government should be approached with a view to increasing the exemption under the Federal Income Tax Act to £200 per annum, in case of unmarried, and £300 per annum in the case of married soldiers. (5) That the League heartily approves the suggestion that a separation allowance should be granted to dependents of all non-commissioned officers up to the rank of warrant officers. (6) That no persons not of British or Allied parentage who has not served overseas in this war shall be employed or given any business contract by the Government of Australia.

## Trade Representative in America.

Sydney, 11th August.

The Press states that the Hon. H. V. Braddon, M.L.C., of New South Wales, has been appointed Australian Commercial Representative at Washington.

## Engineers on Strike.

Melbourne, 12th August.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Melbourne, have struck for 20 per cent. increase of wages. The employers recently offered 1s. per day increase, but the men refused it. The strike directly affects between 2,000 and 4,000 workers.

## White Traders Murdered.

Sydney, 12th August.

News has reached Sydney by steamer that two white traders have been murdered by the natives in one of the outlying islands of New Britain. The victims were surrounded by hordes of savages, who butchered them. The Press reports that a private punitive party attacked the natives, who were well armed and fought desperately, but sixty were shot down.



Where the Australian and French lines join.  
(Australian Official Photograph.)



Dug-outs along a sunken road, where the Australians captured an enemy headquarters.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

#### Victorian Surplus.

Melbourne, 12th August.

The Victorian Treasurer (Mr. McPherson), introducing supplementary estimates yesterday, said the 1917-18 revenue was £12,360,000, showing a net surplus of £217,000, after providing £276,404 for special expenditure.

#### German Gold in Australia.

Sydney, 12th August.

Mr. George Fuller, Chief Secretary of New South Wales, speaking at Manly, on Saturday, said that German propaganda was seen in last year's strike. The object was to stop eligibles from going to the war. German writers had boasted of spreading German gold in Australia in order to cause dissension.

#### Obituary.

Melbourne, 12th August.

The death is announced of Mr. E. Johnson, Victorian County Court Judge.

#### Seventh War Loan.

Melbourne, 13th August.

Mr. Watt has made available to the Press a prospectus of the seventh Commonwealth War Loan for £40,000,000, payable 15th September, 1923, interest 5 per cent. Applications are to close on the 15th October. Interest is subject to Commonwealth taxation, but free of State income tax.

#### Soldiers' Christmas Mail.

Melbourne, 13th August.

The Christmas mail despatched from the Melbourne G.P.O. aggregated 100,000 parcels.

#### School Children's Patriotism.

Melbourne, 13th August.

The fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Victorian Education Department's War Relief Fund was celebrated in Melbourne Town Hall last night. Mr. Hutchinson, Minister for Education, in presenting to Lady Stanley, the President of the Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross, a cheque for £43,000, stated that the State school children in Victoria had raised £331,731, not including gifts in kind, valued at about £70,000. Included in the cheque was £6,314, which the scholars had raised in the self-denial week for the comforts of Australian prisoners of war. The Governor, Sir Arthur Stanley, delivered a eulogistic speech, and the Acting Premier, Mr. Watt, sent a letter highly appreciative of the children's efforts.

#### I.W.W. Cases.

Sydney, 16th August.

The Attorney General for New South Wales (Mr. Hall), has introduced a bill into the Legislative Assembly to appoint Mr. Justice Street a Commissioner to inquire into the charges against the police respecting the I.W.W. cases.

#### SPORTING CABLES.

Melbourne, 12th August.

The Australian Steeplechase at Caulfield result:—Cuffs 1, Jackrice 2, Westendale 3. Betting: 4 to 1 Lord Cecil, 7 to 1 the winner.

#### Football.

Sydney, 13th August.

In the Sydney Rugby League's knock-out competition for the City Cup—Glebe beat South Sydney 8-5; Newton beat Balmain 10-4; Eastern Suburbs beat North Sydney 17-8; Western Suburbs beat Annandale 31-2.

Associate game.—In the Gardiner Cup, Pyrmont beat Annandale 2-1; Western Suburbs beat Wallsend 1-0; Cessnock beat West Wallsend 1-0. First League: Kia Ora beat Navy 5-1; Fernleigh beat Y.M.C.A. 3-0.

Victorian League results:—Carlton beat Fitzroy 74-61; South Melbourne beat Richmond 59-54; Collingwood beat Essendon 68-26; Geelong beat St. Kilda 87-42. The first round closed with the position of the clubs as follows:—South Melbourne 52, Collingwood 40, Carlton 32, St. Kilda 32, Fitzroy 24, Richmond 20, Geelong 12, Essendon 12.

Victorian Association.—North Melbourne beat Prahran 121-28, and won the Association Premiership.

## Magnificent Australian Infantry.

### Advance Through Heavy Fire.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,  
France, August 11th.

The fighting yesterday became very heavy opposite the head of the Australian advance. Here, at a point about twelve miles from our old lines before Bretonneux, is an isolated ridge swelling some hundred feet above the tableland just west of the town of Lihons. There was heavy fighting here the day before yesterday, the Germans holding on to the woods on the hill-top with all their might.

On that Friday afternoon when the Australians attacked, they had advanced across the open, with two German batteries blazing at the infantry and the tanks from a position in plain view. One of these batteries was in a small wood on the fore-slope of a hill. As the line advanced across the lower ground, German gun-teams were seen to limber up and take off these four guns at full gallop. Before the Germans could limber up the other guns on the hill-top, however, our infantry advanced too close to allow them to do so. They brought up horses and managed to clear two guns, but as the horses came up for the others, our Lewis-gunners shot them down.

By Friday night the Australian infantry, after a magnificent attack in the face of heavy machine-gun fire, reached the top of the ridge at some places. Patrols went into the woods, but the general line on

Friday night was just on our side of the woods approaching the hill-top. During the night the Germans brought up fresh troops from Cambrai, and hurried them on to these heights and the trenches surrounding the town of Lihons.

#### A Valiant Attack.

Yesterday morning at 8 the Australian infantry again advanced. The infantry which attacked the ridge on Friday was the same magnificent brigade which at Cape Helles, in the early days of the Gallipoli campaign, astonished all onlookers by its swift and splendid advance towards Krithia. This was Victorian infantry, which, after marching all the morning from our old lines, attacked all through Friday afternoon, carried out again yesterday morning an advance more closely resembling that famous Helles charge than any other Australian battle in this war.

As the line moved off it began to come under fire at once. The infantry opened out from platoons into sections. Machine-gun fire increased with every hundred yards, till the troops were facing a fair storm of concentrated fire from across Rosieres Railway on the right and the woods on the left. Gradually the advance took the form of line skirmishers in open order.

About a mile from the start this brave advance, which had lasted the best part of

two hours, was gradually checked. About an hour later the situation was greatly relieved by a general attack made by Canadian infantry with tanks on the right of the Australians.

The Canadian infantry made a brave sight advancing over the tableland. The Australian advance undoubtedly helped to give them a good start. They quickly swept on over the open, past the Australian flank, where the infantry, almost exhausted by their heavy fight, managed to move up a quarter of a mile towards the south-west; but the Australian advance was still having great difficulty near the summit of the ridge before Lihons.

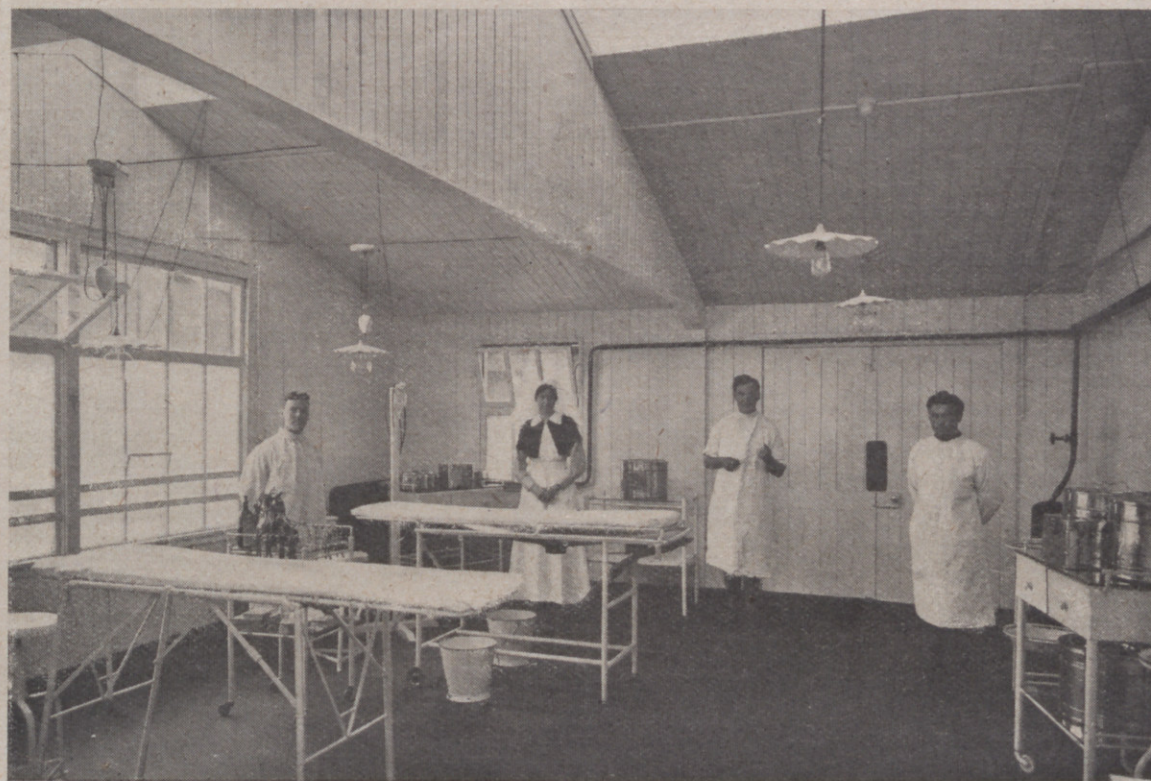
At the same time that the Victorians advanced, Queenslanders and Western Australians attacked the ridge and the woods on the hill-top further to the north. Here, again, a German field-gun was firing point-blank at the advancing troops. The Queenslanders, however, passed through the wood on the hill-top and established themselves well beyond it, with the Western Australians on their flank. Several more German field-guns were taken in this advance.

Shortly after mid-day, our artillery pushed forward to a position from which they could deal with other German guns. It was noticed that, while the German artillery will stay to face advancing



A number of German prisoners being taken to the rear.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



Operating theatre of Australian hospital in France.

*(Australian Official Photograph.)*

infantry to a late moment, they almost always moved off at once on the approach of our guns. By the afternoon the Australian line had got a footing well on the ridge to the west of Lihons, covered by Australian and British artillery.

#### Concentrated Shell-fire.

About six o'clock the Germans suddenly threw into the wood on the summit a very heavy concentrated shell-fire. The whole wood appeared to boil with black smokebursts, which seemed to ooze out behind every tree. One seldom saw heavier shell-fire concentrated on so small a space. Under cover of this, German infantry, which had been seen moving up continually on the further side of the ridge, attacked. About three hundred Germans moved up towards Crepy Wood, which Queenslanders were holding. They managed to drive in the posts, and came on bombing down portions of the old French trenches, with which the ground where we are now fighting is honeycombed. Our men fell back through the wood, but in the heaviness of the shelling we saw Australians going forward over the ridge-top. We were told these were South Australians, put in in order to restore the line. About the time the sun was sinking over the plain, a message arrived that the line was restored.

The German shelling had been turned on fiercely to another part of the battlefield.

On the flats the field kitchens were beginning to steam with the evening meal. Darkness came with the Australian infantry and Germans each still facing each other on the disputed summit.

Later.—Last night the Australian infantry made a considerable advance north of the River Somme, where they are now overlooking the town of Bray. South of the Somme, near Proyart, a tank attack, after advancing about half a mile, was discovered by German aeroplanes, which attacked the troops with bombs. The German artillery and machine-guns concentrated on this point, and the infantry and tanks were held up. Further south the line was advanced about a mile in the parts north-west of Lihons, taking the village of Rainecourt.

#### The Break Through. Cavalry Cause Confusion.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,  
France, August 14th.

Australians captured about sixty Germans near Lihons. The French have now captured about 8,000 prisoners and 250 guns.

Probably these include some prisoners rounded up by the British cavalry, and tanks working with dominion infantry, but they do not include those taken by the fine American infantry unit which is working north of the River Somme.

During this advance, when once the infantry had made an opening, cavalry, cars and aeroplanes caused tremendous confusion behind the German lines. We know from those who were there that on the first day of the attack the scenes on the roads leading to Peronne, far behind the German lines, were almost indescribable. The roads were full of troops and transport streaming towards the rear, while the British planes flew low overhead, pouring in machine-gun fire and throwing the roads into even worse confusion. That stage naturally passed within a day or two, though there have been several local panics since.

The battle is now being fought on the old Somme battlefield. At Lihons the Australians are already in the old craterfield just short of the point where the old French lines were in the battle. There are old French communication trenches and second-line trenches everywhere. The No-man's land of that old battlefield is now only a short way ahead at Lihons.

### Patrol Fights at the Front.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,  
France, August 5th.

One of the recent little fights by Australian patrols, whereof the details have only recently been learned, is as follows:—An officer with a sergeant and two men went out in the middle of the morning from an Australian post in the midst of a wheat-field, in order to investigate a neighbouring field two hundred yards away, in which they knew Germans were posted. At one corner of this field was a house. They dropped one man on the way in a position where he could cover them. The other three went on, and found the hedge on one side of the field free of Germans. They searched the house, but there were no Germans there. They knew that Germans must be posted in other parts of the field, so they took a careful look, and spotted one dug-out full of Germans, who did not see them. They crept up from the side and covered these Germans with revolvers. The inmates of the dug-out surrendered. They went on similarly to two other dug-outs and quietly captured their inhabitants. By this time they had so many prisoners that the sergeant had to be sent back with them. He sent up another man, so the officer still had two men with him. They went on similarly and captured two more dug-outs, but when they reached the other end of the field some Germans in dug-outs there showed fight, and the Australians had to fire several revolver shots. They knew this would arouse the inmates of the remaining dug-outs, so they instantly threw bombs into the German positions, and took up a stand where they could prevent Germans from running away. The Germans knew that further bombs were ready and that any resistance would mean a further shower, so they all surrendered.

The patrol came in with their prisoners, having captured thirty-six altogether.

That same day at least a dozen similar incidents occurred along the front of the 1st Australian Division. The troops who carried out these enterprises were not storm-troops, nor in any way specially trained, but just ordinary Australian infantry.

In the south, yesterday, the Germans raided the Australians, after a heavy barrage. The raid consisted of three parties, fifty in each. Some of these were killed, but they managed to get into an Australian post near Domart and captured a few wounded Australians.

### Trade Unionists' Quandary.

The adjourned meeting of the Sydney Labour Council on May 23rd, to discuss the recruiting resolution of the Governor-General's Conference, concluded before any business could be done, owing to an influx

of the public to the hall. Because of this crowding, the president, Mr. Morby, declared the meeting adjourned for a week. Mr. Judd, who is leading a small section of "Industrialists" afterwards harangued those who remained behind.

The difference of opinion as to recruiting between two sections of delegates in the Labour Council has led to the proposal, on the part of the officials of about twenty Trade Unions, to form another such executive body. A meeting of the leading officials of these unions to this end has been held, and carried a resolution deploring the recent happenings at meetings of the Labour Council as being not a true reflex of the opinions of the Industrial Labour movement. A further resolution was carried, asking unions to send delegates to a conference on June 15th, with the view to the immediate organisation of Labour Federation pledged to act in consonance with the adopted policy of the Trades Union movement.

One of the Acting Secretaries of the new movement (Mr. E. C. Magrath, Printing Industry Union) states that there is evidence that the union movement generally is ready to disassociate itself from the anti-war on

"peace at any price" proposals of the extremists' section. On the other hand many old unionists do not think it advisable to abandon the Labour Council altogether and allow the extremists to reign supreme. Some representatives urge that there is no need to break away, the Council, they believe, can be reconstructed in a way that will expel the extremists and disloyalists. The new union movement, it is claimed, has the "cream of tradesmen." Though one or two executives have favoured the proposed breakaway, no meeting of union members has yet decided in favour of a secession.

### Girls' School Battleplane.

The girls' schools in New South Wales are making a united effort, under the patronage of Lady Davidson, to raise enough money to enable them to present a battleplane to the Government for service in France.

### Diamonds.

Good parcels of uncut stones from the Copeton diamond fields, near Inverell, have lately been received in Sydney.



American, Australian and British troops having lunch in the shade before going in to attack enemy positions.

(Australian Official Photograph.)





#### "HOME SERVICE."

Some Australians believe that the better plan would be for the men to release the women for service abroad.

The West Australian Agent-General has been visiting agricultural districts in England, where women have replaced men, thus assisting greatly in the recruiting movement. He was of opinion that, if Australian women imitated the example of British women, and took up work on the land, men would be stimulated to offer their services to the Army. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Catts thought that trained men should be kept in Australia for the defence of the Commonwealth instead of being sent abroad.

(From the "Western Mail.")

#### Repatriation.

Arrangements have been made by the vocational committee of the Repatriation Department in Sydney for the instruction of returned soldiers in acetylene welding, carriage painting, woolclassing, cane chair-making, bookkeeping, machining (boot-makers), cinematograph operating, engine driving, wireless telegraphy and sanitary inspection, and for the training of widows and daughters of soldiers in dressmaking, shorthand and typewriting, and widows in obstetric nursing. The Committee was only appointed two or three weeks ago, and has gone into its work with a will. So far, it has sent 139 men into training.

The pensions branch of the military service is to be taken over by the Repatriation Department, in order to simplify the work of assisting returned soldiers.

Mr. Fuller, (Chief Secretary), speaking at a public function, said that New South Wales, through her Government, had done more than all the other States combined towards helping soldiers to repatriate themselves. Up to the end of April 544,630 acres of Crown lands had been set apart for returned soldier settlers; 11 estates, com-

prising 169,384 acres had been purchased under the Closer Settlement Acts for £746,806; three estates, comprising 47,301 acres, were in course of acquisition for £237,773 and 14 estates, containing between them 10,569 acres, had been acquired under the Crown Lands Acts at a cost of £104,708.

#### Priest's Complaint.

The Chief Secretary (Mr. Fuller) unveiled a roll of honour at Mittagong, and was announced to give an address on the work of the League of Loyalty, when Dr. Toomey, the Roman Catholic priest of the district, said he objected to a publication emanating from the League of Loyalty as a vilification of the Catholic Church. He protested against the member inaugurating a League of Loyalty if he was going to vilify the Catholic Church. The Chairman (Captain Fairley) requested Dr. Toomey to sit down. Mr. Fuller said he had not seen the publication in question, and that he certainly was not there to vilify the Catholic Church. "For a Catholic Priest" he said "to come into a town like this and make a statement in the way in which he has done, is quite unworthy of the cloth which he wears." Mr.

Fuller said he had never vilified any of his fellow citizens, and had always endeavoured to do what was just and right to every section of the community. "Threats may be put before me," he added, "but I am not going to take notice of them; I am determined to do what is right in the interests of my country and of the Empire."

#### Governor's Tribute.

The Governor, Sir Walter Davidson, in a public address, said: "I have seen the Australian Army—100,000 strong—the finest fighting men in the world. I saw them just after the glorious successes of Polygon Wood and Passchendaele. Those men were the finest, stringiest, longest, and fittest I have ever seen."

#### Censorship.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cor-sidine moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into alleged interference by the military censor with the correspondence of members. The motion negatived on a party division by twenty-eight to fifteen.

# GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



## Parliamentary Recess.

The Acting Prime Minister indicated that there will be a recess of some two months, which would enable the members to take part in the new recruiting movement, and the Ministers to pay more sustained attention to a number of the administrative problems preparatory to dealing with the financial situation on the opening of another session.

## Butter for Imperial Government.

The Federal Government is negotiating for the sale of next year's exportable surplus of butter to the Imperial Government. The Chief Prices Commissioner has prohibited the export of butter from Victoria to any other State, in order to conserve supplies. The price of the commodity in New South Wales and Queensland has been increased halfpenny per pound all round.

## Wool Storage.

The Minister for Defence stated, in reply to Senator McDougall, that fifteen acres of land, portion of Wentworth Park, Sydney, had been leased by the Central Wool Committee for five years for the purpose of storing wool.

## Public Service.

There are more than 23,000 officers in the Commonwealth Public Service, this being an increase of over a hundred per cent. compared with the figures in 1903, when the Commonwealth Public Service Act became law. Nearly 4,000 officers of the permanent staff had been accepted for active service up to June last: 340 of them had lost their lives.

## Composite Cargoes.

The Shipping Board is to consider the advisableness of allowing vessels to be loaded with composite cargoes, a proportion of which must be wheat. The shipping shortage has been accentuated in the past through charterers' refusal to accept purely wheat cargoes.

## Air Service.

Australian officers are being brought home to assist in improving and extending the Australian Air Service, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Reynolds, for some time staff officer for aviation at the A.I.F. headquarters in London, will take charge of the Point Cook Flying School. Senator Pearce states that inquiries were being made into the whole question of aeroplane construction, for which no material was obtainable from abroad.

## Spinning Industry.

A witness before the Inter-State Commission in Melbourne, urged the need for the establishing of the spinning industry in Australia. It was stated there was a very grave shortage of yarn in this country, and that efforts had been made to get the Government to assist to obtain a wool-spinning plant, but the matter had not so far got further than the High Commissioner's office in London.

## Record Year's Trade.

Imports to the Commonwealth last year (June 30th, 1917) were of the value of £76,228,679. Exports were of the value of £97,955,482, making a total of £174,184,161, the heaviest year's trading on record, the nearest approach being 1913, when the total trade was £158,321,422. The record year for exports was 1911, when £79,482,258 worth of produce was sent abroad. Imports from Great Britain were of practically the same value as in 1915-16, but the exports to Great Britain showed an advance of over twenty-four million pounds.

In the year to 30th June last, Australia imported £40,000,000 worth of goods from England, but only £36,253,884 were the products or manufacture of the United Kingdom. Taking the whole of the British Empire, the imports therefrom were valued at £52,214,758, but only £47,260,460 were products of the Empire. On the other hand, Australia imported £24,013,921 from foreign countries, but the products of those countries we received were valued at £28,968,217. This has always been the case; Australia receives more foreign goods than it imports from foreign countries.

## Scarcity of Tinplate.

The Federal Board of Trade is considering the question of establishing the tinplate manufacturing industry in Australia. Meat canners, jam makers and others are meeting the difficulty of plate shortage to some extent by packing day foodstuffs in cardboard containers, but cardboard is being put out in limited quantities, and the Minister for Customs states that unless economy be practised it may become necessary to require manufacturers of cardboard to give priority to the packers of foodstuffs.

## Australian Cloth.

Witnesses informed the Inter-State Commission that they could not obtain Australian-made cloth direct from the mills. They had to buy through the wholesalers, who made a needless profit which the public had to pay. This was undoing the benefit of the tariff. Individual efforts, but no concerted movement, had been made to secure alteration of the conditions. The shortage of both imported and locally-made cloth was growing serious.

## Australian Shipping Register.

Figures compiled by the Marine Underwriters and Salvage Association of Victoria, show that ships on the Australian register represent 1,030 steamers of an aggregate net tonnage of 344,892, and 1,779 sailers of 122,066 net tonnage. New South Wales heads the list with 528 steamers (97,171 net tonnage) and 583 sailers (36,754 net tonnage), Victoria has 197 steamers, 133,811 tons, and 212 sailers 38,003 tons.

## The Banks.

Deposits in the trading banks of the Commonwealth averaged 239 millions during the March quarter, an increase of 9½ millions over last year. Fixed deposits increased by 2½ millions and current accounts by 7 millions. Deposits in the Commonwealth bank decreased by 10 millions, clearly owing to variations in Government accounts. Advances increased during the year by over 6 millions. During the last three years deposits increased by 19 millions, and advances by 13 millions.

## Trade Questions.

Mr. S. Sampson, member of the House of Representatives, has gone on a visit to the East. At the request of the Federal Government he will investigate certain trade questions arising out of the war.

## Mining Output.

The value of the Australian Mining Output in 1917 was £25,167,451, an increase of £1,599,400 on the output of the previous year.

## Curtailment of Racing.

The Federal Government has cut out 557 days from the racing calendar of 1918-19 for the whole of the Commonwealth.

## Rich Gold Find.

Phenominally rich ore is reported to have been struck at the 325 feet level of the Long Tunnel Mine at Gundagai. The find is said to be equal to the rich ore of the old days.



In Aid of the Red Cross Appeal: Empire Day, May 24, in Melbourne.

1 and 2. Defence Department Clothing Factory Employees.

3. The march of the V.A.D.'s along Collins Street, Melbourne, passing "The Argus" Office.

#### Shortage of Medical Officers.

Sydney Hospital is short of medical officers. The resident staff consists chiefly of students, the demands of the war taking the qualified residents away. The supply of Medical Students is not sufficient to meet the demands of war and the civil needs.

#### Fish Trawling.

It is proposed to put four new trawlers into the State industry as soon as the vessels can be built at Walsh Island. The general manager of the trawling business expects that four additional fish shops will be opened at Newcastle shortly.

#### Soldiers' Cables.

Mr. Wise, Honorary Minister, promised in the House of Representatives that he would do what was possible to expedite the despatch of cable messages to soldiers in respect of which unreasonable delays had lately been reported.

# SPORTING NOTES.

## Reduction of Racing.

### Action by Federal Cabinet.

In Melbourne during May the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) announced the Federal Cabinet's decisions in respect of horse-racing in Australia for the year 1918-1919. They are as follows:

1. That in the government of racing throughout Australia the recognised governing racing bodies shall, where possible, remain in control.

2. The allotment of racing dates in the country districts of each State shall be made by the governing racing bodies in conjunction with the district commandant. District associations to be given opportunity to make representations prior to allotment.

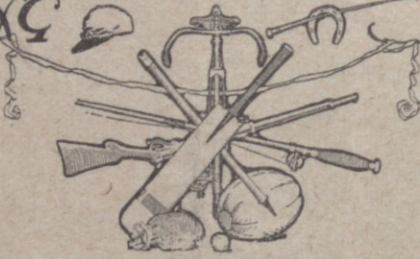
3. That in considering the allotment of racing dates to be made, non-proprietary clubs shall receive more favourable consideration than proprietary clubs.

4. That trotting racing be permitted at annual agricultural shows only when the district commandant is satisfied that such racing is incidental to the show, and not trotting racing under the name of an agricultural show.

5. That as far as possible racing is to be held on Saturdays, holidays, and half holidays.

6. That no meetings be granted to any club not in existence and actually carrying on racing during the twelve months prior to August 1st, 1917.

7. That approval be given to the schedule of racing for the various States as annexed



hereto, and that the Minister for Defence be authorised to give the necessary instructions to the district commandants in accordance therewith.

8. That no racing outside what is shown on the said schedule be permitted.

9. That in allotment of racing dates due regard shall be paid to interests of clubs by preventing clashing of dates as far as possible.

## Boxing.

### Fitzsimmons no Match for Godfrey.

At the Sydney Hippodrome, on May 25th, Fred Fitzsimmons, of Newcastle (8.13) faced Sid Godfrey, featherweight champion of Australia (9.1). The go was brief and one-sided. After the first round the visitor had no chance. During the fourth a short right jolt floored Fitzsimmons for the full count. In the second round the Newcastle champion went down before the force of a weighty right swing, but he did not fall till his opponent poked a left into his face. Fitzsimmons saw the third round through, but Godfrey was always his master—the first knock-down had rattled him sorely.

Just before the finish in the fourth, Fitzsimmons hit the boards heavily through a right-cross to the jaw, whipped in cleverly and smartly.

The defeated boxer is as game a fellow as ever peeled a shirt, but Godfrey possesses skill beyond Fitzsimmons, and smiting power to a greater degree than any other featherweight in the country.

Fitzsimmons fought to suit Godfrey. He got close to his opponent every chance. It was the Newcastle champion's way of fighting. Fred is game enough and a strong fellow, but he has not the skill necessary to combat an adversary of Godfrey's calibre. Though never floored once in that round, Fitzsimmons experienced a direful time throughout the third. The pair had already fought two draws.

## Betting Revenue.

For the first nine months of the current financial year the Victorian Government received £60,862 from betting—£49,707 from stamp duty on betting tickets, and £11,155 from bookmakers' licenses. The estimated revenue for the year in the direction stated was £82,500.

## Tobacco for Troops.

The Assistant Minister for Defence intimates that the controller of shipping has reported that it is impracticable to consign monthly shipments of Australian tobacco to the troops in France and England.



A derelict tank a few hours after it had been captured from the enemy. At the foot of the trees to the left is an occupied enemy machine-gun post.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

## Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

### Cruelty to Parents.

"B.M.": It happened at a flying-school where there were a number of Australians, myself included. One day we had a party of much social and political weight to inspect the planes. My duties were to tidy up, unlock the doors and look impressed. By the time the tour of inspection reached the largest hanger, the camp Low had caricatured, faithfully and cruelly, the whole party, on the dark green doors. Also he had written their names. As I fumbled with the locks, the visitors had a good view of their portraits in chalk. After the victims had gone the O.C. had us all lined up in front of the picture gallery. "Who did this?" he asked in his best court-martial voice. No answer. "What ——— ass did it?" he repeated. No answer. "Very well then. All leave stopped for a month, and you'll hear more of this." The silence could be heard for miles. Then the culprit, a good sport, stepped out. He was the son of one of the titled visitors, and the cruellest sketch was that of his own dad. We *didn't* "hear more of this."

\* \* \*

### Adulterated Water.

Peterborough (till lately Petersburg), on the line between Adelaide and Broken Hill—it is where the Broken Hill line butts into the East-and-West transcontinental—begins to think that its water-supply may not be above suspicion. It has carefully placed the saleyards, the cemetery and the sanitary depot all within the catchment area. The hydraulic-engineer first called attention to this coincidence, nobody on the spot having apparently noticed it; and now the Director of Chemistry in Adelaide, after one long, careful look at the resulting fluid, has no hesitation in giving the opinion that it shouldn't be fed to the pigs.

\* \* \*

### Runaway Train.

One day early in May the Devil borrowed a 400-ton coal train coming up to Sydney from the South Coast and used it as a thunderbolt, but failed to register a hit. The experiment began when a long string of coal-hoppers was stopped at Sutherland so that the fireman and guard could see to the brakes before the engine started the long skate down a steep grade. While they were on the line the train moved off, and when the driver in the cab found it was out of control he jumped clear. The train roared on and was three-and-a-half miles away in four minutes. Then an up-grade stopped it, and it was running back when a truck got off



Looking towards a recently-captured village along an enemy communication trench.  
(Australian Official Photograph.)

the line and ordered a halt. Had it switch-backed over the second hill it would have tried another swoop and a speed-burst of miles.

\* \* \*

### The Sense of Proportion.

"Chickadee": As boyish and modest a soldier as ever returned with honour is a young friend of mine who was recently invalidated home with a Military Medal. His proud mother insisted that he should show it to his rich uncle, and the lad, against his will, consented. The avuncular right-thinker gazed fish-eyed at the heavy bit of silver on its rich silken ribbon of red, white and blue, and then said he: "H'm—very pretty. But wait and I'll show you my *golf* medals!"

\* \* \*

### An Enterprising Chink.

When that most interesting Chinaman in Australia, Louis Ah Mouy, just dead, was engaged for Australia, 67 years ago, he was a ship's carpenter in the British mercantile marine, reading English easily and speaking it well enough. Capt. Glendinning hired him to come and build six wooden houses—

three in Williamstown and three in South Melbourne. He brought timber, Chinese cedar, sufficient for the job. At that time there were not more than 20 houses at either place, the Marco Polo Hotel at South Melbourne, still standing, being one of them. After completing his contract and pouching the money, Ah Mouy started as a carter to the Ballarat and Bendigo goldfields. He got £160 a ton for loads to Ballarat and £20 more for a load to Bendigo. Writing to his brother at Canton to come and join him on the new Tom Tiddler's ground, the letter was intercepted by the Chow authorities, the news went around, and within two or three years there were 37,000 Chinese on the goldfields. Ah Mouy turned the rush of cheap labour to account in opening up mines in the Yea district and elsewhere, and was soon a rich man.

### Bottle Works Closed.

Through inability to obtain supplies of soda ash, the Waterloo (Sydney) bottle works have partially closed down, throwing 700 men out of employment.

## Australian Journalists in London.

A number of Australian editors and newspaper proprietors, who are visiting Britain as the guests of the British Government, arrived in England on August 10th. They are:—Sir William Sowden (Adelaide "Register"), Mr. J. O. Fairfax (Sydney "Morning Herald"), Mr. Geoffrey Syme (Melbourne "Age"), Mr. T. W. Heney (Sydney "Morning Herald"), Mr. John C. Macintosh ("The Australasian"), Mr. H. Campbell Jones (Sydney "Sun"), Mr. J. J. Knight (Brisbane "Courier"), Mr. S. H. Prior (Sydney "Bulletin"), Mr. A. Carson ("West Australian"), Mr. W. H. Simonds (Hobart "Mercury"), Mr. Frank Anstey, M.H.R. ("Labour Call").

The visiting journalists were entertained at dinner at the Savoy Hotel on August 12th, the Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. W. M. Hughes) being in the chair.

In proposing the toast of the "Australian Press," Mr. Hughes said:—

"They come to Britain in the fifth year of the greatest war of the ages, in the supreme crisis of the war. They have arrived at the very moment when the tide of battle, which, since the collapse of Russia, seemed to be steadily setting against the Allies, and in the spring and early summer of this year swept onward with menacing swiftness, forcing us back and still back, has suddenly turned in our favour.

They come, as it seems to those who have watched during the long, dark, dreadful night, when the darkness was such as could be almost felt, and filled with awful shapes; they come at the moment when, as if by the hand of God, the darkness has been rolled back and the sky begins to be visible, still overcast, faintly bright with promise of the New Day when war shall be no more and Peace reign again over all the earth. This is the hope we all cherish in our hearts, but as yet it is but a hope, for, although the recent victories have cheered us greatly Armageddon still remains to be fought.

They come to Britain after four years of war, from a land sheltered from the faintest breath of the scorching flames of war, to this Britain, this cradle of our race, which is separated by only twenty miles of water from the very centre of the war itself. To-night, gathered here as we are in apparent security, as though war were as remote as the Antipodes, not two hundred miles away from this very spot the battle is raging with dreadful fury. It is true, as I have said, that things are going very well for us, but do not forget that in March, April and May last they went very ill: that it seemed the Germans were going to seize the Channel Ports and capture Paris. The danger to-day that seems remote may to-morrow threaten to engulf

us. We are like men who walk upon the crater of a volcano in active eruption. At any moment the ground may crumble beneath our feet, and we be precipitated into an inferno. We are safe, but we are at the very edge of safety.

### The British Spirit.

In a few hours by train and boat you can be in the very thick of the great battle now raging. You can now pass safely across the very ground over which a few hours ago the retreating enemy has been so swiftly pushed. If you are in a hurry you can get from here to the front of the front by aeroplane in a couple of hours or less. The war is very near. Every now and again it pokes its fiery fingers above or below that curtain of triple steel—that British Navy—that shuts out its horrors; bombs England; bombs this city, and kills and mangles women and children. Well, what is the spirit of the British people in these circumstances? I do not mean just to-day, when all seems to go well—but what was it in March or April last? The British people, after four years, are facing this war in a truly great spirit. Their spirit in 1918 is distinctly better than in 1916. There is talk in holes and corners about peace by negotiation, but such talk does not find response in the minds of the great mass of the people. The average citizen wants peace, but he knows that you can no more attempt to persuade the man-eating tiger to abate its fury by speaking soft words, than secure by negotiation a lasting peace from Germany until her military power is broken.

He looks at ruined Belgium, and Germany's pledge to protect her; he looks at unhappy Russia and the Brest-Litovsk Treaty; he looks at Roumania. And he grits his teeth and sets firm his jaw. He wants peace very badly; so badly that he is going to get it the only way it can be got—that is, by destroying the military power of Germany, the great enemy of the world's peace.

As it is with Britain, so it is with France. All is indeed well with the French people. They have endured much, made many great sacrifices, offered up the flower of their manhood. But their spirit is unbroken, and they are resolute to endure unto the end.

### What the Visitors will See.

They will see these things for themselves, and they will have a great opportunity of seeing face to face the men who are marshalled beneath the banners of Liberty in this great fight against military despotism. They will pass over those historic battlefields in France and Flanders, upon which, locked in a life-and-death-struggle, the Allied armies fought with the legions of

Germany. Gentlemen, as you pass over the great stage upon which the most tremendous drama in the world's history has been played, you will realise, as you never could in far-off Australia, something of what modern war means. You will see evidences of its fearful ravages, of its horrors; and your admiration for those brave men, whose courage, iron endurance, unflinching purpose, have kept these horrors from our shores, will grow greater and greater. When you visit the battlefields of France and Flanders, before your eyes the most wonderful, the most dramatic, the most inspiring pageant will unroll itself. You will see Mons, Charleroi—glorious names imperishably associated with the first British Expeditionary Force—the gallant "Contemptibles." You will see the Marne, the greatest battlefield in the world, where not once, but twice, the swift onrushing legions of Germany have been held up and beaten back. Here was Civilisation and Liberty twice saved. The second, not less than the first, Battle of the Marne, will for ever rank as one of the greatest struggles that determine the fate of the world.

And you will see the Somme, that river whose waters have been red with the blood of unnumbered thousands. You will see the green valley of the Somme, in which the most furious, the most sanguinary battles of this great war have been fought. You will see Bapaume, Pozières—names rendered immortal by the glorious valor of the Australian soldier; and you will see Ypres—deathless name—that ancient Flemish city, for the possession of which the picked legions of the Huns have struggled in desperate encounter again and again, always beaten by the steady valour of the British soldier.

You will go to the Front—and, gentlemen, the nearer you go to the Front, the more resolute, the more confident, the more splendid, you will find the men of the Allied armies. You will see the boys from America, see them in their hundreds of thousands, brimming over with courage, confidence, good spirits, desiring only one thing—to get at the Hun, and to write upon his body free America's opinion of his foul and bloody deeds.

And you will see the soldiers of France—see them after four years of dreadful war—war which has scorched their beloved land with tongues of flame, has shattered and torn it; war which has demanded sacrifice from every family in France; yet you will see the soldiers of France as confident, resolute, as courageous, as irresistible in attack, as stubborn in defence, as his American comrade, who has but yesterday entered into the arena of war. And you

will see the soldiers of Britain—a mighty host, whose steady valour, glorious spirit of self-sacrifice, and unflagging spirits have not only survived the dreadful ordeal of battle, long drawn out, the miseries of trench warfare, the ebb and flow of the fortunes of war, but now, stronger than ever, carry them forward on to the tide of victory.

#### The Knighthood of Australia.

You will see, too, that sight which to you means more than aught else—the Knights of that goodly and glorious company, the soldiers of Australia. Ah, how proud the sight of them will make you; how it will quicken the beating of your hearts and fill you with emotion that cannot be described, to see them, as I have been privileged to do—as, drawn up in battle array on the eve of some great adventure, they talk eagerly with you awhile of Australia, their home, their friends, and the daily round of life in their own dear country, ere they hurl themselves with irresistible dash against the Hun.

The very sight of these men, amidst the scenes of their deathless enterprises, their familiar uniforms, their magnificent physique, their free and independent carriage, their buoyancy of spirit, their courage, their endurance—these things will, I am assured, inspire you to point a message to our fellow citizens in Australia that, I hope, will find its way straight to the hearts of all those who have turned a deaf ear to the call of duty. When you look upon these brave men, many of whom have faced death a thousand times, have been wounded, patched up, and sent again and again to the very front of the battle line, and see with what calmness, unflinching resolution, courage, and patience they endure and dare the privations of war; when you hear these men ask, "How are the reinforcements coming forward?" you will feel that upon Australia, above all else, devolves the duty of relieving these gallant boys for a brief season from the fierce heat and cruel burdens of war, of maintaining at their full strength those glorious battalions whose deeds have covered Australia with a lustre that neither corroding time nor circumstance can ever dim.

Gentlemen, I think every Australian feels on this matter as I do. We are all very proud of the Australian soldier; but if you would realise how great a man he is, go, as I have gone—see him face to face upon the fields of France, learn something of the hell through which he has passed a hundred times and still has to pass; the deeds he does, the sacrifices he makes, the courage and endurance he displays; and, above all, catch the reflection of his glorious and unconquerable soul.

Fellow Australians, words are poor things to express our real feelings towards the Anzacs: so great is the debt we owe their valour, their sacrifice, that even all that we



Engineers' dump at a railhead in France.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

can do must still fall hopelessly short of payment. But one thing we can do: we can forget our differences, and urge our fellow citizens to send them reinforcements, so that these brave men may have at least an even chance in their gallant fight with Death."

#### What the Visitors Wish to Know.

Mr. J. O. Fairfax (Sydney "Morning Herald"), who responded, said that both in America and in the transports coming across they had learnt something of the power of the British Navy and the devotion of the British mercantile marine. The happy day of their voyage was when they set foot in England. Lord Beaverbrook had promised them that day that they should see everything they wanted to see, and be told anything they wanted to know. It would interest the Australian journalists to know the opinions here regarding the greater interests of the British Commonwealth. There was the question of the Pacific and there was that of trade after the war. They also wanted to test public opinion here.

#### The Right Complacency.

Sir Joseph Cook, in proposing the toast of "The British Press," said he had been in Lancashire for a week, and had come back much impressed. He had seen no sign of decadence in this country, and there was no fear of our race going back in this country. The complacency here was the satisfaction of power and not of senility. The British spirit was invincible, like the marvellously efficient British

Navy. The people of Great Britain to-day were more determined than ever to secure victory for the freedom of the seas and the liberty of the world.

Lord Burnham, in response, said he was glad to welcome the Australian Press back to the spiritual home of the Press—Fleet Street. The British Press had said time after time what it knew to be true—that the Australian troops had been second to none in the field. The Press of Australia had been well served by its correspondents in the field. If this war had been a war of liberty it had also been one of equality and fraternity—in the Press as elsewhere. The Press had kept up its standard of efficiency during the war, and also its standard of veracity. The Censorship had shown no partiality. But he looked forward to the time when the Press should recover the full measure of its freedom. There could be no real democracy without full freedom of the Press.

#### Shipbuilding.

Mr. Poynton said in the House of Representatives that the statement that practically all the timber for ship construction in Australia specified in the ship-constructor's contract schedule would have to be imported was a surprise to him. He would get an immediate report. A contract has been let for the building of six auxiliary schooners, each of 2,300 tons, for the Federal Government. The ships are to be built on the Parramatta River.

#### Australians in Germany.

Our Red Cross correspondent writes:—

Good news proverbially travels fast, and even in London we hear a faint echo of the rumours of their approaching liberation that are flying like wild-fire from camp to camp among prisoners in Germany. Happily everything points to the speedy ratification of the Hague treaty between England and Germany, whereby the vast scheme of repatriation of prisoners will be effected.

No organisation has done more towards pressing for this exchange of prisoners than the Red Cross Society, and the Australian branch is deeply interested in its accomplishment, for no fewer than 3,094 members of the A.I.F. are known to be prisoners in German hands. The vast work of supplying food and clothing for these men will be enormously relieved when, as everybody hopes will soon be the case, the scheme becomes operative. Although the soundest reasons for looking forward to the prompt ratification of the agreement lie much deeper, the relief that will thus be afforded to the heavily taxed Stores Department of the Society and the removal of a large and growing item of expenditure are considerations that are not to be passed over lightly. The fact that in July 16,372 food parcels and 1,675 parcels of clothing were despatched to prisoners is sufficient indication of what the care of men in enemy hands entails for our Society.

It is much to be regretted that the outlook in regard to the 162 Australians in Turkish hands is less cheerful. Australian Red Cross representatives on the influential committee, that has already done valuable work in directing attention to their sad plight, are hopeful that success may crown their efforts before it is too late, but in the meantime the situation is very grave. There is but one cheering incident to record, and that is that the resumption on the last day of last month, after an interval of six months, of the parcels post to Turkey. Immediate advantage was taken of it, and in future 100 lbs. of food monthly will be despatched to officers and 60 lbs. to men, in addition to clothing supplies and a blanket. We can only hope that the parcels will reach them intact, and do something to relieve the terrible hardships they suffer. The money which from time to time is sent has but little purchasing power in a country where the cost of living has reached a limit which is scarcely credible to people in England.

The number of Australians in the internment camps in Holland will undergo constant changes in the next few months. The German Government, according to Press reports, has withdrawn its embargo on the safe-conduct of ships containing interned prisoners bound for England, and as the camps empty for the repatriation of these men, their places will, it is hoped, be filled

by the steady stream of men who it is expected will soon be arriving en route for England.

Meanwhile, a good many of the Australians who still remain in Switzerland are now engaged in regular work, and a fair proportion of them have been wise enough to take advantage of the Training Classes for various trades which have been started.

#### Personal.

Mr. R. H. Mathews, a well-known authority on the Australian aborigines, and the writer of many articles to the leading scientific societies of Europe and America, died at Parramatta on May 22nd. He held many medals and diplomas from the principal anthropological and ethnological societies of the world; was a magistrate for several of the States, and the author of the handbook "Magisterial Inquiries," which ran into several editions. One of his sons, Mr. Gregory B. Mathews, now in London, is the author of "The Birds of Australia."

#### Son Shot by Father.

A sensational double tragedy occurred at Booborowie, about 16 miles from Burra (S.A.), early in May, when Mr. William Jeffery (56), a well-known farmer, shot his son, Arthur Alfred Jeffery (26), and then committed suicide.



Interior of an Australian Post Office in France.

(Australian Official Photograph.)





Bringing in the prisoners.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

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

### Distinguished Flying Cross.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the undermentioned rewards on Officers of the Royal Air Force, in recognition of gallantry in flying operations against the enemy:—

**Lieut. (temp. Capt.) Arthur Henry Cobby** (Australian Flying Corps).—Has proved himself a very gallant and successful fighter and patrol leader, setting a fine example to the squadron. Within the last few months he has destroyed a number of enemy balloons and aeroplanes.

**Capt. Henry Garnet Forrest** (Australian Flying Corps).—His leadership of patrols has been characterised by great dash and determination, whether on high or low work. He has displayed skill in manoeuvring and boldness in attacking superior numbers.

**Capt. Roy Cecil Phillipps, M.C.** (Australian Flying Corps).—Whilst on offensive patrol this officer destroyed personally four enemy aeroplanes; he has also shown the greatest gallantry during the recent operations in attacking troops and transports on the roads, and dropping bombs from very low altitudes.

**Lieut. (temp. Capt.) Thomas Leigh Simpson** (Australian Flying Corps).—An officer of exceptional ability, courage, and determination. He has directed our artillery fire on forty occasions on hostile batteries, and has taken over 500 photographs of enemy positions. He was attacked by six triplanes on one occasion whilst engaged

in photographing the enemy positions, and managed to hold his own until our scouts drove them off. Later, he was again attacked by a large enemy formation, but he skillfully outmanoeuvred them. Recently, whilst on patrol, he located eight enemy batteries, upon which he directed a concentration of our artillery fire. On this occasion he was wounded by anti-aircraft fire whilst flying low.

**Lieut. Herbert Gillis Watson** (Australian Flying Corps).—Whilst on offensive patrol he encountered several Pfalz scouts, one of which he shot down. He has also in three weeks shot down four enemy machines and destroyed a balloon, attacking the latter at 6,000 feet, following it down to 1,000 feet, when it burst into flames.

NOTE.—The asterisk denotes that the announcement of the reward has been published in the London Gazette, No. 30775, dated 2nd July, 1918, without the statement of service.

### AUSTRALIAN NURSES MENTIONED.

The names of the undermentioned ladies have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War, for valuable nursing services rendered in connection with the war:—

#### Australian Army Nursing Service.

Buchanan, Sister Miss J. H., No. 3 Aust. Aux. Hosp., Dartford.

Coombes, Sister Miss A. I., No. 2 Aust. Aux. Hosp., Southall.

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

### Awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

**Capt. William George Adams, M.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on several occasions. When his battalion was moving up to support the front line, through a heavy barrage, his control and leadership averted many casualties. After digging in, he went forward and found another company being surrounded by the enemy; he extricated them, and held a position further back for two hours against heavy odds. His courage and judgment throughout the operations were beyond praise.

**Capt. Charles Ahrens, M.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He moved his company forward by night, established contact with the enemy and dug in, supervising the siting and construction of the posts under constant sniping and machine-gun fire. The next night, after a daring reconnaissance, he manoeuvred his company to within thirty yards of a strong enemy post, compelling them to withdraw. On another occasion he led his company against a strongly held crest line, capturing 73 prisoners and four machine-guns. On several other occasions his splendid handling of his company caused heavy losses to the enemy at small cost.

**Maj. Archibald John Collins, M.C., Aust. A.M.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the evacuation of wounded during intense fighting. Although the A.D.S. in which he was located was subjected to heavy enemy artillery fire, by his splendid energy, coolness and courage, he was enabled to evacuate safely several hundred casualties. His magnificent example inspired all who came in contact with him, and stimulated junior officers and exhausted stretcher-bearers to further efforts.

**Capt. Walter John Clare Duncan, M.C., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while commanding a company. Troops on his left were being pressed back, but his fine dash and accurate fire caused the enemy to withdraw, leaving him in an excellent defensive position. Later in the day, he led his company in a counter-attack in conjunction with the cavalry, and again drove the enemy back, inflicting heavy casualties. Early next morning his company made an advance of 600 yards, and materially improved the position. He kept headquarters constantly informed with useful information.

**Lieut. Harry Taylor, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When at dawn a large party of the enemy were seen approaching, this officer went out alone with a Lewis gun and dispersed them, killing many. When the enemy developed in overwhelming force, he worked along the whole of the sector, bombing, sniping, and using captured machine-guns. For 3½ hours not a single enemy could get within ten yards of his line.

**Capt. Charles Euston Young, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When two divisions attacked our front line in force, with field guns at close range, this officer's company, under his supervision, held on for 3½ hours, saving the situation. Field guns at 250 yards opened fire on his headquarters, but he sniped the gunners. Later, he crawled out and knocked out a machine-gun with rifle grenades. Throughout attack and defence he kept his company well in hand.

**Awarded a Second Bar to the Military Cross.**

**Lt. Robert William Christopher Argue, M.C., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a counter-attack. He led the first wave of his company in the attack under very heavy machine-gun fire, and took three enemy machine-guns, one of which he captured himself. He consolidated his new position, and remained there, though wounded, for 48 hours. (M.C. gazetted 17th December, 1917.)

**Capt. (T./Maj.) Hugh John Connell, M.C., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while acting as staff officer

during an enemy attack. Several times he personally reconnoitred the ground under heavy fire and ascertained the position. During a critical period he collected stragglers and delayed the enemy's advance until a counter-attack could be launched. (M.C. gazetted 25th August, 1917.)

**Capt. Harold Dunstan Gordon Ferres, M.C., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy broke through the front line he was occupying four strong posts with his company. Although heavily bombarded he organised these posts into a continuous trench line, arranged for replenishment of S.A.A., and put up a determined defence, saving the situation. On another occasion he led a patrol under particularly gallant circumstances, and gained important information. (M.C. gazetted 13th May, 1918.)

**Prices of Food.**

The prices of meat in Sydney in April were 66.2 per cent. higher than in July, 1914; other food and groceries were 24.6 per cent. higher; the prices for the two combined were 35.3 per cent. higher. Meat was 2.7 per cent. cheaper last month, compared with the preceding month (March).

**The Shadow.**

I heard them say in quiet tones:  
"Another one gone West."  
My pal it was, whose tunic showed  
A rose stain on his breast.  
And half in fear and half in grief  
I turned my eyes away;  
For this same price that he had paid  
Another has to pay.

Night never seemed so long to me,  
Or fraught with so much care;  
Each hour was filled with red revenge  
For one so silent there.

So all night long I faced the wire  
With rifle in my hand;  
Though some looked on with wistful eye,  
Some pals could understand  
The bitter feeling in my heart—  
The blood that stained my sight:  
For blood must be repaid by blood,  
If it be wrong on right.

I know not if it was gaunt death  
That moved across the grass,  
Or if the soul of my own pal  
The shadow I saw pass.

L.-Cpl. R. J. GODFREY,  
July 4th, 1918.



A captured enemy strong post, showing the outlook over the lines and village.  
(Australian Official Photograph.)



# GAMAGES

MILITARY OUTFITTERS TO THE ALLIES.

## AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

MADE FROM GOVERNMENT PRIORITY CLOTHS.

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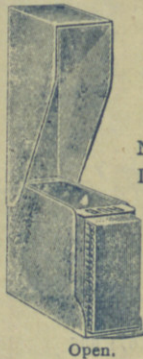
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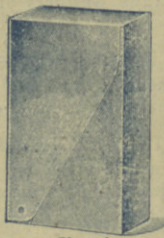
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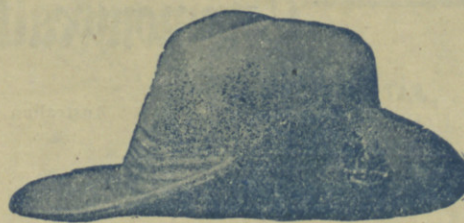
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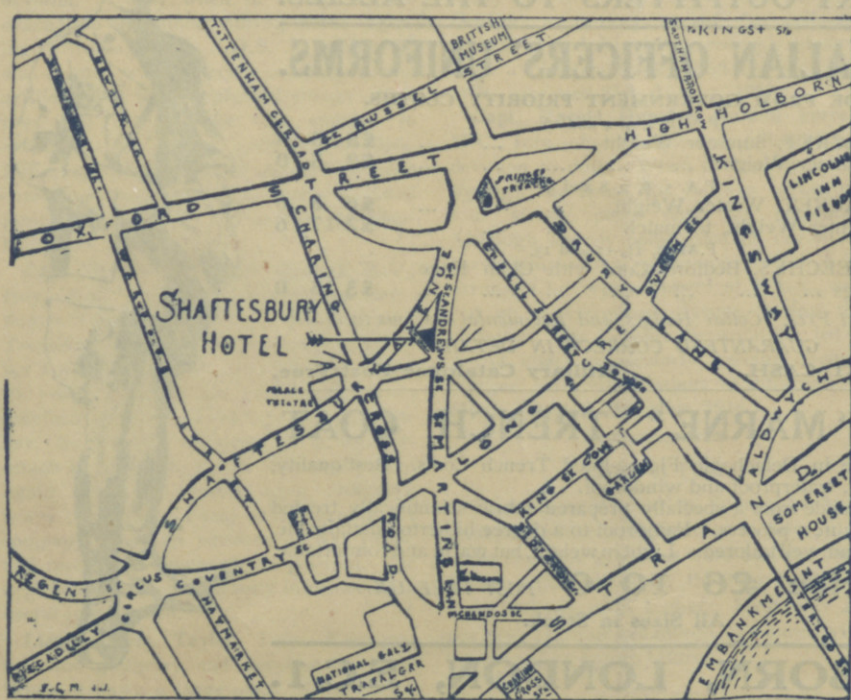
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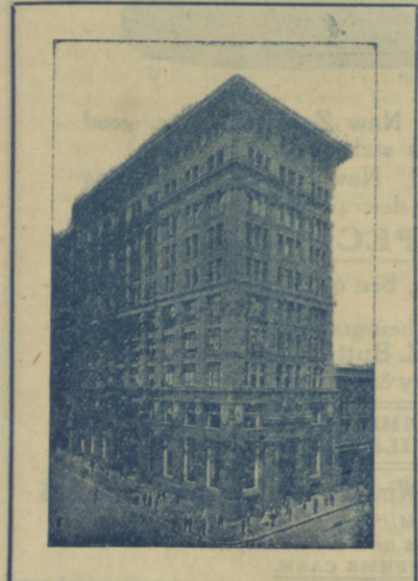
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